

**Biographical cyclopaedia of homeopathic physicians and surgeons /
[Egbert Cleave].**

Contributors

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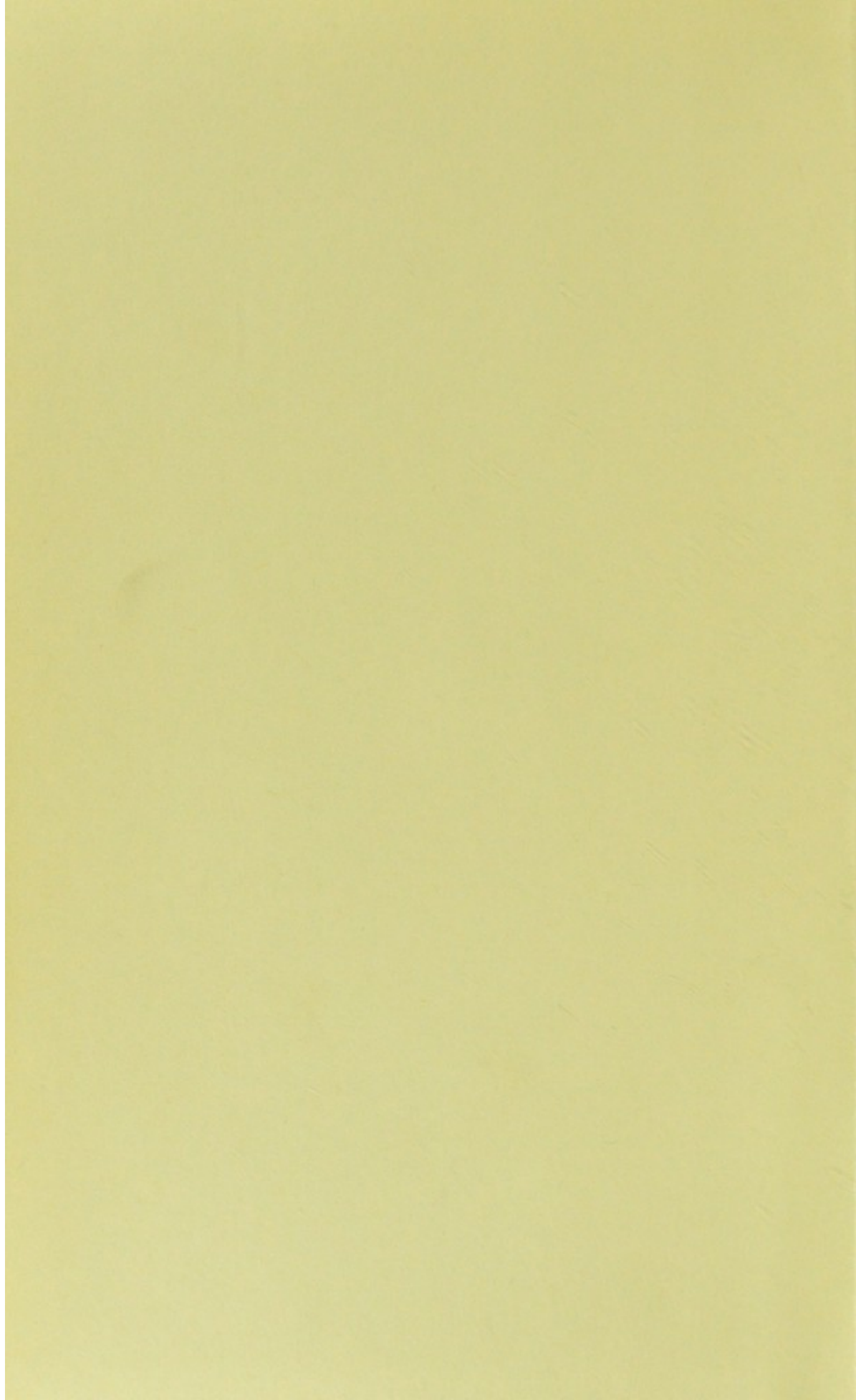


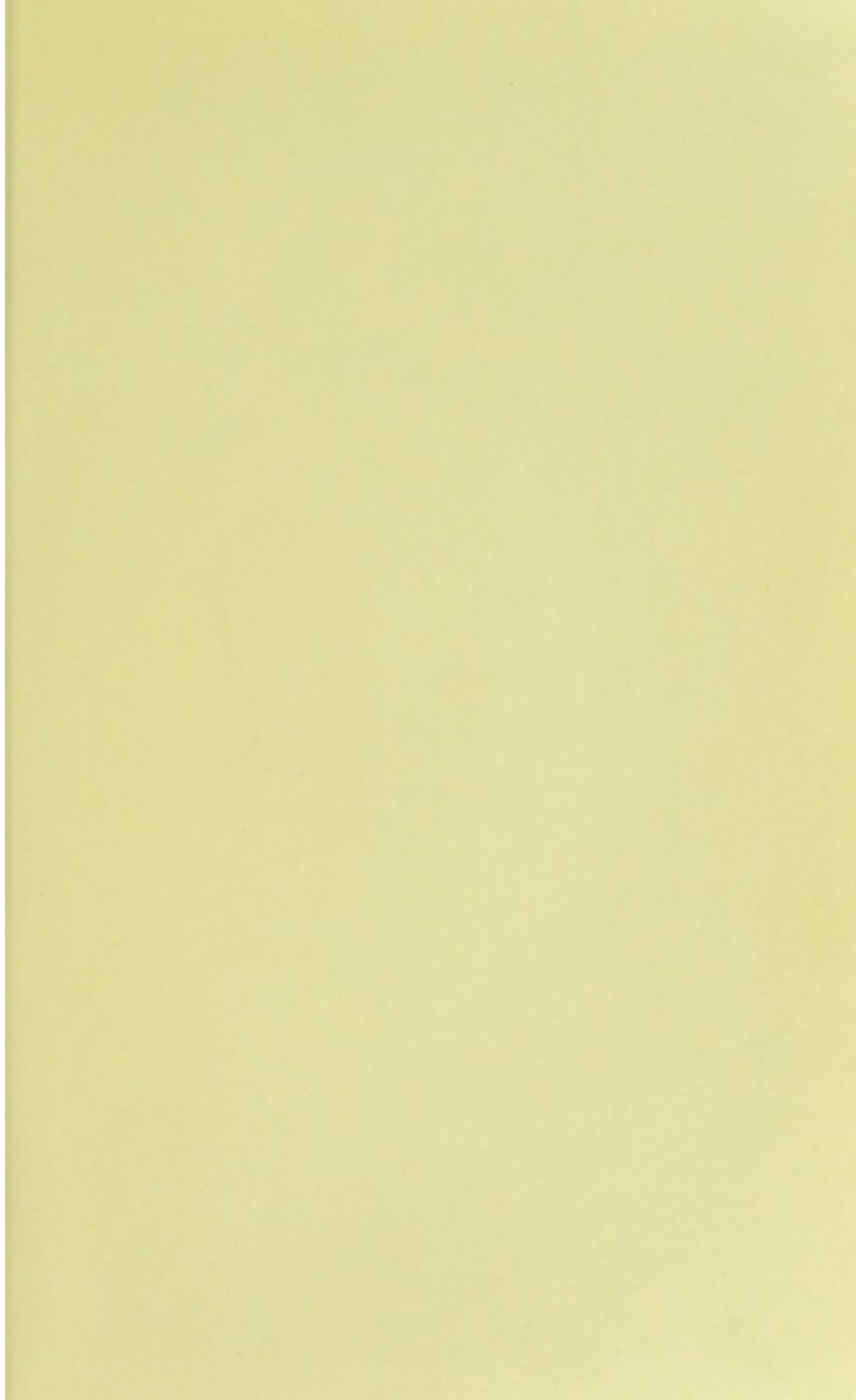
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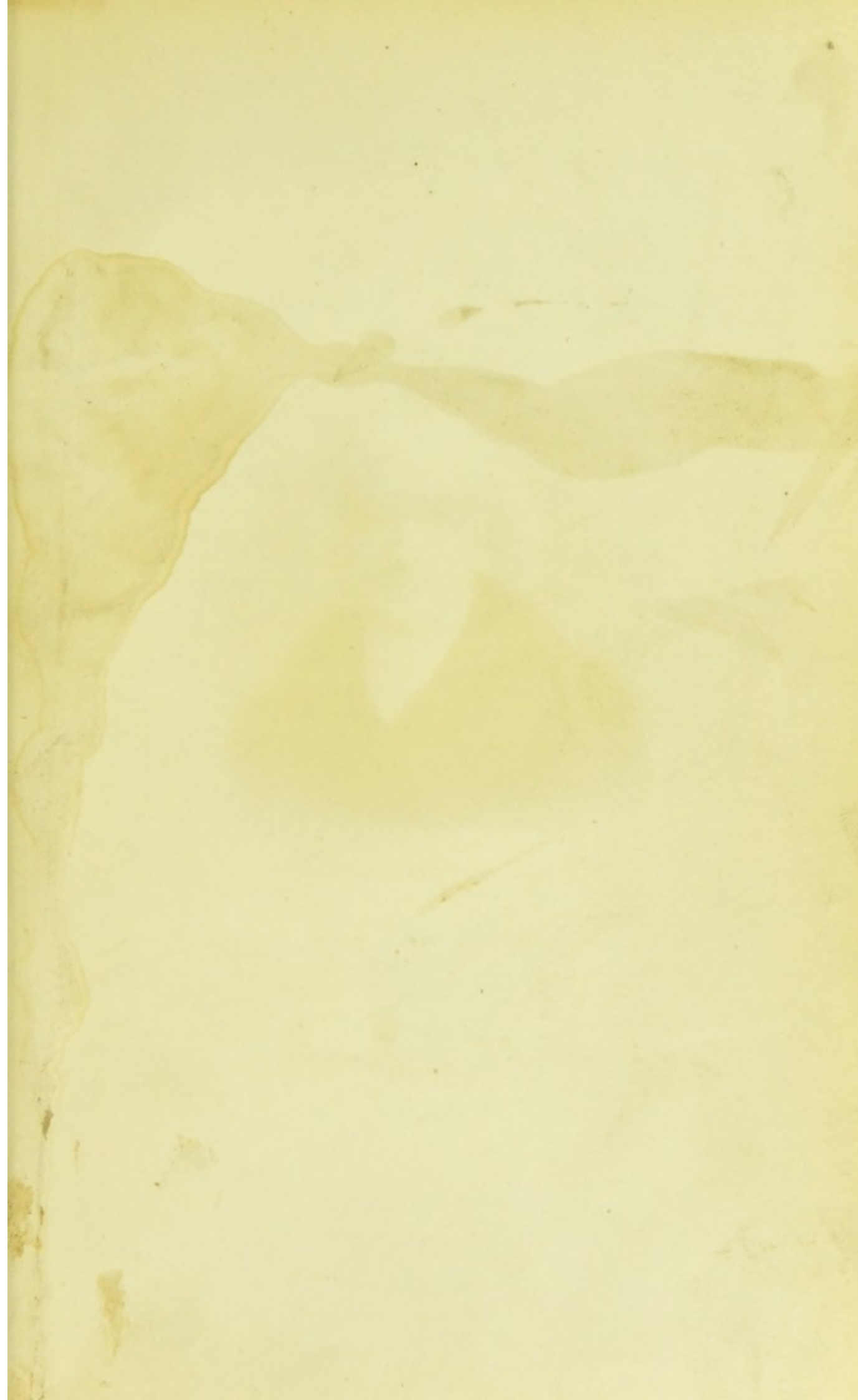
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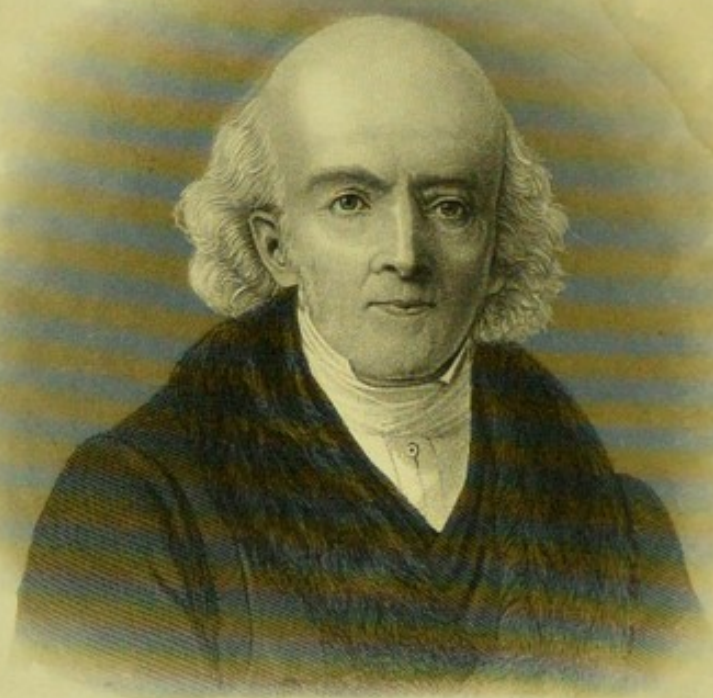
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Samuel Hahnemann

CLEAVE'S

BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



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INTRODUCTION.



IN place of the usual formal Introduction, which in this case would be a *résumé* of the principles of Homœopathy, of its early struggles in this country, and of its present proud position, it has been deemed that the most fitting prelude to the record of the life-work of the most prominent homœopathic physicians and surgeons in the United States would be a rapid glance at the chief incidents in the career of their immortal teacher—Hahnemann. Such a prelude is in strict accordance with the character of the work itself, while it enables the formation of the most adequate conception as to the origin, peculiar character and advantages of homœopathy, with the difficulties attending its early practice and dissemination; just as the succeeding biographies best indicate the obstacles that beset the introduction and establishment of the new system in this country, and trace the rapid progress it has made in public estimation. Accordingly, the following brief but carefully compiled and comprehensive sketch of the career of the great founder of homœopathy is here presented:



HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, was born on the 10th of April, 1755, at Meissen, in Cur-Saxony, one of the most beautiful regions of Germany. Among the papers left behind him is one, dated August, 1791, which affords us some interesting particulars respecting his family and early youth. He says in substance: "My father, Christian Gottfried Hahnemann, who died four years ago, was a painter in the porcelain manufacture, and had written a little work on that art. He had the soundest ideas on what was to be reckoned good and worthy in man, and had arrived at them by his own independent thought. He sought to implant them in me, and impressed on me, more by action than by words, the great lesson of life, 'to act and to be, not merely to seem.' When a good work was going forward, there, often unobserved, he

was sure to be helping hand and heart. Shall I not do likewise?" His mother's name was Johanna Christian, née Spiess. His parents taught him to read, and perhaps some other rudimentary education, while he was at play.

He passed several years at the Stadtschule, and, at the age of sixteen, began to attend the Fürstenschule of Meissen. He states that he was beloved by his rector, Magister Müller, as if he had been his own son; that he was permitted by him—on account of the delicacy of his health, induced by over study—to omit some of the regular tasks of the school, and to spend the hours they would have occupied in general reading. He had access to him at all hours of the day, and, strange as it may appear, though thus eminently favored, he was nevertheless a general favorite with the other scholars. His father, he tells us, was opposed to his studies; he wished him to pursue a calling more in accordance with his own income, and frequently withdrew him from school. He was, however, permitted to remain for eight years at the request of his teachers, who allowed him to attend without requiring the usual fees paid by scholars.

Anecdotes of the youth of most great men are on record, which would have but little interest did we not know that "the boy is father of the man," and that the bias of mind displayed in youth is usually carried out in after years. Washington had his cherry-tree; Napoleon had his snow-ball matches, and, as the following clearly shows the inherent thirst for knowledge which prevailed in the mind of Hahnemann, we record it.

His parents were very poor, and his father, objecting to the extravagant quantity of oil consumed by his son's nocturnal studies, deprived him of the family lamp, except at stated hours. The youth, however, by exercising his ingenuity, contrived to make a lamp out of clay; and then persuaded his indulgent mother to supply him with oil out of her stores. This determination to overcome difficulties remained as a characteristic trait during his subsequent career.

The time had now arrived for him to enter upon a university course, and, having obtained the permission of his father, he set out for Leipzig, at Easter, in 1775, with twenty crowns in his pocket; the last money he ever received from his parent. This little capital would have lasted for a considerable time; but, like another Gil Blas, he was unfortunately robbed of the greater portion of it.

Thus deprived of the means of existence, he was compelled to support himself at the university by giving lessons and making translations into the German. During the two years of his residence at Leipzig, besides attending lectures the greater part of the day, and giving instruction in the evenings, he translated the following works: "Steadman's Physiological Essays," "Nugent's Essay on Hydrophobia," "Falconer on the Waters of Bath," in two volumes, and "Ball's Modern Practice of Physic," in two volumes. The only time he could devote to these labors was the night, and he was in the habit of sitting up altogether every alternate night. Such indefatigable industry is astonishing and almost unparalleled.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in his path, he contrived by his abstemious habits and incredible exertions to save sufficient money to carry him to Vienna, where he studied under Dr. Quarin and practised in the hospitals for two years, when his necessities compelled him to accept the offer of Baron Von Bruckenthal, Governor of Transylvania, to accompany him to Hermanstadt, as his private physician, librarian, and superintendant of a museum of coins. From Hermanstadt he went to Erlangen, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the 10th of August, 1779.

The real history of his life may now be said to commence, as, after leaving Erlangen, he first began the practice of medicine at Hetstadt, a little town among the mountains; but, that place proving much too circumscribed a sphere of action, he removed to Dessau, where he remained but a short time, being tempted by the offer of a governmental appointment of

District Physician, at Gommern. The position was almost a nominal one, and of little importance in his life; save that in this place he fell in love with Henrietta Bücklerin, whom he married. In 1784, he went to Dresden, where he resided for four years, maintaining himself chiefly by his pen. Here he wrote eighteen treatises, the most remarkable one being on a new salt of mercury, which he called *mercurius solubilis*; a name it still retains. We next find him in Leipzig, in 1789, ten years after taking his degree. Here he applied himself with his accustomed energy and industry to the study of medicine, chemistry, mineralogy, and other kindred sciences—besides continuing to make translations from foreign languages—making many important discoveries, which gained for him a high and widely spread reputation among the *savans* of Europe, and also a membership of the Leipzig Society of Economical Science, and some others.

In spite of all this, he seems at this time to have been inspired by some innate conception of the future. He was dissatisfied with the existing state of medical science, which he considered as imperfect and more the result of guess-work than of positive knowledge. At length, the truth dawned upon him, and an inkling of the theory, which he subsequently elaborated with so much care, toil, and personal suffering, was revealed to him.

His attention was drawn to the fact that cinchona, or Peruvian bark—a well known remedy in cases of intermittent fever—when taken by persons in sound health, produced a disorder very similar to that disease; but, as the district where this occurred was malarious, he was not certain that these effects might not have been produced by natural causes. In order to be assured on this point, he took a quantity of the drug, and was inexpressibly gratified to find himself severely attacked by the disorder. He was now in possession of a tangible fact; a remedy that would cure a certain disease, would also produce it in a healthy person, and it was certain that the converse was equally true, *i. e.* that a drug, which produced a certain disease in a healthy body, would cure it in a sick one. But this was only one instance and might be an exception. He therefore set himself to the task of testing a great number of drugs, and with heroic self-sacrifice took them himself, carefully noting the minutest effects produced, and comparing them with the symptoms of well-known diseases. By this means a species of code was established. He likewise induced some of his friends to join him in these tests or *provings*, and by mutually comparing notes certain positive facts were established. This was the origin of the famous axiom that *similia similibus curantur*, which, with his theory of infinitesimal doses, was destined to subvert the existing order of things, and so embittered the medical world, as to draw upon its author ridicule, abuse, and even persecution. In this he merely suffered the fate of most discoverers and inventors. Galileo was forced by the inquisition to recant the heresy of his theory, that the earth revolved around the sun; but on leaving its halls, he muttered, “nevertheless it moves;” Columbus was ridiculed for believing in the existence of a new world, and the man who first proposed to cross the Atlantic by means of steam was laughed at. There is scarcely less folly in denying the motion of the earth, the existence of a new world, or the passage of the Atlantic by steam, than in refusing to give credence to the manifest truths of the Hahnemannian theory.

To this new system of cure Hahnemann gave the name of Homœopathia, derived from two Greek words, *homoios*, similar, and *pathos*, feeling, or suffering.

Seven years afterwards he published his first trial of the application of the new system in *Hufeland's Journal*. The case was one of colicodynia in its severest form, and after trying in vain all the usual remedies, he cured his patient by administering veratrum album, a drug which produces similar symptoms. The next case noticed, also a very remarkable one, was in 1799. The patient was attacked by scarlet fever, and Hahnemann, having observed that children who ate the berries of the belladonna, suffered from eruptions similar to those incident

to the disease itself, administered the extract as a remedy with perfect success, and, furthermore, he found that by giving it in proper doses to persons in infected districts, it prevented them from being seized with the disorder. Notwithstanding much opposition, many German physicians tried this preventive; the result being that out of 3747 persons exposed to the infection only 91 took the disease. If belladonna be fairly tried, it may perhaps prove as successful against scarlet fever, as vaccination has shown itself against small-pox. It was Hahnemann who first recommended aconite in cases of pure inflammatory fevers, with or without eruption; "and," says a recent writer, "even were we under no other obligation to him, he would, like Jenner, deserve to be ranked among the greatest benefactors of suffering humanity." He spent his whole life, after the age of forty-five, in the utmost self-abnegation, giving up everything, denying himself everything, suffering everything, in the cause of humanity. Mathiolus, of old, poisoned criminals, given up to him by the state; the modern Magendie poisoned dogs and cut up horses by vivisection; and some physicians poison their patients by experiments in the interest of science; but Hahnemann poisoned himself to perfect the system he was promulgating. He has left us a record of no less than *one hundred and six* medicinal substances with which he had experimented on *his own person*. And yet, this man has been called "*an immoral scoundrel*." He has, however, left ten volumes of the "*Materia Medica Pura*" to disprove so odious a falsehood.

In a letter to Dr. Stapf, not intended for publication, he says: "The man who undertakes and carries through with steadfast resolution to benefit humanity—for, in my case, there could be no other motive, since beyond the miserable sum given me by the booksellers, which was no compensation for a life of such self-sacrifice, I met only with persecution—a man that so lives and works must be good at bottom."

Jean Paul Richter says: "His detractors are more given to detest the man than to read his works."

Such accusations are mere blinds to cover the real causes of animosity against him, which were that, while at Leipzig, he had performed some remarkable cures on persons of eminence, and his promulgation of the theory of minimum doses, which—impressed with his great responsibility—he would only administer when prepared by himself; the former exciting the jealousy of the medical profession, and the latter touching the pockets of the apothecaries. Amongst them they discovered an obsolete law, forbidding physicians to dispense medicines; thus obliging Hahnemann, whose conscience would not allow him to intrust the preparation of his remedies to other hands, to relinquish a profitable practice in Leipzig, and repair to Coëthen. The Duke of Anhalt-Coëthen became his friend, giving him full permission to practise as he pleased.

It is not possible in this place to enter into details respecting his great work, which he called the "*Organon of Rational Medicine*," and with which the profession is already so familiar; suffice it to say that he incurred much blame for his supposed presumption in endeavoring to assume to himself the position of the Bacon of Medicine. But on reflection this idea will be seen to be erroneous. Bacon introduced a new organ, or instrument, called the "*Novum Organum*," for the advancement of science, and Hahnemann justly conceived that he had found a new organ for the discovery of specifics, and the results have fully supported his belief. The "*Organon*," with its four propositions, has ever been, and, doubtless, will continue to be the text-book of the homœopathic profession.

We must also summarily dismiss the "*Materia Medica Pura*," the value of which is so perfectly appreciated by every homœopathist that, without its aid, all would be at a loss in finding the remedies needed. With its ten volumes it is almost a life study in itself. The "*Fragmenta*" is a work of less importance, though replete, as is every thing from Hahnemann's pen, with useful information.

In 1805, he published a little work on "The *Positive Effects of Medicine*," *i. e.* the effects produced by drugs on a healthy body. This was written in Torgau; but to make the experiments more perfect, he was compelled to return to Leipzig.

In 1831, the cholera raged with fearful violence in Eastern Europe. Hahnemann suggested the use of camphor as a remedy, which led the way to the trial of the homœopathic system in some of the hospitals of Russia with the most gratifying results. Again, in 1836, when a similar epidemic prevailed in Vienna, Dr. Fleischmann adopted that mode of treatment in the hospital of the Sisters of Charity with even greater success. Mr. Wilde remarks, in connection with this fact, that "on comparing the report made of the treatment of cholera in that hospital, with that of the same epidemic in other hospitals in Vienna, at the same time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated by Dr. Fleischmann recovered, two-thirds of those treated by the ordinary methods died."

Hahnemann resided fifteen years at Coëthen, under the protection of the Duke, pursuing one of the most brilliant careers on record. He was constantly perfecting his system by experiments upon himself and his friends, many of them accompanied with extreme suffering. Not only did he enjoy the highest reputation at home, but the fame of his marvellous cures had spread itself throughout the whole of Europe, so that thousands of strangers of the highest rank flocked from abroad to profit by the advice of the illustrious founder of the new school of medicine. Here one of the most romantic marriages we have heard of took place. Mad'me Marie Melonie D'Hervilly-Gohier, a member of one of the most distinguished families in France, was amongst the number of his patients. She was suffering from an apparently incurable pulmonary complaint and disease of the heart; had consulted almost every physician of eminence in Europe, had tried the climate of Italy, and employed all the ordinary methods of cure without avail, being pronounced by her physicians to be beyond medical aid. Hahnemann effectively mastered the disease in an incredibly short space of time, and, upon her recovery, they were married, when he was in his eightieth year, his wife being some forty-five years his junior. She was charmed with his genius, his manners, and his noble character, and positively adored him till the day of his death. He, on his side, cherished and almost revered her; was never tired of speaking of her devotion and her brilliant talents, and regarded her as his ministering angel, as well he might. Shortly after their marriage, he was persuaded by his wife to remove to Paris; not to increase his already oppressive popularity; but, on the contrary, to enjoy that ease and repose his declining years required. They travelled *incognito*, even his immediate friends and pupils being left in ignorance of their destination. His retreat, however, did not long remain undiscovered, and, thenceforward, his doors were daily besieged by throngs of sufferers, anxious to benefit by the skill of the great innovator. Indeed, such was the pressure upon him that, without the aid of his wife, he could not have borne it. We are indebted to the pen of an American lady, Helen Berkley, for a delightful and graphic picture of their joint lives in Paris. She saw them frequently both in private and during their hours of business.

Madame Hahnemann was a woman in every way worthy of her husband, and possessed of most extraordinary talents. Wealthy in her own right, she refused to participate in her husband's fortune; a poetess of no mean order, and an artist, whose paintings had been admitted into the galleries of the Louvre. She spoke and wrote fluently five or six languages, and had studied the homœopathic system under her husband to such advantage, that she took almost the entire burden of consultation from his shoulders. She was always present at his receptions, putting questions, receiving replies, and noting minutely the symptoms of every case, merely appealing to Hahnemann in cases of difficulty, when he would reply, "yes, my child," or, "good, my child," and the consultation proceeded; she was tenderly beloved by her step children, and in short a family so united is rarely to be met with.

At this period he was eighty-four years of age, of a slender and diminutive form. His head was large and beautifully proportioned; his forehead broad and massive, set off by a few silvery locks; his eyes deep set, dark, piercing and animated, and his whole appearance indicative of the highest order of genius. He constantly smoked a long pipe with a painted bowl, even during his hours of reception. He read and wrote without the use of spectacles; his hand-writing was firm and delicate—almost equal to copperplate—and his activity and animation still exhibited some of the traces of youth.

Hahnemann continued to reside in Paris till his death, which happened July 2nd, 1844. In his last illness, he was waited on by his devoted wife with that loving care which tended so much to alleviate his sufferings. Shortly before his death, his wife, by way of imparting some comfort to the invalid, whispered: "Surely some mitigation of suffering is due to you who have alleviated the sufferings of so many." To this he replied with his latest breath: "Every man on earth works as God gives him strength, and meets from man with a corresponding reward; but no man has a claim at the Judgment Seat of God. God owes me nothing. I owe him much—yea all."

With these beautiful sentiments on his lips he departed, and the world was deprived of one of the noblest, purest, and grandest characters that have ever ministered to the good of humanity.

PREFACE.



HIS is the first biographical history of Homœopathy published in this country, and like the pioneers of the new, progressive, and now firmly established school of medicine themselves, it has had to encounter extraordinary prejudice and opposition. Some of this has emanated from members of the profession itself, not a few of them men who it might have been expected from their peculiarly advantageous and responsible position as editors would have unhesitatingly accorded to the undertaking their cordial support and hearty co-operation. More especially has this been the case in Boston and in the Eastern States, where the most expensive means have been employed to obtain desired material. Except that thereby the work was rendered more complete and therefore more saleable in other sections of the country, this expenditure of labor and capital was apparently unwarranted, since not a single homœopathic university or school of medicine has as yet been established in New England. It is to be hoped that the efforts of prominent laymen of Boston, assisted by Dr. I. T. Talbot (editor), may be instrumental in gradually bringing the East into generous rivalry in this respect with her more progressive sister of the West.

A work of this character necessarily can command, at first, at any rate, a very limited circulation. Nevertheless no consideration arising out of this circumstance has been allowed to interfere with the determination to render the Cyclopædia as far as possible above criticism. The fullest opportunities have been offered to the profession to make it thoroughly complete and satisfactory, not only to practitioners of, but persons interested in homœopathy, and even the least initiated must know that the successful prosecution of such a work depends upon the active assistance of the members of the school. Every liv-

ing homœopathic physician in the United States has been requested by letter or by personal application to furnish a *résumé* of his career, and of those of his friends or relatives who may have been members of the profession. In this manner all who could forward the enterprise have been invited to assist in the compilation of the history of the efforts put forth for, and that have resulted in the establishment of homœopathy upon its present broad and enduring basis. This volume is the result of these labors. If any sketch material in the biographical history of homœopathy is found wanting, its absence is to be attributed either to the negligence or narrow-minded prejudice of those who alone were able to furnish the same, or to the impossibility of meeting with records of the life work of those who had passed away—in other words, to the paucity of homœopathic literature, which the former class are apparently desirous of perpetuating. If there are sketches to which exception may be taken by the hypercritical or the superficially prominent—that is to say, men whom business shrewdness or sharpness rather than professional attainments has forced into positions of prominence outside of the legitimate practice of medicine, either as editors or vendors of homœopathic medicines—it must be remembered to the credit of the subjects thereof that, according to their abilities, they have labored to advance the cause of homœopathy, and have supplied one link to the historical chain.

That the future historian may profit by the experience of the Editor of this work, and be informed not only as to the sources from which he may expect help, but those from which he must be prepared to encounter opposition both passive and active, occasion is here taken to tender thanks where due, and to point out the quarters in which no sympathy, encouragement, or assistance can be looked for. Thanks are due to :

First, the great majority of regularly practising physicians ; their relatives and friends, who have interested themselves to secure the fulness and accuracy of each biographical sketch, and who have shown commendable pride and liberality in furnishing the expensive portraits on steel that accompany many of the biographies.

Secondly, those standard homœopathic journals whose editors, being either successful practitioners or authors of standard homœopathic works, or both, recognized the importance of any literary undertaking having for its object the permanent advancement of the cause, and in their solicitude and anxiety to promote its success and value,

imposed upon themselves labors involving considerable sacrifice of time and money. Among these are especially to be mentioned: *The United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, Chicago, Drs. R. Ludlam, E. M. Hale, and A. E. Small (professors, authors, and editors); *The North American Journal of Homœopathy*, New York, Drs. E. E. Marcy and S. Lilienthal (professors, authors, and editors); *The Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, Philadelphia, Drs. A. R. Thomas and H. N. Martin (professors, authors, and editors); and *The Michigan Journal of Homœopathy*, Detroit, Dr. E. R. Ellis (professor, author, and editor).

Thirdly, Mrs. Emma L. Hudson, of Fitchburg, Mass., a lady of high literary attainments and social position, who, herself a devoted homœopathist, has ably striven to awaken in the physicians of Boston and its vicinity that enthusiasm which has been evinced by their Western contemporaries, as evidenced in the pages of this work.

The future historian can expect no sympathy, or aid from:

First, those homœopathic journals whose editors, with illiberal, narrow-minded views and principles, jealously, prematurely, and unwarrantably assail the private business operations of a house even before they have anything tangible to criticize, or honorable ground for interference. There were two such encountered by this enterprize. In one, such simply palpable and malicious misstatements were made—before the work or even its prospectus was issued—that but for the fact that the intended effect was vitiated by their patent imbecility and absurdity, legal steps might have been considered advisable. In the case of the other, there was employed the old and worn-out dodge so well known among newspaper men of the sensational and “cut-throat” type, but long discarded even by the least shrewd of these—*i. e.* the publication of a letter which, in order to carry a weight that the editorial pen, as such, could not convey, purported to emanate from a *bonâ fide* member of the profession, while really concocted by the editor himself. In extenuation of this conduct it may be stated, to the credit of these two editors, and especially of the latter, that they hold with singular tenacity the opinion that homœopathic historical works can only be published by homœopathic physicians, even though those physicians be by force of circumstances writers rather than prescribers, and that they are generally believed to look upon, and write with the kindest favor of all homœopathic literary enterprizes in which they are personally or pecuniarily interested.

Of course, the future historian will have to depend somewhat upon homœopathic literature for material. It is to be hoped, therefore, he may find more public-spirited management of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, Dr. R. J. McClatchey (editor) of Philadelphia, and the *Medical Investigator*, Dr. T. C. Duncan (editor) of Chicago.

Secondly, those who, temporarily elevated by their good fortune to positions of journalistic or professional prominence, but of obscure merit, either vain of their modesty, or desirous of aping the scruples erroneously attributed by them to the English aristocracy and some great men, have not only allowed their opportunity of advancing the homœopathic cause to go by default, but have sought to adversely influence educated, progressive men by the obtrusion of their ignorance and toadyism. This is particularly applicable to some physicians of Boston and its vicinity. Long experience in the collection of biographical material both in Europe and America demonstrates the fact that those who make the greatest parade of their modesty are men whose claims to real prominence and worth are of at least questionable authenticity. Men who have achieved any worthy aim by reason of the very ability which has enabled its achievement, not only are conscious of their superiority to those they have surpassed, but they feel the importance of allowing their careers to be handed down in permanent form as encouragement and incentive to others. This is true in all professions and callings, but it is especially so in such a case as the present, where a new school in a profession has been founded, and where its permanency depends so much upon the generation that is rising to fill the places of the founders. And again, in a word, if the assistance given by the gentlemen whose sketches are herein to be found can be construed into an exhibition of vanity, we have abundant evidence that a hundred per cent. of the men of genius, attainments, and moral worth are chargeable with vanity, or, more correctly speaking, possess what is a high virtue in humanity and the true lever of progress—self-esteem.

The profession and the public generally must acknowledge that the real merit and value of this, the first effort in biographical history of homœopathy, together with the highly expensive style in which the work has been produced, afford sufficient evidence of the intention and determination to lay the foundation for future editions that shall be entirely above criticism.

E. CLEAVE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August, 1873.

CLEAVE'S

BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HERING, CONSTANTINE, M. D., now a resident of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., one of homœopathy's ablest champions, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. His father was one of the originators of the system known then as the "People's Schools," which now pervades the whole kingdom of Prussia under the title of the "Prussian system." Constantine attended the classical school at Zittau, in 1811, where, following his inclinations and tastes, he employed his leisure hours in roaming the country, and amid its mountains and valleys, studying the natural sciences to the best advantage. He made a large and valuable collection of minerals, herbariums, and skulls of animals, which, when he went to pursue his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipzig, he left in Zittau. In Leipzig, he had as his preceptor Dr. J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon in the army of Napoleon, who introduced him to practical surgery, and made him, in 1820, one of his assistants. While thus employed, Dr. Robbi was requested by the founder of a publishing house (where the oldest of the homœopathic journals is published) to prepare a work that

in its thorough exposure of the system should utterly root out homœopathy from the land. Dr. Robbi declined the enterprise, but referred him to young Hering, as one perfectly competent for the task. Hering understood it, and in two years had nearly completed it, when, having occasion to refer to Hahnemann's works for a few quotations, his close attention was drawn to some of his statements. Unwilling to do injustice even to an adversary, much less to misrepresent him, he paused in his work, until he could test by experiments the truth or falsity of the statements. The result so convincingly sustained Hahnemann, that Hering resolved to examine the system as a whole, and thus to sift the truth from what he honestly believed to be the errors of the doctrine. He pursued his new study with characteristic ardor, against the counsels of his teachers, and the entreaties of his friends; and, notwithstanding, his excision from society, his persecution, poverty and pressing want were the penalties he had to endure. Two years of close and searching investigation constrained him to acknowledge that Hahnemann was right, and he avowed unhesitatingly his adhesion to his faith. An incident occurred at this time which largely

contributed its share to the decision at which he arrived. In his surgical practice he had received a dissecting wound, which the usual treatment would not heal. The inflammation of his hand and arm, from which he suffered intensely, resisted the utmost efforts of the physicians and surgeons to reduce it, and they decided that amputation must be performed as the only remedy. In this exigency, Hering applied to a homœopathist who gave him every encouragement. Hering promised him, that if he would save his arm, he would devote the remainder of his life to homœopathy. The treatment proved eminently successful; and the world is witness to the brilliant results which attest how nobly the young sufferer has fulfilled his pledge.

In 1825, a younger brother enabled him by a loan of money to prosecute his studies, and he repaired to Wurzburg, where he remained in faithful attendance upon the lectures, but making no concealment of his sympathy with the views of Hahnemann. He passed his examination with honor, and in the discussion which, in accordance with the customs of the German universities, followed upon his examination, he announced as the subject of his thesis "*De Medicina Futura*," and so resolutely and ably maintained the doctrine of Hahnemann, that on the 22nd of March, 1826, he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics.

Soon after his graduation he accepted a situation as teacher of mathematics and natural sciences in an academy in Dresden, devoted chiefly to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained all the summer. In the autumn, the President of the institution proposed to him to go to South America, especially to Surinam and Cayenne, under the auspices and protection of the king, to make researches and collections in zoölogy. He accepted the responsible position, stipulating only that an old and valuable friend, Christophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition, and sailed for South America. His reports and letters were perfectly satisfactory; but he also addressed some communications to the *Homœopathic Ar-*

chives, which gave great offence to the Physician of the King, an old and bitter adversary of Hahnemann. On his remonstrance, the Minister of the Interior caused a polite letter to be addressed to Hering, requesting him to attend to his zoölogical duties exclusively, and to refrain from publishing anything that could be construed as objectionable. The day after his receipt of this letter, Hering despatched by the first vessel that sailed his reports, with a full statement of his accounts, accompanied with a courteous letter in reply, in which he closed his connection with the mission. He commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, and still continued his researches and collections; but soon discovered that one or the other must be abandoned. His valuable collection—zoölogical and botanical—was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, for which that Institution paid him the compliment of an election as corresponding member. A few years later, he sailed from South America, intending to return to his native land; but stopping in Philadelphia in January, 1833, to assist in introducing homœopathy there, he found that his friend and associate George Butt had already opened the way by his remarkably successful treatment of Asiatic Cholera in the year previous. Instead of returning home, Dr. Hering remained in Pennsylvania, and, adopting plans suggested by Dr. Wesselhœft, opened a school of homœopathy in Allentown. Unfortunately for his plans, but fortunately for the country at large, the funds of the academy were in the hands of those who were inimical to homœopathy, and who secretly undermined its influence, and sapped its very life. Commencing practice in Philadelphia, Dr. Hering labored diligently for the payment of all his pecuniary obligations; and participated in the efforts to establish the Hahnemann Medical College, with which he is still connected as Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica.

Of Dr. Hering's great ability as a physician and a professor, it would be unnecessary to speak, for it is beyond all encomium. His kindness to, and interest in his pupils are well

known and appreciated; and many among them can bear grateful witness to his gentle, unostentatious, but effective beneficence. He has always been a laborious and systematic student. His industry is wonderful. Though now arrived at an age when men are usually disposed to rest, he retires to sleep between nine and ten at night, and from three o'clock until eight in the morning devotes himself to the preparation for the press of the labors of his past life.

The "provings" of Dr. Hering have been very numerous, and among the most valuable of the contributions to the pharmacopœia of homœopathy. In addition to his duties as physician and as professor in the college, he is one of the editors of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*. In this Journal he has published a complete collection of all the results, provings and cures obtained in the homœopathic schools, combined with the best and most useful remedies of allopathy. He is a voluminous writer in his profession; many of his works having been translated into the various languages of Europe. Space will not allow of a list of the many products of his pen. Of one of these, his "Domestic Physician," which, in 1837, had attained six large editions in this country; in 1858, two in Great Britain, ten in Germany, and has been translated extensively with a circulation of more than one hundred thousand copies, the *British Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy* remarks, "Dr. Hering's Guide we have always considered the best and most original of domestic works."

After finishing his literary education at the Royalton Academy, he departed for Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one. He commenced the study of medicine under A. E. Small, M. D., and graduated at the New York University in 1842. After taking his degree of M. D. he practised in New York City; but soon removed to Frankford, Pennsylvania, where he became entirely engrossed in a large practice, one well fitted to prepare him for the great services he has since performed. In 1846, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1856, he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He served in this position for eight years, during the last four years being Dean of the Faculty. He was greatly revered by his students, and much respected by his colleagues. He strove earnestly and conscientiously to teach the true doctrine of Hahnemann, and to advance the science of homœopathy as much as was in his power. He was the first in this country to teach in the public clinics of the school the single remedy and the high potency.

In 1861, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of this city. The "Key Note System," which has now been adopted by all true lovers of homœopathy, originated with him, and was strongly upheld in a work which he published in 1867. This was a quarto volume of 760 pages, the title being "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Disorders peculiar to Women and Young Children," the second edition of which is in course of preparation. Since then he has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day by pamphlets of his own publication, and articles in the leading homœopathic journals, besides various papers read before different homœopathic societies. In 1868, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemannian Society of Madris de Tulio, and in 1870 a similar honor was conferred upon him by the Cumberland county Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In



GUERNSEY, HENRY NEWELL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, February 10th, 1817.

His father, Joseph Guernsey, served with marked distinction as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was regarded by his neighbors as a man of exemplary habits. Through his mother, Phebe Jefferson, he was connected with Thomas Jefferson, "the ardent lover of liberty for all men, irrespective of color."

1869, he became a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1871, he felt it his duty to accept the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which was very courteously pressed upon him by the Professors and Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was again elected to his old position as Dean of the Faculty.

In 1846, he married Statira Collourn, of Boston, a descendent of the famous Urian Oakes, a celebrated president of Harvard University. To them were born three children, Elizabeth Wilkins, Joseph Collourn, and Henry William Guernsey, all of whom are still living.

Dr. Guernsey is now fifty-five years old, and still retains a great part of his youthful elasticity and feeling. He is especially fond of children, and always receives a warm welcome from his youthful patients. He is a deep thinker and an earnest worker in his profession; ever willing, ever ready to endure any privation of which he is capable, to relieve the sick. His more youthful colleagues find him ready at all times to assist them with his experience and counsel.



THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 3d of October, 1827. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown, on the Northern Frontier, in the war of 1812.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, Dr. Thomas acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts. Living in the country until nearly twenty years of age, by manual labor upon a farm, he acquired a robust and vigorous physical constitution. His love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself, and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York, in 1846.

In 1850, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Finding

this employment an uncongenial one, his predilection for the Medical profession was strong. By getting possession of an old Indian skull which was exhumed in making the excavation for a cellar near his place of business, and borrowing a work on anatomy for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so interested in the subject, as to abandon his previous plans, and engage at once in the study of medicine. Entering the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, he graduated in February, 1854. Coming immediately to Philadelphia, he took another course of lectures, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical University. Being offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution, he concluded to make Philadelphia his future home, and in 1856, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, which position he filled for ten years.

In 1856, he was appointed lecturer on Artistic Anatomy, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he gave annual courses of lectures to artists and art students, up to the time of the sale of the old Academy building in Chestnut Street, with the exception of two years during the war. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in America. In 1863, he was appointed lecturer upon the same subject in the School of Design for Women, where he has since given annual courses of lectures.

After the second battle of Bull Run in the late war of the rebellion, Dr. Thomas volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for.

Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he still holds. As a lecturer on anatomy he has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressive manner which at once attracts and retains the attention of the

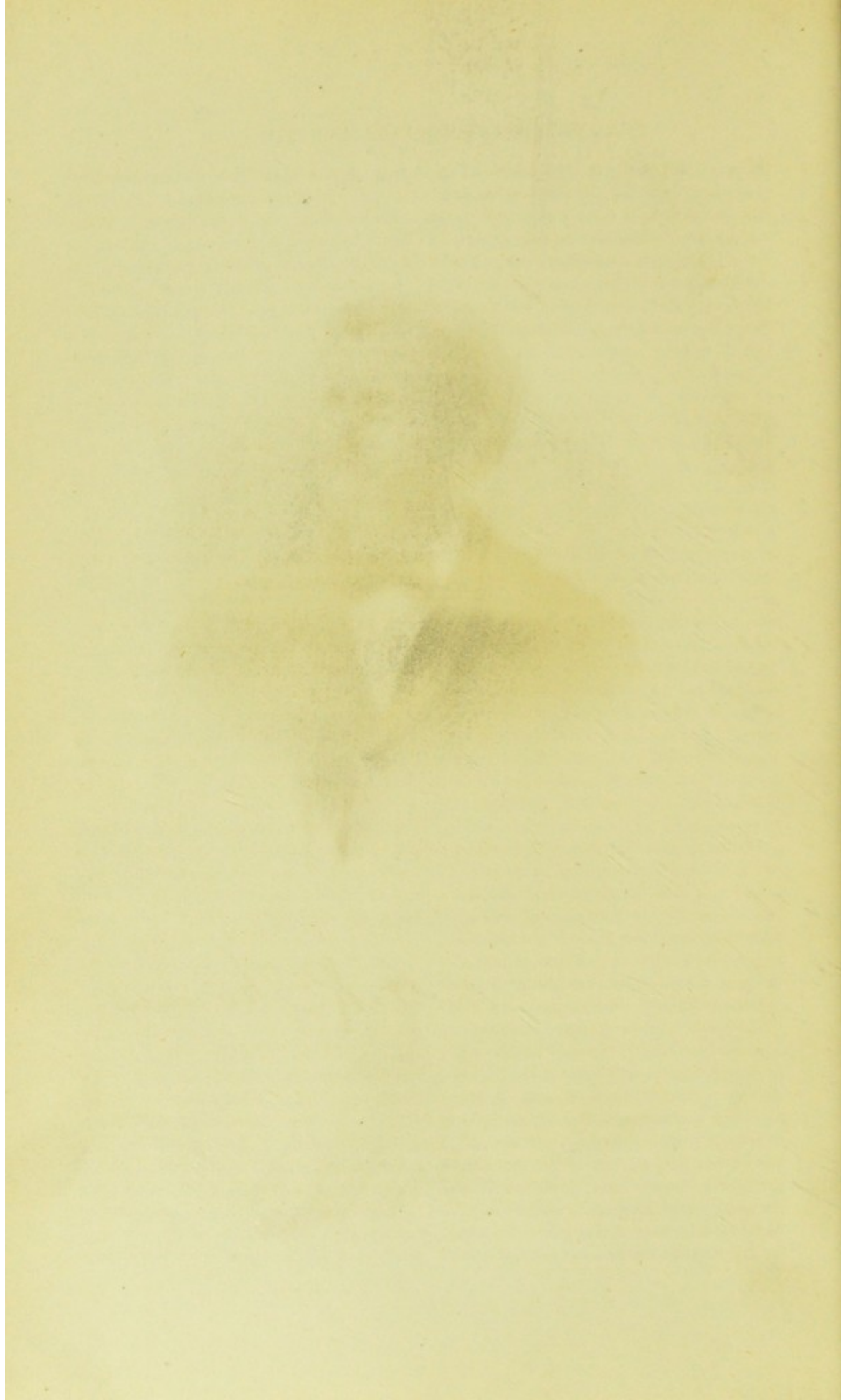


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A. R. THOMAS, M.D.

A. R. Thomas,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.
OF PHILADELPHIA.



student. In addition to attending to a large professional business, Dr. Thomas has found time to contribute a number of papers to the medical journals, besides writing a work on "Post Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which is just ready for the press, and to act as General Editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*.



WEBSTER, WILLIAM, M. D., of Dayton, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on January 12th, 1827. He is of Welsh descent.

His ancestors, some generations back, on immigrating to America, settled in New Jersey, in the neighborhood of New York, and subsequently removed into Pennsylvania. His grandfather moved to Ohio in 1806,—at that time but thinly populated,—and located in the beautiful valley of the Miami. Here the subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural occupations. In his fourteenth year, he entered the Monroe Academy, where he prepared himself for admission to the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Remaining here two years, he entered the Farmers' College near Cincinnati, and graduated with honor in 1848.

Inheriting from his father, who was a physician, a taste for medical studies and pursuits, he devoted all his leisure moments during his senior year to the education necessary for attendance upon the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati; he graduated in 1851, and moved to Middletown, Ohio, as an allopathic physician. The College named had established a chair of homœopathy. In attendance upon the lectures of Professor Rosa, the distinguished incumbent of that chair, Dr. Webster was so much impressed with his manly exposition of the system, that he was induced to make a partial trial of it. At the end of one or two years, he dropped the practice of the old system, and continued exclusively upon the new. After nine years' practice in Middletown, he removed, fourteen years since, to Dayton. He makes a specialty of catarrh

in its various phases, and devotes much attention to female diseases.

Dr. Webster has been Secretary of the Miami Homœopathic Medical Society ever since its incipency, twelve years since. He has also been at different periods Secretary and President of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society. He has been married nearly twenty years. Keeping aloof from political life (excepting the exercise of his right of suffrage), he has devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his profession, and has attained an enviable position.



LUDLAM, REUBEN, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Camden, N. J., October 7th, 1831. He is the eldest son of Jacob W. Ludlam, M. D., who during a period of thirty years sustained a high reputation for probity and professional skill. Under the guidance of his father, Reuben prepared himself to receive the full benefits of medical study in the University of Pennsylvania. At the close of his third course of lectures, he was graduated in that institution in March, 1852. In the following autumn he removed to Chicago, where, from that time, he has been so exclusively occupied by his duties, that in twenty years he has been absent from his post but twenty-five days. Like so many of the young men of marked ability, he early espoused the cause of homœopathy,—giving in his adhesion to the system one year after his graduation. When the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized in 1859, he was elected to the chair of Physiology, Pathology, and Clinical Medicine. He filled this responsible position for four years to the entire satisfaction of the institution and the students. He was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, which he still holds. Aside from qualifications in the minute and thorough acquaintance with his subject as a teacher, Dr. Ludlam is distinguished for the singular perspicuity of his thoughts, the ease with which he elucidates

his points, and the force with which he impresses them on the minds of his students. His lectures are purely extemporaneous—no notes being before him—and are remarkable for their systematic and practical character. Possessing all the ardor of a convert to homœopathy, his well balanced mind renders his views and opinions comprehensive, liberal, peaceful, and progressive.

During several years, Dr. Ludlam was an associate editor of the *North American Homœopathic Quarterly*, published in New York. For seven years he has been and still is in charge of the obstetrical department of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, an able quarterly published in Chicago.

In March, 1863, he published the first medical work ever written and published in the North West, consisting of "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which attained great popularity. His specialty in his profession is that of the diseases of women and children, in which he has made a reputation second to none. His private and consulting practice is almost unlimited. He has the charge of the woman's department of the Scammon Hospital. He has recently given to the public a work entitled, "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," which is used in all the homœopathic colleges as a recognized authority both in this country and in Europe.

In 1868, he was appointed to the professional charge of the Homœopathic Infirmary for Women, in New York city; and in 1870, was unanimously elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Both of these appointments, he was constrained to decline—finding it difficult to relinquish a field of labor in which he had won a commanding position. In 1869, he was chosen President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Boston, on which occasion he delivered the annual address. He subsequently served the society as its general Secretary. He was the first President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine;

and is an honorary member of several domestic and foreign learned societies.

During the year that followed the great fire of Chicago, he was the representative member of the homœopathic school in the medical board of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, having in charge the health of sixty thousand sufferers by that terrible calamity. In this capacity he did much to allay the bitterness of partizanship, and to bring about a proper state of feeling among all classes and schools of physicians, who, however differing in their modes of practice, are all laboring for the common good.



DAKE, JABEZ P., A. M., M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 22d, 1827.

His father, Faber Dake, M. D., was for many years a successful allopathic physician in Nunda, N. Y., where he died—a marble monument erected by his family marking his resting place. He was converted to homœopathy in 1843. His mother was Sophia Bowen, a lady of remarkable energy and uprightness of character, who was also untiring in her zealous efforts in behalf of the temperance and other reforms.

Dr. Dake was educated in the Literary Institute at Nunda, in Madison University at Hamilton, and in Union College, Schenectady, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1849. His first literary effort in the cause of medicine was an essay, read before the senior class of this college, in advocacy of homœopathy; although a youthful effort, it indicated so thorough an appreciation of the true principles of the science, and gave promise of such large and intelligent acquaintance with it, that it was published by Dr. Smith in one of the city papers. His medical studies were prosecuted under the direction of Dr. Gustavus Reichelm of Pittsburgh. He attended lectures at Geneva College, where he distinguished himself by his earnest defence of homœopathy before his class, against the unjust aspersions

of the faculty. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia in 1851. Immediately on his graduation he associated himself with Dr. Reichelm until 1853, when the latter removed to Philadelphia, leaving him alone in a large and valuable practice. In 1852, he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*; in 1860, he aided in the editorship of the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*, in the columns of which he gave a masterly demonstration of the universality of the homœopathic law. In 1863, he was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In all these, and in other journals are to be found many very able articles from his pen. In 1855, he delivered an oration on the "Philosophy of Homœopathy," at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday, in Philadelphia. The ability which up to that date had characterised his advocacy of this science, led to his election to the chair of Materia Medica in the college of Philadelphia, a position which he ably filled for two years, when he was constrained to resign on account of the pressing demands of his private practice in Pittsburgh. In 1857, he was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Chicago, and in 1858, delivered the annual address before that learned body during its session in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The promise of his early youth had already begun to yield its fruit, and in 1860 he prepared and published a small work for domestic use on "Acute Diseases," and in 1871, in Nashville, republished the same, revised and considerably enlarged. This little volume added largely to his already high reputation as an advocate of homœopathy. It has placed before the public a practical treatise which every family ought to possess. His arduous labors at length so impaired his health, that he was compelled reluctantly to give up the finest and largest practice in Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh he retired to his farm at Salem, Ohio. In 1869, his wife being affected with pulmonary disease, he removed to Nashville,

Teun., and there resumed the practice of medicine, building up a large and remunerative practice. During the past few years his literary efforts in medicine have been chiefly directed to earnest measures for a reform in the Materia Medica, the reproving of medicines in a Prover's college.

Dr. Dake was married to Miss Elizabeth Church, the daughter of a very eminent allopathic physician of Pittsburgh. He has five sons, the eldest of whom, William C. Dake, is now a graduate in medicine, and associated with his father in practice.



POPE, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born at Niagara, N. Y., in December, 1829. There have been eminent physicians and surgeons in this family for four generations. He is the eldest son of Dr. Gustavus William Pope, sen., and a nephew of Dr. Harold H. Pope. These two brothers were, for more than forty years, widely known and distinguished as physicians and surgeons in Rome, N. Y. Their uncle was Dr. Willard Smith, a highly distinguished surgeon in western New York fifty years ago. Their grandfather—the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch—was Captain William Pope, remarkable for his handsome person, great athletic strength, prowess and skill in all martial exercises. He was an officer in the continental forces of the British army before Quebec, and an eye-witness of the death of General Wolfe at the heights of Abraham. Subsequently he was with his old school comrade, the renowned General Ethan Allen, at the storming of Ticonderoga. He participated in many of the most important battles of the Revolution, in one of which, single handed, he sabred and slew three heavily armed British grenadiers, and captured the British flag. He was at the encampment at Valley Forge, where clothed in rags, he shared all the privations and sufferings of that little band of revolutionary heroes, and at last wit-

nessed at Yorktown the surrender of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, to General Washington.

Dr. Pope received his early education at Whitesborough Institute. How far his choice of a profession was determined by early associations, and the successful practice of his father, and uncle, it would perhaps be difficult to determine; but his mind very early turned to the study of medicine, and after his graduation at the Institute he commenced his preparations for a thorough course of study in the allopathic system of medicine. At the early age of seventeen he began his medical studies under the careful supervision of his father and uncle, under whose care several of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons had already pursued their early studies, among whom was Dr. Brainerd, the highly distinguished surgeon of Chicago, and founder of Rush Medical College.

In 1847, Dr. Pope matriculated at New York University, and for three years was a constant student and attendant in New York Hospital and Bellevue. In 1851, he graduated at the Albany Medical College, where, pursuing his studies in anatomy under the tuition of Dr. John Swinburne—afterwards Health Officer of New York—he had the reputation of being the best dissector, draughtsman, and surgical anatomist of his class; and his thesis received a special commendation by the well-known New York State Geologist, Professor Emmons. In 1852, he was assistant physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, where his abilities were thoroughly appreciated. On one occasion, learning of an attempted insubordination in one of the departments, alone and unattended, he penetrated into a room containing thirty crazy men, and rescued one of the keepers from the murderous hands of two furious maniacs, and by his fearless demeanor, kept the whole raging crowd at bay until they were properly secured. The close confinement of this position affecting his health, he resigned his appointment, and returning to his father, he assisted him in his extensive and arduous medical and surgical practice, and became well-known for his skill

and efficiency in both departments. For two years he was physician to the Oneida Alms house; while thus engaged his attention was casually drawn to the pretensions of homœopathy as a system and a science. Unlike many educated in the allopathic system, who ridicule the new mode without any examination of its merits, Dr. Pope, with all the prejudices and predilections of his education, and in spite of the opposition of his family, gave to the subject a thorough and dispassionate investigation for the space of three years, during which he tested the system in all points. Finally, becoming thoroughly convinced of the superior claims of homœopathy in every particular, he openly avowed his adhesion to it, and withdrawing his connection with the Oneida Allopathic Medical Society, he married, and, in 1856, removed to Washington City, where his admitted ability in his profession has secured him a widely extended reputation, and a large and valuable practice. The pioneers of homœopathy in Washington were Drs. Piper and Green at the date of Dr. Pope's settlement in the capital. At that period, homœopathy had to struggle for a permission to exist. The allopathic physicians assumed an attitude of hostility toward it, from the outset, and it required many years of persistent endeavor to compel the acknowledgment which its uncontested success should have secured. Since the decease of Drs. Piper and Green, Dr. Pope is the senior homœopathic physician in Washington City. Engaged in a large, lucrative and eminently successful practice, he has aided largely by his intelligent devotion to his work in giving to homœopathy an elevated status in that city, while his able and very liberal contributions to the literature of his profession have tended to remove the prejudices which long hindered a just appreciation of the system, and he has converted several of the alumni of the Washington and Georgetown Medical Colleges to the ranks of homœopathy.

In 1849, while yet a student of medicine, Dr. Pope, by experiments conducted upon animals, and also on his own person, discovered the antidotal action of belladonna

and opium. This was full twenty years before he had ever seen any notice of the subject in any medical journal. The subject has been largely noticed within the past two years in *Braithwait's Retrospect*, and other medical journals. In 1849 and '50, he successfully treated three cases of attempted suicide by opium and morphine, and one case of poisoning by the Musquash root, cured by the antidotal action of belladonna.

Dr. Pope was the first to introduce in homœopathic practice in Washington those valuable remedies, the *Veratrum viride*, and *Gelseminum*. As he had often proved the action of many drugs upon his own system in a bold manner, including camphor, aloes, conium, belladonna, opium and stramonium, he on one occasion made a proving of the *veratrum*, which, in respect to massiveness of dose, was the largest on record, surpassing the famous proving of Dr. Burt of Illinois. Dr. Pope took sixty drops of Norwood's concentrated tincture within the space of six hours, producing feeble and intermittent heart action, agonizing oppression and pains, vertigo, syncope, etc., etc. He also made a similar massive proving of the tincture of *Aconite radix*.

In 1856, Dr. Pope was the first to introduce in Washington the successful treatment of constitutional, secondary, and tertiary syphilis by the mercurial vapor bath, as applied by Dr. Langston Parker, surgeon of Queen's Hospital, England. This mode met with great opposition from the principal physicians in Washington at that time. It has now been recently highly recommended and adopted by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

In the same year Dr. Pope treated the first cases of diphtheria that appeared in Washington. The disease was a novelty to all the physicians. The type was severe and alarming. His first patient was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, the daughter of an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar. During this and the succeeding year he treated about one hundred cases, losing only three; whereas under allopathic treatment more than three-fourths of all cases died. The superiority of the homœopathic mode in this dreaded

disease was witnessed and acknowledged by many citizens, and immediately imparted confidence in, and gave a new impetus to homœopathy, which it has even since maintained in the capital.



NGELL, HENRY C., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Providence, R. I., in 1829. Of naturally delicate constitution, the early endeavors to forward his education were seriously counteracted by ill health, which caused frequent interruptions in his studies. Entering the office of Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, he prosecuted his studies with assiduity, and joining the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduated there in 1852, adding one more to the many eminent names enrolled upon its record. Locating in Salem, Mass., he associated himself with Dr. Floto in practice. He remained here but a short time, yielding in a few months to a long cherished desire to visit Europe, where in the General Hospital connected with the University of Vienna, and in the Leopold Stadt Homœopathic Hospital, then under the care of Drs. Wurmb and Caspar, he diligently prosecuted his studies for one year. On his return, he settled at Lynn, Mass., prepared to give to his profession the fruits of his sojourn abroad. In 1857, he removed to Boston, where a larger and more promising field of labor opened to him, and where he laid the foundations of an enviable career. Three years after his settlement in Boston, viz. in 1860, he made his first important contribution to homœopathic medical literature. This was an article on "Diet" published in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In it, running counter to the received principles of his profession, he assumed the ground that the effects of homœopathic medicines are not neutralized by the seasoning used in the preparation of food, nor by the use of condiments at the table. In addition to this bold assumption, he contended that the practice of physicians in restricting the use of certain foods because of their supposed influence in either vitiating or neutraliz-

ing the effects of alternate doses of drugs was wholly unnecessary, and frequently injurious to the progress of the patient. He farther contended that the food prescribed ought to be adapted, not to the medicines given, but to the condition of the patient, and the nature of the disease. The views thus boldly advanced, were wholly counter to the received ideas, and familiar traditions of homœopaths. The strong common sense which characterized his arguments, and the clear and earnest manner in which they were presented, attracted great attention both to the article and its author. They were considered at the date of their publication as views bordering upon heterodoxy; but now, after the lapse of a dozen years, they have not only lost all novelty, but have become acknowledged principles of homœopathy, and a part of the practice of many of their adherents.

Illness in his family, in 1861, again compelled him to go to Europe. In this visit he spent three years and a half, devoting his time and studies to the diseases of the eye. The larger portion of his time was spent with Professors Arlt and Jæger in Vienna, three months with Professor Von Græfe in Berlin, and six months in the eye clinics of Paris and London. Returning home in 1864 he has since devoted his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear, in which he has acquired well deserved renown.

In 1866, he started *The New England Medical Gazette*, which, during the first year, he edited alone. Subsequently he associated with him Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston. Probably no medical journal in the country has exerted a wider and more powerful influence. Its establishment was a happy thought, and its able management has been creditable to the editors. In 1870, was issued his treatise on "Diseases of the Eye," of which it is not too much to say, that it promptly took its place as a standard, and is now the acknowledged authority upon the subject on which it treats in the homœopathic school.

Dr. Angell is a graceful and vigorous writer. His highly practical mind clothes its thoughts in language of symmetric beauty. He has

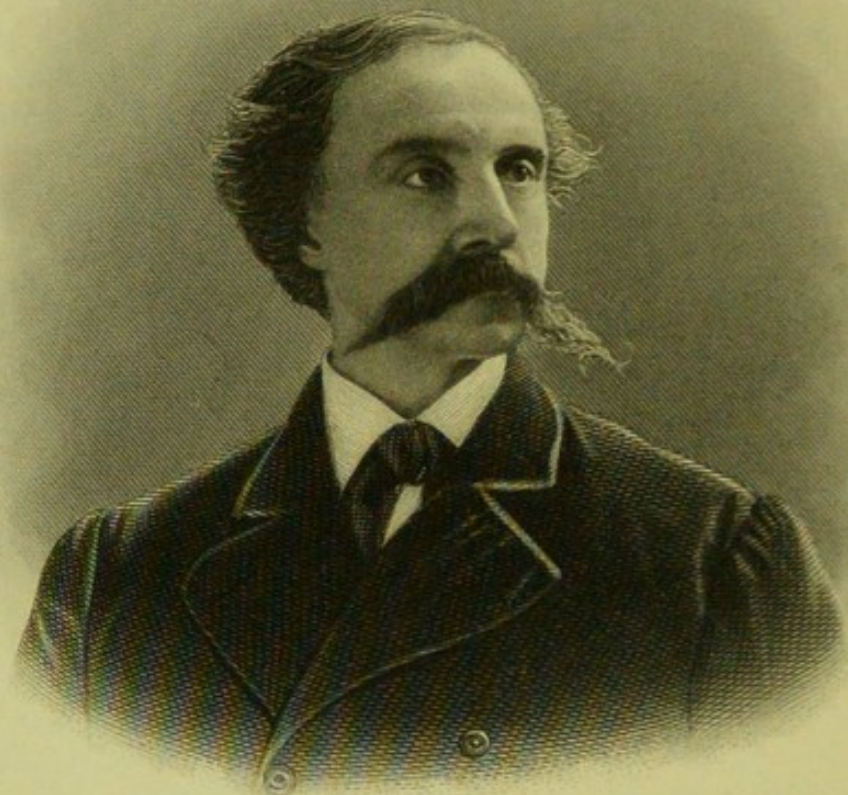
contributed some of the most valuable articles to the medical journalism of this country; and, outside his profession, is a contributor to the current magazine literature. He is also a devoted student and an ardent admirer of art, and an amateur painter of considerable skill. A great part of his summer vacations is spent in sketching from nature. He is yet but in the prime of life; has shown of what he is capable; and upon his matured intellect, now aided by a large experience, his profession and his country have claims which he will undoubtedly and fully meet.



ROPPER, CHARLES, M. D., of Oxford, Ohio, was born in the city of Lexington, Ky., September 16th, 1826. His father was a native of Maryland; his mother was a native of Kentucky.

The family removed to Cincinnati in the year 1831, and that city, with occasional temporary removals to places in the vicinity, has ever since been Dr. Cropper's home. He pursued his literary studies at different private academies and at Woodward College in the city; devoting considerable time and attention during his earlier years to the study of music, in which he attained considerable proficiency as an amateur. When quite young, his naturally philosophic mind led him to the study of physiology in its various departments, and eventually to the study of medicine, which, after the completion of his collegiate course, he adopted as a profession. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati June 10th, 1854, at which time he delivered the valedictory address, having been elected to that duty by a very complimentary vote of the class. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine as a homœopathist, having studied that system with much care and interest while at College, and upon the practice of which he had resolved before his graduation. In 1864, at the request of the homœopathic physicians of Cincinnati, he founded the *American Ho-*

Carl Gustav



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Giuseppe Verdi

mæopathist, a monthly journal of medicine, which he conducted for two years. During this editorship he wrote and issued the call for a convention of physicians of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, for the purpose of organizing a State society. The "call" was heartily responded to, and resulted in the establishment of the State Society, now existing and in a very flourishing condition. He was the first Secretary of the Society. In 1865, he was married to Miss Carrie Corwin, youngest daughter of the Honorable Thomas Corwin.

In 1868, he was elected an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. In the summer of 1872, when the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati was established, he was unanimously elected Professor of Materia Medica in that institution, the position he now fills. He has a clear and vigorous intellect, is a profound thinker, and a polished writer. He is an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals of the homœopathic school. As a practitioner he has achieved a widespread and enviable reputation especially in the treatment of chronic diseases. As an advocate of the great principles of homœopathy he has taken a deservedly high rank; yet he earnestly desires that all sectarian divisions and the spirit in which they are founded and nourished should be done away with, and that all true physicians should be united in one body, imbued with liberality of spirit, earnestness of purpose in developing and establishing medicine as a science, and generous devotion in applying its principles to the promotion of the best interests of humanity.

the study of medicine in 1832, under the direction of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, an eminent physician in Camden. Having attended three courses of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he graduated with honor in 1836, and went to Chicago. In the spring of 1843, upon a careful examination, he adopted the homœopathic system of medicine. A few years later he observed a thorough demonstration of its efficiency in the cure of scarlatina and cholera. In 1855, he was instrumental in procuring from the legislature a charter for the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and was elected its first President; a position he worthily filled for ten successive years. He aided in the inauguration of the State Society, and served as its President during several sessions. Of the American Institute of Homœopathy he has been President, Secretary, and Treasurer. During one session before leaving for Europe, he filled with acceptance the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and is now Emeritus Professor in that department in the College in Chicago.

In every position he has filled, Dr. Smith has evinced strict integrity and a highly practical mind, and has won respect and confidence. He has retired from the more active duties of his profession, and is now called upon to figure in financial circles and to serve as one of the directors of a leading banking institution. He is highly esteemed in social life, and particularly with his numerous friends and acquaintances most familiar with his activity and usefulness in his long professional career.

SMITH, DAVID S., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., is a native of Camden, N. J., and was born on April 28th, 1816. His father, Isaac Smith, Esq., was one of the earliest settlers of that city, where he was held in high esteem.

After obtaining the ordinary school advantages, the subject of this notice commenced

VERDI, TULLIO SUZZARA, M. D., of Washington, D. C., is a native of Italy. He was born of gentle parents in Mantua in 1829, and is now in his prime. His history has been singularly eventful, and his struggles and success form a deeply interesting chapter of his life. Educated in the Mantuan Gymnasium of Science and Literature, he entered the Sardinian army in 1848 under

King Charles Albert, who was then moving into Lombardy against the Austrians. On the disastrous defeat of the Italian army in 1849 at Novara, young Verdi escaped into Switzerland in order to avoid imprisonment, and from thence to Paris. Louis Napoleon being President of the French Republic would not permit political exiles to find asylum in France, and Verdi was compelled to retire into England. During his wanderings, so great was the vigilance of the Austrian government, that he was unable to hold any communication with his family.

The writings of his countryman Botta had awakened his enthusiasm for America, and he resolved to become a citizen of this country. With only thirty dollars in his possession, he paid his passage money, and started for New York with but five dollars in his pocket. Here, in 1850, he met Garibaldi, who gave him letters to George Washington Greene, Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, R. I., under whose auspices he was well received in Providence, and soon supported himself by teaching French and Italian, and thereby learning the native tongue at the same time. So proficient did he become in the English language that, after two years, he was able to lecture upon the Italian revolution. Three years after his arrival in Providence, Professor Greene resigning his office, it was gracefully tendered to Verdi, who accepted it, and, finding himself now in good circumstances, sent for his two brothers, exiles like himself. While holding his professorship, he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of medicine under Dr. Okie, an eminent homœopathic physician of Providence. In 1854, he attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, where he received graduating diplomas from both the homœopathic and allopathic schools. His first field of practice was Newport, R. I. Here he was very successful, but, desiring a larger sphere of action, he moved to Washington city in 1857. In 1860, he married Miss Denny of Pittsburgh, a granddaughter of Major Ebenezer Denny of General Washington's staff, and a grand-niece of Hon. Judge Wilkins, eminent as Secretary of

War, Minister to Russia, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

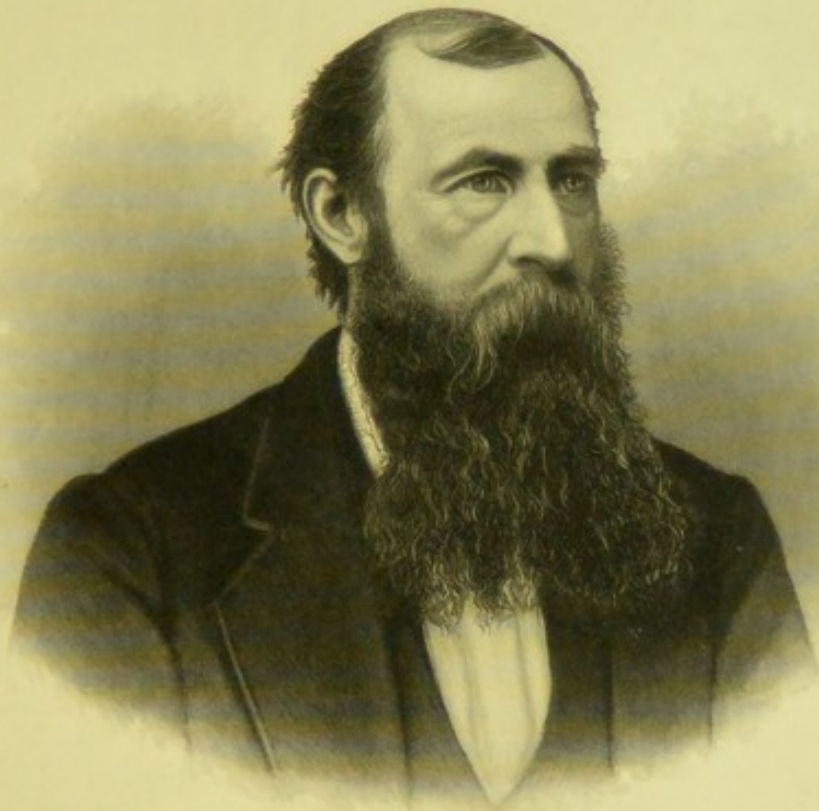
He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art; and in March, 1871, was appointed by the President of the United States, a member of the first and only Board of Health of the District of Columbia created by Congress. By this Board he was elected Secretary, Health Officer of the District, and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Under his energetic management, he obtained from Congress a charter for the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society, giving to that body all the rights and privileges of the older societies. Of this body he was the President for two years. It was through his personal influence that was secured the dismissal of Dr. Van Aernam for the office of Pension Surgeon, and the admission of homœopathic physicians as examining surgeons for pensions. He was Mr. Seward's physician in April, 1865.

He is the author of an interesting paper on Massini, published in *The Christian Union* of May 29th, 1872, and of an exceedingly valuable treatise on "Maternity," recently published by J. B. Ford & Co., of New York.

On April 15th, 1873, Governor Cooke appointed him Sanitary Commissioner to the principal cities of Europe, in connection with a scheme for perfecting a sanitary system for the capital.

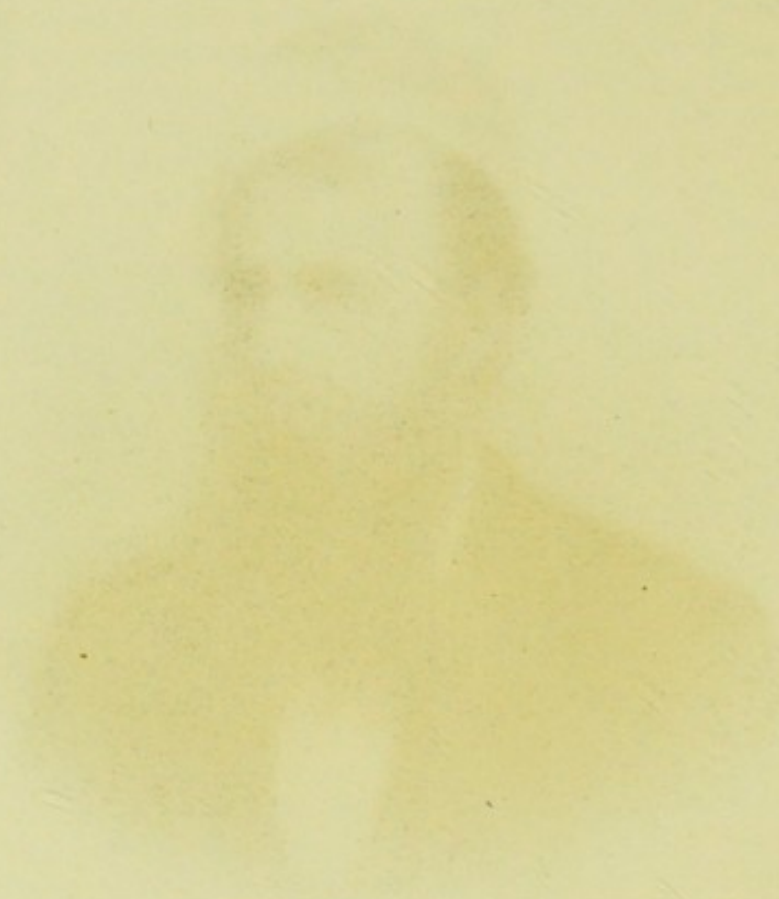


CURRIER, CHRISTOPHER BODWELL, M. D., of Middlebury, Vermont, is one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that State. He is the eldest son of Captain Benjamin Currier of Lawrence, Mass., who served in the war of 1812, and was conspicuous for bravery in the battle of Plattsburgh. Dr. Currier was educated at Guilford Academy, Meredith Bridge, N. H.; he studied medicine with Dr. Jerome Harris, an allopathic physician of Lawrence, Mass., with whom he remained two years. Removing to New York City, he placed himself under the tuition of



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C. J. Currier





Wm. H. H. H.



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Wm. H. Holcombe

Dr. Belmont, an eminent English physician, who made the treatment of diseases of the chest a specialty. At the end of his first year with Dr. Belmont, he was threatened with a dangerous form of his tutor's "specialty," and in order to escape phthisis, returned to the northern part of Vermont. Here he entered the office of Dr. W. W. Jermess of Derby, as student and patient. His health improved very rapidly, and he was enabled to attend lectures at Woodstock, Vt.; subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with distinction. After four years' practice in Rochester and Cornwall, Vt., he settled in Middlebury, Vt. In 1867, he was married to Miss Kate Dewey of that place. In Rochester, he received the appointment of Assistant United States Marshal, and has lately been appointed to, and now holds, the office of United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which he obtained in spite of the strenuous efforts of the allopathists against his appointment. He was one of the first members of the State Homœopathic Society, and has served as its President for several years, besides holding other offices. He is a staunch and able advocate of homœopathy, and has identified himself with every earnest endeavor to secure and advance its interests. His love of active work has led him to confine his endeavors chiefly to practice. He has, therefore, done little for its literature. His ability is well attested by his numerous patients, and not less by the concessions of his professional opponents. The respect of the latter, and the gratitude of the former are an ample reward. Of late, he has begun to feel the effects of his persistent labors, in impaired health. His extreme punctuality, and his temperate and systematic habits, in connection with the basis of a good constitution, will we trust long preserve to his adopted State the benefit of his services and experience.

In the spring of 1873, he received an honorary degree from the Cleveland Hospital College, creditable to him and to the institution conferring it.



HOLCOMBE, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., now resident of New Orleans, La., was born in Lynchburg, Va., on May 29th, 1825.

His father, from whom he inherits his proclivities for medicinal studies, was a popular and successful physician, a private pupil, and personal friend of the venerable Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia. Young Holcombe entered Washington College, Lexington, Va., now known as Washington and Lee University, where he graduated in the regular course. On leaving there he entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and prepared himself for the University of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which he graduated in April, 1847. His medical training had been, thus far, wholly allopathic, and his traditional sympathies were exclusively with that school. During a residence in Cincinnati he had an opportunity of witnessing the marvellous superiority of the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera, as shown in the results which followed; and he unhesitatingly yielded to the force of the evidence. While in Cincinnati he married Miss Rebecca Palmer of that city. In 1852, he removed, on account of ill health, to Natchez, Miss. In 1864, he removed to New Orleans. With great earnestness he has devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his profession, and although his practice is very large and laborious, he preserves his habits of study, and is able in the intervals of labor to write and publish numerous valuable papers and books. His first book was issued in 1852, on "The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy." In this work of 304 pages, Dr. Holcombe has advanced an undulatory theory of cure, based upon the correspondence between the animal and the cosmic forces. The work is as remarkable for the ability which is every where apparent on its pages, as for the originality and beauty of the theory which it advocates. He was co-editor for many years of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and contributed numerous elaborate and able articles, and several interesting and instructive papers translated from the French. Conspicuous

among these were sundry valuable papers, containing his reports of various epidemics of yellow fever, in which the measureless superiority of homœopathic treatment was incontestably established. In 1853, Drs. Davis and Holcombe were elected physicians and surgeons to the Mississippi State Hospital. When the trustees were summoned by the legislature to explain their reasons for changing the practice in the hospital, they replied that homœopathy had proved, by its successful treatment of the great scourge of the South, its claim to universal acceptance.

Dr. Holcombe's pamphlets, entitled, "How I became a Homœopath," and "What is Homœopathy," have had a very wide circulation, and have proved exceedingly popular and effective in leading to correct views.

In 1860, he published a volume of beautiful poems, which were extensively read; and in 1872, another, entitled, "Southern Voices." These works have received in England and America a high meed of praise. A Swedenborgian in his religious sentiments, he has published four volumes explanatory of the Swedenborgian Theory of Spirit and Matter, in which he presents in lucid style the philosophy of that creed. These works, published by Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia, are entitled, "Our Children in Heaven," published in 1867; "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," in 1868; "In Both Worlds," 1869; and "The other Life," in 1870. They have passed through several editions in this country, have been reprinted in England, and two of them have been translated into German.

Dr. Holcombe is a man of tireless energy. He has now nearly ready for the press, another volume of poems, entitled "Song-Novels" (octavo), and a large work now in course of preparation, on "Homœopathic Therapeutics."

Of enlarged views, and with a heart that beats responsively to the sufferings of his fellows, his influence is powerful, though not aggressive, and, being in deep sympathy with the progressive and humanitarian movements of the age, he is an uncompromising and brilliant advocate of the causes he espouses.

BOYCE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, M. D., of Auburn, N. Y., was born in Upham, Vt., on June 28th, 1822. To his grandfather, who was captain of a New England company during the war of the Revolution, he owes his christian name of "Captain." Having completed his classical preparation, he commenced his medical studies with Drs. Clary and Richardson, in Syracuse, N. Y., and under their instruction was prepared for the medical department of Geneva College, one course of lectures in which he attended during the session of 1843-'44. He has always acknowledged his great indebtedness to Dr. James Webster, Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Professor of Surgery, for valuable instruction in their respective departments. In 1844, he was licensed by the Medical Society of Onondaga county. Then, spending two years in practice in Syracuse, N. Y., and one in Watertown, N. Y., he went to Auburn, N. Y., where he now resides, actively engaged in the labors of his profession.

Dr. Boyce has been a member of the Board of Health, and the Health Officer of Auburn over twenty-one years. He tendered his resignation of the latter in March, 1872, when a well-merited tribute to his faithfulness and zeal was paid him by the Common Council of the city. They "acknowledge his skill and ability as a physician, and his discretion and fidelity as a public officer;" and express the opinion, "that he is eminently entitled to the gratitude of the people of the city whom he has so long and so faithfully served."

During the sessions of 1861-'62, he attended the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, at which he graduated. He attended in 1864-'65 the sessions of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, where the special degree of the College was conferred upon him without his knowledge, until upon the platform during the commencement exercises he heard the announcement of his name. He has been for some years Supervisor of the town of Auburn in the County Board.

He has had charge of the medical and sanitary department of the Cayuga County

(N. Y.) Alms House for the period of fifteen years, and has recently (January 1st, 1873) received his reappointment for another term of three years.



COOK, CHARLES PERKINS, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., was born in that place on March 17th, 1845. He is the son of Dr. Abigail Perkins Cook, of Hudson; grandson of the late Dr. George Whitfield Cook, and great-grandson of Colonel Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J., a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war. On completing his earlier education, he entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., where, passing through the several classes, he graduated with honor. His tastes indicating continuance in the traditions of his family, he entered the office of his father, in 1864, to commence the study of medicine and surgery. Subsequently he became a pupil of Dr. H. N. Parrie, of Albany, and then of Jacob Berkley, M. D. (deceased), formerly Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York.

His studies extended through four years. He attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Albany, and graduated with distinction at the Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1868. He has made for himself a reputation as a gentleman of refined instincts, a successful physician, and a skilful surgeon. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New York State Medical Society.



MCCLATCHEY, ROBERT J., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; born there April 6th, 1836; was educated at Nazareth Hall and the Academy of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia; entered the office of Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the distinguished surgeon, now of New York; matriculated at and was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1856. He was made Demonstrator of

Anatomy in the College the following year, and held the position two terms; devoted himself to private practice from 1858 to 1867—a portion of the time in Bethlehem; accepted the chair of Anatomy in his *Alma Mater* in 1867, and while discharging its duties acceptably, lectured on Clinical Medicine. In April, 1868, he was made editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, a journal of approved literary and scientific merits that he still edits.

Dr. McClatchey is a ready and vigorous writer, and has contributed extensively to homœopathic literature. He has been Secretary of the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society since its institution; edited Laurie's Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, and was elected General Secretary by the American Institute of Homœopathy in this city, in June, 1871. His acquaintance with homœopathic physicians is unequalled, and he is esteemed by all. As a practitioner, his distinguished success has won for him a large and lucrative practice. The comparative youth, the thorough education, the eminent attainments and success of Dr. McClatchey insure for him a brilliant career.



GARDINER, DANIEL R., M. D., of Pottsville, Pa., was born October 21st, 1828, in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pa. His father, Richard Gardiner, M. D., is one of the oldest and ablest physicians in the State. Having passed successfully through his preparatory studies, Daniel R. Gardiner completed his academic course in Hamilton University, New York State. He commenced the study of medicine in 1846, and after attending two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated at the fall session of 1849. He practised for some time in Philadelphia, subsequently removed to Morristown, N. J., where he was the first to introduce homœopathy. After a few years' residence here, he went to

Smyrna, Del., where he was also the first to make known the merits of the new system. From there he removed to Woodbury, N. J. In either of these last named localities, a physician may have a large amount of practice, with but a limited field for varied experience, and with no opportunity of enlarging the boundaries of his practical knowledge,—the commoner types of disease alone being those which come beneath his notice. Leaving Woodbury, he settled in Pottsville, Pa., to find an extended field open for him, in which he has enhanced his medical reputation by skilful treatment of the variety of cases incident to that important mining centre. His practice is large and valuable, and he is greatly contributing to the advancement of homœopathy by his effective daily labors in the cause, and his valuable contributions to its literature.



GARDINER, RICHARD, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born February 21st, 1793, in Darby, Delaware county, Pa. He is the son of Dr. William Gardiner, a prominent physician, and the only one in his day resident in that town. His early education was limited to the village schools. At the age of seventeen, he commenced his medical studies in his father's office, and assisted him in the prescription department. In the same year he entered the University to attend the regular courses of lectures, driving to and from Philadelphia daily for that purpose. In the spring of 1814 he succeeded his father in Darby, and continued there until 1835, when he removed to Philadelphia, and, settling in the lower part of the city, soon established a good practice. In the year following he was induced to investigate the homœopathic system. In this he was joined by Dr. Gideon Humphry, an intimate friend. After a thorough examination of the principles, and tests of the remedies, he yielded to the pressure of the evidence, avowed his conversion, and, in 1848, graduated from the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia.

Dr. Gardiner has attained a sound reputation, and yet retains and increases his practice, although he is so advanced in years. His character as a Christian gentleman stands high in the community, and he is held in honor in the Baptist Society, of which he has been a prominent and active member since 1818. His labors in the cause of religion have been productive of much good. He was married June 26th, 1814, to Miss Rice, of Darby, who died in 1863, leaving six children, one of whom is in the profession. He has always been a hard and earnest worker in whatever he has attempted. Sixty years of honorable experience as a physician have won him hosts of friends; and he is held in loving reverence by his numerous patients. He is now eighty years old, but is young in spirit and energy.



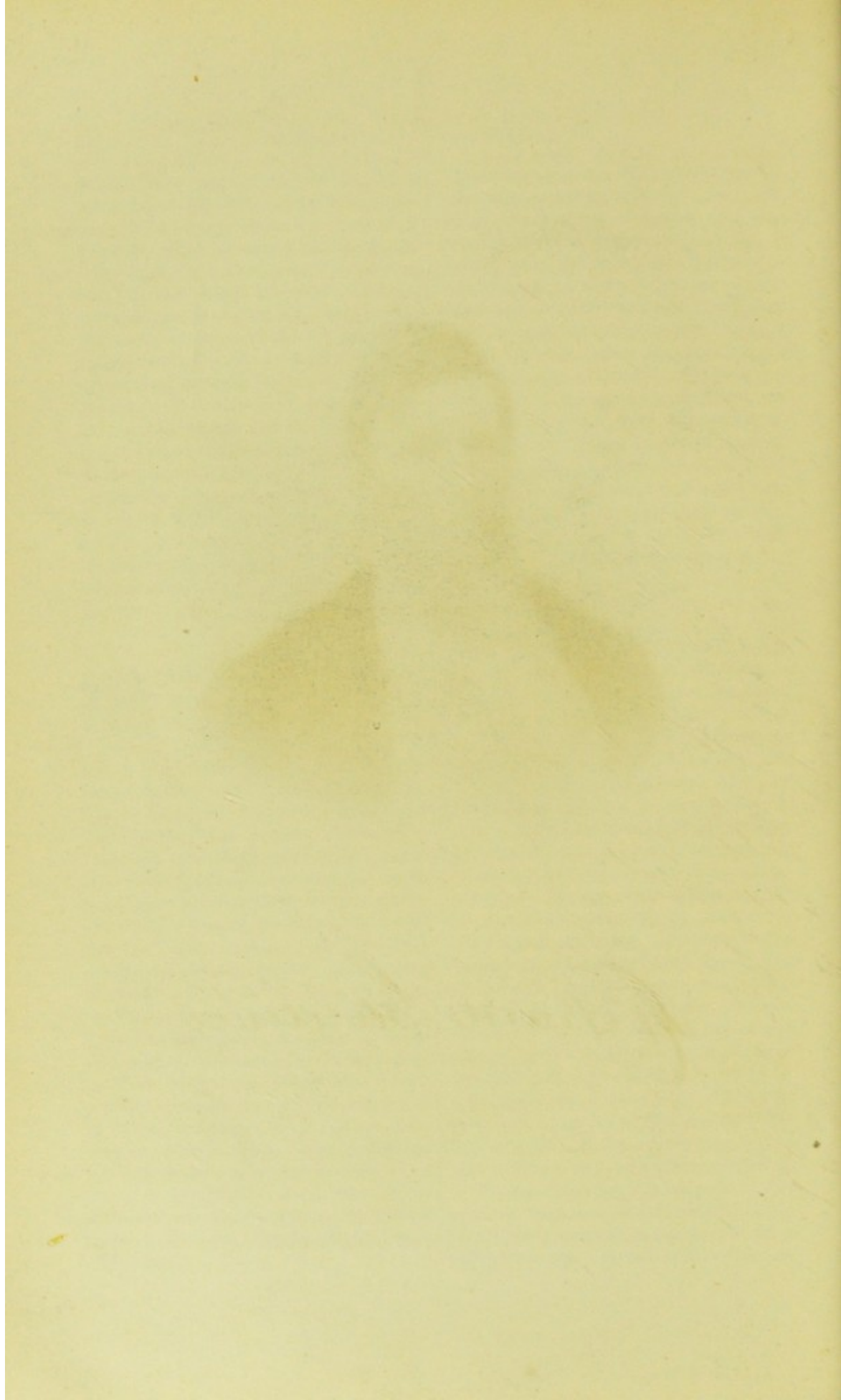
EATON, HOSEA BALLOU, M. D., of Rockport, Me., was born in Plymouth, Me., March 24th, 1822. "The Glover Memorials and Genealogies," pp. 390, 391, contain this record: "Parker Eaton, Esq., the father of Dr. H. B. Eaton, was born in Fitchburgh, Mass., in 1786. March 9th, 1807, he was married by Rev. D. Baldwin to Mary Seymour Manson, of Boston, Mass. She was a descendant in a direct line from Gov. Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, Mass. She was born in Boston, in 1788, and died in Plymouth, Me., in 1848, in the sixty-first year of her age. They removed to Plymouth in 1821, where Parker Eaton, Esq., still resides." A filial pen has recorded that they were industrious, honest, and intelligent Christians, and that, during nearly twenty years, Parker Eaton filled some office in town or county, such as Sheriff, etc.

Dr. Eaton was educated at St. Alban's Academy, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. In his boyhood, he became familiar with a book of medicine written by Dr. Samuel Thompson, and it is probable that to this he owed the peculiar bent of his mind. In 1845, he graduated at Bondin Allopathic College, and went to Rockport in Camden,



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Richard Gardiner



where he took rank as a skilful practitioner. On the 16th January, 1848, he married Martha White Glover, daughter of Captain John Glover, of Camden. In 1852, he attended lectures in the medical schools of Philadelphia and New York, spending some of his time with Dr. S. S. Fitch, in the study of diseases of the chest, and with Dr. Ira Warren, whose specialty was diseases of the throat. Returning to Rockport, he resumed his practice, which he continued until 1864, when he enlisted in the Army as surgeon.

In 1854-'55, he adopted the homœopathic system, and has continued one of its most zealous advocates. He has had the charge of the town poor for seventeen years. This field of labor is in one respect peculiar. Within a radius of three miles from his office, are extensive lime quarries where large bodies of men are engaged in blasting rock. Scarcely a week passes in which his skill is not called into requisition by distressing accidents among the workmen.

On embracing homœopathy, he was expelled from the Maine Medical Association; but was, in 1870, elected President of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, and Vice-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy. His address delivered before the former society was an able defence of the Hahnemann school; it was printed, extensively circulated, and received much commendation from the Press as pointed, clear and comprehensive. He relies much upon his skill; he disregards many rules and traditions, and his success is the best endorsement of his course. He is self-educated, self-reliant and enthusiastic.

ROTH, AMOS A., M. D., of Frederick, Md., was born near Harrisburgh, Pa., October 19th, 1846.

He received at home and in the public schools his preparatory training, and studied one year in the White Hall Academy. In 1867, he matriculated at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh. He then commenced farming, and after a brief expe-

rience in that department, turned his attention to the study of medicine, and commenced his preliminary reading with Dr. M. Friese of Harrisburgh in 1867. He entered the Homœopathic College of New York, and finally graduated in 1870 at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia.

He commenced practice in Lancaster, Pa., where he married Miss Laura G. Fritchey, daughter of Rev. J. G. Fritchey. After a residence here of eighteen months, he removed to Frederick City, Md., where he found that he had much prejudice to contend with, arising from ignorance of the real principles of homœopathy, and from the failures of his predecessors, whose incompetency bequeathed trouble to their successors. In the face of these obstacles he has in three years, by merit and attention to his duties, gained a creditable position and firmly established homœopathy.

SMALL, ALVAN EDMOND, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born March 4th, 1811, in Wales, Lincoln county, Maine, his parents—of Scotch descent—being among the earliest settlers of that town. His father, Hon. Joseph Small, was several times elected member of the State Legislature, and held other prominent positions of trust and responsibility.

His academic education was received in Monmouth, Me. In 1831, he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Delaware county, Pa., and established a practice which he relinquished in 1845, for one in Philadelphia, where he remained eleven years. In 1849, he was appointed to the chair of Physiology in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, which he filled with exemplary fidelity during several years. He was then transferred to the important chair of the Homœopathic Institute and Practice of Medicine, which he also ably occupied.

He removed, in 1856, to Chicago, and secured a large and increasing practice. On the

organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he was elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he filled from 1859 to 1869, his experience and wisdom aiding largely in the acquisition of the high reputation which this school has since attained. When resigning this chair, he was elected President of the College. To him is largely due the possession of its present commodious buildings, and its high standing as a medical school. He had always acted as Treasurer of the College, and his wise management and financial tact admirably maintained the credit of the school. As General Superintendent of the Scammon Hospital, he infused into it the new elements of success. He has served as President of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He is the author of a popular manual of homœopathic practice, and has also published a treatise on diseases of the nervous system. He has ready for publication a treatise on diseases of the chest. Few have done more to extend the knowledge of homœopathy, and to commend it to the world. He is an exemplary Christian gentleman, active and liberal in his church, of which he has been a member for forty years.



HALE, EDWIN M., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Newport, N.H., and is the son of Dr. S. Hale. He is honorably descended from the Hales of Norfolk, England, a distinguished family. When only seven years old, he accompanied his father to Fredonia, O. During his residence there, he was graduated through the public schools, and became a printer, and an associate editor of a newspaper in Newark. Intended for the profession of law, he found the study uncongenial, and abandoned it promptly. While in Newark, an attack of pneumonia requiring prompt treatment, he declined the allopathic mode, and placed himself under the charge of Dr.

Blair, then the only homœopathic physician in Newark, and one of the pioneers of that system in Ohio. The treatment of his case was so successful that, on his recovery, he decided—against the wishes of his father—to prosecute the study of homœopathy, and, entering the office of Dr. Blair, prepared himself for admission to the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, at its first session, and graduated from that celebrated institution with distinguished honor. In 1852, he located in Jonesville, Mich., where he built up a large and successful practice. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that State. During his residence there, he became the associated editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*, positions which he still fills with marked ability. In 1860, he gave to the public "A Monograph of Gelseminum," a work which first introduced him to the public as an author. His many able papers on new and indigenous remedies early made him known to the homœopaths of this country, and, in 1862, he published the first edition of "New Remedies," which attained such success, that a new edition was soon called for. In 1864, being invited to the chair of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he removed to that place, and, entering into partnership with Dr. A. E. Small, he remained with him five years. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. P. H. Hale, from Michigan, with whom he was associated until the occurrence of the great fire, in 1871. A second edition of "New Remedies" was published in 1867. Two years later, Halsey & Co., of Chicago, brought out an able work from his pen, entitled, "The Therapeutics of Sterility." This was followed by sundry monographs on Materia Medica and medical jurisprudence. In 1870, he was elected to the chair of Medical Botany and Pharmacology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and to the position of Lecturer on Diseases of the Heart. His lectures on this latter subject were published, in 1871, by Boericke & Tafel, of New York. In 1872,

his chair was enlarged to comprehend the "Therapeutics of New Remedies." At this date, the beginning of 1873, his works on "New Remedies," and "Diseases of the Heart," are passing to new editions. He has also in press a treatise on "Cerebro-spinal Menengitis and its Homœopathic Treatment."

Dr. Hale is yet in the prime of life. Possessed of a frail constitution which needs constant care, he has a temperament which impels him on in the pursuit of knowledge. He is a remarkably well balanced man; and having in a rare degree the faculty of self-possession, he has maintained successfully the positions, which through much criticism he has assumed, in the theory and practice of his profession. His compeers award him the honor of being one of the most indefatigable of laborers, and a thorough investigator of new remedies, especially those which pertain to the indigenous flora of the United States. In this respect he is pre-eminent, the profession being largely indebted to him for the introduction and proving of many of the remedies now most common, and of acknowledged efficiency, and which the homœopathic physician cannot dispense with in the proper treatment of many forms of disease. Dr. Hale has by his publications acquired fame throughout Europe; his "New Remedies," and other valuable papers having been translated into the German, French, and Spanish languages. His incessant employment as a lecturer, writer, and practitioner have secured him a lucrative return; and he has been able to devote a portion of his leisure and of his pecuniary means to the gratification of his taste for æsthetics. Poems from his graceful pen have frequently appeared, and his *penchant* for works of art is visible in the surroundings of his home.

Dr. Hale is an honorary member of the State Societies of New York, Michigan, and Massachusetts; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, to all of which he has largely contributed in the way of original provings. He is also a frequent contributor to the various homœopathic

journals of this country and England. He has made by his unwearied efforts an exalted reputation, not only among his immediate patrons and professional friends, but throughout the Union and abroad, both as a physician and as a writer on medical subjects.



ANDERS, JOHN CHAPIN, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Peru, Union county, Ohio, July 2nd, 1825. His father, Moses Chapin Sanders, M. D., was a practitioner of surgery of forty years' experience, and one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah M. Thompson, died during his infancy. His academical course was pursued at Milan, Ohio. Thence he entered and was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland. Reversing the usual ordination, his classical studies followed his professional; the former pursued for two years at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and for two years at Yale, whence he was graduated in 1854. For, while studying and practising with his father, he apprehended the worth of more thorough scholastic preparation, and had the nerve to quit a lucrative and fascinating practice in order to qualify himself most thoroughly for it and greater successes in it.

Immediately following his graduation from Yale, Dr. Sanders returned to Huron county, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Dr. A. N. Reed, of Norwalk, assuming the place vacated by his father's retirement. He entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice, dividing its responsibilities and rewards with his partner. The following autumn he married Alline G. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio. Remaining in Norwalk until his father's decease, about three years, he was convinced that his health could not endure the strain of such onerous duties and exposures, and removed to Cleveland. Meeting an old and valued friend, he learned from him the reasons

for his conversion to homœopathy and became at once interested in its study. While doubting the practical merits of a theory that suited every requirement, he visited his friend's patients with him, carefully scrutinized the cases, treatment and results; and, becoming thoroughly convinced theoretically and experimentally, gave in his adhesion to the principles, and entered upon their practice.

His following success led to his election to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, which he continues to fill with ability and satisfaction. In 1860, he was elected to the Presidency of the institution, and retained it until 1868. He is still connected with the college, but expends more time upon practice and in studies upon recondite as well as new branches that qualify him for enlarged usefulness.



LIPPE, ADOLPHUS, M. D., of Philadelphia, one of the most celebrated homœopathists in this country, is a native of Germany, and was born at the family estate of "See," May 11, 1812. He is the oldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, and was destined by them for the profession of law; finished his academical preparations and was graduated at Berlin. While prosecuting legal studies there, taste and opportunity attracted him to the more congenial pursuits of medicine, and at the close of a year he devoted himself thereto. Emigrating to the United States in 1839, he presented himself to the sole homœopathic school there sustained, at Allentown, Pa. After a critical examination he was graduated there, and received his diploma from Dr. Constantine Hering, the President, July 27th, 1841.

Removing to Pottsville, Dr. Lippe practised with success and growing ability until called to a larger field at Carlisle. Here the prevalent epidemics of the Cumberland Valley gave him a new distinction, by means of which he was, six years later, induced to settle

in Philadelphia. Here he speedily attained a distinction that needs no publication and cannot be overthrown. Aside from his strictly professional labors, Dr. Lippe has been a regular contributor to homœopathic literature. He filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868 with distinguished success and to an universal acceptance. He also translated valuable Italian, German, and French homœopathic essays and treatises, that are now standard; and augmented and improved its Materia Medica, and by his clinical reports has shown how this may be rendered practically available and utilized in the application of homœopathic knowledge and principles.

Adopting homœopathy after careful examination, when qualified to institute and conduct it; believing it to be progressive rather than stagnant, and having devoted the best years of a prosperous life to establishing its claims in this country, Dr. Lippe has rejected all solicitations that recalled him to Germany. Defending the school in its infancy, and nursing it through a crescent youth, he has had the rare felicity of witnessing the realization of his best hopes, and enjoying a success to which his labors contributed a full share. Unwilling to abandon results he did so much towards securing; hopeful of further progress and more decisive victory, when all but the last blow seems won, and supported by both pupils and patients, Dr. Lippe is continuing his career in the field of its greatest triumphs with undiminished energy and an ability that is increased by every day's labor, study and experience. He is assured of an honorable niche in the American chapter of homœopathic history, and may eventually challenge a foremost. The peculiar advantages of family and educational discipline in one of the best schools of Germany, that he enjoyed, were thoroughly utilized by original capacity and mental bias. Intellectually rounded and well stored, as well as disciplined, his signal success is a motive as well as a guide to others. He has shed lustre upon German capacity, and identified his native land more closely with the scientific life of his adopted country.



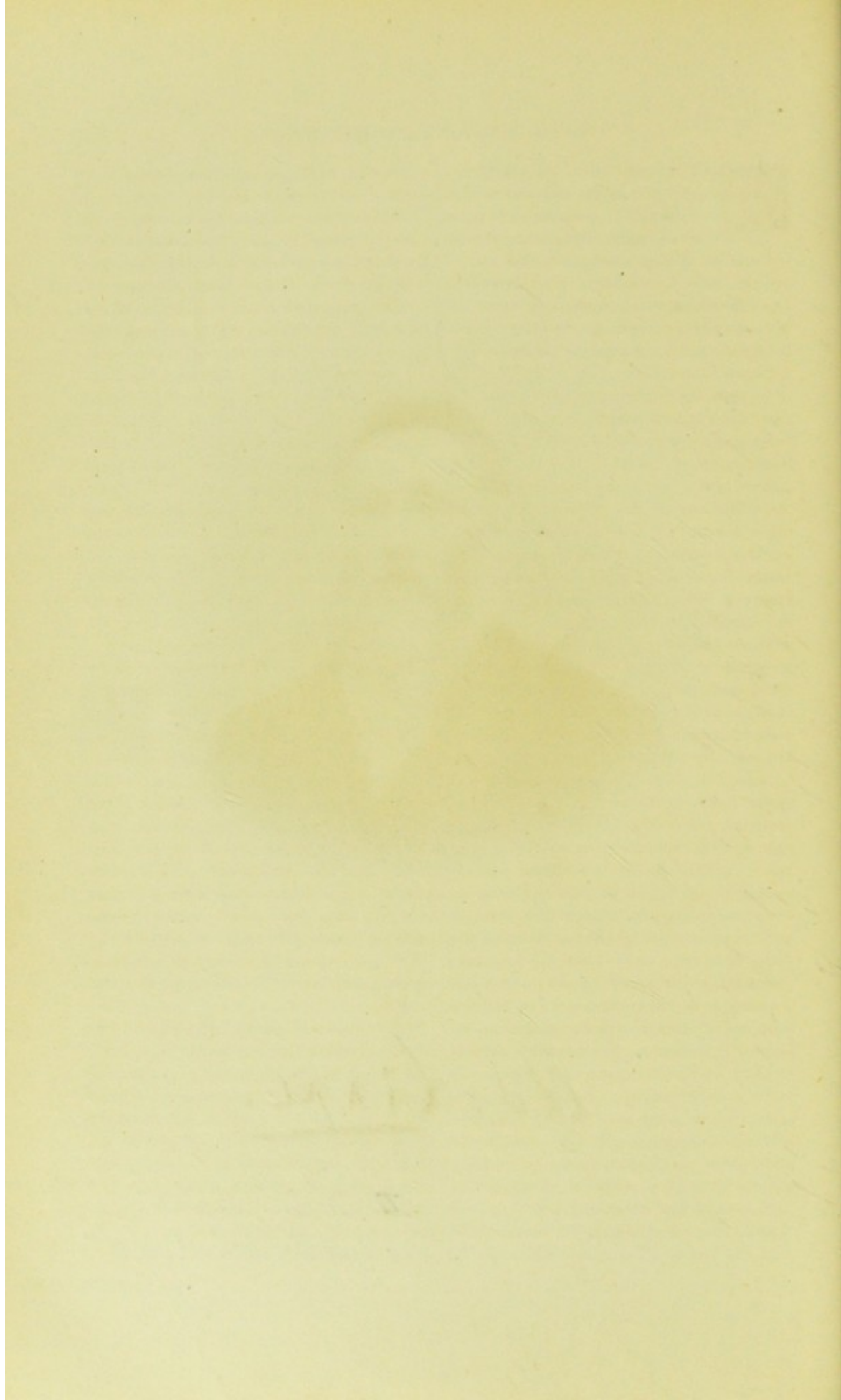
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Ad: Lippe

Died Jan. 23/88

In his 76 year

Typhoid Pneumo





MARTIN, HENRY NOAH, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Albion, N. Y., on the 20th of October, 1829. When six months old his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where, at the age of eight years, his father being in affluent circumstances, he commenced his classical studies with a view to a complete collegiate education in this country and in Europe.

In 1839, his family being involved in the great financial revulsions of that period, were reduced to poverty, and returned to Vermont, their former residence.

During ten years following, the subject of this sketch labored as a clerk and on the farm, during the summer seasons, each winter finding him assiduously pursuing his studies at the Derby Academy and at the Caledonia County Grammar School, now known as the Peacham Academy.

Having received an academical education, he entered the office of Hon. John Mattocks, then Governor of the State, to pursue the study of the law; here he remained one year, but want of money compelled him to relinquish his then favorite idea.

In the year 1849, having recovered from a severe illness, he became acquainted with a physician who lent him books and furnished him with a skeleton, upon which he commenced his first studies in medicine. In the year 1850, he returned to Buffalo with the intention of completing his studies with his uncle, a prominent physician of that day, Dr. Alden S. Sprague, but adverse circumstances prevented the attainment of his desires, though leisure moments taken from hours of business were still devoted to the study and amateur practice of medicine. The financial revulsion of 1858 left him struggling with poverty, a wife and child leaning upon him for support; and for want of other employment he engaged to write daily articles for *The Buffalo Republic*. He contributed numerous editorials and many humorous articles to its columns.

He was the first delegate of the *New York World* to the State Editorial Convention, held

in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1860, and was also a correspondent for that paper.

At the opening of the rebellion, like many others impelled by patriotic motives, he enlisted as a private in the 36th New York Volunteer Infantry, where he served until honorably discharged because of serious illness contracted in the Chickahominy swamps. On the 4th of July, 1861, he was commissioned a second lieutenant to rank from the 15th of June preceding. On the 19th of November, 1861, he was appointed by General McClellan, Judge Advocate of General Couch's Division, in which capacity he served until June, 1862.

He was in command of a company during the march on Richmond, and received his commission as first lieutenant under date of October 30th, 1862. During his service in the Army, Lieutenant Martin was one of the war correspondents of the *New York Herald*.

A tedious as well as dangerous illness followed his return to Buffalo, from which he finally recovered. Believing that homœopathic medicine had saved his life, he resolved to spend the remainder of his days in its practice. As a first step he entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg of Buffalo, to commence again his studies of medicine. In the winter of 1863-'64 he took one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and the following winter he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. During the winter of 1864-'65 he also attended a course of lectures on Surgical Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Martin now again returned to Buffalo to practise his profession; but he did not remain long, for in the spring of 1867, he turned his face toward Philadelphia. He had not remained here long before he was elected to the professorship of Physiology by the authorities of his *Alma Mater*. He subsequently resigned and was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in

the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In November 1867, he resigned again and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine, which position he held until the spring of 1872, when he was also elected Professor of Practice in the same institution. Dr. Martin was elected to membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868, and honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the State of Vermont, in 1869. He is also active and corresponding member of several other societies. From September, 1867, to September, 1870, he was co-editor with Dr. C. Hering of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, and is now editor of the department of Practice and Clinical Medicine in the same journal, and also editor of the department of Gynecology in the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago, Ills.

His ancestry in this country dates back to the first settlement of New England, his paternal ancestor being Christopher Martin, one of the "May Flower" Pilgrims, whose descendants were nearly all Connecticut farmers, and his maternal ancestor John Alden, the first clerk of Plymouth Colony.

The descendants of John Alden were nearly all professional men. Among them are numbered some of the most distinguished of New England's sons.

Statesmen, soldiers, poets, and divines are among his progeny scattered over the national domain. One of the best known of these, perhaps, was President Edwards, the father of Calvinistic doctrines in this country.



PULTE, JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Meschede, Westphalia, October 6th, 1811. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M. D., was the Medical Director of one of the Government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these had to be organized all over the newly acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that service, besides presiding over those

confided to his care. He was a man of great strength of character, and left a noble example, which his son labored to imitate. After he had completed his classical course at the Gymnasium of Soest, and his medical studies at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his oldest brother to accompany him to America. Eagerly embracing the opportunity thus opened to him, he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1834. Landing at New York, he started for St. Louis to meet his brother who had preceded him, and passing through Pennsylvania, was induced by a personal friend to remain at Cherryville, Northampton county. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhoeft, who, at that time, resided a few miles distant. From him he learned of the system of Hahnemann, and its wonderful success, and on his suggestion was led to test its merits by actual experiments. The results were so remarkable that he warmly embraced the new system, and became enthusiastic in his devotion to it. He gave to its study the whole of his energy, and shrank from no hardship or expense necessary to complete acquaintance with it. At that time the labor of attaining a thorough knowledge of homœopathy was very great. There were no books upon the subject to be had. Text-books and repertories were not known. A large part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscripts sent from Europe, and here extensively copied and circulated; these he thoroughly studied. It was by these means that the first attempt at a more systematic and fixed treatment of Asiatic cholera was transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, and piously studied and reverentially copied by its members. Slow and tedious as was this process, it proved effective in keeping alive the zeal of the adherents of the system, and probably made a deeper impression upon their minds. Knowledge thus acquired was not easily forgotten. Dr. Pulte soon joined the band of homœopaths who had formed the society in Northampton county—the first one of the kind in this country. It registered among its members some

of the most eminent practitioners whom the State has ever known, and many clergymen who gave the influence of their position and culture to the advancement of the cause. The most valuable accession to the Society was Dr. C. Hering, who had taken up his residence in Allentown to preside over the Academy which had been formed by the little band of homœopathists. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering a man of power and of admirable administrative abilities, and submitted gladly to the moulding influence of his genius. Having assisted to organize the Academy, he now gave his best energies to sustain its reputation, and advance its prosperity. After six years of increasing activity, and on the dissolution of the Academy, he went to Cincinnati in 1840, on his way to meet his brother in St. Louis. He travelled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Mr. Edward Giles, who, converted to the theory of homœopathy, needed practical proof if it could be had. On the steamer he met with the lady who was destined to be his wife, and to whom he was married in 1840. Remaining in Cincinnati long enough to give Mr. Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathy, he opened a private dispensary, where soon the sick children of the poorer classes gathered for relief. It was summer, and the usual complaints of the season were prevalent. Mr. Giles was witness to the marvellous cures performed, and yielded to the force of the evidence thus furnished. The news of his success soon spread over the city, and rich and poor applied to him for help; and, in less than six weeks from the time of his arrival, he was in full practice, and obliged to relinquish his contemplated visit to St. Louis.

In 1846, he published a work on history, entitled, "Organon of the History of the World." This volume, altogether original in its mode of dealing with its subject, gained for him the esteem and friendship of such men as Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bunsen, Lepsius, and W. C. Bryant. In 1848, having originated a plan for carrying the electric telegraph around the world, via Behring's Straits, or the Aleutian Islands, to Asia, and thence

to Europe, he visited Europe to submit his well matured plans to the governments immediately interested. His efforts were not successful; but the same project, with the same detailed data, are now carried into effect. He returned to America promptly, as the Asiatic cholera was making rapid strides toward this continent. During the prevalence of this fearful scourge in 1846, he had the satisfaction of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant over all others. It was by his exertions and counsel that a uniform prophylactic and curative system was recommended to the Homœopathic Society, and generally adopted by the people. After this memorable encounter with the most terrible scourge of the world, he had the gratification of seeing homœopathy firmly established in the West and South, and receiving to its fold large numbers of the ablest allopathic practitioners.

In 1850, he published his "Domestic Practice," a work that, entirely original in its arrangement, has rendered, by its immense popularity, many works on the subject unnecessary to the present time. Reprinted in London, it has passed through several editions; and, translated into Spanish, has become the received authority in Spain, Cuba, and the South American Republics. In 1852, in connection with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, he commenced the publication of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*. It continued two years as a monthly; in the third as a quarterly, under Dr. C. D. Williams, and was then discontinued. During this time, Dr. Pulte filled with great acceptance the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, and afterwards that of Obstetrics. While lecturing on this latter subject, he prepared for general use a work on the diseases of women, entitled, "The Woman's Medical Guide." It appeared in Cincinnati in 1853. This little work gained a very rapid popularity in this country and in England, and was translated into Spanish in Havana, where it has an extended circulation.

When diphtheria appeared as an epidemic, he embodied in a monograph his views, with the results of his experience, and his mode

of treatment. It was widely spread throughout the West. In 1855, the centenary of Hahnemann's birth, he delivered the address before the American Institute of Homœopathy in Buffalo, N. Y. Full of years and of honors, Dr. Pulte has made the most valuable contribution to the cause of homœopathy in the endowment of the college which bears his name. It was opened in Cincinnati, September 27th, 1872, and is one of the most valuable schools for the advancement of homœopathy.



WILLIAMSON, WALTER, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., January 4th, 1811. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, his father being the third lineal descendant of Daniel Williamson, who came to America with William Penn, in 1682. He received a sound English education, and at an early age entered into mercantile pursuits. It soon became evident, however, that trade was not destined to engage his entire attention, for at this period, even the study of some of the branches collateral of medicine, were his favorite pursuits. In his twentieth year he became the private pupil of the late William E. Horner, M. D., the distinguished Professor of Anatomy, and was entered as a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; from which institution he graduated in 1833. He practised allopathy, as he had been taught, for three years, and, in 1836, being convinced of the truth of the homœopathic law of cure—*similia similibus curantur*—he adopted that system of therapeutics. In 1839, he removed to Philadelphia, and was soon engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1843, he published a treatise on the homœopathic treatment of the diseases of women and children, which has run through several editions, and remained for a long time a text-book, until superseded by larger and more comprehensive works. In 1844, he assisted in the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy—the oldest national medical association

in the United States—and was President of the association in 1848. He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1848, and, for a number of years thereafter, satisfactorily filled the responsible position of a Professor within its halls. He assisted in educating a large number of the present practitioners of homœopathic medicine, by all of whom he was held in the highest esteem. He was an indefatigable worker in the field of the *Materia Medica*, and made a number of additions to the list of medicines, which are highly prized in the profession. He was a constant contributor to the medical journals of his school, an active member of several medical societies, and, in fact, devoted much of his time and talents to the development and dissemination of homœopathy. The rise, progress, and success of the homœopathic school of medical practice in this country is largely due to the labors of Dr. Williamson, who, by his talents and his well-known integrity, naturally wielded a very powerful influence.

Although originally of unusually vigorous constitution, and a man of most exemplary habits of life, yet incessant application to his multifarious pursuits, naturally impaired and finally broke down his health, and he died December 19th, 1870, most sincerely mourned by an affectionate family, and a very large circle of friends.



STEVENSON, THOMAS COLLINS, A. M., M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., was born in Pittsburgh. He is the only surviving son of Geo. Stevenson, M. D., who was not only distinguished for unsullied integrity and various accomplishments, but was an able physician and distinguished surgeon, and an officer in the revolutionary war. When but seventeen years old, the father was in the memorable Battle of the Brandywine as Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, and he accompanied the subsequent fortunes of that campaign through all of its vicissitudes in the Middle States. Forced to resign his commis-

sion by the circumstances of his family, he studied medicine with Dr. Samuel A. McCoskery, father of the Right Reverend Bishop of Michigan; and, having qualified himself, re-entered the army as surgeon, and remained in service to the close of the war. As one of the original founders of the patriotic "Society of the Cincinnati," his membership descended to his son. He returned to Carlisle, and there commenced the civil practice of his profession. In 1794, he headed the Carlisle Infantry to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection, and had as companions in the company Thomas Duncan, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Hon. David Watts, still remembered by the bar of Cumberland. The company won the proud commendation from Washington, of being the best equipped and best drilled body of men in the service. When war was expected with France, in 1798, Dr. Stevenson was commissioned Major in the 10th United States Regiment, in what is known as Adams' Provisional Army, and received command of all recruiting in the State west of the Alleghenies. His headquarters were at Pittsburgh, and there he conducted the obsequies of Washington.

Dr. Stevenson resumed his civil practice when Jefferson's accession to the Presidency led to disbanding the Army. For many years he was President of the Branch Bank of the United States at Pittsburgh, under the administration of Langdon Cheves and for a part of that of Nicholas Biddle. By judicious management he saved the parent bank from many heavy losses and ruinous reverses. He was also long President of the Select Council of Pittsburgh, and retained that office until he removed to Wilmington, Del., where he died in 1829, leaving a memory that is still revered among some of the oldest inhabitants. On his mother's side, Dr. Stevenson is descended from Gen. Thomas Collins, of Kent county, Del., who filled with honor the positions of Chief Justice, Captain General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the State during and after the struggle for independence.

After graduating at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Dr. T. C. Stevenson entered

West Point as a Cadet. The loss of health compelling resignation, he began to study law with Hon. James Rogers, then Attorney General of Delaware, and brother of Hon. Moulton C. Rogers, late of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of that State. He afterwards removed to Carlisle, Pa. While so employed, he met Dr. Adolphus Lippe, just removed from Pottsville, to assume the business relinquished by Dr. Ehrman. He was led by him to investigate the claims of homœopathy, and after long and patient study he embraced the system. When Dr. Lippe removed to Philadelphia, in 1850, Stevenson accompanied and resided with him; was matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1851. Excepting two short intervals, he has ever since been in successful practice at Carlisle. During these intervals he was a member of the family of Dr. Lippe, and formed one in a private class in *Materia Medica*. He also attended two full courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College. He derived great advantages by meeting many of the most distinguished physicians of the country at Dr. Lippe's, who were attracted there by his frank and intelligent explanation of the doctrines of Hahnemann. So descended, so educated and disciplined; with such aids and experiences, and with no ordinary native endowments, it was only natural that Dr. Stevenson should have attained the success he has in personal and professional life. His family connections commanded a social position second to none. His personal traits and training; a quick insight to the nature of disease, and good judgment of the constitution of his patient enabled him to select from an abundant pharmacopœia that remedy or those remedies most precisely suited to the case. And as his ascertained abilities commanded the patients' confidence, their exercise assisted recovery, and won for him speedy recognition, and deserved reputation. Still in the prime of life, strengthened by practice, and aided by study and observation, he is hardly at the threshold of his career, and is expected by judicious friends to achieve a

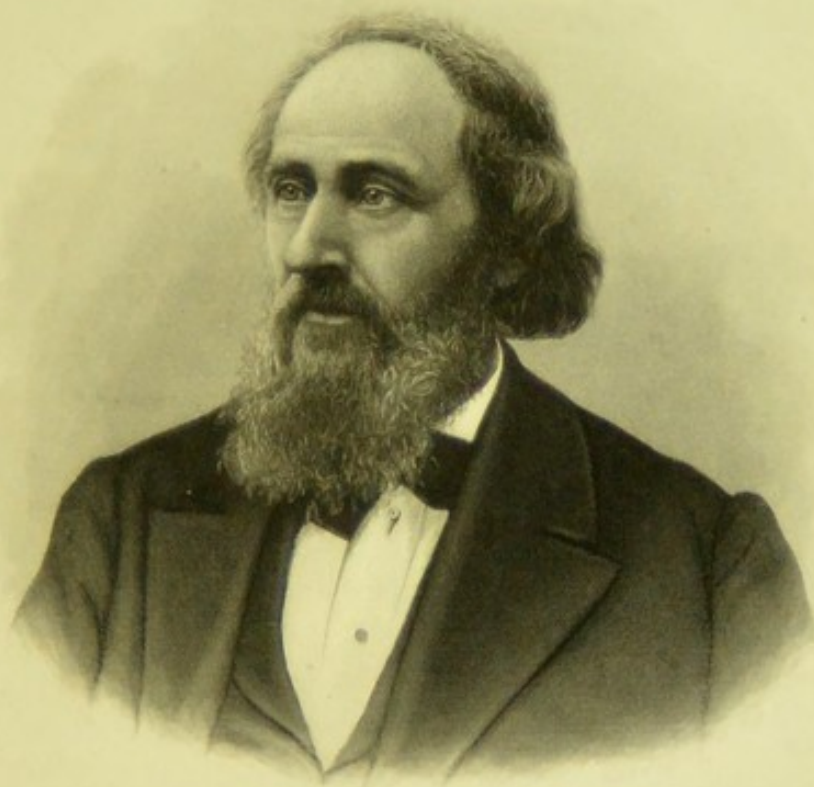
general reputation equivalent to the very flattering one they and the immediate community have already awarded.

PRATT, LEONARD, M. D., of Wheaton, Ills., was born in Rome, Bradford county, Pa., on December 26th, 1819. His parents and grand-parents were from Connecticut. After the usual preparatory course of study, he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. On leaving school, he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. L. C. Belding, in Le Raysville, Pa., and attended his first course of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, prosecuting his studies faithfully, during the sessions of 1842-'43. In this latter year, he united with Dr. Belding in experiments to test the utter insufficiency of the homœopathic system of medicine. He gave it a very thorough trial, and was impressed with the fact that the system worked marvellous cures. He and his preceptor expected to prove homœopathy a fraud, and they came forth from the investigation converts to the system. Dr. Pratt then opened an office in Towanda, Pa., where he met with the bitter opposition of the old school advocates, until his success in his practice secured to himself and his adopted system the confidence of the community. After attending a course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1852, and receiving a diploma, he left Towanda, went to Illinois, and settled in Lanark, on the line of the Western Union Railroad. From there he removed to Wheaton, in the same State. He has served as Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and President of the Illinois State Medical Association of Homœopathy, and has contributed papers of much value to the medical journals.

In 1869, he received the appointment to the chair of Clinical and Medical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and, in 1870, to that of special Pathology and Diagnosis, which position he fills with credit

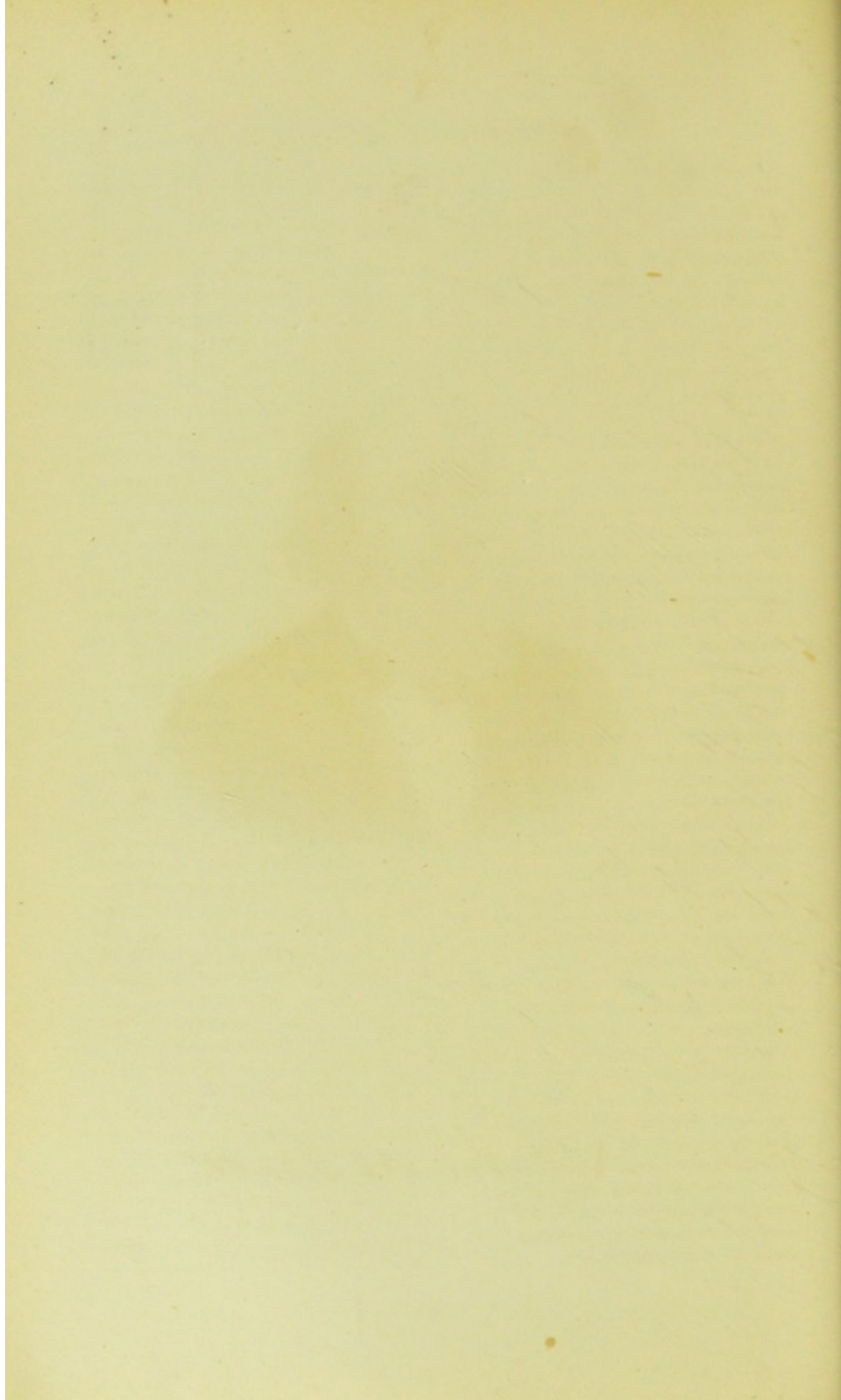
to himself and the institution. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867. For near eight and twenty years, Dr. Pratt has worked earnestly and effectively as an unflinching champion of homœopathy. He is a man of a liberal and essentially practical mind; skilful and reliable, and possessing that power, which knowledge and experience give, of inspiring at once confidence and respect.

HEDGES, SAMUEL PARKER, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Sinclearville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 23rd, 1841. His ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century. His early education was in the public schools. His immediate preparation for college was made in the Jamestown Academy in his native county. On attaining his twenty-first year, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Jamestown, N. Y. He had just commenced his medical studies when the war of the rebellion broke out; and, like so many of our prominent men of all professions, he tendered his services to his country for its suppression. Enlisting as a private, July 24th, 1862, in the 112th Regiment New York Volunteers, he was soon selected as Sergeant. In December following, he was made Orderly Sergeant, and in the same month, after the battle of "The Deserted House," in which he commanded his company during the whole battle, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. He was placed on the staff of Brigadier General R. S. Foster as aid-de-camp, and acting Assistant Inspecting General in Florida during the spring of 1864. His services were acknowledged by his advancement to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, in May of that year. In that capacity, while striving to bring his regiment into position during a heavy fight on the south-side of the James River, Virginia, he was ordered by his colonel to report to the general commanding the advance, in order to get the regiment into position to check the enemy. He was captured in the attempt, and



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Leonard, Pratt



his colonel was killed. Confined in the various southern prisons, and enduring the fearful sufferings known only to those who have been called to bear them, his health became so shattered, that he was unable to rejoin his regiment until May, 1865. He was then appointed Captain of Company F., and was soon assigned to duty on the staff of his brigade under Colonel E. M. Ludnich, Acting Brigadier General, as his Acting Assistant Adjutant General. He was discharged at the close of the war, in 1865, having acquired distinction for competency and bravery.

He now resumed his medical studies, and attended the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1865-'66, and then entered the office of Professor N. F. Cooke, M. D., of Chicago, and took his degree in medicine and surgery at the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, in the spring of 1867. He was married to Miss Rachel Danforth, daughter of E. H. Danforth, M. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., and commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago. Besides his arduous duties as a physician, he has performed those of Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society during three years; and filled the office of Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society for two years. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868; and is an Assistant Editor of *The Medical Investigator*, of Chicago. In the spring of 1869, he was elected to the chair of General and Descriptive Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, which position he fills with universal acceptance and conceded ability. For the past six years, he has held the office of Physician and Surgeon of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and still occupies the position. He was one of the sufferers by the great fire of Chicago in October, 1871. He was burned out of house and office, and lost all the accumulations of five years' labor. His indomitable energy has recovered a practice as large as his health will permit him to accept. He is an elder in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.



McCLELLAND, JAMES H., M.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city, May 20th, 1845. His father was an architect, and for many years held the foremost rank in that department of art. He possessed a high order of intellect, and a moral character above reproach. Without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Postmaster of Pittsburgh, in 1868, a position which he filled with conscientious fidelity, until a short time preceding his death. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Black, D. D., for many years Professor of Languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania, an eminent scholar and divine.

Dr. McClelland attended the public schools until sufficiently advanced to enter the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he prosecuted his studies in the higher branches until 1862, when he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Dake, as a student of medicine. In 1864, he matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, attending a full course of lectures, and, in 1865, became a student of Dr. J. C. Burgher, under whose tuition he continued his studies for two years—Dr. Dake, his former preceptor, having removed from the city—when he attended a second course of lectures in, and graduated from the same college in 1867. Commissioned and well prepared for active duty, he returned to his native city, and entered at once upon his professional labors as the associate of his recent preceptor, Dr. Burgher, with whom he practised three years. He then opened an office of his own, where he continues to dispense the blessings of homœopathy to a largely increasing number of patrons. He is a good diagnostician, and well-posted in *Materia Medica*. He has given much attention to surgery, and keeps himself up to the times in all the improvements in that department. He is a good operator. Among many other difficult and delicate operations, which he has successfully performed, are the amputation of the hip-joint, lithotomy, trephining, ex-section of knee-joint, excision of tumors, etc. He is a corporator of the

Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of its Executive Committee, and of its surgical staff, Secretary of its Medical Board, and one of its Dispensary Physicians. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, and has prepared all the published reports of the Medical Board. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany County, to which he has contributed well-written and valuable papers. He has served four years as Secretary of the Society, and has prepared the condensed reports of its proceedings, which have appeared in the *Hahnemann Monthly*. He is also a valuable contributor to this able journal. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was at one time Vice-President of its Surgical Bureau, to which he has contributed a number of valuable papers. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of its Bureau of Surgery.



FRANKLIN, EDWARD C., M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Flushing, L. I., March 12th, 1822.

His father, Joseph L. Franklin, was a native of New York, tracing his lineal descent through the family of Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden name was Fitch, is the granddaughter of Elizabeth Fitch, who, under the crown of England, held the appointment of Receiver-General of the Island of Jamaica. He was educated primarily at a district school in the township of Flushing, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education; was fitted for college at the school of Rev. Eli Wheeler, Little Neck, L. I.; and entered Washington College, Hartford, Conn., in 1837. In the third year of his college course, a severe attack of illness compelled him to desist from study, and laid him aside for a year and a half. In 1842, he entered the medical department of the University of New York as a private pupil of the illustrious Dr. Valentine Mott, and graduated in 1846. He commenced the prac-

tice of allopathy in Williamsburgh, L. I., the same year, and soon became the principal in a somewhat protracted medical controversy with Dr. Cox, a celebrated homœopathic physician of that place. This controversy elicited a severe cross-fire from Drs. Hanford and Culbert, two of his classmates in the university, who had become converts to homœopathy, and were resident in Williamsburgh. In 1849, he went to California, and engaged in practice in San Francisco, where, in a few months, he amassed considerable money. He received the appointment of Deputy Health Officer of the State of California, in 1851, and was placed in charge of the Marine Hospital in San Francisco. He remained in this office on a salary of nine hundred dollars per month with perquisites, until the institution was dissolved, and finally abandoned by the State. He then went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he received the appointment (for a time) of Physician to the Panama Railroad Hospital. He spent three years of successful practice in this place, and accumulated considerable property; but was compelled to leave in consequence of failing health, induced by successive attacks of Panama Fever. This fever stubbornly resisted the treatment of allopathy, but yielded promptly to the homœopathic treatment. It was this experience that first enlightened him as to the real value of the system, and led him early to its adoption. He first commenced its practice in Dubuque, Iowa, and, after three years of residence there, settled in St. Louis, Mo. In 1860, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and also supplied a vacancy occurring in the department of Obstetrics. These positions he filled with honor to himself until his appointment to the chair of Surgery in the same institution. In this year he engaged in an able discussion in the St. Louis papers with Professor M. L. Linton, of the St. Louis Medical College—an allopathic institution. The discussion, entitled "Medical Science and Common Sense," continued two months, creating a deep interest in the adherents of the opposing schools, and yielding a large amount of

valuable instruction to the unprofessional reader. In 1861, he was appointed Surgeon to the 5th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, called out by the proclamation of the President. Before the close of this service, he was appointed by General Nathaniel Lyon, commanding Surgeon in Chief of the first regularly organized military hospital west of the Mississippi River. After the battle of "Wilson's Creek," which resulted in the death of General Lyon, he was placed in charge of all the sick and wounded of that campaign. It was here he performed the last sad offices to the remains of his lamented chief, depositing them in a rude tomb on the farm of the Hon. J. S. Phelps, preparatory to their removal to his native State. In the fall of this year, he passed his examination before the Army Medical Board, and, receiving the appointment of Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, was assigned to the Department of the West, where he organized the United States General Hospital, at Mound City, Ills., the records of which showed a less percentage of deaths than any other general or field hospital during the Rebellion. After fifteen months of service here, he was ordered to the command of Major General F. P. Blair, where he served as operative and consulting surgeon in field and hospital in the memorable campaigns of "Chickasaw Bayou," "Arkansas Post," and the series of battles around Vicksburgh, which culminated in the overthrow of that strong hold. In 1862, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ills.; and, in 1867, was honored with a call from over thirty of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the city of New York, to reside in that city, and practise surgery. Both these calls he was constrained to decline, because of circumstances over which he had no control. Both appointments—especially the latter—were highly complimentary, as they were honorable to the gentlemen who made them. During this year, he published a treatise, entitled, "The Science and Art of Surgery," which has been accepted as a text book by all the homœopathic colleges in the United States. The second volume of

this work, comprising 1700 pages of solid matter, is now passing through the press. In 1871, he was appointed Surgeon of The Good Samaritan Hospital, and in the reorganization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in 1872, was appointed to the chair of Surgery, which positions he now fills with great ability, and with honor to himself.

Dr. Franklin is a man beyond the average of intellectual power, and of skill in his department. Thoughtful, but quick in discernment, and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his practice. He has performed the remarkable achievement of *thirteen* amputations in one morning before breakfast. This is surpassed only by a similar feat of the celebrated Baron Larrey, who is said to have performed eighteen amputations on a like occasion.

SHEFFIELD, HENRY, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Stonington, Conn., on January 22nd, 1828. He is of English descent. His father and grandfather were ship-builders on Long Island Sound. It was the wish of his father that he should succeed to his business, and, at the age of twenty, he commenced to study the theory and practice of ship-building. While thus employed, his health became so much impaired, that he was compelled to abandon the business, and to seek some more suitable and less laborious line of employment. In September, 1848, he went to Auburn, N. Y., to consult Dr. Horatio Robinson, the oldest homœopathic physician in central New York, and a life-long and faithful friend of his father. Under his admirable and skilful treatment, he soon recovered his health, and then entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Robinson. It was his privilege to attend the first course of lectures delivered at the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended a second course at the same institution, and received the degree of M. D. in February, 1852. On his graduation, he went to Youngstown, Ohio,

where he remained nearly a year, and then removed to Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y. From there he went back to Cleveland to attend a third course of lectures. Here, under the able tuition of Professor Pulte, he made a specialty of the studies of diseases of women and children. Finding but little room for his profession in Sacramento, Cal., whither he went in 1854, he returned to the east, and settled in Nashville, Tenn., in the next year. In Nashville, he found but three or four homœopathic families, and had to endure the ridicule and bitter opposition of the medical college in that city. His firm course, and what is more, his success in his profession, won many families to his side, among whom he is held in high esteem.

Dr. Sheffield has held the important post of Commander in the Nashville Commandery of the Knights Templars for two years successively. During the war he had charge of one of three wards of the Military Railroad Hospital, where his success was very marked. He was President of the Davidson County Homœopathic Society during its somewhat brief history, and acquitted himself faithfully of the duties of his position.

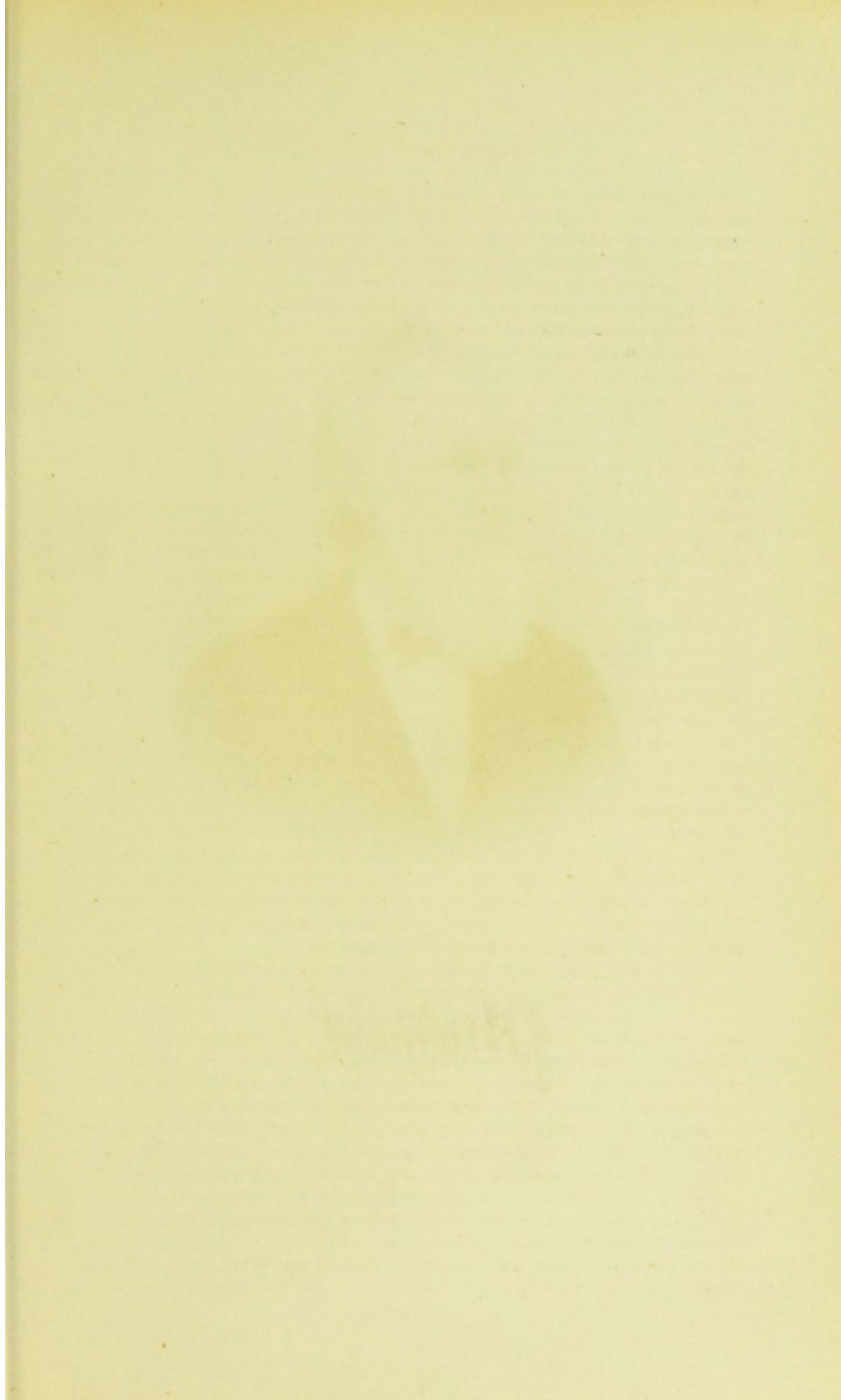
We take pleasure in closing the sketch of Dr. Sheffield with the publication of an appropriate article by W. H. Smith, Esq., one of the first citizens of Nashville.

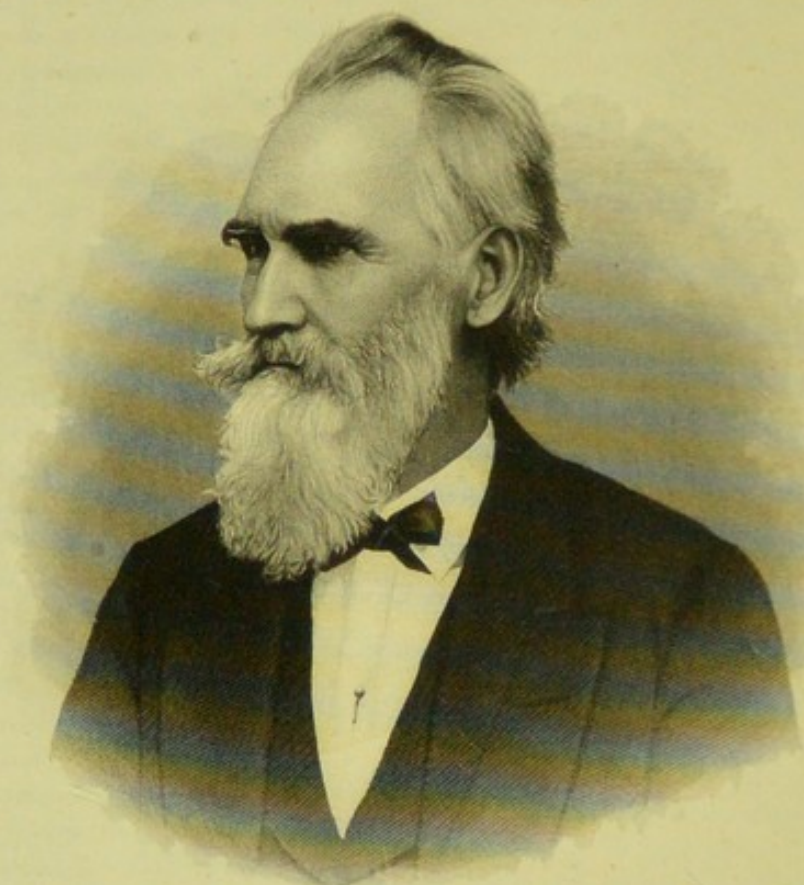
"When Dr. Sheffield located at Nashville, the prospect was not very encouraging—the field was rather barren in appearance. True, there was a number of families that had become converts to the new practice, and they were firm and steadfast in the faith; but it seemed impossible to extend the circle. The opponents of homœopathy had stoutly resisted its introduction, and were exceedingly active and industrious in their efforts to prejudice the popular mind. They had brought to bear against it all the resources of argument, wit, satire, ridicule and misrepresentation; and many, who were disposed to embrace it, were thus deterred from doing so. The allopathic practitioners—father-confessors of the great bulk of invalids—never permitted an opportunity to pass without giving homœopathy,

and its adherents, a stab. In some instances, they carried their opposition to the extent of social ostracism. The prejudice engendered against homœopathy was great; but not greater than the ignorance on the subject prevalent. Men formed their opinions not after fair and truth-seeking investigation, but upon the dicta of those who were more or less interested in preventing inquiry, and keeping the people in ignorance. In a word, Nashville was as completely under the domination of allopaths as Mexico under the priesthood. It was no pleasant or easy task, therefore, that Dr. Sheffield had before him. He determined, however, to meet and surmount, if possible, all the obstacles which stood as barriers to success. He had full faith in his cause, and never wavered in his conviction that a favorable impression could be made, the Chinese wall of prejudice broken, and homœopathy firmly planted and extended. He had patience, fortitude, courage, confidence. All of these virtues were taxed in his experience, but not in vain. His success as a practitioner of rare judgment and consummate skill, his close attention to his patients, and his sterling worth, as a gentleman of the strictest integrity, soon resulted in a gradual extension of his practice upon sure and solid foundations. In a few years he had so won the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Nashville, that all doubts of success were removed. A little later his practice became lucrative, and is still growing.

"To Dr. Sheffield, principally, is Nashville indebted for the advantages her citizens are reaping from homœopathy. He had been preceded by other physicians of his school; but they failed to enlist popular favor. His high character, perseverance, foresight, and skill overcame obstacles which they found insurmountable; and now, thousands are treated according to the homœopathic system, where the practice was limited to a few hundreds.

"The career of Dr. Sheffield has been eminently successful. He has attained the highest rank as a physician. No professional man in the city has warmer and more devoted friends, or possesses, in a greater degree, the respect





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J. Brainerd,

and esteem of all classes of citizens. This is due to his substantial merits; and not to any pandering to popular tastes, partialities or prejudices. He is firm and inflexible in his purposes, unswervingly faithful to his friends, and incorruptible.

"The barren field, which Dr. Sheffield found at Nashville, is, as we have shown, no longer barren. It has been well cultivated, and is yielding golden fruit. His friends pray that he may long live to enjoy the rewards of his labors, and the gratitude of his fellow-men, whose maladies he has healed or alleviated."

BRAINERD, JEHU, A. M., M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Johnson, Trumbull county, O., July 8th, 1807, and may now with justice be termed one of the prominent self-made men of the time. His parents emigrated from Connecticut about the commencement of this century. His father was a farmer—one of the pioneers of what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Born amid the hardships of a frontier life, with few of the comforts and none of the advantages of older settlements, and, being obliged to aid his father upon the farm, his opportunities for education were exceedingly limited, consisting chiefly of a few terms of three months each, in a common country district school.

When seven years of age, his family removed to the township of Boardman in the same county, and remained there until Jehu's maturity. In July, 1825, before he had reached his eighteenth year, the death of his father left him in charge of a widowed mother, and a large family of dependent children. He gladly accepted these sacred trusts, and nobly cared for them until time and circumstances rendered his further protection unnecessary. During the winter of 1825-'26, he taught in the district school. In 1828, he married a daughter of Elder William West, of Youngstown, Ohio. From that date until 1842, his life was devoted to business, and to the study of science and medicine.

In 1842, he commenced the publication of

The Ohio Farmer, as editor and proprietor, at Chagrin Falls, a thriving village, twenty miles east of Cleveland. While thus employed, his attention was directed to homœopathy, to which he gave a close and searching examination, and, in a few months, became a convert to its principles and practice. In the summer of 1844, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and became interested in the publication of several scientific and elementary works on natural history, geology, etc., in association with Professor Hamilton L. Smith, now of Geneva, N. Y.; Professor Samuel St. John, now of New York city; and Professor Jared P. Kirtland, now of Cleveland. To this last named gentleman, Professor Brainerd acknowledges his great indebtedness for much valuable aid rendered to him in youth, in the pursuit of his studies.

In 1847, he was connected with the public schools of Cleveland, as Teacher of Natural History and Drawing, which positions he honorably filled for ten years, and, during this time, he prepared and published an elementary work on the art of drawing, which was adopted as a standard text book.

In the autumn of 1849, the Western College of Homœopathy was organized in Cleveland. Professor Brainerd was one of its incorporators, and on its full organization was elected a member of its Faculty. He has successively and ably filled the chairs of Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, and Toxicology; Elementary Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Microscopic Anatomy, and Histology. The continuance of his relation with the celebrated institution is not less honorable to this college than it is creditable to himself.

In 1858, '59, '60, he was Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Agricultural College of Ohio, and for the two last named years was Professor of chemistry in the Homœopathic College of Missouri. In all these important positions, he acquitted himself of his duties with the highest honor to himself and his colleges.

From 1867 to 1870, he occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Woman's Homœopathic College of Cleveland.

In 1861, he removed to Washington city, and opened an office for the practice of medicine. On several emergencies, when the Government called for volunteer surgeons, Dr. Brainerd offered his services, which were accepted. After the close of the war, discovering that certain laws passed by Congress, in 1838, worked oppressively against all who practised homœopathy in the District, he petitioned Congress for their repeal, and, being joined subsequently by other physicians, he not only succeeded in attaining the desired end, but procured a charter for the Homœopathic Medical Association of Washington City, thus giving to his profession a status never previously possessed. In 1872-'73, he was the President of this body.

His publications are various. Of these, we will mention, "The Influence of Narcotic Stimulants upon the Human System;" "The Chemical Constitution of the Stratified Rocks;" "On the Laws of Health and Physical Development;" "The Application of Steam Power in the Cultivation of the Soil;" "The Philosophy of the Homœopathic System of Medical Practice."

Without the acknowledged advantages of an academic or collegiate course of study, Professor Brainerd has been honored with diplomas from several institutions of high character, in tribute to his great worth and learning.



MARTIN, JOSEPH LLOYD, M.D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Monmouth county, N. J., May 1st, 1820. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. His father was an eminent allopathic physician, who practised for many years in that section of the country. Soon after his father's death, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle in New York city. There, he received a good practical education, and commenced his business career as clerk in his uncle's dry goods establishment. The business proved exceedingly distasteful to him, and he determined to gratify the ambition of his boyhood by preparing for

the profession of medicine. His predilections for this profession grew as he approached maturity, on his arrival at which he abandoned his desk, and commenced a course of medical studies. Entering the medical department of the University of New York, he graduated there in 1846. On his graduation, he commenced a course of studies in homœopathy under Professors J. F. Gray and Gerold Hall, of New York, and, in 1847, located in Boston, Mass. Here he received a diploma from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and remained in active practice in the city for three years. In 1849, he was instrumental in demonstrating very clearly, and to the satisfaction of hundreds, the superiority of homœopathy, in the great success which attended his treatment of the cholera. This terrible epidemic, which ravaged the city of Boston in that year, was held in check by the homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Martin gained, by his disinterestedness, bravery, and noble conduct among all classes, the merited love, and lasting gratitude of hundreds of those who were saved from death through his zealous care. A professional reputation was then acquired commensurate with the great good he was enabled to accomplish.

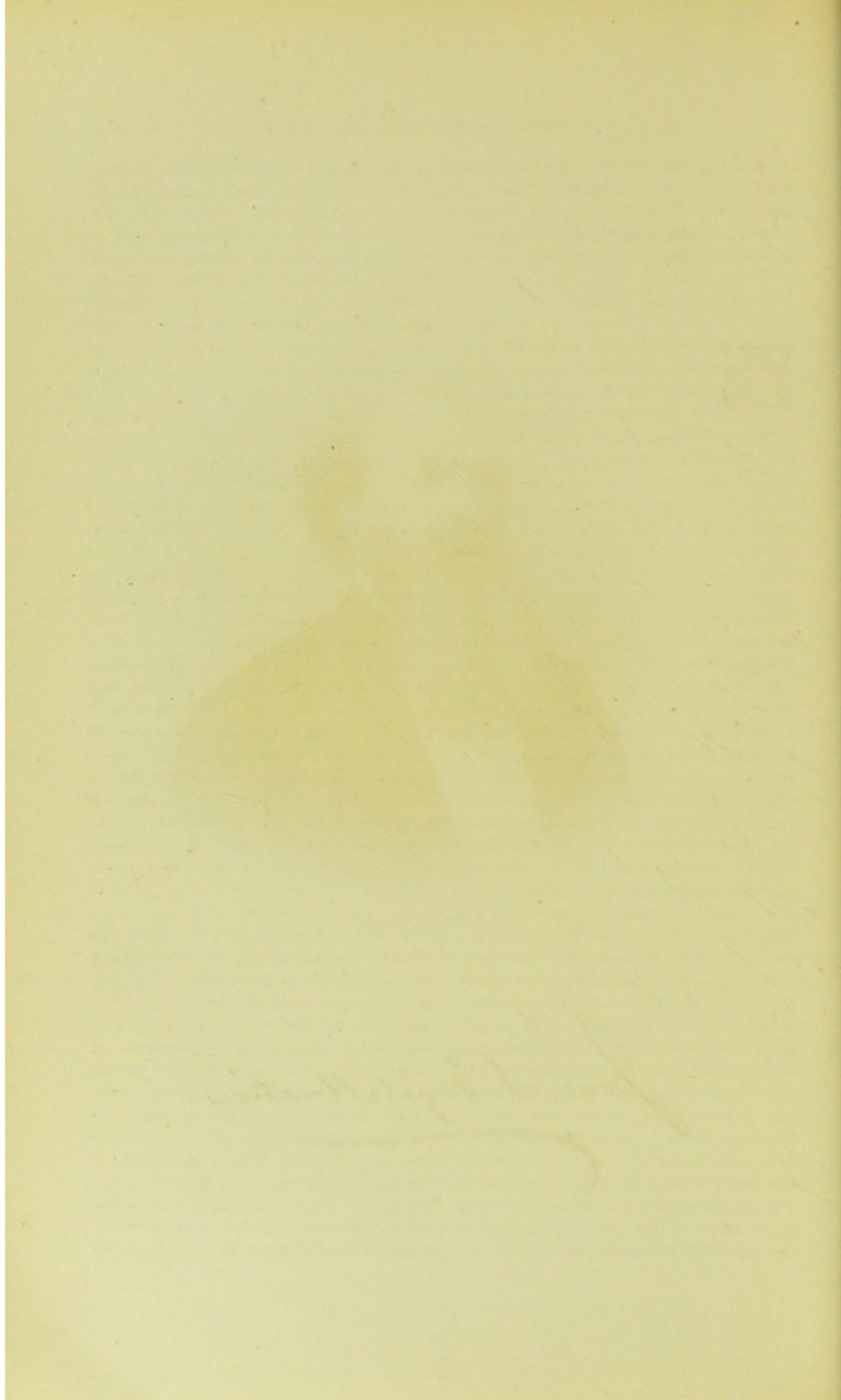
In 1847, he was married to Mrs. Lorana D. Metcalf, of Georgia. In 1851, his wife's health demanding a change to a milder and more genial climate, he removed to the city of Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession.

He has had several positions of honor and distinction in his profession proffered to him, but has declined them, preferring to confine his energies to practice. His mind is of the inventive order, and giving scope to it in moments seized from active practice, he has made several valuable scientific inventions, for which he has obtained Letters Patent. The last of which was for Ozonized Oxygen Gas and its compounds for inhalation in the treatment of disease as a *hygienic* agent, and compressing the same in water for internal or medicinal use, being the first who has ever opened so widely the field of usefulness of these gases in medicine. As a physician, he



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Jos. Lloyd Martin



admits of no truer law in medicine than the homœopathic, yet he believes that every true physician should direct his efforts to promptly relieving human suffering and saving life irrespective, if needs be, of dogmas.



TEMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born on May 5th, 1803, in King William county, Va. His father's name was John, and his grandfather was Colonel Samuel Taylor, of revolutionary fame. His mother was a daughter of Richard Squire Taylor, Esq. Educated at first at various boarding-schools, he entered college, on leaving which he commenced the study of medicine (allopathic), which he pursued for three years, when he went to Philadelphia, and became a student in the office of Dr. George McClellan. He remained there three years, attending lectures in the University of Pennsylvania up to the date of the duel between Dr. Granville Sharp Patterson and General Cadwallader. Soon after this, Dr. Patterson accepted the chair of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, and by Dr. McClellan's advice, he followed him, took one course, and graduated in 1824. In that year, he received the honorable degree of A. M., from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. Marrying soon after his graduation, he returned to his farm in Hanover county, Va., seventeen miles from Richmond. In that year, he received the appointment of physician to the County Alms House, where he had some very important and interesting operations and cases. After two years of residence on his farm, he yielded to the solicitations of his late preceptor, Dr. McClellan, and moved to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1829. Then removing to Washington city, where he lived four years, he went to the West in March, 1833, and settled at what is now Chicago. Old Fort Dearborn, an Indian trading house, a sutler's store, and one other store, constituted Chicago at that date. Outside the Fort, the population numbered *one hundred*. In

April, having a contract with the Government to establish a mail route from Chicago to Green Bay, he hired a guide, and, traversing in safety a country occupied by Indians, he succeeded in fulfilling his engagements. In 1834, under contract with the mail department, he established a line of four-horse coaches from Chicago to Peoria, carrying a daily mail. In 1842, he removed to Galena, and, after a brief sojourn there, to St. Louis. Here he found no homœopathic physician, and but one family using this system. He met with opposition of course from the allopaths, but after a hard struggle, succeeded in establishing homœopathy in the confidence of the people. His attention had first been drawn to this system in 1842, when, examining it carefully in order to expose it, he was convinced, as so many others have been, of its worth, embraced its doctrines, and has practised it ever since, according to the strict Hahnemann teaching.

For four years, Dr. Temple was alone in his contest for homœopathy; one of his most successful movements being a journal, which he published and circulated gratuitously for two years, as the *South-West Homœopathic Journal*. In 1849, the year of the cholera, which lasted over eight months, sweeping away from two hundred to two hundred and fifty daily for weeks, his partner and himself had 1560 cases, and lost only 3½ per cent., while the allopathic physicians pronounced the disease an outlaw, and incurable.

In 1857, he procured from the legislature a charter for the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and held the position of Dean until the college, being merged into the St. Louis College of Medicine and Surgery, became the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, and served as President one year. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; and has been for four years Dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. The writings of Dr. Temple have been widely diffused through the various homœopathic journals. His practice has been large and

lucrative; his experience extensive and varied; and his influence in the profession is universally conceded.



WARD, WALTER, M. D., of Mount Holly, N. J., was born at Keene, the county seat of Cheshire county, N. H., January 7th, 1816.

His father was an agriculturist. His grand-sires fought in the Revolutionary War, and held responsible positions in the battle of Bunker Hill. His preparatory studies were pursued at the venerable and celebrated academy at Ipswich, N. H., and on their completion, he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Gallup, a distinguished physician and surgeon of that place. He next spent a year in the office of Drs. Smith and Batcheller, men of note in the profession in Massachusetts; and attended his first course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt. The next year, he sought in the schools of Philadelphia the superior facilities offered there to the students of medical science, for a thorough education. He selected Jefferson Medical College, and, entering the class of 1839-'40, graduated at the close of the session. Having heard much of the new and strange system called Homœopathia, and, having witnessed some most remarkable cures, he resolved to investigate the system for himself, and if the results proved satisfactory, he would promptly adopt it as his future system of practice; or if unsatisfactory would reject it, and adhere to the allopathic system. To secure the best and most favorable examination, he placed himself under the guidance of Dr. Jacob Jeanes, one of the first in Philadelphia to acknowledge and adopt the new system, a man whom Dr. Ward pronounced "of strong mind, great moral courage, a ripe scholar, and a most judicious and skilful physician; a character which he has most ably sustained over half a century." Under his tuition, he was led to embrace homœopathy as his future system of practice, and his confidence in it has strengthened year after year to the present time. He joined the American Institute of

Homœopathy at its first session in Philadelphia, then the youngest member of that body; filled several offices in the County Medical Society from time to time; was chosen Professor of Physiology in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and had the honor, with others, of signing the first diplomas granted by that body. He removed, in 1849, to Mount Holly, the county seat of Burlington county, N. J. In 1855, he received the honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Here he has labored faithfully and energetically for twenty-two years. He came to Mount Holly as one of the pioneers of homœopathy, at a time when a fine of fifty dollars was imposed upon any one who practised medicine without a license from the Old School Society. By his influence in well-timed efforts, he has been largely instrumental in securing from the legislature an independent charter for the practice of homœopathy throughout the State—a charter placed upon the broadest foundations. By patience and persistence he has secured the confidence and esteem of the most wealthy and influential portion of the community in which he resides, and enjoys the well-earned reputation of being an upright, energetic, and skilful physician. But little past middle life, he is now in the full tide of practice; and being of strictly temperate habits, he has not lost more than two weeks by sickness in the last twenty years. He has served as President of the West Jersey Medical Society, and at the last annual meeting of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, he was unanimously elected its President, which office he at present fills.



BER, LEVI E., M. D., of La Crosse, Wis., was born at Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., July 31st, 1819. His father was a farmer, and, with a view to bettering his circumstances, removed to the northern part of Ohio, when the subject of our sketch was but twelve years of age. It does not appear, however, that a change of residence affected

favorably the pecuniary condition of the family, for the boy, who has since grown to such eminence in his profession, was compelled to assist in the labors of the farm, being able to attend school during only the short season of winter. But he was made of such determined stuff that obstacles, slight or great, did not prevent him rising to honor and fortune. Hard labor in the field and in the closet broke down his health, and in his seventeenth year, he abandoned his agricultural labors, taking up instead the trade of a carpenter, for which his mechanical ingenuity admirably fitted him. At first, his reward was insignificant, but his intelligence and energy, which have since given him rank in his profession, made his services valuable to his employer, until finally his work was so well appreciated that he was induced to take contracts as a master-builder. Whether as farmer or carpenter, he still maintained his studies by night, but it was not until he attained his majority that he was enabled to carry out the desire that he had long entertained to become a classical scholar. He had not, however, finished his preparatory studies before his health again yielded to overwork, and once more he returned to his plane and rule.

Dr. Ober, at the age of twenty-four years, married, and, two years later, began the study of medicine under the instructions of Professor Storm Rosa, of Painesville, Ohio. He matriculated at the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, and he caused his investigation to be carried into both the Old and New Schools of medicine, until the year 1849, when his preceptor, Professor Rosa, was elected to a professorship of homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical College of Linn, Ohio, who invited his pupil to accept a course of lectures at the institution. The invitation was gladly accepted, and, at the close of the session, Dr. Ober was graduated as a homœopathist.

In selecting a suitable location for beginning the practice of medicine, he chose Moline, in Illinois, where he enjoyed the advantage of being one hundred miles distant from

any homœopathic physician, his nearest neighbor in the profession being Dr. Smith, of Chicago. In his new home, his services were in frequent demand, appreciated and rewarded, and he was compelled to visit patients at places as distant as Rock Island and Davenport. While his brother-physicians of the Old School remained violently opposed to him professionally, he commanded their personal respect and friendship by his inherent worth and culture. While maintaining his residence at Moline, Dr. Ober visited Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson College on surgery, and a general course at the Homœopathic College.

His position as a learned, useful physician has been for a long time fully established, and is held in high repute by his professional associates. He is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Association, also of the Western Institute of the Homœopathic Medical Society, Wisconsin State Homœopathic Society; also of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in the first three has held the office of President. A few years ago, Dr. Ober removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he now enjoys a lucrative practice. He has been associated with several movements of reform; among others that of temperance and anti-slavery.



BAER, OLIVER PERRY, of Richmond, Ind., was born in Frederick City, Md., August 25th, 1816.

He comes of good old revolutionary stock, his paternal and maternal grand-sires having fought under Washington during the entire war for national independence. His ancestors on his father's side were of English birth, and his mother's father, Jacob Fauble, came from Hesse Darmstadt during the revolutionary struggle, but took sides with the patriots. The subject of this sketch received his earlier education at a Jesuit School in Frederick City; after removing to Ohio, he attended the Dayton Academy, and later the Springfield High School, and the Oxford, Ohio, University. Having decided upon the

profession of medicine, he commenced his studies under the allopathic school in Dayton, Ohio, relinquishing the idea of entering the Catholic priesthood, for which he was previously intended. Having accomplished a due course of reading and office instruction, he completed his medical studies in Louisville, Ky., and practised under the allopathic system for nearly ten years. During this time, however, he became dissatisfied with its theories and results, and this dissatisfaction finally led him to examine the merits of homœopathy. The result of this investigation was such as to compel him to renounce allopathy, and adopt the homœopathic system, of which he became an enthusiastic adherent and able exponent, and under which he has continued in active practice ever since. Dr. Baer is a man of enlarged views and extensive reading. In the midst of the duties of a laborious profession, as well as in his earlier career when struggling unaided to obtain an education, he yet contrived to devote some hours to the study of kindred sciences and to general reading, an additional labor, which brought a rich return in the acquisition of varied and valuable knowledge. His earlier education under the Jesuits, which was continued until he was eighteen years of age, gave him the framework of a knowledge upon scientific subjects and languages, which he afterwards enlarged entirely by his own efforts.

He taught night schools, lectured on various subjects, such as botany, geology, chemistry, mathematics, as applied to surveying, engineering, and other matters of practical importance, and also gave instruction in languages after school hours, and thus putting to advantage what he had already gained, obtained means to still pursue his way in the path of knowledge.

Dr. Baer is a man of strong convictions, but of earnest mind and liberal views, and his inclinations have always led him to investigate what appeared to possess merit, and to be convinced when truth was plainly exhibited. He early took issue against two great evils of the time. He joined the Washingtonian Society in 1835, and has been an un-

compromising advocate of temperance ever since. He also became an earnest opponent of human slavery, and identified himself with the avowed abolition party, then but a small band, as early as 1840. His religious views had also undergone a change in the meantime; he had become interested in the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and further investigation and reflection leading him to adopt the views advocated by that celebrated leader, he connected himself, in 1837, with the sect known as the Swedenborgians, with which he has since remained prominently identified. Dr. Baer is a warm advocate of all the great moral and social reforms of the day. He condemns the use of tobacco as a serious evil, both from a physical and a moral point of view, and as closely allied to the pernicious class of stimulants, of which the chief, alcohol, stands to-day the source of untold woe in our land, and the great impediment to a prosperity such as even in this progressive nation has hardly been dreamed of. In 1840, he lectured in different parts of the West on such subjects as geology, phrenology, and the botany of the prairies, his tour being a very successful one, and giving him quite an extensive and enviable reputation as a scientist and as a lecturer. He has the faculty which many public speakers on kindred topics lack, of popularizing his subject, and he gained in consequence the attention and appreciation of his audience. Dr. Baer settled in Richmond, Ind., in 1849—at that time he was the only homœopathist in the State, and had many hard-fought battles on all sides, with laymen as well as physicians. Here he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and the esteem of his townsmen as a valuable and public spirited citizen. He has received, in addition to his scientific and classical diploma, the degree of Doctor of Medicine from one allopathic and two homœopathic colleges. He still devotes a considerable portion of his leisure to his favorite studies, has a large private cabinet containing collections illustrating botany, conchology, geology, and other sciences, and possesses one of the largest scientific libraries in the West. He is a member of the Ameri-

can Institute of Homœopathy, President of the Indiana State Institute of Homœopathy, and an honorary member of the Homœopathic Institute of Minnesota. He is also medical examiner for three life insurance companies. He has repeatedly received flattering honors in the offer of professorships in literary and medical colleges, but has uniformly declined, preferring a private life, and the satisfaction derived from his useful and successful professional career. Dr. Baer has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows since 1842, and is a Mason of the forty-first degree. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Calista Mathewson, of Providence, R. I., who died in 1846. He was married the second time, in 1848, to Miss Emma Jane Crocker, a lady of culture and literary tastes; by whom he has one child, a daughter of great musical talent and culture.

Dr. Baer's record is honorable to himself and to his profession, as well as instructive and encouraging to the younger members, who, entering upon medical practice, often amidst serious discouragements, may observe in his career the reward which is always attainable, under our institutions, by indomitable energy and conscientious labor.



STEVENS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Scranton, Pa., was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y. Completing his education at Homer Academy, he determined upon the study of medicine, and for this purpose, in 1839, entered the office of Dr. John Stevens, a prominent practitioner of Ithaca, N. Y., as a private student. Here he industriously followed out the course of reading prescribed for him by Dr. Stevens, who also gave him the benefit of an observance of disease at the bedside of his patients. Under the recommendation of his preceptor he matriculated at Geneva Medical College, then a flourishing and progressive institution, and after having completed the curriculum of study in that institution, he graduated with the

degree of M. D., in 1841. During his stay at college, he had been a hard student, eager to perfect himself in all subjects that would throw light upon the difficult, and as it seemed to him, imperfect science of medicine. With this idea his zeal for investigation was too ardent to allow him to remain content with the barren routine pursued according to the old traditions of the schools, by the majority of students. His ambition led him to examine not only the cognate sciences in their slightest bearing upon the study of medicine, but the history of the profession itself, its earliest records from its emergence from the clouds of superstition that enshrouded it in remote ages, through its gradual formation into the semblance of a science, to its present condition and merits. In this investigation the different systems and schools of medicine, past and present, and their merits and weaknesses, claimed his earnest attention. Naturally he was led to the examination of the comparatively new system of homœopathy, which, rising from obscurity like a new star, was travelling with increasing brilliancy towards the zenith. The effect of his studies in this direction may be seen from his subsequent course, for though remaining to finish his course and receive his diploma at Geneva College, he had obtained ideas which rendered it impossible for him to practise under the doctrines of the allopathic school, and in March, following his graduation, he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where, in company with Edward Bayard, then a lawyer, now a successful homœopathic physician of New York city, he pursued still further his investigations of homœopathy. At that time such a course required considerable nerve and firmness. Homœopathy was a new idea in that part of the country, there being no practitioners of the system west of Utica, and its adherents had to contend against the obloquy, ridicule and persecutions of the old school fraternity, as well as the prejudice of the laity. A very interesting point arose in regard to Dr. Stevens, in this connection, which was really a test case, and the result served as a precedent in many similar disputes, which subsequently arose.

Bayard was prescribing at that time in the practice of C. D. Williams, a licentiate of the Seneca County Medical Society. The "faculty" resolved to put an end to this, as they deemed it, irregular proceeding, and cited Dr. Williams before them to answer the charge of "quackery," and though they did not then try his case, they suspended him, which action, under the statutes of the State at that time, prevented him from further practice, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every prescription issued. It was also the desire of the society to reach Dr. Stevens, but his diploma being from the regents of the university, it was impossible to dispose of him in a like manner. They succeeded, however, in inducing the faculty of the college to call a meeting of the Board to "deal" with him, and Dr. Stevens received a notification from them, requiring him to renounce the new heresy under pain of having his diploma declared void. This was a summary proceeding evoked in the heat of the time, and lacked substantial backing in the way of legal confirmation. Inquiry disclosed the fact that such a course would result in the forfeiture of their charter, and they desisted from any further legal measures, leaving Drs. Stevens and Bayard unmolested beyond the private persecution of which all homœopathic practitioners at that time were obliged to receive a share. Another movement of the Seneca Medical Society in regard to homœopathy, not long after this occurrence, redounded no more advantageously to the cause of allopathy than the former, and, in fact, has rather a strong shade of the humorous. The society in question, with a lively sense of the growing evil of the new system, appointed a committee, of which Dr. Childs, of Seneca Falls, an ex-president and one of the ablest members of that body, was the chairman, to investigate and report upon the subject of homœopathy. Dr. Childs was an earnest, conscientious man, and after his appointment, Drs. Stevens and Bayard went to him, and, after a long and pleasant interview, in which the disputed theme was fully discussed, urged him, in the interests of truth, to give the matter a thorough

and unbiased hearing. This he consented to do; but in the investigation upon which he entered, he became so fully satisfied of the superiority of homœopathy to all other systems, that, before the time had arrived for making his report, he had become one of its staunchest supporters. It may be added that the consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed by the society. In 1842, Dr. Stevens went to Palmyra, N. Y., where he remained but two years, after which he removed to Buffalo, being the first homœopathic physician in that city. In 1850, he went to New Orleans, chiefly for pleasure and travel, and, on his return, spent one year in Cortland, N. Y., after which he removed to Coxsackie. He had not yet found a congenial locality, however, and, in 1855, he settled in Hudson, N. Y., where he was quite successful, but, in 1862, he received inducements to take up his residence in Scranton, Pa., in which city he has since remained. He is in the enjoyment of a large practice, and ranks among the most eminent practitioners of that section.



JAMES, BUSHROD W., A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., the eldest son of David James, M. D., was born in that city, in 1836. He received the advantages of education afforded by the common schools of that day, and finally graduated at the Central High School.

Commencing the study of medicine, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated in the twenty-first year of his age. Having been a close student, an ardent reader, and a searcher after new theories, novel ideas, and scientific discoveries, it is but natural this should become a marked feature of his character. As a writer, he is widely known. He is Surgical Editor of the *American Observer* of Detroit, and for two years was Surgical Critic for the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago. He is a contributor to the *Hahnemann Monthly* of Philadelphia, and to numerous other medical

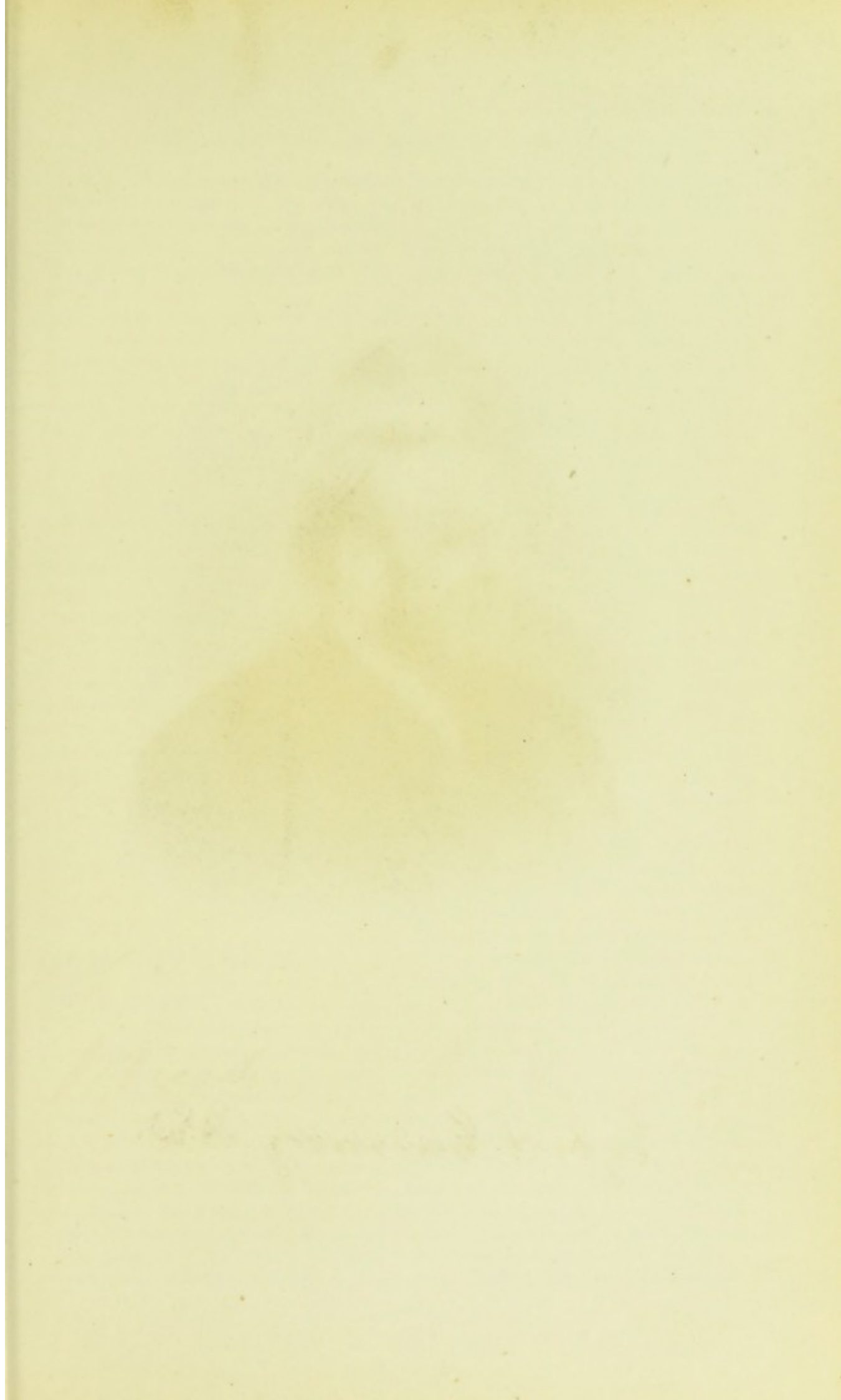


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Bushrod W. James



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Egbert A. Guernsey M.D.

journals. As a surgeon, he has attained great eminence in the profession. His practice in this department is conservative when available, rather than operative, but he is firm and skilful in the use of the knife, when occasion demands an operation.

Through his instrumentality the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania was inaugurated, and, having for seven years served as its Recording Secretary, holds now the honorable position of President. He is connected with a number of scientific and literary societies in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Dr. James has travelled extensively through Europe and America. A close observer of men and scenes, he has of late acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, his descriptions of the scenes through which he has passed being exceedingly happy. An extensive practice, and the numerous professional duties incident thereto, constrain him to decline many calls to appear in public.

In 1867, he attended the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians, held in Paris, as a delegate from the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is an active member of the Executive Committee of this latter body, to arrange and develop plans for a World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, to be held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, in 1876.



CURNSEY, EGBERT, M.D., now of New York city, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8th, 1823.

His preparatory course for college was passed at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass. A year was devoted to teaching, followed by a year in the scientific department of Yale College. A trip to Europe occupied another year. He graduated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1846. During the last year of his medical studies, wishing to become familiar with the details of pharmacy, he entered a drug store, where he became thoroughly conversant with pharmaceutical science. The

year after his graduation, he had the charge of a large drug establishment. In 1847, with two others, he commenced the *Williamsburg* (now the Brooklyn) *Daily Times*, the editorial chair of which he filled for eighteen months. During his connection with the *Times*, he prepared a school history of the United States, and also a primary history; both of which have had a very extensive circulation. Early in 1849, he was appointed City Physician of Williamsburg, now Brooklyn, E. D. His attention was first directed to homœopathy by the case of a poor woman suffering from intense retching and vomiting. Every means at his disposal under the allopathic system having failed to afford relief, and completely baffled in every attempt to alleviate her sufferings, fearing the woman would die, he called to his aid physicians of his school of medicine, who acknowledged themselves unable to afford relief. Determined to save his patient, if she could be saved, he consulted Dr. George Cox, who had lately become a homœopathist. A few doses of arsenicum gave her prompt and thorough relief, every unpleasant symptom disappearing before the potency of the medicine. The successful treatment of this case induced a close and thoughtful examination of the system and principles of homœopathy, which resulted in a thorough conviction of their strict accordance with scientific rules. In December of this year, suffering from impaired health, he was advised by his brother-physicians to move into the country. He accordingly settled at Fishkill Landing, opposite Newburgh, N. Y. Here, in connection with Dr. Hall of Newburgh, he edited the second edition of "Jahn's Manual," in doing which, the large manual, translated by Dr. Hempel, was carefully condensed, and new editions made in both the *Materia Medica*, and the *Repertory*, from the best authorities.

The Hudson River Railroad was then being opened through the place, and the cholera broke out with great severity along the line of the road, among the laborers. This was followed by a severe type of dysentery, which spread with wonderful rapidity over all the country. All the physicians of the neighbor-

hood were kept busy day and night; and so pressing was the exigency that, during four months of the continuance of the disease, almost the whole of his sleep was obtained while travelling in his carriage. The value of homœopathy was thoroughly tested at that time. Its superiority was apparent in the fact that, while under allopathic treatment multitudes died, he did not lose a single patient.

His health being firmly established, Dr. Guernsey, in 1851, settled in New York. Soon after his settlement there, he published a valuable work, entitled, "Domestic Practice," and shortly after gave to the public a little treatise which he named, "Gentleman's Handbook of Homœopathy." Both of these works, valuable in the amount and kind of instruction they give, have had a large and deserved popularity. He received at this date the appointment of Physician to The Home of the Friendless, which office he filled with great fidelity, and with acceptance to the directors and the patients, for fourteen years, when he resigned it to younger hands. Dr. Guernsey was for one year President of the County Medical Society; one year Professor of *Materia Medica*, and three years Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. This latter position he resigned in 1867.



MITCHELL, JOHN J., M. D., of Newburgh, N. Y., who has taken high rank as a homœopathic physician, and whom the profession and the public cannot well afford to lose, was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., July 8th, 1834. He is the son of Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D.

While residing in New Haven, and preparing for admission to the junior class of Yale College, his eyes became so seriously affected as to require him to abandon the attempt to enter the college. His ardent temperament not allowing him to be idle, he

commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. C. C. Forte of that city, and prepared by him, entered the New York Medical College, on Fifteenth street, near Fourth avenue, in 1854, and graduated with distinguished honor, in 1857. On his graduation, he served as the Physician to the Out-door Poor, and in the dispensary of Williamsburgh, N. Y. During two years following, he resided in Thirty-seventh street, New York, and, in 1860, removed to Fiftieth street, near Third avenue, engaged assiduously in the onerous duties of his profession. For the more thorough performance of these duties, he found his ministry to the poor in and out of the dispensary to have been a most admirable preparation. While engaged in a large, increasing, and lucrative practice in New York, he was married in June, 1863, to Miss Philema B. Rose, a lady whose accomplishments rendered his home one of singular attractions. Six years after, her health being seriously affected, he left New York as a place of residence, and retired to Newburgh, N. Y., where he now resides.

Active and zealous as have been his labors, in the more immediate duties of his profession, Dr. Mitchell has not been unmindful of the claims of medical journalism upon his large and very thorough experience. He has contributed various articles upon departments of his profession to the medical magazines, and has given to the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy" several very able papers recording the results of his extended acquaintance with the practical details of his profession.

We must not close this brief sketch without stating that in 1866-'67, prior to his removal to Newburgh, Dr. Mitchell occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, a chair which he filled with an ability that brought large advantage to his classes, while reflecting the highest credit upon himself. We trust that his retirement from active duty is but temporary, his talents being needed even in this day, when so many men of eminent ability adorn the profession.



HOYNE, TEMPLE S., A.M., M.D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in that city, on October 16th, 1841. He is the eldest son of the Hon.

Thomas Hoyne, LL. D., one of the eldest members of the Chicago bar. He is the grandson of Dr. John S. Temple of St. Louis, Mo. He received his education in the University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1862, receiving the three degrees of B. S., M. S., and A. M. On his graduation, he attended two courses of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, receiving the degree of M. D. in February, 1865. Previously to this, in 1862, he took a partial course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. His father having expressed a wish that he should pursue the practice of the law, he entered his office, but finding the study exceedingly distasteful, he gave himself to the study of medicine as the profession of his life. Dr. Hoyne's father, impressed with the belief that all boys should be taught a trade, encouraged his son to learn the art of printing. In accordance with this wish, he worked in the printing office of the *Chicago Democrat* half a day while attending school in his boyhood. He then procured a small font of type, and, in 1858, printed a volume of one hundred pages—a novel written by his mother—and bound by his uncle. The edition numbered one hundred copies, and was printed on a common letter press. The knowledge he thus acquired has always since been of great value to him, besides the recreation it affords him after the arduous labors of his profession. In 1864, during the war, he had charge of a hospital in Fredericksburgh, Va., in company with Dr. F. H. Hamilton of New York. The hospital contained three hundred men wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. Resuming his practice at the close of the war, he was elected, in 1869, Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and has delivered four courses of lectures before that school. This position he still maintains, with credit to himself, and with honor to the college. In addition to his other duties, he has

also the charge of the venereal patients in the Scammon Hospital. Dr. Hoyne is also the business manager and registrar of the college. His literary contributions to his profession are a treatise on the use of Carbolic Acid; "Hoyne's Materia Medica Cards;" and a "Repertory to the New Remedies." He has contributed to the *Hahnemann Monthly*; the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*; the *Medical Investigator*; and the *American Homœopathic Observer*; and is at this time one of the editors of *Raué's Annual Record*."

He was married in 1866. In all the departments he has filled, Dr. Hoyne has acquitted himself to the general approval. In his present position as professor in the college he is earning for himself an exalted reputation, while his publications upon various subjects have added largely to his renown as a physician thoroughly conversant with his subject. He is perfectly at home in both the theory and practice of homœopathy, and enjoys largely the confidence of his professional brethren.



ODGE, EDWIN A., M.D., of Detroit, Mich., commenced the study of medicine, in 1842, under Professor Shotwell of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, whose wise and judicious guidance he has even since gratefully remembered. In 1845, he became a student under Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, and, in 1849, received his diploma. As at the time of his graduation, the Asiatic cholera was prevailing epidemically in Cincinnati, he had no difficulty in obtaining immediate practice. He soon observed that the homœopathic physicians, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann, cured many of their collapsed cases of cholera, while, under allopathic practice, only the milder cases were amenable to treatment. He received, soon after, a letter from his old preceptor, Dr. Atlee, who had removed to Philadelphia, in which he stated that he had become convinced of the superiority of homœopathy, and begged him, while yet young, to examine its claims thoroughly. Having im-

plicit confidence in Dr. Atlee's judgment, and knowing that he would not thus advise without the best and most solid of reasons, he gave the subject much thought, and made his first test of the system on his only son, a little boy of eighteen months, who was declining by merasmus. Under advice of Dr. Burnham, a homœopathic physician, the prescription he gave proved effective, and the child recovered. He has grown to manhood, and is now a successful homœopathic physician in Detroit.

Procuring the necessary works and a supply of homœopathic medicines, he entered upon the new practice, and met with a degree of success which confirmed him in the wisdom of his choice.

In 1859, he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he still resides, attending chiefly to his practice, and to the publication of his favorite journal, *The American Observer*. His executive ability and editorial skill have been amply manifested in the conduct of his magazine, which he edits, in secretaryships of several societies, and in many other labors. In addition to his literary work upon *The American Observer*, he is a regular correspondent of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, and sundry other papers; showing as much interest in the cause of religion, as in the science of medicine. He has been the general editor and publisher of *The American Observer*, one of the most practical and successful of the homœopathic monthlies since its establishment, in 1864.



RIGHAM, GERSHOM NELSON, M. D., of Montpelier, Vt., was born in Fayston, Washington county, Vt., March 3rd, 1820.

His father, Elisha Brigham, removing from Marlborough, Mass., to Fayston, was active in the organization and prosperity of the township, then but recently settled. He taught several district schools, and was considered well educated. His fondness for books has been inherited by his children. His mother (Miss Sophronia Ryder), a near relative of

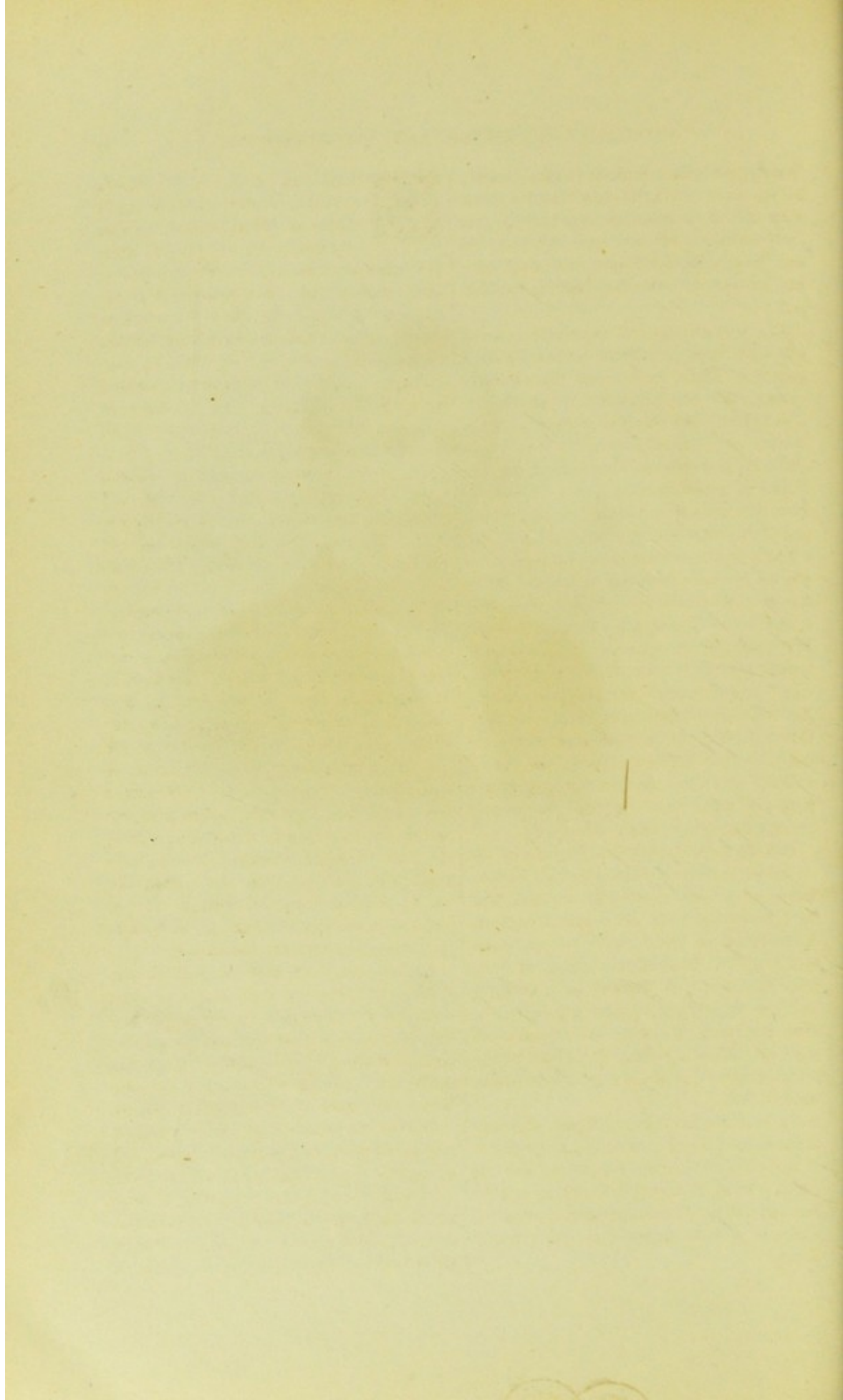
the Hon. Dudley Chase, of Vermont, and a connection of the late Chief Justice of the United States, inherited from her parents a robust constitution, along with quick and active mental powers. Filial regard attributes to her the transmission of the tact and judgment for which she was considered remarkable.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest son and second child of a family of twelve children, grew up amid the hardships and toil of a pioneer life, cherishing an ambition for a condition superior to mere physical labor. His father was unable to defray the expenses of his education beyond the meagre one to be had from the public schools; but resolved upon success, he taught school in the winter, and worked upon the farm in the summer, in order to provide the means for his attendance upon the spring and fall terms of the Washington County Academy, and the Academy at Poultney, Vt., in which he received his preparatory education. About to enter college, a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he did not recover for many months, induced a change in his plans, and he decided to commence the study of medicine. In 1842, he entered the office of Dr. Joslyn, of Waitsfield, Vt., subsequently studied under Dr. S. W. Thayer, late Professor in Burlington University, and lastly under Dr. B. W. Palmer, Professor in the Vermont Medical College in Woodstock. He graduated from this college in 1845, and soon after married Miss Laura E. Tyler, of Fayston, and settled in Warren, Vt. While practising there, he was led to investigate the principles of homœopathy; and, having matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, in 1849, he learned of Teste's experiments in St. Margarette's Hospital in Paris, and of the eminent success of Dr. Gray and others in New York. He gave to the system his thorough adhesion, and in the year following earnestly embraced it. He was the second person in Middle Vermont to espouse the cause, and one of the little band of six who founded the Vermont State Homœopathic Society, of which he is now the President. Leaving



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G. V. Brigham



Warren, where he had secured a large practice, he removed to Waitsfield, where his duties were still more laborious, and finally settled in Montpelier. He was here associated for one year, with Dr. Taplin, and since then has secured an extensive practice for himself.

Dr. Brigham has had remarkable success attendant upon his labors, seldom losing a patient of whom he has had the exclusive charge. He has acquired a reputation for skill, which calls for his services at times seventy and more miles from his home. In addition to his professional labors, he has served as Postmaster and Town Superintendent, has lectured on education, temperance, and sundry scientific subjects; and has contributed to the secular press for twenty-five years. He has contributed to medical literature in addresses before various societies, and to the *Boston Homœopathic Medical Journal*. He prepared the history of Washington county for the "Vermont Historical Magazine," and delivered the class poem before the Norwich University, in 1870. He published, in that year, a volume of poems, entitled, "The Harvest Moon, and Other Poems," which has received flattering notices from the press; and has other volumes in preparation, soon to be published.

In 1869, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has instructed a large number of students, who have graduated at the homœopathic colleges in Philadelphia and New York; his eldest son, Dr. H. C. Brigham, graduating in 1872, from the New York Homœopathic College; and Dr. W. W. Porter, now occupying the chair of Clinical Medicine and Obstetrics in the University of Syracuse, N. Y., both having received their preparatory education under his direction.

Dr. Brigham has been a diligent laborer in the cause of popular education; is a member of the Citizen's Lecture Committee, and his adopted home is largely indebted to him for the organization of a public reading room, to which it is now proposed to add a public library.



DOUGLASS, J. S., A. M., M. D., PH. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., on July 4th, 1801.

His father was a pioneer farmer in that county. His academic studies were conducted at the Academy of Whitesborough, N. Y., where he continued his preparation for college, but the Madison University of New York, in consideration of thorough proficiency, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and he received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution, in 1870.

He pursued his medical studies in Palmyra, under Drs. McIntyre and Peckham, and under Drs. Sayles and Stevens, of Vernon, N. Y. He graduated M. D., at the Fairfield Medical College, N. Y., in 1825. After practising in Oswego, Vernon, and Hamilton, N. Y., until 1848, he removed to Milwaukee, having three years previously adopted the homœopathic practice of therapeutics, at that date comparatively unknown in that section. In 1845, in less than one year after his conversion, he delivered a lecture before the citizens, and the faculty and students of the university, explanatory of the principles of homœopathy. The repetition of this lecture was several times called for, and so great was the interest awakened by it that he gave it to the press for wider diffusion. Hearing of a large number of physicians and laymen who had become homœopathists through this lecture, he made special efforts to disseminate popular information upon the subject.

He has given to the public several valuable works. In 1855, he published a valuable treatise on intermittent fevers, and subsequently, a more immediately useful work, entitled, "Practical Homœopathy." This has reached its *eleventh* edition. He has also been a contributor to various medical journals.

In 1859, he accepted the professorship of Materia Medica, and Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland. He has been, since 1847, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy—once its President, and once its Orator. He is now over seventy-one years of age; in

excellent health; and able to perform all the duties of an extensive practice with the activity and energy seldom equalled by young men.

For nearly half a century he has earnestly and conscientiously been devoted to the practice of medicine—twenty years an allopath, twenty-eight years a homœopath. Long experience in both schools admirably qualify him to decide which is the superior. His sudden transition from the old to the new, and his unprecedented success in expounding and teaching the doctrines of Hahnemann, speak volumes in favor of his later choice. His lectures and writings, incisive and full of common sense, give evidence of vast philosophy and experience. He possesses, as he deserves, the love and reverence of his many friends and patients.



WILLIAMSON, WALTER MARTIN, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., July 3rd, 1836. His father was Walter Williamson, M. D., of Philadelphia, whose biographical sketch appears in this volume. His literary education was acquired at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; and his medical training in the Homœopathic Medical College of that city. He graduated in the class of March, 1857. In April following, he located in Appleton, Outagamie county, Wis., where he soon succeeded in acquiring a large practice. The failure of his father's health at the end of three years required his return to Philadelphia, and he became associated with him as his assistant. This connection continued until the death of his father, December 19th, 1870, when he assumed the entire practice.

He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1857; was an original member of the State Medical Association; and an original member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is a corresponding and honorary member of

several homœopathic associations—State and County—in different parts of the United States; and has frequently represented these associations as delegate to national and State bodies.

During the past three years, he has been chairman of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for four years has been chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymosis of the State Association.

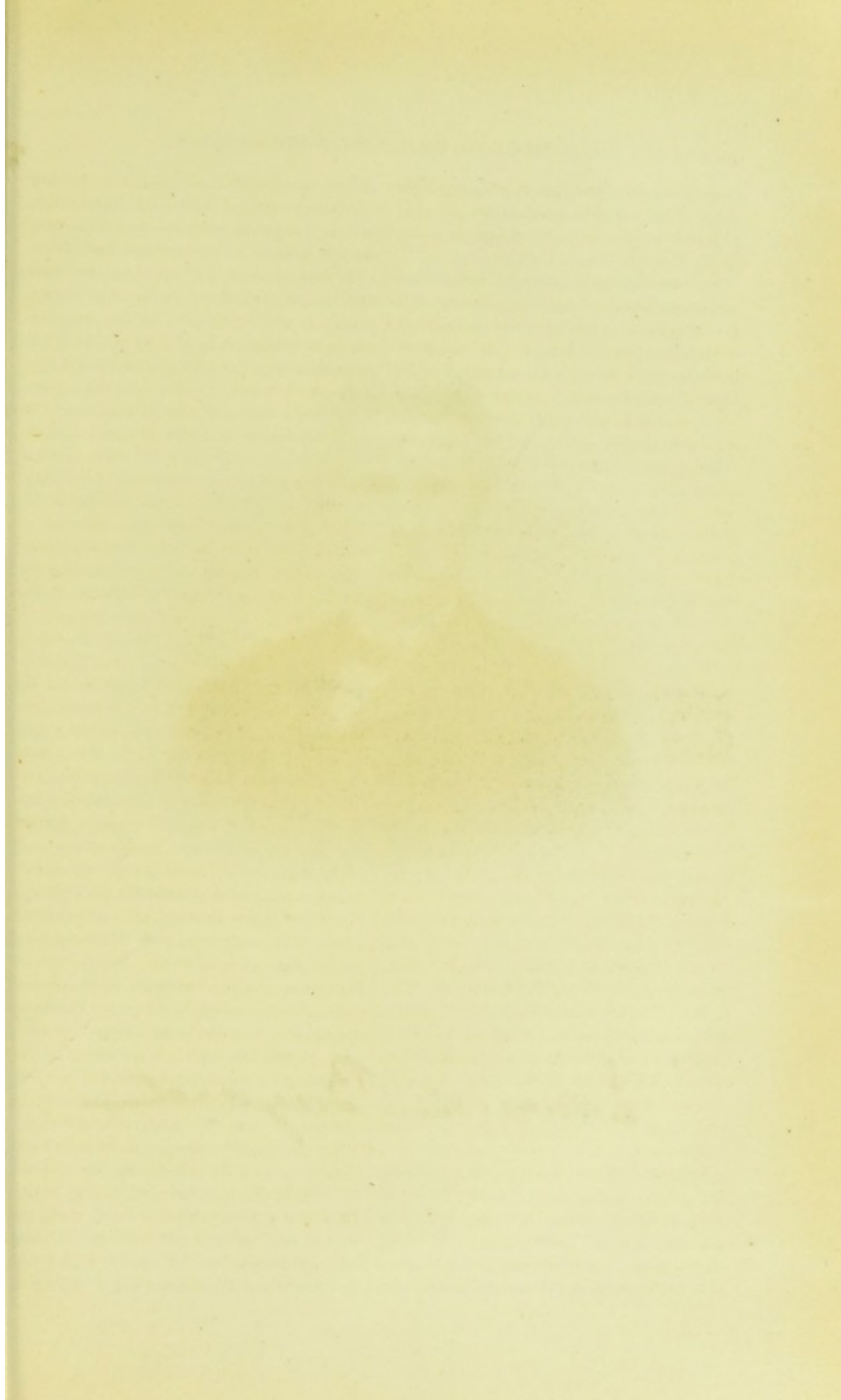
He has written a number of articles for the press, connected with the practice of medicine.

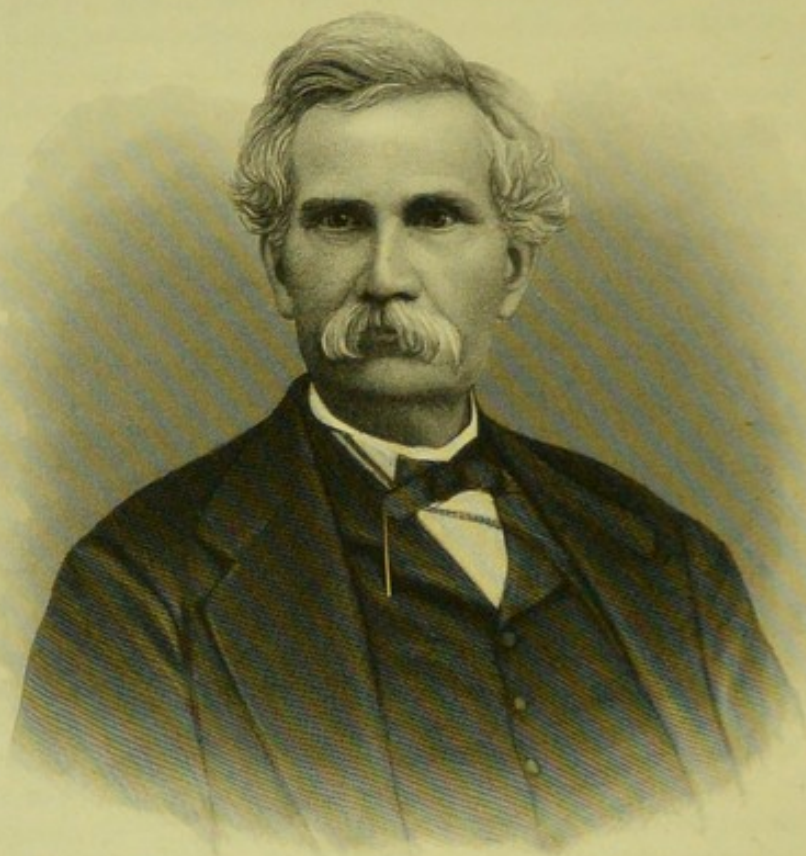
Dr. Williamson was married June 1st, 1858, to Miss Mary Porter Raymond, daughter of Aaron Lehman Raymond, Esq., formerly of Macleias, Me., and has four children living.

In March, 1872, he associated with him his brother Matthew Strong Williamson, M. D., as assistant.



BETTERHOFF, HIRAM RICKERT, M. D., of Newville, Pa., was born in Franklin county, Pa., on May 10th, 1837. His parents were Americans, but of German descent. His father, a farmer in Franklin county, died when he was but eleven years old. His education was obtained partly at a public school, and partly at Fayetteville Academy, his attendance at the latter being of very limited duration. For the rest he is indebted to his own unaided efforts, principally put forth while teaching public school. Between the period when he left public school and attended the academy, he worked at cabinet-making in Chambersburg, having no taste for agricultural pursuits, being apprenticed thereto when sixteen. He showed great mechanical aptitude, in three months being able to make any kind of plain furniture as well as experienced workmen. He, however, was taken sick, and lost his situation. It was on recovery that he attended the Fayetteville Academy, on leaving which for several years he taught school during the winter, and worked at house-carpentering during the summer. For some time he had cherished the idea of becoming a physician,





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Edward Bayard

but, at the solicitation of several clergymen, he decided upon entering the ministry, and took an appointment at the age of twenty. A chronic sore throat, however, compelled him to abandon preaching in two years, when having an aversion to school-teaching, and being in need of funds with which to support his family, he took up ambrotyping and photographing, as requiring but a short time to learn and only a limited capital. In three weeks he had learned sufficient to work at it, and for a time travelled from town to town. In May, 1861, he located at Greencastle, Pa., and began the study of dentistry under Dr. E. B. Hamill, subsequently practising it in connection with photography. During the Rebellion he learned the business of telegraph operator to accommodate the citizens of the place, there being a line of telegraph, but no permanent operator. Subsequently he opened a telegraph office in connection with his other business, acting at the same time as United States Military Telegraph Operator at Headquarters of the Signal Corps, Department of Susquehanna, it being located here for several years.

Later on, he sold his photographic gallery; established a book-store and news depot, and, having engaged a clerk, set himself to the long contemplated study of medicine; he pursued it for several years, and then in March, 1867, selling out his business, removed to Chambersburg, where he entered into partnership with H. Forrest, D. D. S., in the practice of dentistry. While so engaged, he investigated the principles of homœopathy, and becoming convinced of the superiority of that system, at once adopted it, and commenced its study under B. Bamman, M. D. On March 3rd, 1869, he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, among the first of the class. On April 1st, of the same year, he commenced practice at Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., where homœopathy was then comparatively unknown. His successful treatment, especially of several cases, which the allopathic physicians had pronounced incurable, soon gained him the confidence of the people, and four years suf-

ficed to build up an extensive practice among the most intelligent and substantial families in the locality.

Dr. Fetterhoff is a member of the Cumberland Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. In February, 1871 and 1873, he represented the Cumberland Valley Society in the State Society, and also in the American Institute in June, 1871. He was also a delegate from the State Society to the American Institute in June, 1872. In February, 1873, he was elected Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

BAYARD, EDWARD, M. D., of New York, was born March 6th, 1806, in Wilmington, Del., and is the son of Hon. James A. Bayard, of that State. He was educated in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in 1825. Choosing the profession of law, he commenced its study in the office of Judge Howell, in Canandaigua, N. Y., and subsequently with the Hon. Judge Cady, of Johnstown, N. Y., whose eldest daughter he married in 1827. While in Johnstown, he was a Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel in the militia; and was admitted to practise law in all the courts of the State. He studied medicine in the medical department of the New York University, and received his diploma in 1845, since which time he has practised medicine in New York city. Dr. Bayard, while studying law, practised homœopathy as an amateur in Seneca Falls, Seneca county, and was successful in introducing it into Western New York.

RAUE, CHARLES G., M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in the village of Nieder-Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, May 11th, 1820. He attended college at Budissin, from 1837 to 1841. While there he was strongly attracted

by the psychological theories of Professor F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, which he presented in a popular form to the public in a treatise, published in 1847. The following year he removed to the United States, and commenced his professional studies in the office of Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia. Having received his diploma from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, in 1850, he commenced practice in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1859, in which year he came back to Philadelphia. In 1864, he was elected Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1870, when he resigned the chair.

Dr. Raue has written, besides the work above mentioned, which has passed through a number of editions in Germany, a work on "Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutical Hints," 1867; on the "Influence of the Tides on Parturition," 1864; and edited for three successive years, 1870-'72, the *Record of Homœopathic Literature*.

He has been twice married; first, to Miss Philippine J. Welfug (died 1865); and, second, to Miss Hermine Jüngerich. As a lecturer, he was considered clear, fluent, and instructive.



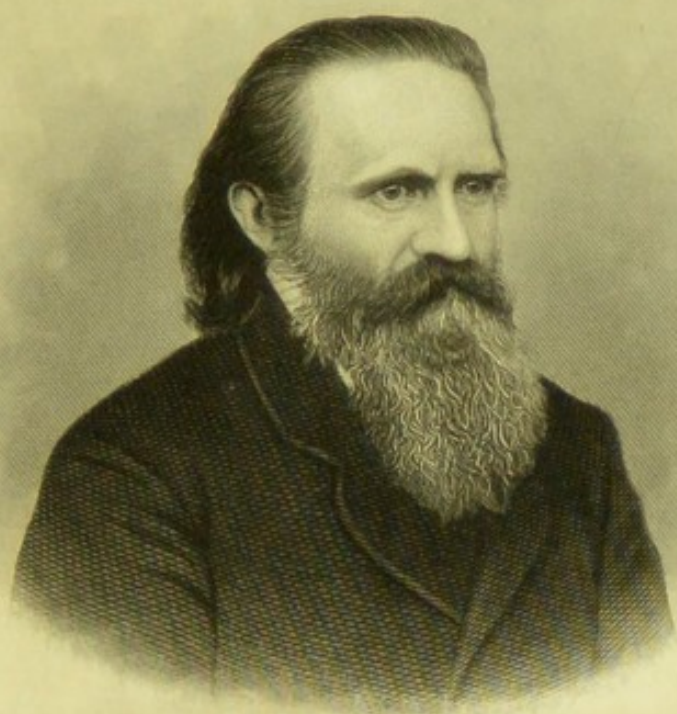
SARGENT, RUFUS, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Essex county, Mass., on the 16th of April, 1824. His ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts, taking up a large tract of territory. The town of Aimsbury was built upon a portion of said tract, and part of it came to his father as a farm, upon which place the subject of our sketch was born. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the care of friends in Haverhill, Mass. He commenced his education in the public schools of that place, continued it at Benjamin Greenleaf's celebrated seminary, and finished his preliminary course at the Worcester High School. He next taught an academy for upwards of one year in Barnstable county, and finally commenced the study of medicine and

surgery with Dr. George Coggsell, of Bradford, Mass. Dr. Coggsell was a physician of great reputation as a surgeon, and was one of those kind-hearted and genial men, which characterized the old school of gentlemen. With the kindness of a father, and the thoroughness of a scholar, he led Dr. Sargent through his medical studies. After attending a course of lectures, he spent some time at the Tremont Medical School, and Massachusetts General Hospital, and at length came to Philadelphia to finish his medical studies. He there attended a course of lectures, and finally graduated from the allopathic school in 1851.

Whilst attending the course of lectures last alluded to, he had his attention called to the homœopathic system of practice; becoming interested therein, he commenced the investigation and study thereof, and, in 1852, graduated from the homœopathic school. Soon after graduating, he removed to Bordentown, N. J., there commenced the homœopathic system of practice, and succeeded in establishing a very large practice in that town and its vicinity. His health failing, he removed to Philadelphia, in 1857, and there entered upon a lucrative practice. During this year, he married Anna R., youngest daughter of Nathaniel Bullock, Esq., of Bristol, R. I. She died about two years after.

Sometime after the breaking out of the late civil war, he offered his services, and, in 1862, he entered the army as surgeon, and was in the Peninsula Campaign; was afterwards detailed to take charge of a General Hospital at Yorktown, Va.; was in Charleston Harbor during all the military operations there, and was on duty at Point Lookout Hospital, and also at Mt. Pleasant Hospital at Washington. He was next ordered to Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, and afterwards ordered on duty in Pittsburgh, as Post Surgeon; having spent altogether some three years in the United States service, and during that time he gathered much practical knowledge concerning his profession.

At the close of the war, he spent a few months in recruiting his health, after which he resumed the practice of medicine in Phila-



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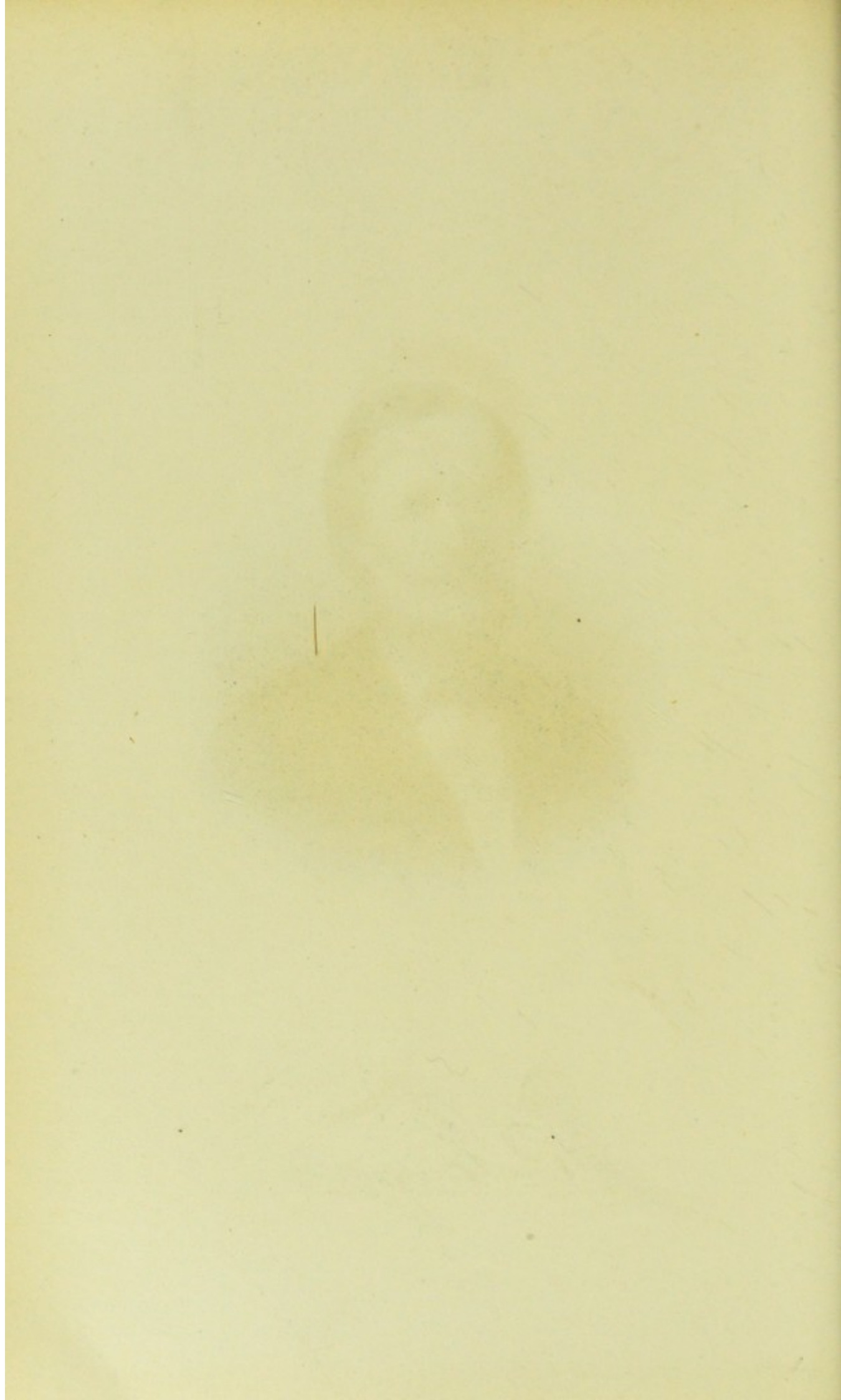


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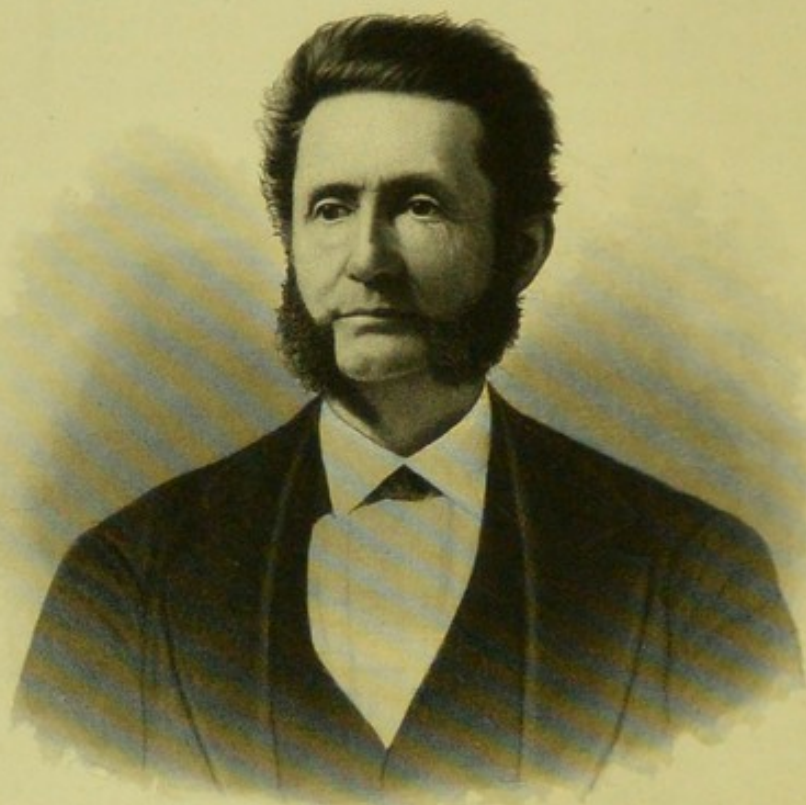


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R. Sargent







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C. Pearson

delphia, where his former friends and patrons were ready to receive him. His practice has ever since been increasing, and is probably equal to any in the city.

In 1872, he married Esther R., daughter of John Abbott, a highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia.

Dr. Sargent is a physician of acknowledged ability, discharging the duties of his profession in a strictly conscientious manner; he is a profound thinker, and an able demonstrator of the principles of homœopathy both in theory and practice, yet at the same time displaying a charitable and liberal feeling towards those who may differ with him.



WILSON, T. P., M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Huron county, Ohio, November 9th, 1832. For many years he enjoyed excellent common school education, until he was fitted for teaching. He then alternated teaching with attendance at school, until he was nearly ready for college. The failure of his health obliged him to abandon his cherished project of a collegiate course. On his partial recovery, he entered the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached with great acceptance on various circuits in Northern Ohio. Having a strong predilection for medical science, he attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and graduated in 1857. In the course of that year, he formed a medical copartnership with Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Lanesville. In June, he was married to Miss Marian Beckwith, and, in 1858, removed to Cleveland. In 1859, he was elected to the chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Cleveland College. He was connected with that important school as an active member of the faculty for thirteen years, lecturing at various times on Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Physiology, and Pathology. In 1867, he established the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and was its Chief Editor for five years. In 1869, he visited Europe, and spent some time in the

hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, pursuing especially the study of ophthalmic and aural surgery. In 1870, he was elected President of the college, and continued in office until his resignation consequent upon his removal to Cincinnati, in 1872. In 1870, he was appointed Orator by the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in June delivered the address in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia before the institute and a large popular audience. The feeling created by the address was so intense, that the institute voted to reject it from its annual proceedings. It has, however, been published, and widely distributed by private agency. In 1871, he was elected President of the Ohio Medical Society, having been its Secretary for several years previous.

In order to devote himself to the special treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. Wilson removed to Cincinnati in December, 1872, and now occupies the chair of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery in the Pulte Medical College in that city. His ability as a writer and a speaker is well known to the profession, and needs no comment. He now edits the *Cincinnati Medical Advance*, and besides lecturing, and attending to his practice, is engaged in earnest advocacy, in various journals, of the principles of modern science. He is alert, progressive and industrious.



PEARSON, CLEMENT, M. D., of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was born in Mercer county, Pa., December 19th, 1819. His father, a native of Chester county, was of English descent, and traced his line through a long ancestry of Quaker blood. His mother, four years younger, was born in Philadelphia. His early education was received in an academy at New Wilmington, Pa. On leaving there, he was engaged for a number of years as a teacher. While thus employed, he gave himself to the study and thorough comprehension of the different schools of medicine; examining the several theories, and noticing carefully

their results. He pursued this study with indefatigable industry, but without the slightest thought of becoming a practitioner of either system. His fondness for the study alone induced his long and earnest labor over it, and it was not until 1847, that his attention was drawn to the expediency of making choice of medicine as a profession. For this, he is indebted to Dr. S. Searles, of Newcastle, Pa., from whom, and his partner, Dr. Porter, he received all necessary books and instruction in homœopathy. He prosecuted his studies with great care for two years. In the winter of 1849, he formed the acquaintance of Curt Pretsch, M. D., who had but recently arrived in this country from Leipzig; and in April, 1850, they opened an office in Wellsville, Ohio, for the practice of homœopathy. The year following, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and then removed to Salem, Ohio, where, for five years, he engaged in active and very successful practice. In the winter of 1856-'57, wishing still farther to improve himself in study, he attended lectures in the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1857. In April of the same year, he located in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he is now actively engaged in a large and valuable practice. His patient and laborious investigation of the several theories of medical practice, though, probably, he little thought of the result, was a most important link in the chain of causation, which led him to chose the profession of medicine, and ultimately to decide upon homœopathy as the system which combined most of reasonableness with the least of suffering to the afflicted.

On the 17th of June, 1858, he delivered an address before the public, entitled, "Is there a System of Medicine?" This address was induced by the Proceedings of the Iowa State Medical Society, and is a reply to them. It is a very able lecture, in which comparing the allopathic and homœopathic treatments, he presents an array of proof in favor of the latter, which it is impossible to controvert. It excited considerable discussion, and brought

out Dr. Sumner Stebbins as an allopathic opponent. The discussion both oral and written was one of great ability, and both parties gained renown from it. The lecture was subsequently reviewed at some length by Dr. Marcy in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. To this journal he has contributed sundry papers of great value; and to the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*; to the *Hahnemann Monthly*; to the *Homœopathic Independent*; to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*; and to the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. In addition to these, he has been a frequent contributor to the *Medical Investigator*, of Chicago, for the past fifteen years. He has also prepared a chapter for a work on *Materia Medica*, which has not yet been published, prepared under the editorship of Dr. Gilchrist. In addition to these literary contributions to the cause of homœopathy, he has delivered annually addresses (by request) to the teachers of the country, since the organization of their institute, now over twelve years. Some of these lectures, and one also before the State Medical Association, have been published in the newspapers, and have met with general acceptance.

He is a ready writer and a fluent speaker, an uncompromising friend of temperance, taking the position in numerous addresses he has delivered on this subject that alcohol, though a good vehicle for retaining and preserving medicinal substances, is of itself never necessary either as a medicine or stimulant.



MANUS, FELIX R., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city, May 30th, 1807. His parents emigrated from Ireland, in 1798, and arrived in Baltimore, where his father pursued a mercantile life for nearly forty years. Having received a preliminary education in his native city, he was sent to Georgetown College, D. C., at the early age of eleven years. When he attained his twentieth year, he commenced the study of medicine, as a

resident student of the Baltimore Infirmary—the hospital of the University of Maryland. After attendance upon two courses of lectures in that school of Medicine, he graduated in April, 1829, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his native city. This he pursued with untiring industry and great success as an allopathic physician, until November, 1837, a period of eight and a half years. In going to the funeral of one of his patients, in company with a clergyman, the subject of homœopathy was introduced by the latter, who, while he admitted that Dr. McManus had pursued a very energetic course of practice in the case of the deceased, deprecated in the strongest terms its severity and destructiveness. From the manner in which the clerical gentleman lauded the merits of homœopathy, and its unquestioned superiority over the prevailing modes of medical practice, Dr. McManus concluded either that there must be something in homœopathy of a curative power, or that his clerical friend, who was a very learned man, was most egregiously deceived. He promised the clergyman to investigate it, and to do it fairly. In order to do this, he determined to go to Philadelphia, and to find and converse with a physician of standing, who had practised both systems of medicine. Dr. Matlack being suggested, he visited him, and made him acquainted with the object of his visit. Dr. Matlack stated that he had practised medicine for twenty years, the last five of which he had devoted to Homœopathy. After hearing what Dr. McManus had to say, and the very many questions he had to ask, Dr. Matlack informed him that, as there were no American works from which to study homœopathy, it would be necessary for him to study German, and named several standard German works upon the new system of medicine, which were of great value to the student and practitioner. With these books, he returned to Baltimore, employed a German teacher, and investigated with him the novel system. The German teacher understanding German, but not the medical technicalities, and Dr. McManus, un-

derstanding the latter but not the former, remedies were selected for many complaints of many patients, and the result was satisfactory. After a labor of six months, in this way, the first full English translation of the first edition of "Jahn's Manual" appeared, in an issue from the Allentown, Pa., Homœopathic College. This work was hailed with joy by Dr. McManus, as it greatly facilitated the object he had in view, a fair and full investigation of the merits of homœopathy. That investigation and the practice of the new system have been progressing in his hands ever since 1837, a period of nearly thirty-six years.

At the time of his commencing this examination, as he was the first and only physician in Maryland engaged in the pursuit, and not understanding German, and having no English translations, the magnitude of the undertaking may readily be imagined, and some idea formed of the trials borne, and courage demanded by the pioneers of homœopathy; and what they have endured for the cause of science and humanity.

Dr. McManus was one of the small band who formed the American Institute of Homœopathy, now the largest medical society in the world. He has been once elected its President, and, for many years, has filled the very important and responsible office of chairman of its Board of Censors, an office which he now holds by the unanimous vote of the institute. His success and standing as a practitioner are well known to the profession and to the community in which he has so long labored, and where he has established an imperishable fame for homœopathy as well as for himself. His first son, Dr. Felix S. McManus, was, like his father, a graduate of the University of Maryland, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He fell a victim to consumption. His second son, Dr. Frederick A. McManus, also a graduate of the same University, is now a practitioner of homœopathy in Baltimore, and bids fair to perpetuate the skill and success of his father.



AYNE, WILLIAM E., M. D., of Bath, Me., was born in the town of Unity, Kennebeck county, in that State, on November 25th, 1815. He was educated, at first, at the common schools, and subsequently under private tutors. He was graduated at the Maine Medical College in the class of 1838. During his pupilage at this college, he was Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy for two successive years, making nearly all the dissections used by the Professor in his lectures in that department. So satisfactory were his services while filling this important position, that on several occasions he was complimented by the Professor before the class for his skill, and, when on the Diaphragm, he pronounced the dissection the best he had ever seen of that muscle.

Immediately after graduation, he settled in Bath. In 1843, he married Miss B. A. Hatch, who is living, and by whom he has had ten children, the eldest being Frederick W. Payne, M. D., who is located in Boston, Mass. In the course of two and a half years, he acquired a good and gradually increasing practice. Having entered upon the profession with implicit confidence in the theories of the schools, and with the reasonable hope that he might be able to reduce them to practice among his patients, he soon discovered that, either he had overrated his ability, or that he needed a larger experience to enable him to adjust them to practical detail. The only result thus far was the accumulation of doubts, and the discovery that his best success was when he followed the registered experience of the profession, even though in opposition to the theories of the schools. With his mind in this state of uncertainty, in 1840, a copy of "Hahnemann's Organon" coming into his hands, he read and reread it with deepening interest. The principle enunciated in this book as the corner-stone of a system, he saw, would, if true, prove a faithful and sufficient guide among the suffering; as efficacious in the pestilential districts of India, as in the salubrious climate of New England. This met his want. It seemed to be the one thing the

profession needed. Having thus begun his first acquaintance with homœopathy, he naturally inferred that the truth of the law of *similia similibus* could be determined only in the sick-room. Procuring from an eminent foreign practitioner, who was sojourning in Bath, a copy of Hering's edition of Jahn, he applied his first test in a case of Pneumonia, so desperate in its character that it threatened to defy all treatment. The promptness with which the disease yielded to his remedy gave him courage to proceed with his experiments; and as success crowned his further efforts, he abandoned allopathy, and cordially embraced the new and better system. He was the first resident physician in Maine to embrace homœopathy; indeed, with one or two exceptions, the first throughout New England. His skill, intelligence, and thorough acquaintance with his profession, have made him widely known; and his labors have been attended with a degree of success as honorable to his devotion to the cause as it is decided in its endorsement of the system which he now applies.

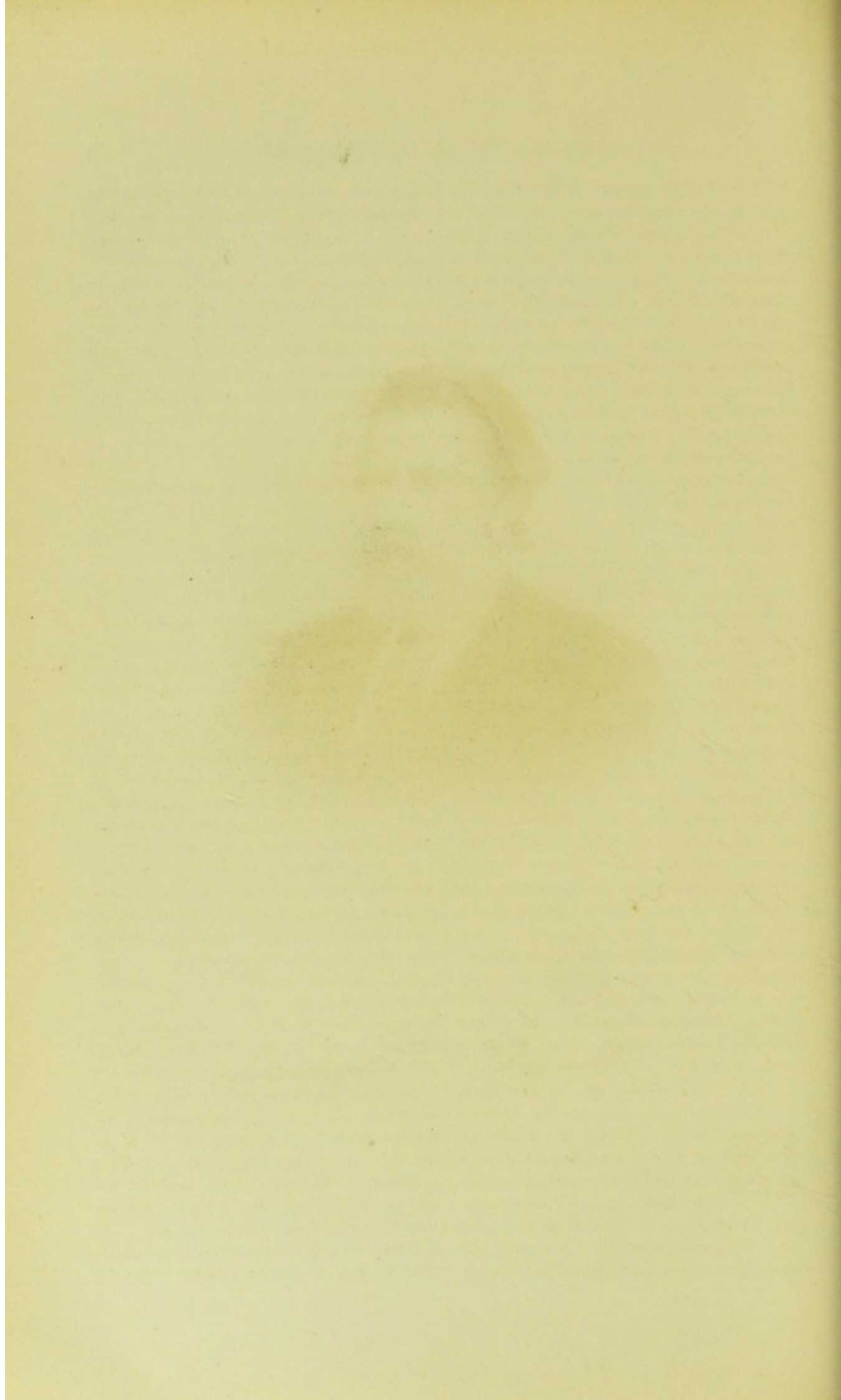
Since its organization, he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he has been both President and Corresponding Secretary; for several years a member of the Board of Censors; and for twelve years a member of the Central Bureau for the Augmentation of the Materia Medica of Homœopathy. In the promotion of the interests of this great national organization, he has given his best energies. On one occasion, he filled the place of the Annual Orator of the institute. He is a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Central Homœopathic Medical Society of the State; has served as President of both, and is now Recording Secretary of the State Society. As a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, he has aided in the provings of the following remedies, viz: *Rennex Crispus*, *Mercurius Jodatus Ruber*, *Polygonum*, *Punctatum Gelseminum*, and *Sillinum Tigrinum*, the last of which he had the honor of introducing into the Materia Medica.

Selected as the Orator for the occasion, he



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Wm E. Payne.



delivered the oration at the celebration of the centennial birthday of Hahnemann in Boston, 1855. He was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, from 1862-'69, inclusive. He has been constrained to decline urgent invitations to accept the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and more recently in the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia. In 1861, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, with the understanding that he was to lecture only when convenient to him. He delivered only the introductory lecture to the class of that year.

During a period of thirty years, he has contributed sundry papers to the journals of homœopathy; and made several reports to the American Institute, and to other society organizations. He is fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, an honorary member of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and San Francisco County Medical Societies.

Dr. Payne has travelled through Europe, and has visited the principal cities and hospitals of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. His political relations have consisted chiefly in his connection with the city councils of Bath for three successive years, two of which he served as President. For two years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, serving both years as President of the Board. He has been elected for several successive years as City Physician, and is, at this time, attending physician at the Soldiers Orphans' Home, a State institution located in Bath.



ROST, JAMES H. P., A. M., M. D., of Danville, Pa., the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Frost, was born in Bethel, Me., May 24th, 1825. He entered Bowdoin College in 1842, and spent his junior and senior years at Amherst, Mass., where he was gra-

duated with distinction, in 1846. On leaving college, he engaged in teaching and in editorial work in Philadelphia city and county, and, in 1847, began the study of medicine with H. N. Guernsey, M. D., then in practice in Frankford, Pa. He attended the first and second courses of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. March, 1850.

After spending a few years at the South, Dr. Frost returned to his native State, and devoted himself to the practice of medicine in Bangor, where he acquired an enviable reputation as a skilful physician. Always an invalid, the necessities of a large and increasing business, at length rendering it impossible to avoid exposure to the severities of the climate, while he became less able to endure them, he accepted, in 1865, the professorship of Physiology in his medical *Alma Mater*, and removed to Philadelphia. Here, in conjunction with his colleagues and other friends of pure homœopathy, he founded the *Hahnemannian Monthly*; and for nearly three years, in addition to the duties of his professorship, practising medicine, and taking an active part in the general management of the college, he performed all the labor of editing and publishing this journal, since so ably conducted by Dr. McClatchey.

In the autumn of 1867, having completed his labors on the "Obstetrics," and carried that work through the press, he was elected to the chair of Pathology in the same college, thus being obliged, the second time in two years, to prepare an entirely new course of lectures as they were delivered. Under this accumulation of labors, his health broke down completely; and in March, 1868, he resigned his professorship, gave up the charge of the *Hahnemannian*, and retired into the country to recruit. Travelling in various places, and employing his leisure moments in the preparation of reports for the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State, and Central New York Homœopathic Medical Societies, of all of which he is an active member; in contributing to the homœopathic medical press, and in other literary labors, his

health is partially restored, and he has resumed his practice, located in Danville, Montour county, Pa.

The literary labors of Dr. Frost have been of great service to and are highly appreciated by the profession. His ripe scholarship and depth of thought are apparent in all the productions of his pen; and the vigor of his intellect is well displayed in the force and clearness with which he sets forth his own views, or explains those of others. There is scarcely a journal of our school published in this country that has not been enriched by his contributions. Dr. Frost is a genial, warm-hearted man, and one ever ready to serve a friend.



EBEE, ALBERT GARY, A. M., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Newark, N. J., May 21st, 1843.

He is of American parentage, his ancestors having lived in the United States for several generations. His preparatory course was had at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, from which he entered the Genesee College in 1859. After one year's residence, he went to Chicago, where he had the management of a homœopathic pharmacy until the fall of 1861. He entered the army as a private in the 51st Illinois Volunteers, in that year. During his service, he was engaged in the medical department, either in hospitals, or in the office of the Medical Director of the 20th and 14th Army Corps. In March, 1863, he was discharged for physical disability, and resumed his collegiate studies. He graduated at the Genesee College, in 1866. He received also, in 1871, the *ad eundem* degree of A. M., from the University of Syracuse. After graduation, he became the Principal of the Theresa Union and High School, but his health becoming affected, he was compelled to resign in April, 1867, and acted for the ensuing year as travelling agent for a Life Insurance Company in Indiana and Illinois. Having for several years previous devoted considerable time to medical and chemical studies, especially with a view of making a specialty of surgery, he

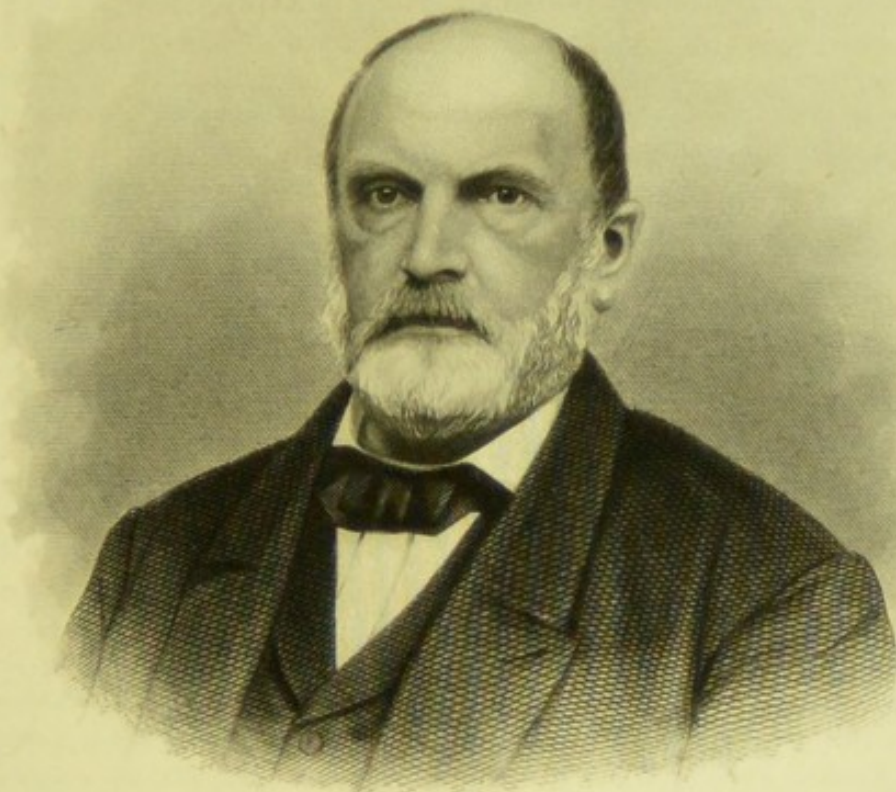
was urged by Dr. S. A. Robinson, of La Porte, in the spring of 1868, to enter his office as his assistant. In the autumn of that year, he went to Chicago, and attended the winter course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College, passed his examinations in the following spring, and in view of his previous education was graduated. He, at once, became associated with his brother, Dr. G. D. Bebee, in his practice, and continued this connection until April, 1872; with the exception of the winter of 1869-'70, which was spent in surgical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., where he again graduated with the class of 1870.

Dr. Bebee was married March 3d, 1870, to Miss Frances L. Northway. He is now engaged in successful independent practice, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he has evinced great proficiency and skill.



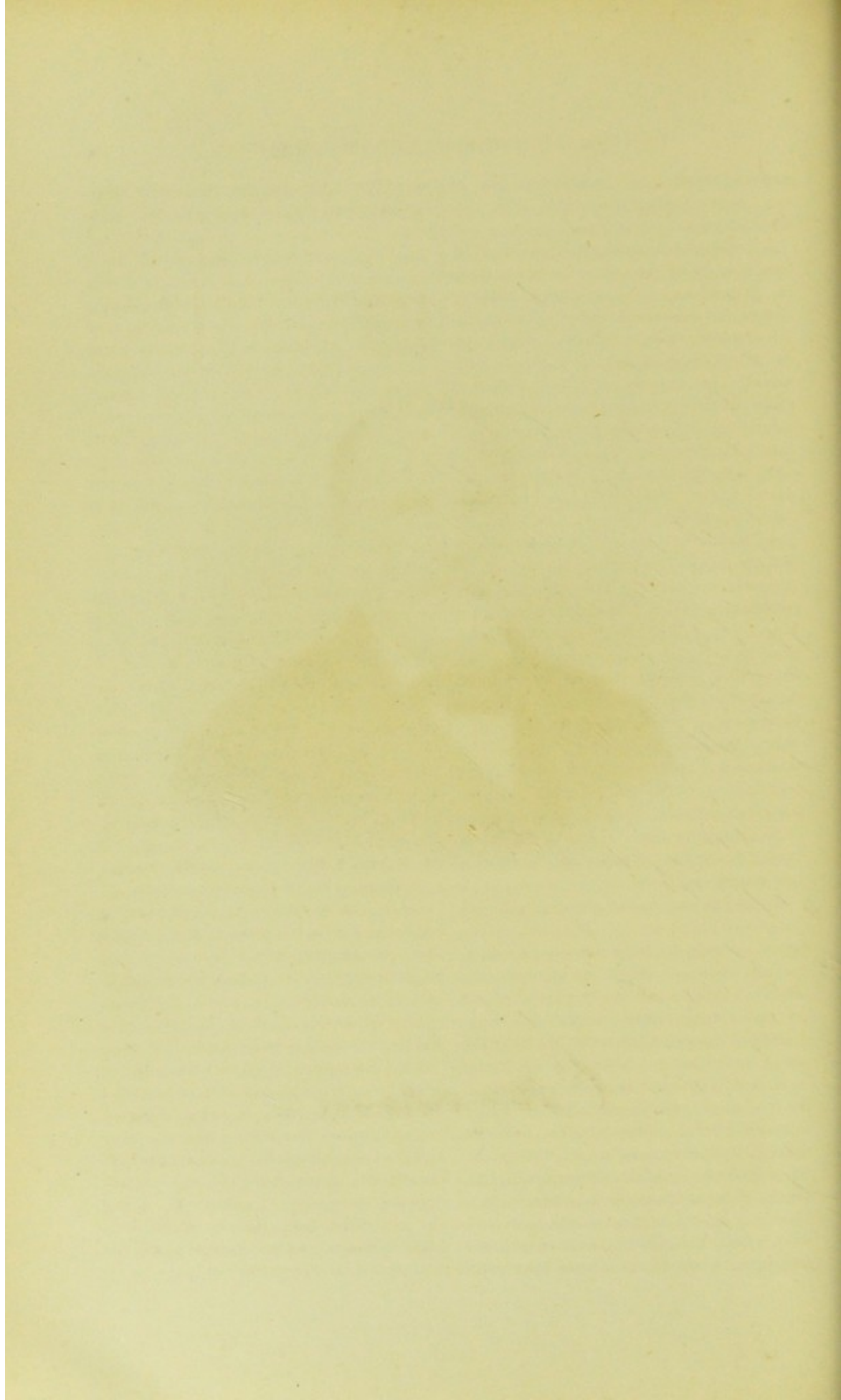
NEIDHARD, CHARLES, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809, and he is a step-son of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. The professor's emigration was at the instance of his friend, General Lafayette: and followed Dr. Neidhard's admission to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart.

Commencing the study of medicine with Isaac Heister, M. D., of Reading, in this State, and continuing it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years, Dr. Neidhard was seriously ill from over-application, after his graduation. He consulted Dr. W. Wesselhœft, of Bath, Pa., a personal friend who had adopted homœopathy. His own recovery and his physician's arguments led him in the same course. As Professor List had been made United States Consul to Leipzig, Saxony, Dr. Neidhard followed him, and there thoroughly



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C. Meidhard



mastered the study and became a member of the Leipzig Medical Society, in 1835. He afterwards graduated at Jena.

Returning to America, in 1836, Dr. Neidhard commenced the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and, excepting visits to Europe, has remained there permanently since. His European visits were to the great hospitals of the great capitals, to learn every advance. This knowledge he embodied in a course of three lectures, that were published in the style of "Homœopathy in England, France and Germany, with a Glance at Allopathic Men and Things." In 1837, he graduated at the Allentown Homœopathic Medical College, and received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, he lectured regularly for three years. In addition to these labors he has enriched the medical literature of the country, both as co-editor with Dr. Hering, of the first *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, and as a contributor of much practical matter to Hempel's edition of "Jahr's Manual," and of numerous articles to various journals representing his own school; the latter noticeable for their practical character and exemption from theorizing.

His treatise on "Diphtheria in the United States" is admirable and exhaustive, and is regarded in England and America as one of the best ever published; and his essay, entitled, "Where do we stand? How can we best promote the scientific progress of Homœopathy?" was published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in 1869. In this essay, he defends with signal ability his opinion that the similarity of the remedy must correspond not only with the symptoms, but with the deeper pathological state, as far as this can be ascertained, and that this is essential to the success of the homœopathic treatment. These views, based upon a strong common sense, and written from thorough acquaintance with the subject, have produced a deep impression

upon the professional and the public mind. Such a career is its own all-sufficient monument.



ROOKS, CHARLES A., M. D., of Clinton, Mass., was born in Roxbury, N. H., January 23rd, 1823. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Keene, N. H. Here, much the larger part of his life was passed until he commenced the practice of medicine. His early education was received in the common schools and academy, where he laid the foundation on which to build the superstructure of a successful practice of medicine. After several years passed in mechanical pursuits, he entered the office of Dr. W. B. Chamberlin, in 1853, under whose auspices and instructions he prepared for his medical course of lectures. His first course he attended at Castleton, Vt., where he derived great benefit from his instruction. He then entered the Homœopathic College of Medicine, in Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1857. Immediately on his graduation, May 7th, 1857, he went to Clinton, Mass., where, during nearly sixteen years, he has labored faithfully in his profession, earning the confidence of the community, and the substantial returns, which flow to the honored physician in a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Brooks has been twice married, having one son and one daughter. The son is a physician, practising in East Boston.

Dr. Brooks is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He was one of the founders of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was President for one year. His practice is a large one, evidencing his ability in his profession. It is to be regretted that we have no knowledge of any productions from his pen, as contributions to the medical literature of the day. His large and active service in homœopathy must be replete with valuable lessons, which his profession and the public would be glad to receive.



RICHARDSON, E. T., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Danvers, Essex county, Mass., on September 12th, 1814. His father, Captain Edward Richardson, was well known and highly esteemed as a ship-master in the port of New York, and was for many years prominently identified with the New York Port Society; the American Seaman's-Friend Society, and many other philanthropic and benevolent enterprises among seamen. He died in April, 1872, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Richardson was graduated at Brown University, R. I., in the fall of 1835. On completing his collegiate course, he entered the office of Dr. Gurdon Breck, an eminent surgeon in New York city, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the spring of 1839. In the fall before his graduation, he entered the New York Hospital as assistant to the resident physician. In the spring of 1840, he succeeded to the post of resident physician for one year. The position and practice were of inestimable value to him when he entered upon his more private practice. On completing his term of service in the hospital in the spring of 1841, he located in what was then the village of Syracuse, Onondago county, N. Y., and there commenced the practice of his profession. In the autumn following he was married to Susan P. Smith, of Hadley, Mass., who continued his faithful friend and sympathiser until her decease, on October 3d, 1872.

Dr. Richardson continued the practice of medicine according to the principles of allopathy, successfully performing his laborious work, until the summer of 1848. About two years before this, he had formed a partnership with Dr. Lyman Clery, and their business rapidly and steadily increased, surpassing that of the other physicians of the place. At that time homœopathy began to engage the attention of the people of that county, and to disturb very greatly the equanimity of the physicians who had been trained in the older school, and who had the annoyance of seeing many of their patients pass over to

the homœopathists. The rapidity with which the principles of the new school were advancing, and the great success which attended their practice, induced a careful and candid examination of the system, in order more fully to understand its teachings. Determined not to prejudice the system, but resolved to give it a most patient and candid examination, he sent to New York for homœopathic books and medicines. The books were carefully studied; and, as the principles avowed in these seemed perfectly rational, he tried the effect of the medicines upon his patients, whom he kept in ignorance of his plans. His success during several months was so convincing, that he had no hesitation in avowing his thorough adoption of and adhesion to the homœopathic system. Of course the announcement of his change of views and of practice was received by his allopathic brethren very differently. Many sneered at their conversion to what they considered a precious humbug, while others came to inquire and learn.

In the spring of 1855, he removed from Syracuse to Brooklyn, where he still continues the practice of his profession, and has a large and lucrative practice.

In politics, Dr. Richardson is a Republican, as he had been a member of the Whig party. He has never held any political office, and has not the slightest desire to hold one. His energies are all given to the duties of his profession, which he finds ample enough for the employment of all his time and strength.



CORNELL, GEORGE BOARDMAN, M. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was born in Dukes county, Mass., April 24th, 1833.

He enjoyed the advantages of a superior classical education. In 1857, he became a student at the Madison University, and there was graduated. In 1861, he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated, in 1864, with honor and distinction.

He pursued allopathic practice until 1866, and held the position of Physician to the Lying-in Asylum of the City of New York for one year, and that of Physician to the chairs on Diseases of Children and of Women and Children in the North Western and Demitt Dispensaries for two years. During these years he investigated homœopathy, and, in 1869, adopted it. He now very successfully practises in Bergen, N. J.

CLARKE, JOHN LEWIS, M. D., of Fall River, Mass., is one of a family whose habitual instincts are wholly in sympathy with the study and practice of medicine. He is a son of Peleg Clarke, M. D., and was born in the town of Scituate, R. I., on November 30th, 1812.

His early education was received at the common schools of his State, which were early celebrated for their thoroughness and efficiency. He then entered the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, and subsequently became a member of an English and Classical Academy in Kingston, R. I. On leaving school, being undetermined in his choice of a vocation, he passed several years alternately in teaching school, and in mechanical occupations. The acquaintance thus obtained with the business of the world, and with human nature proved of inestimable value to him when he ultimately decided upon the profession of medicine. For this he was prepared by a regular and systematic course of study under the judicious direction of his father, and was thus qualified for admission to the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated honorably in 1854.

He then located at Fall River, Mass., commenced practice, and soon made for himself a good position. His faithful adherence to the principles of homœopathy; his steady devotion to their practice; his intelligent and manly advocacy of the science; and his courtesy and urbanity to his patients and

others, have won to him hosts of friends whose good opinions are golden to any man.

He was chosen President of the Bristol County Homœopathic Medical Society on its organization in 1867, and delivered before this body an inaugural address on the status of homœopathy in this country, a copy of which was requested by the society, and published in the *New England Medical Gazette*.

BELL, JAMES BACHELDER, M. D., of Augusta, Me., was born in Monson, Piscataquis county, Me., February 21st, 1838.

His father, a graduate of Amherst College, a lawyer, from Berkshire, Mass., was of English-Irish descent. Ill health prevented his entrance upon a college course, for which he was prepared in the Monson Academy; but began the study of medicine with his uncle Dr. William C. Bell, of Middletown, Conn. He completed his course of study in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1859. In June following, he sailed for Bremen, and thence to Vienna, where he spent a year in diligent study at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, with occasional visits to the Homœopathic Hospitals. After travelling somewhat, and visiting various hospitals, he returned and practised ten months in Skowhegan, Me., his father's home, and then selected Augusta, Me., as his place of residence, where he has continued in successful practice. In 1862, he passed an examination before the allopathic board, preparatory to his entering the service as a surgeon, and was accepted, although circumstances hindered his engagement in that capacity. In 1863 he married Miss Pauline Robinson of Skowhegan, by whom he has three children. Dr. Bell has engaged actively in the practice of medicine, giving the preference to surgery. He was examining surgeon for the pension office from 1863 to 1866; and city physician from 1867 to 1868. During this time he examined several thousand discharged soldiers, and was obliged to resign

his office on account of his private practice. He published a work on the "Homœopathic Treatment of Diarrhœa," in 1869; and has written for the various medical journals. He is a member of several medical societies. In medicine he is Hahnemannian; in religion, Evangelical; and in politics, Republican.

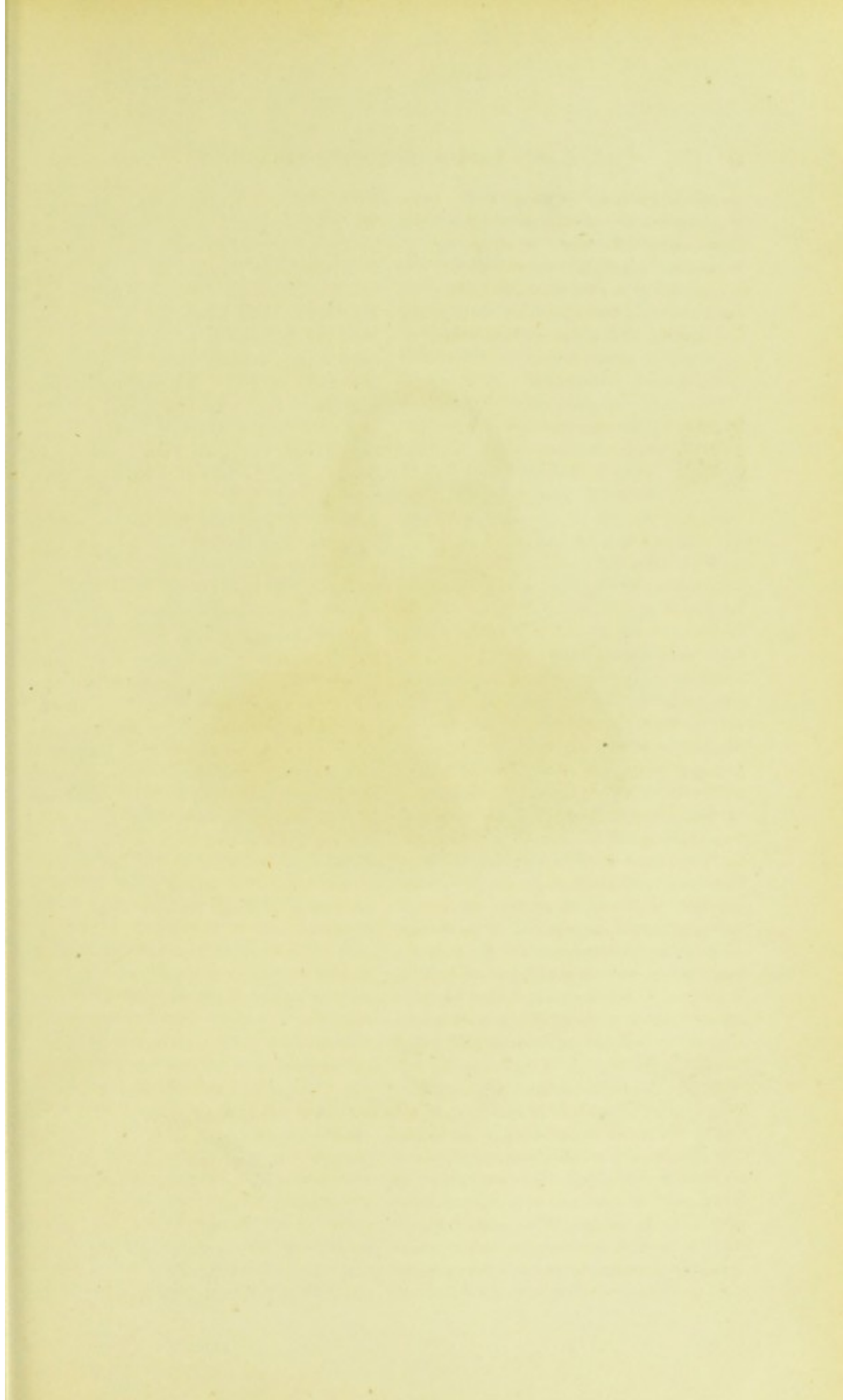


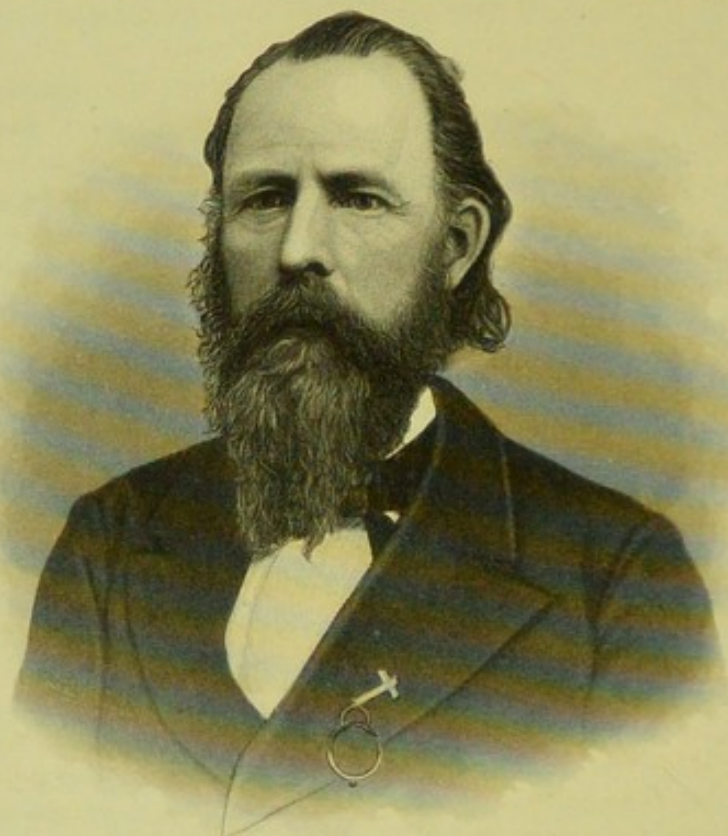
GARDNER, A. P., M. D., of Glenhome, Luzerne county, Pa., was born in Orange county, N. Y., May 12th, 1816. His father was a farmer; other members of the family followed professions. His early education was received in the district school. When seventeen, he was thrown upon his own resources through the death of his father. By his mother's advice, he maintained his studies even while working upon the farm, writing out lessons in grammar, philosophy, geography, and chemistry at night, and learning them while ploughing next day. In the course of time, he became a school teacher; subsequently continued his studies in the Debertown Academy, N. J., and on leaving there, devoted himself to medicine under the tuition of J. Harvey Horton, M. D., of Minisink, for two years. After attending a course of lectures at Fairfield Medical College, entered the office of Dr. S. B. Barlow, M. D., of Florida, Orange county, N. Y., who was studying homœopathy, of which his pupil would have none. He graduated in the spring of 1841, at the old Crosby Street Medical College, New York; removed to Carbondale, Pa., and for ten years practised allopathy, opposing the new system. All at once, he determined to learn how to treat croup and scarlatina as well as he found parents doing, with nothing but a homœopathic book and small case of medicines. He consulted Dr. Kirby, of New York, bought about \$30 worth of books, and a pocket-case of medicines; was advised by him to read "Hahnemann's Organon" attentively, and then try some of the medicines according to the other books. He read the "Organon" twice, and his tests

proving satisfactory, came out as a homœopath. He imagined that he would be deserted and have plenty of time to study, but there being no homœopathic physician nearer than Binghamton, a distance of seventy miles, he soon found his time fully occupied; in fact so popular did the practice prove, despite the attacks of the allopaths, that four years hard work and study had so broken down his nervous system as to necessitate a rest, and ultimately his present retirement. After travelling in South America and other countries for nearly a year, he located in Scranton, about 1855, and resumed practice, ever bearing in mind Dr. Kirby's injunction to use nothing below the third dilution, to often try as high as the thirtieth, and gradually go on up to the hundredth, but never be satisfied without seeing medicinal action or effect. About this time, in conversation with a prominent allopath, he talked of forming a homœopathic society in the county. Immediately the allopath set to work to form one of his brethren; this caused Dr. Gardner to do the same, and the result was the organization (December 27th, 1855) of the Homœopathic Medical Association, the first ever formed in the county. In 1859, he moved from Scranton to the neighborhood of his present residence, Glenhome, and on its completion moved in, and has since devoted himself to farming, stock, and trout and fruit raising with eminent success. He has lately invented what he terms a "fermentation guard," to be applied to closed vessels containing fermentable liquors, for the preservation of both vessels and liquids.

He was married in 1844, at Carbondale, to Elizabeth Good Gardner, who died in 1850, and in 1855 to Mary Augusta Tremper, daughter of Judge Tremper, of Western New York, now residing near Philadelphia.

Politically, Dr. Gardner was a consistent Democrat, voting for Jackson in opposition to Clay. At the time of Lincoln's nomination for the second term, he ranged himself on the side of the Union. Now he again works for Union Democracy. Since his residence at Glenhome, he has been twice elected School Director, being President or Secretary of the





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Board each term; has twice been elected Township Auditor, and more recently was asked to accept the presidency of a Horse Company, of which he is a member, whose duty it is to see that stolen horses in the district are recovered by the proper officers for that purpose. The doctor was always fond of a fine horse.

During the earlier portion of his homœopathic practice, he was often called upon to defend the doctrines of the illustrious Hahnemann, and with that view contributed a series of able articles on the subject of the comparative value of homœopathy and allopathy to the press of Carbondale and Scranton. On leaving these places, he took especial care to obtain physicians to fill his place with whom he could confidently entrust the cause of homœopathy.

Dr. Gardner was the pioneer of homœopathy throughout the entire Lackawanna Valley.

BAILEY, CHARLES, M. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in East Medway, Norfolk county, Mass., September 2nd, 1821. His father was Rev. Luther Bailey, and his grandfather Israel Bailey, who emigrated to this country from Bristol, England. Dr. Bailey was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Miller, originally a partner of Dr. John Warren, of Boston. He took his first course of medical lectures at Mason St. College, Boston, and subsequently had charge of Dr. Miller's hospital for two years. He acquired additional experience in practice at the Chelsea Marine Hospital, and finished his allopathic education with Dr. Henry H. Childs, President of the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Mass., at which institution he graduated in November, 1843, with the highest honors in a school of one hundred and seventy-five, having been unanimously chosen to deliver the valedictory address. He commenced practice in Springfield, Mass., the same year in company with Dr. J. G. Holland, familiarly

known as "Timothy Titcomb." After four years of successful practice in Springfield, he removed to the new town of Holyoke, where he remained for two and a half years, when, from failing health, he was obliged to journey South, where his health was materially benefited, and he returned North. Stopping at Philadelphia to take a course of lectures at the Filbert St. Homœopathic School, he became an enthusiastic disciple of homœopathy. After he had thoroughly regained his health by the use of homœopathic remedies, he returned to Pittsfield, in the winter of 1849-'50, and commenced the practice which he has since continued.

In May, 1846, he was married to Miss Caroline W. Goodrich, daughter of the late Levi Goodrich, Esq., whose family were among the early pioneers of Western Massachusetts. He has one son now living.

The characteristics of Dr. Bailey are indomitable energy and perseverance, superior perceptive faculties, acute knowledge of disease and its remedies, and a sound judgment of means to be applied. Being a good diagnostician also, he is one of the best as he is one of the most successful practitioners of the age. He was a pioneer of homœopathy in the place of his present residence, and, locating in a town where an allopathic college existed, he had more than the usual opposition to the new practice to overcome. He has lived to see the college fade away, and the principles of Hahnemann triumph in their adoption by the larger portion of the educated and thinking community.

As a surgeon, Dr. Bailey is eminently successful, but his extensive medical practice precludes his attention to this department of his profession, and he attends only such cases as present unusual claims upon his services. Having travelled in Europe and the West Indies, as a relaxation from the cares of business, he has kept pace with the discoveries and improvements in medicine, and is thoroughly read in the medical literature of the day. His extensive engagements have hindered his contributing to the periodical literature, although strenuously urged to do so by publishers, who

are acquainted with his ability as a writer, and his large experience as a practitioner.

He is the owner of the celebrated Greylock Hall, formerly known as Sand Springs, a watering place situated in Williamstown, Mass., which has been erected, furnished, and conducted by him in addition to the heavy burden of his ordinary professional duties.

Dr. Bailey possesses remarkable social qualities, great magnetic power, and has, consequently, strong and decided friends, and is beloved and trusted by his patients, and the profession at large. A firm friend of the friendless, he contributes to institutions which have for their object the relief and support of the widow and orphan. He is prompt and punctual in his attentions, and the highways and by-ways of Berkshire attest his faithfulness in storm, heat, and cold. The blessings of the community in which he resides attend him.



POMEROY, THOMAS FULLER, A. M., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born May 11th, 1816, in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y. His father, the late Theodore Pomeroy, M. D., of Utica, N. Y., and his maternal grandfather, the late Thomas Fuller, M. D., of Cooperstown, N. Y., practised medicine for many years, with credit to the profession, and with high reputation to themselves. After six years spent in boarding school, he entered Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. in 1832; and at the end of his junior year, joined the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1836. The purpose of his earlier life had been the study and practice of medicine; but at the time of his graduation he abandoned this, with the view of pursuing mercantile occupations. After reading law one year in Utica, N. Y., he went to Cleveland, O., in 1837, and entered upon a mercantile career, which in fourteen years not proving as attractive or successful as he had anticipated, he

commenced the study of medicine, having become in the meanwhile a convert to homœopathy. He attended the two full courses of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College from 1851 to 1853, and was graduated in the spring of 1853. In May he began practice in Utica, N. Y., in company with Lucien B. Wells, M. D., an old friend, and former student of his father. In 1859, he removed to Detroit, where he has since successfully fulfilled the duties of his profession. He received the degree of A. M., from his *Alma Mater*, Union College, Schenectady, in 1854; and was first Vice-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, for one year, and its President the year following. He is an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals.



WELLS, LUCIEN B., M. D., of Utica, N. Y., was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 8th, 1810. His father, Asa Wells, Esq., was a prominent citizen of the county, having held many important positions of trust and responsibility. Dr. Wells was educated in the Academy of Pompey, and received his medical instruction in the Medical College of Fairfield, N. Y., where he was graduated in February, 1831. His elementary instruction in medicine was commenced in 1827, in the office of Dr. Pomeroy, in Utica, and continued under Dr. John P. Batcheller with whom he was associated in practice for two years after his graduation. He practised in Pompey and elsewhere in Onondaga county for seventeen years. In 1846, his attention was drawn to homœopathy by his friends, and, giving it a thorough examination and equally thorough practical test, he became a convert to the new system. He had become wearied and disgusted with the contradictions and uncertainties of allopathy, and had any legitimate means been presented to him by which he might have procured a living, he would have resorted to

it and abandoned the practice of medicine. But he found in the practice of homœopathy and in its principles, the stability and satisfaction which under allopathy he had never been able to find, and his success has been most gratifying. As soon as his adoption of the new system was announced, he, with Drs. Lyman Clary, and S. Seward, of Syracuse, and Dr. E. F. Richardson of Brooklyn, late of Syracuse, and Dr. Hurd (now deceased), late of Fayetteville, N. Y., who were members of the Onondaga County Medical Society, each received a copy of the following notice:

"You are hereby notified to appear at a special meeting of the Onondaga County Medical Society, to be held at the Syracuse House, in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be expelled from said society for practising homœopathy, which by this society is deemed quackery. ABRAM HAHN, Secy.

"Syracuse, August 28th, 1847."

The parties thus arraigned, met at the time and place appointed, but found no allopathic physicians present to prove the charge. It appears that having consulted legal counsel, they had concluded to let the matter drop, particularly as the accused were resolved to test the legality of it in the courts, had any unfavorable action been had. He removed to Utica in 1851, and has, so far, maintained an honorable position in the profession, having been President of the State Society in 1870, and held other important trusts. He is now President of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Association, one of the most important and useful working organizations in the United States.



WATSON, WILLIAM HENRY, A. M., M. D., of Utica, N. Y., was born in Providence, R. I., November 8th, 1829. He is the only son of the late Hon. William Robinson Watson, and Mary Anne Watson.

His father was graduated at Brown Uni-

versity in 1823, in the same class with Chief Justice Ames of R. I., George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the *Louisville Journal*, and Judge Mellen, of Mass.

He was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted pre eminently and almost exclusively to politics. For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island, and probably no individual has ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics.

Few men in Rhode Island have written as much on political topics as Mr. Watson. The most elaborate of these writings were a series of papers first published in the *Providence Daily Journal*, in 1844, over the signature of "Hamilton," which were afterwards collected and printed in a pamphlet form. The doctrines then held by the Whig party, of which he was ever the devoted champion in Rhode Island, were there explained and vindicated with remarkable force and vigor. He died in 1864, after an unsullied life, and none ever questioned the integrity or the ability with which he discharged the duties of the numerous and varied public offices which he held.

On the paternal side, Dr. Watson is descended from the oldest, most respectable, and most distinguished families in Rhode Island, among whom may be named the Wantons, Hasards, Robinsons, and Browns, who at a period anterior to the Revolution were the largest land-holders in the southern portion of that State, and were noted for dispensing an elegant and princely hospitality, forming a genial and polished society, when the city of Providence was but a small and inconsiderable village. He is the lineal descendant in the fifth degree of Gosemer Gideon Wanton, the Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, 1745 to 1747, being the fifth of the family who had occupied that position previous to the American Revolution. John Watson, who was the original ancestor of this family of Watsons, came to this country from England about 1680.

Dr. Watson was graduated at Brown University, with distinction, in 1852. During his collegiate course he was particularly noted for his fondness of, and proficiency in the classical languages of antiquity. His original dissertations in the Latin and Greek, obtained for him the highest prizes in those departments of collegiate study.

From his earliest youth he had shown a love of, and aptitude for the medical profession. Immediately after his graduation, he entered upon its study, in the office of Dr. A. H. Okie, a distinguished physician of Providence. After attending lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, he received his medical degree in March, 1854, and immediately located in Utica, N. Y., where he has now an extensive and influential practice.

Dr. Watson was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida county, and was elected its President October 16th, 1860. He delivered the address at the reorganization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, in the city of Albany, February 28th, 1861. On the 12th of February, 1868, he was elected President of the last named society, and delivered the annual address before it February 9th, 1869.

Dr. Watson is particularly distinguished as the advocate of a higher standard of medical education, and as the able and uncompromising opponent of sectarianism in medicine. To the influence of his pen is largely attributable the speedy removal in April, 1871, of Dr. H. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, who had, as Dr. Watson believed, abused his power to subserve the interests of his sect, by removing homœopathic physicians from the office of Pension Surgeons, because they "did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by the bureau;" thus "seeking to commit the National Government to the pernicious principle of establishing sectarian tests as a qualification for office;" a course which, had it been allowed to pass unrebuked, would, as was well stated

by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, "have been wholly subversive of the fundamental principles of our free government."

On the 13th of February, 1872, he delivered an address before the State Medical Society at Albany on "The Homœopathic School; the Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine," which, while it aroused the hostile criticism of the bigoted, gained for him, by its liberal and catholic spirit, the approval of the liberal-minded members of both the allopathic and homœopathic schools.

He is a member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, under the Act of May 16th, 1872, to examine candidates for the degree of "*Doctor of Medicine of the University of the State of New York*," and examiner in the department of "*Clinical Medicine*" (embracing Diagnosis and Pathology).

Dr. Watson was married to Miss Sarah F. Carlile of Providence, R. I., May 1st, 1854.



OLLAND, H. N., M. D., of Jeffersonville, Ind., was born in the town of Chemung, State of New York, November 10th, 1807. His father died when he was a babe. His mother, the daughter of a nobleman's son, married her second husband, 1810; and removed to Ohio near Dayton in 1812.

Having a step-father, he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts; living in the country until nearly nineteen years of age by manual labor on a farm.

His love of books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study. In this manner he acquired those qualifications which fitted him for the career of usefulness and influence he was destined to enjoy. On October 11th, 1829, he was married, by the Rev. David S. Burnet, to Miss Elizabeth Wooderman. During two years following he had charge of his step-father's grocery store. At the age of thirty-one, he attended

a regular course of medicine at the Eclectic Institute in Cincinnati. After practising medicine in that city a short time, he removed, in 1837, to Scott county, Ind., where he practised allopathy nine years. In 1846, he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature, serving with honor. He removed, in 1848, to Jeffersonville; and the following year graduated with distinguished honors in the Louisville Medical University. He established a good practice. In 1855, he was induced to investigate homœopathy. From a thorough examination of the principles and tests of remedies, he yielded to the force of the evidence and avowed his conversion. He was first to introduce the truths of *similia similibus* in the city of Jeffersonville, Ind., and was admitted a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He has attained a sound reputation and a large practice. With singular ability, he has served as a member of the City Council of Jeffersonville, and as School Trustee.

His character as a Christian stands high in the community, and is held in honor in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a prominent and active member for many years; and his labors in the cause of religion have been productive of much good.

His natural fondness for children, and his devotion to the spiritual welfare of the little ones, induced him, in 1868, to organize a Mission Sabbath School, which has continued ever since under his zealous care and supervision, in a prosperous condition.

January 27th, 1873, his dear wife died, lamented by a vast community of friends, whom she won by a life of fidelity and Christian benevolence. She left three children—one son and two daughters. The son is a graduate, and is practising homœopathy.



FORBES, GEORGE F., M. D., of West Brookfield, Mass., was born in Belchertown, Mass., on February 9th, 1831. His father, Ornan Forbes, being in feeble health, and having a family of nine children to maintain, it

was thought best that as many of the six boys as possible should learn trades, so as to be soon able to contribute to their own support. In accordance with this decision the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to the business of carriage and ornamental painting. After finishing his apprenticeship, his health failed him, the trouble being an affection of the throat. Having endured a long course of mercurial and other drugging, the free use of the knife and caustic to the throat, he set to work in his leisure moments, morning and evening, to study throat affections and their treatment, convinced that there must be some better method of treating bronchitis and diphtheria than the rough treatment he was undergoing at the hands of the "regulars." At length he made the acquaintance of a homœopathic physician in Springfield, Mass., and sought his advice. That practitioner's treatment being based upon scientific principles, he recovered speedily. His previous medical studies having given him a taste for the profession, and his cure having converted him to homœopathy, he, on resuming work at his trade, set himself earnestly to the study of medicine with a view to practising it. Being without money or influential friends, he was compelled to labor for his support, and so for two years rose early and sat up late to acquire the much coveted knowledge. Having at the expiration of that period, during which he steadily persevered, regardless of the banter of his friends and shopmates, saved sufficient money, he entered himself as a student at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He completed his course in March, 1857, and settled down to practice as assistant to Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Palmer, Mass., who, after practising allopathy for twenty-seven years, had discarded it and become a warm advocate of homœopathy. Six months later he removed to Warren, Mass., at the solicitation of a number of its citizens. After four years of a struggling practice there, he shifted to West Brookfield, Mass., where he has resided for over twelve years, and has secured a very large country practice. The present high position to which he has attained is due entirely

to his own unaided efforts. He is a very skillful and conscientious physician, and has won the esteem of the whole community in which he lives. The success which has attended his treatment of disease, has brought homœopathy into great favor in that section of the country.



PALMER, W. C., M. D., of New York, was born in New Jersey, February 9th, 1804. In his infancy, his parents removed to New York city, where the larger part of his life has been spent. When quite young his mind was directed to the study of divinity, but looking upon a physician as one who has a large and valuable field for usefulness hardly second to that of a clergyman, he decided upon the study of medicine, and made his literary course subservient to his proficiency in that department. He completed his academic course with honor to himself, and with the approbation of his teachers, and then entered the office of Dr. Hosack, extensively known for eminence in his profession, and as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. His medical studies completed, he graduated in 1825, and, having entered upon a valuable practice, he was married, in 1827, to Miss Phoebe Worrall. His business continued to increase, and he was soon able to command a good and remunerative practice as an allopathic physician, the demands upon his time being fully equal to his ability. In 1838, when he had attained an elevated position as an allopathic practitioner, and when his prospects were the most flattering, he made some most successful testings in homœopathic medicines, in cases in which the allopathic remedies had utterly failed. The results thus far were so remarkable that he felt it his duty to the profession and the public to give himself, as far as a very laborious practice would permit, to a careful study of the new school principles. He eventually became fully satisfied of the truth of homœopathy, and promptly changed his mode of practice. So great, at that time, was the

unpopularity of the new system, that his friends feared he would damage his professional character, as well as his pecuniary interests. These anticipations were not realized. His practice, so far from diminishing, steadily increased, and became far more lucrative. When asked, three years afterward, if he had never had misgivings in view of his change his emphatic reply was, "Never! It has always been with me cause for hearty thanksgiving to God that I have since been enabled to relieve human suffering as never before."

During a period of nearly thirty years, Dr. Palmer continued to enjoy increasing satisfaction and prosperity in his profession. Having secured a competency, he has withdrawn within the past ten years from the arduous duties of an active practice, and has been largely occupied in evangelistic labors in this and foreign lands. His elevated character as a Christian gentleman has thrown its adornings over his character as a physician. Always cheerful, and often humorous, he carried an atmosphere of pleasantness into the house of suffering, where his hopeful words have proved a powerful auxiliary to his prescriptions.



SISSON, EDWARD R., M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., was born in Westport, in that State, September 2nd, 1828. He entered the public schools of New Bedford in his ninth year, and remained until he was twenty, when he gratified a longing for a maritime life, and spent three years at sea. On his return, failing health brought him into contact with his valued friend and future preceptor, Dr. M. B. Roche. The speedy cure effected, and the warm interest evinced in him by the doctor—for whom he has ever had the warmest affection—drew his attention to the study of medicine, which he commenced under his physician's directions. Remaining with him five years, during which he attended three full courses of lectures, two of which were allopathic, he graduated at the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Mass., November, 1853.

He then matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. in the following March. He entered into partnership, immediately, with Dr. Roche, which continued two years, when, Dr. Roche retiring, he was left in charge of a large and lucrative practice. He has made for himself a sound reputation, and is generally much esteemed.

Dr. Sisson is held in high esteem as a kind-hearted gentleman; is beloved by his patients; and maintains courteous relations with his colleagues. He has an aptitude for art, and has attained some distinction by his pictures in crayon.



LARKIN, LYMAN BEECHER, A. M., M. D., of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., was born in Marlborough, Mass., November 8th, 1804.

At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a farmer and currier, but his master dying three years after, he was again at liberty. Anxious for a good education, but having no friends to assist him, he started for Cambridge, thinking that if near the college, something might turn up in his favor and he thereby be enabled to pursue his studies. The first year he worked as gardener for a family in the neighborhood, and then secured the position of assistant to John W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard College, but falling ill of typhoid fever, this desirable arrangement was broken up. On his recovery he went to Boston, and engaged with a mercantile house in that city, at a salary of \$50 per year and board. When the term for which he had engaged expired, notwithstanding he was offered a good salary and the promise of a partnership in three years, he determined to pursue his original intention, and, with thirty dollars in his pocket, began his studies at the Woburn Academy. While there, he abstained from tea and coffee, and has never resumed their use.

In 1831, he completed his studies at the academy, returned to Boston, and worked in

the drug store of Maynard & Noyes, until he had earned sufficient to enable him to enter Amherst College. In the fall of 1833, he was appointed Professor Hitchcock's assistant in chemistry. While lecturing upon the gases, the Professor stated that musical sounds could be produced by holding a glass tube over a burning jet of hydrogen gas, and the next day young Larkin played several tunes before the class, upon a silver lined flute, held over a burning jet of hydrogen gas; for which he was highly complimented by the Professor, with whom he evidently became a favorite.

About this time, while assisting Professor Snell in some electrical experiments, he connected a wire, which was nearly half a mile in length, with a Leyden jar which was heavily charged; then placing a sheet of paper on a smooth table, he laid upon it some gold-leaf, upon which he then placed a piece of paper, on which was the word *lightning*; over all he placed a heavy weight, and then by means of the wire discharged the jar upon the gold-leaf, and found the word lightning was thereby permanently gilded.

He was with Professor Hitchcock during his geological survey of the State of Massachusetts, and was present when he first discovered bird tracks in the new red sandstone in the valley of the Connecticut River.

In August, 1855, Mr. Larkin finished his course of studies at Amherst, and, at once, commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. A. Hunting, of Franklin, Mass., paying his expenses by his lectures on geology, of which he delivered over two hundred while yet a student, and with such approval that the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Brown University.

Dr. Larkin graduated in the fall of 1837, and immediately after, was selected by Professor Hitchcock as his assistant in the labor of analyzing the different soils of the State.

In 1838, he commenced the practice of his profession at Wrentham Centre. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and married Miss Jemima Richardson, daughter of Hon. Joseph L. Richardson, who died in June, 1850.

Dissatisfied with the mode of practice taught by the "Old School," and independent in his views, Dr. Larkin incurred the censure of many of his colleagues, but his great success vindicated his theories.

In 1853, worn by his large practice, and desiring a change, he sold out, and invested his money in the book business on Broadway, New York, fell among thieves, and soon found himself penniless.

He then borrowed money, returned to Massachusetts, and studied and practised homœopathy with such success, as soon convinced him of its superior merit as a system, and of the fundamental truths upon which it is founded.

In 1856, he removed to La Salle, Ills., where were then fourteen allopathic physicians; eight years after, but three remained, neither of them having sufficient business to require a horse.

In 1864, Dr. Larkin returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of establishing a homœopathic institute, which he successfully conducted for four years, and then removed to Ballston Spa—seven miles from Saratoga—where are several valuable mineral springs, and where he has established a new institute, which is now in successful operation. In 1860, he married Miss Hattie P. Hills, who died of consumption, January, 1873.

The doctor's life has been one of constant endeavour, and he well deserves the success he now enjoys.



BARROWS, IRA, M. D., of Providence, R. I., was born in South Attleborough, Mass., November 18th, 1804. His preparatory education completed, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1824. He immediately commenced the study of medicine in Pawtucket, R. I. (then Mass.), with Dr. Artemus Johnson. In 1826-'27, he attended lectures in the medical department of Harvard University, graduating in the latter year. He commenced the practice of medicine in Pawtucket, R. I., and continued there

until 1837. Suffering from feeble health, he disposed of his business to Dr. Benoni Carpenter, and went to Cincinnati. His health improving, he returned to the East, in 1840, and resumed the practice of medicine in Norton, Mass., thirteen miles from Pawtucket. In that year, he was invited by Dr. Carpenter to unite with him in partnership. This partnership was discontinued by mutual consent in about six or eight months, and he remained in Norton. In 1842, having adopted the homœopathic system of practice, he extended his rides through several towns in Bristol county, and into Pawtucket. Here a question arose between Dr. Carpenter and himself as to his right to practise in the latter place. Dr. Barrows contended that the partnership rendered void the pledge, and that his practising as a homœopathist could not affect Dr. Carpenter's practice as an allopathist. Dr. Carpenter maintained the contrary. The question was taken up by the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which both were members; and under a by-law, which provided for the expulsion of members who were convicted of "gross immorality," he was expelled, because as a homœopathist he had encroached upon the ground occupied by an allopath in disregard of a pledge, which, by the partnership made subsequent to said pledge, was really null. He removed to Providence, R. I., in 1850, where he continues earnestly and effectively to extend the doctrines of homœopathy in partnership with Dr. Geo. D. Wilcox.



ELLIS, ERASTUS R., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., March 3rd, 1832. He is the youngest of two sons of Deacon Richard Ellis of Otisco, Mich. The latter was born on the homestead of his great-grandfather Richard Ellis, of Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., the first settler of that town about fifty years prior to the revolutionary war. Here the family suffered all the hardships incident to a newly settled country, not the least of

which being those arising from the occasional incursions of bands of hostile Indians. The Ellis's are of Welsh extraction, and, though settled in this country for nearly one hundred and seventy years, would appear to have retained to a great extent the characteristic features of their race, as the subject of this sketch has been recognized by some who have recently arrived from Wales as bearing a striking family resemblance to those of his name who still remain in that country.

At the age of twelve years, Dr. Ellis removed with his parents to Michigan, where he enjoyed as liberal an education as the schools of the times could afford, finishing his studies at St. Mark's College, at Grand Rapids, Mich., at that time a branch of the University of Michigan.

Previously to beginning the study of medicine, Dr. Ellis gave considerable time to a course of civil engineering under the direction of the lamented Lieutenant Gunnison, of the engineering department of the United States Army, who was afterwards brutally murdered by the Mormons or their emissaries in the Western Territories.

In 1853, at the age of twenty-one years, he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of his uncle, Dr. John Ellis, then residing at Detroit, who had been the first to introduce the homœopathic system into the State, creating for the new science a reputation in those early days, which is even at the present time often referred to by the older residents with a laudable pride.

His medical education was received in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and at the Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1857.

Shortly subsequent to this event, he established himself at Grand Rapids, where he built up a large practice, and maintained a sound reputation.

During five years of his residence at Grand Rapids, he held the position of United States Examining Surgeon of Pensioners, the duties of which he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction

of the Pension Department, until he removed to Detroit, in the fall of 1867.

His partiality for surgery had always been predominant, and during the war, whilst many of the prominent allopathic surgeons were with the Army, nearly all the surgical operations within many miles of Grand Rapids were performed by him. Amongst many others we must not omit to mention one operation remarkable alike for the extraordinary skill and judgment displayed in its execution, and the singular nature of the case, and which justly entitled him to rank with the first surgeons of the country. This was a case of *inversion* of the uterus of seven months standing. The patient in her first labor suffered the accident of inversion. Her attendant, instead of returning the womb to its normal condition at the time, had allowed it to remain in its inverted state, and when involution had taken place it was found to be turned *inside out*, so that when the patient stood upright, it presented itself externally. By an exceedingly ingenious contrivance, consisting of an India-rubber bag connected with a stem and cup, pressure was gradually brought to bear upon the uterus, during about six days, when the womb was found to have passed upwards and resumed its natural position. The radical nature and completeness of this cure are fully attested by the fact that the lady has since become the mother of two healthy children.

As is well known, the homœopathic physicians of Michigan had been making efforts to obtain a recognition of their system by the university of that State, and as early as 1855, the Legislature passed an Act, providing "that there should always be one or more professors of homœopathy in the medical department of said university."

This law the regents of the university persistently refused to comply with, though signifying their desire to give the new system the benefit of a connection with the university as a *separate department*, located in Detroit, provided this plan should prove satisfactory to the homœopaths of the State, and receive the

approval of the Legislature. In order to give the matter a practical test, and unite the physicians in carrying out a more practicable plan than the "one chair" system, the Detroit Homœopathic College was organized in the fall of 1871. The most influential physician in promoting this enterprise was probably Dr. Ellis, who was appointed to fill the chair of Surgery. He is the Secretary of the college, and to his constant and unwearying efforts are mainly due the high standing and reputation to which the institution, in so short a space of time, has attained. The course of instruction has been full in every department, and the favor it has gained amongst the profession in the State has induced them almost unanimously to petition the Legislature to authorize the regents of the university to carry out their proposed plan.

The subject of our biography was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary Minerva Ellis, daughter of Edward D. Ellis, Esq., of Monroe, Mich., a gentleman extensively and favorably connected with the early history of the State. This union has been blessed by four children, three daughters and a son, and he has found in Mrs. Ellis a helpmate of remarkable force of character, and one universally and deservedly beloved by all her friends and acquaintances for her amiable disposition and her many brilliant qualities.

In 1868, he published a small treatise of one hundred and fifty pages, entitled, "Homœopathic Family Guide, and Information for the People," which, though mainly intended for local circulation amongst his friends, was so highly esteemed and admired by the public and the physicians, who saw it, that the first edition of twenty-five hundred was speedily exhausted. He now publishes the *Michigan Journal of Homœopathy*, a quarterly magazine partly intended to sustain the interests of the college with which he has been so long and usefully connected.

Dr. Ellis has no connection with any religious organization, yet he strongly inclines to the philosophy of Swedenborg which, as is well known, is a pure Spiritualism in contradistinction from Materialism.



ANDALL, NATHANIEL, M. D., of Woodstock, Vt., was born there July 14th, 1809. His father, Nathaniel Randall, was a ship-builder, but soon after his marriage, at the age of thirty, turned his attention chiefly to farming and house-building. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, but removed early to Vermont. His ancestors on the father's side were English; on the mother's, Irish.

Dr. Randall was the fourth of a family of nine children. His early advantages of education were those of the great majority of New England boys a half century ago—the common district school, for a few months in the year only. But his opportunities, though limited, were well improved. At the age of eighteen, he was entered as an apprentice at the jewelry and watchmaking business, in Woodstock; and after the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, was journeyman for four years in various cities—Albany, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and city of Washington, D. C. He then commenced business for himself in Brockport, N. Y., but in a short time found himself suffering severely from that terrible scourge of so many men of sedentary habits and close application—dyspepsia. He sought the best medical aid in that part of the country; and was liberally dosed with calomel, which he took freely, and with unbounded confidence in the wisdom and skill of the doctors who prescribed it. The consequences were the same as have resulted from the liberal administration of this drug in thousands of other cases—salivation, with pain in the limbs, from which he suffered for many years. These sufferings naturally lessened his faith in the allopathic system of practice, and he resolved to know something about medicine himself, and to inquire into other schools than that of allopathy. Accordingly, in 1847, he began to study with Professor Benjamin Rush Palmer, President of the Medical College in Woodstock, Vt., and continued with him three years, attending meanwhile three courses of lectures, and receiving the degree of M. D., in 1850; and

not long after he began practising homœopathy with good success in his native town; but did not continue in practice many years, not finding the profession altogether congenial with his tastes. He still serves the cause, however, in the capacity of vender of homœopathic medicines.

Dr. Randall is a free and fearless inquirer not only into the various systems of medical practice, but into all other subjects. In politics he belongs to the Jeffersonian school; in religion, to the Unitarian, modified somewhat by Spiritualism. He has faith in human progress, and is always ready to give a cordial welcome to new ideas. He has been an earnest and efficient advocate of the cause of temperance in his State; and *practises* temperance in all things—except in speech; here he is sometimes a little *intemperate*. He is a firm believer in free thought, free speech, a free press, free suffrage (including woman's); in phrenology, mesmerism, clairvoyance and spiritualism; and is an earnest advocate of all manner of reforms—political, medical, scientific, social and religious; and has occasionally written articles for the newspapers on these subjects. On the whole, a man of faith, progress and courage, and therefore well fitted for these new times.



MORRILL, ALPHEUS, M. D., of Concord, N. H., was born at Canterbury, N. H., June 26th, 1808. His father, Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, a man of undoubted integrity of character, was for several years State Counsellor and a member of the Senate. His wife (Betsey Stevens), a true woman and most excellent mother, died when the subject of this sketch was eleven years of age. Having completed his literary education at Pembroke, N. H., he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. James Abbott, in 1829, and in 1832 finished the course at Hanover, N. H. The same year he married Miss Hannah M. Baker, of Loudon, N. H., and removing to Chester, O., commenced the practice of his profession.

Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and being earnestly requested by his old friends to settle in N. H., he gave up his practice in Ohio, and with his infant son returned to his native State.

Here he established himself, married in 1838 Miss Eliza A. Cate, and in 1840, returned to Ohio. Resuming his profession, he continued to practise medicine according to the allopathic school in which he was educated. The attention of Dr. Morrill was first called to homœopathy in 1843, during the prevalence of scarlet fever in his neighborhood, where the large number of cures achieved by a single homœopathic physician offered a startling contrast to the fatality among his patients and those of other allopathic doctors.

Never having been prejudiced in favor of large doses, or indeed at all bigoted in his profession, his mind was the more readily prepared to embrace the truths of homœopathy. He immediately proceeded to investigate the new system which had already produced better results with its infinitesimal doses than the old school with all its skill.

Having commenced study under Dr. Burrett, who was then practising in Burton, O., each day's experience so increased his faith in the homœopathic system that he became an entire and sincere convert to its principles.

In 1845, he introduced homœopathy into Columbus, O., and in less than one year found himself at the head of a full and flourishing business, which continued to increase, until his failing health (owing to the miasma of that region) forced him to abandon the second time a growing practice.

Returning to New Hampshire, he succeeded Dr. Atwood, of Concord, and was for several years the only homœopathic physician in the city. He assisted in forming the first Homœopathic Medical Society in the State, serving as President from its organization until 1870, when the delicate state of his health induced him to resign. Although thus somewhat deprived of exercising those duties of his profession which are at once the

pride and delight of an earnest, faithful physician, Dr. Morrill has the satisfaction of having educated a large number of young men (including his two sons), and one woman, Martha J. Flanders, M. D., of Lynn, Mass., all successful and some eminent practitioners.

Dr. Morrill's untiring devotion to his profession, and adherence to true homœopathic principles, his unbounded benevolence, deep sympathy with all in affliction, and kindness to the poor, deserve especial notice; but few except the recipients are cognizant of his many good deeds.



HUNT, SAMUEL PIERRE, M. D., of Augusta, Ga., was born in Pensacola, Fla., July 17th, 1826. His grandfather was Samuel Hunt, Congregational minister during the Revolution, afterward "Master" Hunt of School House, corner of Milk and School Streets. His father was W. Hasell Hunt, of Boston, Mass., for some time editor of the *Pensacola Gazette* and afterward of *Northville Banner*. His mother was Miss Martha R. Tardiff, from the island of Guernsey. The family, a large one, being left with but little means by the death of the father, in Nashville, he was taken at the age of sixteen years to South Carolina, by his cousin, now wife of Dr. A. M. Forster, of Georgetown, S. C., to be educated. He was a student of the late S. H. Dickson, M. D., and of Eli Giddings, M. D., graduating March, 1846, at the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston. He went to Baton Rouge, and shortly after to New Orleans. Here he was appointed by Colonel, afterward Governor Tronsdale, of Tennessee, Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, a part of the United States Army then *en route* for Mexico; but the appointment being irregular he could not take advantage of it; he was induced to accept the position of Hospital Steward at Vera Cruz. He had commendatory letters from Surgeon R. A. Wood of United States Army, and

others; was placed in charge of the sick on the voyage, and afterward of the Surgical Ward in General Hospital in Vera Cruz. A severe attack of yellow fever, followed by diarrhœa, caused him to resign, and he went to Nashville, where, in 1850, he married Miss Eliza P. Crosby, of Maury county, Tenn., to which place he moved during the summer of that year. In 1856, after having much sickness in his family, during which he lost his two sons, he became dissatisfied with the practice of medicine, and concluded to abandon it. At this juncture he met with Dr. H. Shiffeld, of Nashville, who explained to him the system of Hahnemann, and he became a convert to the great "Law of Cure." In 1858, after investigating thoroughly its principles, he entered into partnership with Dr. A. R. Burnett, of Huntsville, Ala., and in 1861, upon invitation of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, he was examined by the Board of Medical Directors, and commissioned as Surgeon of the Provisional Army, C. S. A. It is believed that he was the only homœopathic surgeon holding such commission. In this difficult position, having to deal with bigotry and opposition, with want of proper facilities for the care of the sick, and lack of necessary medicines, he won for himself the approval of his associates. Being taunted with having the largest sick list in the army, he was enabled to show also the smallest mortuary list. Having but few homœopathic medicines, his knowledge of the drug system enabled him to improvise the proper remedies. Once he had the misfortune to lose all his homœopathic remedies. With patience in treating the sick, deference to superior officers, and civility to all, opposition was disarmed and he remained in his position until the depreciation of Confederate money, and the wants of his family induced him to resign, which he did in April, 1863. His first assignment to duty was with the 23d Alabama regiment, afterward with the 18th Alabama, near Corinth. At Tupelo he found himself Senior Surgeon of the Third Brigade (General John K. Jackson's), and afterwards Acting

Chief Surgeon. For services in this position he was commended by General Jackson to General Bragg. He was afterward Post Surgeon at Mumfordsville, and at Bardstown, and was for some time stationed at Bridgeport, Ala. Finally, he officiated as Inspector of Hospitals of the District of Tennessee River, his supervision extending from the Cumberland mountains to Atlanta, Ga.

At this time he removed his family, who had heretofore been living in middle Tennessee, to Augusta, Ga. Leaving the army with property and practice gone, he commenced life anew in Augusta, as a physician of the cotton factory, and was afterward appointed one of the physicians to the poor of the city, and soon found himself again in a large and active practice. By the close of the war, the depreciation of Confederate money and of all securities, the poverty of the people, the frequent removals and the impossibility of their rendering any remuneration for services, decided him to temporarily relinquish his practice and accept a position in the Georgia Railroad office. But to use his own language to a friend, he hopes "yet to be able to resume his practice, to which he is devoted, and particularly to diseases of women and children, and thereby to be accounted when he has passed from this life, as having done some good in his generation."

READ, THEOPHILUS W., M. D., of Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., was born in Carlton, Bedfordshire, England, August 10th, 1820. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Read of the same place, and grandson of the celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. William Bond, of England.

He received his early education at Auburn, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Charles Van Epps; graduated at the New York Academy of Medicine; and commenced practice at Horsehead, Chemung county, N. Y. He subsequently removed to the place where he now resides. Dr. Richard Huron,

of Dundee, Yates county, was one of his early instructors in homœopathy; Dr. Fleming, of Rochester, was also among his early friends and helpers; and he received much valuable assistance in his first inquiries into the new system, from Dr. Beigler—for at that time there were very few works on homœopathy as compared with the number to which students of the present day have access.

In the infancy of the new practice, Dr. Read delivered lectures on homœopathy, and assisted in the organization of county societies; and at one time was President of the Chemung County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1862, he was ordained into the ministry, and became chaplain of the Bethel Society and the Society of the Seaman's Friend. He has filled the office of postmaster for nine successive years; has been superintendent of public schools, and held several other offices of trust and responsibility in his township. He has a good practice, and is now devoting himself exclusively to the duties of his profession.



GRAHAM, ELISHA B., M. D., of Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Mich., was born in Italy Hollow, Yates county, N. Y., January 28th, 1840. He is the son of the highly respected Samuel Graham, who was an early pioneer farmer of that county. He was reared on his father's farm, and not unlike most farmer's sons, he was taught the value of industry, and the universal truth, that success in life, whatever the employment be, is the offspring of diligence.

A part of his early education was obtained at the District School. In those days, when "Town Superintendents" were in vogue, and the examinations of applicants for schools were less rigid than they now are, no very high scholastic attainments were thought to be necessary in a teacher of common schools. If the applicant could number the States of the Union, and name their capitals; if he could repeat the rules of grammar, and

"cypher" as far as the "rule of three," he was "certified" and regarded as eminently qualified to teach the "ideas" of the country lads and lasses "how to shoot."

We do not mean to affirm that the qualifications of Elisha's teacher, in the district school which he attended in his early boyhood, did not exceed these; the contrary is quite probable; but at all events the pupil soon outstripped the teacher, and that his earnest desire to acquire a good education might be gratified, he was sent to the Franklin Academy, at Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., where he became a pupil of Professor W. S. Searle, now a practising Physician of Brooklyn. Under his tuition, young Graham made rapid progress in his studies, and completed his academic course, with credit to his instructor, and honor to himself.

Having long entertained the design of becoming a physician, he, very soon after leaving school, entered upon his medical studies, under the guidance of Dr. H. S. Benedict, of Havana, N. Y. When sufficiently advanced he matriculated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, O., from which he graduated in 1866.

He went immediately to Three Rivers, Mich., and commenced practice. Although quite a young man, his thorough knowledge of his profession, his strict attention to its duties, his keen perception, his wise application of principles, and his natural ability, soon enabled him to build up a practice second to none in the county.

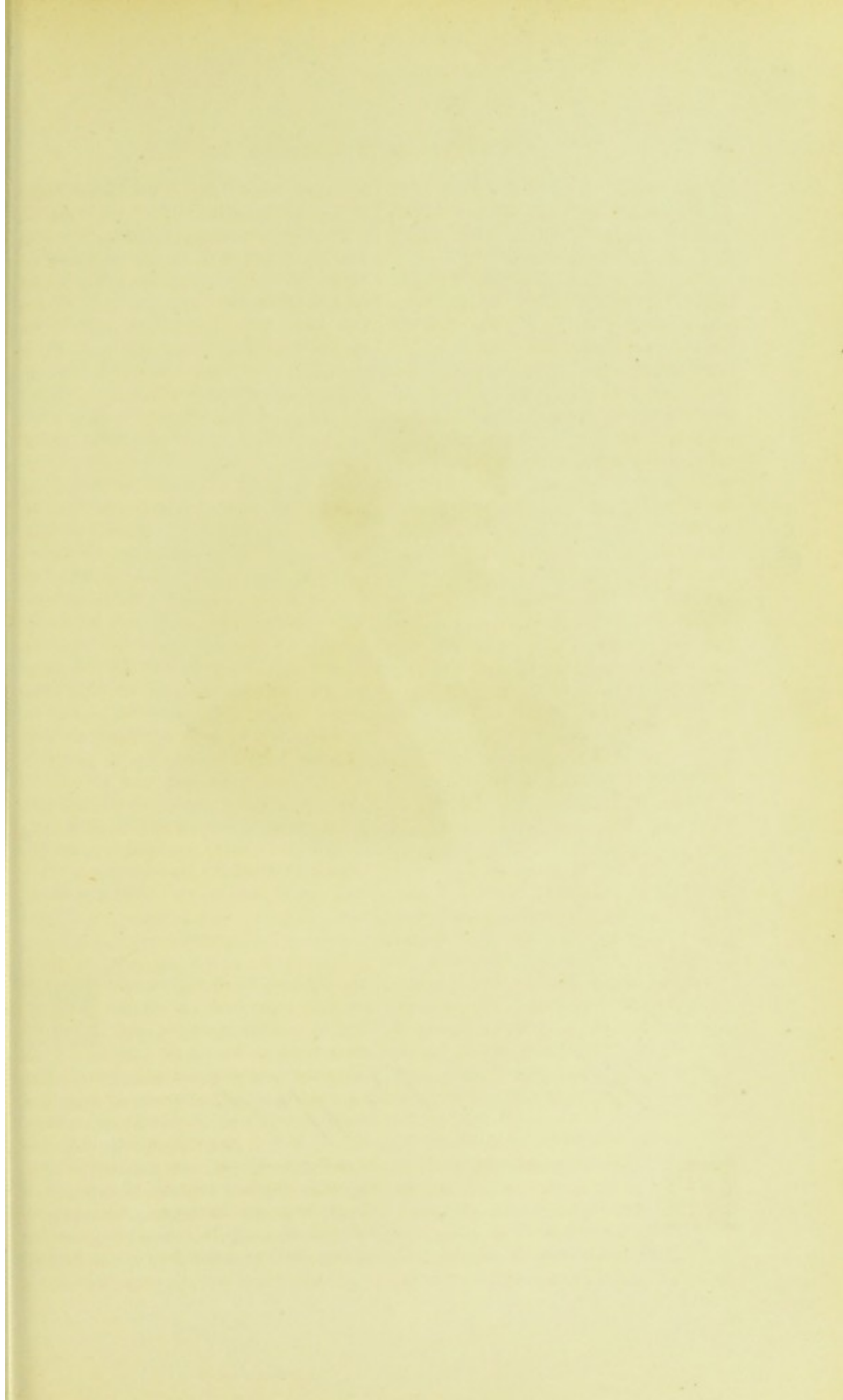
He is frequently called to adjacent villages to treat cases that defy the treatment of the old school practitioners. He is still in his early manhood, and his remarkable success thus far is a sure indication that his future labors will be replete with well-earned honors.

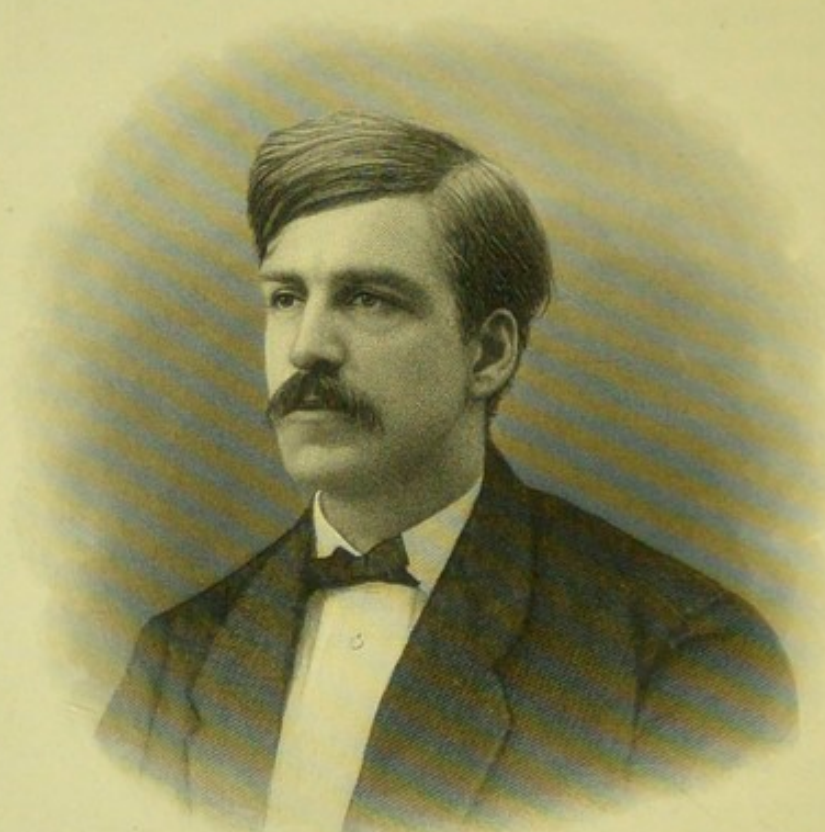


PARSONS, EPHRAIM, M. D., of Kewanee, Ill., was born May 8th, 1827, in Girard, Erie county, Pa., to which place his parents had moved from Bennington, Vt., several years previous. His father was killed while fell-

ing timber, when Ephraim was but two years of age; the family then returned to Vermont, and he lived with his grandfather until fifteen, working on the farms in the neighborhood during the summer, and attending school through the winter. He then went to live with Wm. A. Burnham, Principal of the English department of the Barr Seminary at Manchester, Vt., and while with him obtained a good English education and some knowledge of the languages; and, when qualified, taught school during the winter months.

Over anxious to pursue his studies, he attended to them so assiduously that his health failed, and he was compelled to abandon his purpose of securing a collegiate education. for a few years, therefore, he worked at the trade of a carpenter and joiner, but as soon as he was able, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ziegler, a "liberal" practitioner, in Pennsylvania; he remained with him, until being offered what he then considered a great inducement, he went to Aspinwall, to work upon the Panama Railroad. He was taken sick on the voyage, continued seriously ill while there, and at the end of a month gave up the enterprise and returned. On arriving in New York city he was obliged to go to a hospital, where he remained several days, until able to return to his friends in Vermont. When fully recovered, he again went to work at his trade, meanwhile continuing his studies. Not having the means wherewith to defray the expense of attending lectures, in the fall of 1852 he determined to start out and try his luck at healing the sick; and opened an office in Elyria, O., but not meeting with the pecuniary success he had hoped for, he soon departed for a little town sixteen miles from Toledo, in the heart of the "Black Swamp." Here he found plenty of sickness, but little money; and he was soon involved in debt, to defray which he resorted to teaching, and taught school for one dollar a day, and practised medicine for what he could get until he had paid his debts, and got something ahead. In the fall of 1855 he went to Iowa, but





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Wm. L. Breyfogle

the next season located in Altona, Ills. There, he succeeded in establishing a very good practice; but, about five years after his arrival there, the Pike's Peak fever became very prevalent in that region, and after it had carried off several of the doctor's best paying patients, he also was attacked by the disease, and with a party of others who were alike delirious, he started for the Peak. They were so fortunate, however, as to regain consciousness by the time they arrived at Fort Kearney, and, greatly exhausted, pecuniarily as well as physically, they sorrowfully returned.

Dr. Parsons then entered partnership with Dr. Thorpe, a homœopathic physician, in Wataga. Dr. Parsons had tested the system sufficiently to be satisfied of its value, and now determined to adopt it. After two years, Dr. Thorpe's health became so impaired that the entire practice fell to Dr. Parsons, who then felt that he was able, and that it was quite time he finished his studies and fully qualified himself for the duties which were devolving upon him; he therefore attended lectures, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, in the class of 1866. He then settled in Kewanee, where he is now located.

In 1858, he married Miss L. A. Wilcox, of Altona.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Society.

BREYFOGLE, WILLIAM L., M. D., of Louisville, Ky., was born at Columbus, Ohio, on April 4th, 1845, and is consequently still a young man, though by his indefatigable energy and perseverance he has succeeded in solving the difficult problem of compressing a long life into a short one.

After receiving a fair general education, he commenced the study of medicine, at the age of eighteen, in his native town, under the instruction of George H. Blair, M. D. His progress in his studies was so rapid that he

was enabled to graduate at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1866, having devoted three years of the most arduous labor to the acquirement of the necessary knowledge.

Having obtained his diploma, Dr. Breyfogle established himself in New Albany, Ind., where he immediately found himself engaged in active practice; but though his time was so fully occupied during his residence in that city, he still, with characteristic energy, found time to compose and publish his great work, entitled, "Breyfogle's Homœopathic Epitome."

Being impressed with the conviction that Louisville, Ky., offered a more extended and useful sphere for his labors, he removed to that city, in 1868. Whilst there, he devoted his attention and solicitude to the cares of a large and increasing practice; but though thus busily engaged in his professional capacity, his ever-active mind was not satisfied, and he became a large and valued contributor to many of the homœopathic periodicals, beside assuming the editorship of the department of *Materia Medica* in the *Western Observer*.

In 1871, a new sphere of usefulness opened to his view, his attention being specially drawn to the homœopathic treatment of diseases of the *eye* and *ear*. With a view of perfecting his knowledge of this branch of science, he went to Europe, and devoted a year to its study in Vienna, in which city he enjoyed the inestimable advantage of studying under the celebrated Dr. Adam Politzer, whose assistant he became, and who confided to him the sole care of his office practice during a protracted absence. By the recommendation of Dr. Politzer, the subject of our sketch was appointed to the entire charge of the Aural Clinic in the Vienna University, the duties of which he fulfilled with entire satisfaction during several months. Before returning to this country, he spent considerable time in Paris and London in the prosecution of his investigations.

In 1870, Dr. Breyfogle was married to Miss Rella C. Winstandley, daughter of the Hon. John B. Winstandley, of New Albany,

Ind., and is at the present time Fellow of the Hahnemannian Institute, and Censor of the Prele Medical College.

Though offered several professorships, he has declined them all, preferring to labor on in his old sphere of usefulness at Louisville, Ky., making the homœopathic treatment of the ear and eye a specialty.



SHATTUCK, HENRY PERKINS, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., on November 27th, 1844. He is of American descent. His father, the distinguished Dr. Alvin Shattuck, was born in Vermont, on April 12th, 1821, and, from 1839 to 1842, was in the naval service of the United States in the South Pacific. He afterwards took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, in 1848, and commenced practice in Westfield, N. Y., and afterwards, in 1857, removed to Buffalo, where he had a very large and valuable practice, and was especially noted for his skill as a surgeon and operative obstetrician. He died in Buffalo, August 15th, 1872.

Dr. Henry P. Shattuck, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Buffalo, N. Y.

Turning his attention to the subject of medicine when but seventeen years of age, he received the advantage of three courses of lectures in Harvard Medical College. Concluding his studies for the time being, and having passed an examination, he entered the service of the United States as an assistant surgeon in the Army.

After filling well the duties of this position for about one year, he was reluctantly obliged to resign his office on account of ill health produced by over work in the hospital at Savannah, Ga. Returning to the North, he graduated at the Harvard Medical College, in 1866, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in the city of Boston, where he is now located.

He was married in Buffalo, November 24th, 1870. He has been for years the incumbent

of distinguished positions, has been a member of the Boston School Board for six years, and is at the present time a member of the State Legislature. His name has been familiar with the people of the entire country for some time on account of the absurd position and factious opposition of the Surgeon General of the State of Massachusetts toward him. In 1871, he was appointed Medical Director of the First Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia by Brigadier General J. S. Burrill, commanding the same, but on account of his belief in homœopathy, Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts, has so far prevented his receiving his commission. As an evidence of his fitness for the position, as well as his popularity, it is sufficient to say, that he is endorsed by all the homœopathic physicians in the State, by many Old School physicians, and by physicians already in the Militia of the State, who thereby recommend him for their superior officer, and by all right minded citizens who despise this evidence of an antiquated narrowness and ridiculous bigotry. It is hoped by all who have interested themselves in this matter that he may yet succeed in getting this position.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Academy of Homœopathy, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



RICE, ELIAS C., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born April 16th, 1826. His ancestors were from Wales, emigrating to this country long anterior to the Revolution, and settled at West River, Md. A tradition in the family relates that three brothers came over together; and that one went to New York, one to Pennsylvania, and one to West River. Mordecai Price, a descendant of the last named brother, settled in Baltimore county, Md., about seventeen miles north of Baltimore, while the country was still a wilderness, and was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

His early literary education was received in

the common schools. In the autumn of 1844, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Mahlon C. Price—his second cousin—teaching school during the year 1845, and, graduating from the medical department of the University of Maryland, in 1848, entered into a co-partnership with his old preceptor. This partnership continued for five years and six months. After practising allopathy three years, his attention was directed to homœopathy. Carefully studying, and thoroughly testing it for several months, he became convinced of the truth of its maxims and principles, and finally severed his connection with his partner, that he might practise homœopathy alone. He continued to practise in Baltimore county, until 1865, when he removed to Baltimore, where he has secured a large and lucrative practice. Before his removal to the city, he was the only homœopathic physician in the county; and, what is a little remarkable, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the allopathic physicians; and when the only one who had ever showed him any bitterness was on his dying bed with typhoid fever, he was called in, in consultation with the allopathic attendants, to see him.

On November 18th, 1852, he married Miss Martha A. Cowman, of Baltimore, daughter of the late John P. Cowman, of Alexandria, Va.



SMEDLEY, ROBERT C., M. D., of West Chester, Pa., was born in Willistown, Chester county, Pa., April 5th, 1832. His early education was received in the country, public, and boarding-schools. Until his twentieth year, his predilections having been for farming, his mind, while at boarding-school, was drawn to the study of physiology and science in general, together with history and biography, especially the lives of those who had devoted their labors to the public good, in the advancement of education, and the improvement and elevation of mankind. After leaving school, a number of copies of a water cure journal were placed in his hands, and gave the first

direction of his thoughts to the study of medicine. In 1854, when engaged in teaching in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., and while boarding with Dr. John P. Lewis, a very successful allopathic physician, he commenced the study of medicine with him, not from any preference to that system, but from a conviction that the profession was in itself a noble and useful one, affording large opportunities for the enlistment of the finer, purer feelings of the heart, and the nobler attributes of our nature. His reading awakened the thought that great improvements might be made in the practice, especially in the application of specific remedies to specific cases of disease. This thought deepening into conviction, he gave himself with renewed energy to his reading, and bestowed upon it, in connection with his teaching, from eighteen to twenty hours per day, for nearly a year. This protracted confinement induced a fever, which, with a too early return to teaching, impaired a constitution that, having thus far sustained the enormous strain, now refused to yield longer to the violation of the laws of health.

While reading "Wood's Practice of Medicine," and "Wood and Bache's Dispensatory," he had observed, that remedies were frequently prescribed for diseases having symptoms which those medicines would produce in health. This, it occurred to him, was contradictory to the law of cure, as stated by their system. His preceptor, in whose practice better results had frequently been obtained, under the law of *similia similibus*—although at that date unacquainted with the system of Hahnemann—could give him no satisfactory explanation. With these difficulties upon his mind, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in the opening of the session of 1858-'59, intending first to graduate there, and then attend a course at the Homœopathic College. His health beginning to fail more rapidly than before, he decided to curtail the extended course he had marked out for himself. He conversed freely with Dr. Toothaker, who recommended him to Dr. Williamson. The latter, with great clearness, explained to him the principles of Homœopathy.

Placing himself under the medical advice of Dr. Toothaker—who also directed his studies—his health steadily improved, and leaving the University, entered ardently upon the study of the new system. On his return home in the spring, he was the first to make known to his friends, the peerless worth of homœopathy. Being called upon to prescribe, his success gave him confidence, and his native diffidence yielded under the genial encouragement he received.

During the last year of his study, he was under the private instruction of Dr. J. G. Howard, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, in March, 1860. In May of that year, he went to Oxford, Pa., and pioneered homœopathy in that place. An epidemic diarrhoea prevailing at the time, his success in its treatment far surpassed that of the allopathic physicians; and, an important case from the borders of Maryland coming into his hands, which he treated effectively, this new system of practice rapidly grew into favor, and during his residence there of three years, he had a full share of practice. In 1862, he married Miss Esther Kent, a young lady of fine literary abilities, who for the last seven years has edited a magazine, entitled, *The Children's Friend*. He removed to West Chester, in the spring of 1863, where he has had a steadily increasing practice, although much interfered with at first by sickness, and by three months' absence with the Army in the service of the Christian Commission. In the year of his graduation, he became a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware Counties, and, in the year following, was elected its Treasurer, which office he continues to hold.

Dr. Smedley has been through his medical career a diligent student in his profession, and an earnest and intelligent worker. He has reported some instructive cases of clinical experience; assisted in proving *Bolites laricis*, for Dr. Burt; *Hydrastis canadensis*, for Dr. Williamson; and *Arsen. cupi.*, for Dr. Blakely.

Dr. Smedley possesses a thoughtful and

independent mind. Well informed in his profession, skilful in practice, and progressive in his views, he is assiduous in the work to which his life has been consecrated.



ERDER, MAXIMILIAN, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born October 14th, 1834, on his father's estate "Langensee," near Lake

Constance, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg. His father, John B. Werder, had five sons, of whom he is the fourth. He is descended from a very ancient family, from which have sprung many of noble rank in the State and the Church. His father was a veteran in the Army of German Alliance. Losing his father when in his fourteenth year, and having passed through the elementary schools, he was placed under the private tutorship of the Rev. Professor Mayer, pastor of the parish, with whom he studied the Latin grammar, and French, and read a portion of the Classics. In his eighteenth year, he resolved to make his own way in life, and sailed for America, arriving in New York June 20th, 1854. With little money, but having unconquerable energy, and tireless perseverance, he determined to continue his studies in the far West. He spent two years in the University of Notre Dame Du Lac, Ind., when he was compelled by the miasmatic diseases of that region to leave. He went to Perry county, Mo., and entered St. Mary's College in that place, where he continued his studies, until 1858, when he moved to Pennsylvania, and studied one year in St. Vincent College, Westmoreland county. His progress was eminently satisfactory, but at the close of the examination, he was compelled to relinquish his studies in consequence of a disease of his eyes, contracted by close study. The allopathic physicians pronounced them incurable. Becoming acquainted with Dr. F. X. Spranger and Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh, he placed himself under the treatment of the former, and was completely restored in the course of a year. Being advised by these two eminent homœopathic physicians, he then

commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Spranger, and, in 1861, attended his first course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio. Then he returned to Pennsylvania, practising medicine at Johnstown, until 1865, when he entered the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1866. He then pioneered the cause of homœopathy throughout the interior of Pennsylvania. In 1868, he left for the West in search of a milder climate, and settled in San Francisco. From September of that year, he has practised industriously, and has secured a large and valuable business. His future career promises to be one of distinction. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia.



SKINNER, DAVIS N., M. D., of Auburn, Me., was born in Lewiston, Me., on November 17th, 1841. After receiving all the benefits of a common school education, he prepared for college at the Maine State Seminary. At an early age, he manifested decided literary tastes, and gradually developed a strong love for literary pursuits. He devoted much of his time to composition, and a number of his essays were published in the Boston papers. His parents being by no means wealthy, he was early taught to be self-reliant, and he had to depend solely upon his own exertions for the means to defray the expenses of his education. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching school, devoting all his spare time to study and literary pursuits. In 1864, he began the study of medicine with Alonzo Garcelon, M. D., of Lewiston, an eminent allopathic physician and surgeon. After a due course of study and attendance upon lectures, he graduated from the Medical College of Maine, in 1867, with all the honors of the institution. Thereupon, he at once commenced the practice of medicine in Lewiston. At the expiration of a twelvemonth, he bought a practice in a neighboring town, and entered upon a

large and flourishing business. About this time, he married Miss Fannie Foss, a young lady of much culture and sterling worth. Having practised allopathy for some three years, he was led to investigate the theory of homœopathy, and through the kindness and sympathy of Dr. H. C. Bradford, of Lewiston, who gave him much encouragement, he was induced to make an impartial trial of its merits. The result was a full and unconditional surrender of the old system, and the hearty adoption of that originated and formulated by Hahnemann. Shortly subsequent to this change in his medical faith, he sold out his practice and removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he at once got into a flourishing and profitable practice, achieving under homœopathy successes such as he had never been able to achieve with allopathy. One year subsequently, however, he was compelled by sickness to leave Portsmouth, when he removed to Auburn, where he has since resided.

Dr. Skinner is a young man of large attainments, not only within the line of his profession but in other branches of study. He is a skilful physician and devoted to his patients. Having realized by comparison the superior merits of homœopathy, he is a very warm advocate of its principles, and is doing much to promote its advance in his section of the country.



OSTRANDER, WALTER McJ., M. D., of Pittston, Pa., was born in New Brunswick, N. J., August 4th, 1839. His mother was Mrs. Julia Ann Ostrander, and he is the grandson of Peter Van Loon, who, emigrating from Holland to America, located with others of Knickerbocker fame at Albany, N. Y. Up to his fifteenth year, he was educated at the day schools in Albany, and then completed his English education at Carlisle Seminary, Schoharie county, N. Y., Woodbridge, N. J., and Stamford, Conn. After leaving school, he went to New York city, and entered the mercantile business, and in a short time the drug business. He then removed to Phila-

delphia, where he became a dentist, having studied under Drs. David H. Goodwillie, and J. Warner Knox.

After a few years of practice, he commenced the study of medicine, and, being duly prepared, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1864. This last step was taken for the purpose of becoming a better dentist; since his graduation he has confined himself wholly to the practice of dentistry, with the exception of consultations and an office practice. From Pennsylvania he went to New York, from thence to Danville, Pa., and then removed to Pittston, Pa., where he now resides.



PFONT'S, JOHN S., M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., was born in Jersey Shore, Pa., July 13th, 1829. His early education was received in the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., under the auspices of the M. E. Church. On leaving the seminary he entered the office of George J. Pfont's, M. D., in 1850, under whose direction he pursued his studies preparatory to his admission to the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 5th, 1853. Dissatisfied with the system in which he had been instructed, he went to Erie city, on a visit, where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. N. Seymour, a prominent homœopathic physician. Through his influence, and on witnessing the remarkable results of his system, he was induced to make a thorough examination of its principles. The results were so entirely satisfactory, that he unhesitatingly relinquished allopathy, and adopted the system of Hahnemann in its stead. In 1854, he went to La Crosse, Wis., and began the practice of homœopathy. In about three years, he was compelled by failing health to relinquish his business then and to return to the East. After remaining at home about a year, he went to Columbia, S. C., where he was the pioneer of homœopathy. He was successful here, but at the breaking

out of the war of the Rebellion, was compelled to leave, or take up arms against the Union. In the fall of 1861, he came to Wilkesbarre, where, amidst great discouragements, he recommenced practice, and has succeeded by patient labor in building up a business which, while yielding a handsome income, gives evidence of his skill and merit, and of the progressive tendency of homœopathy.



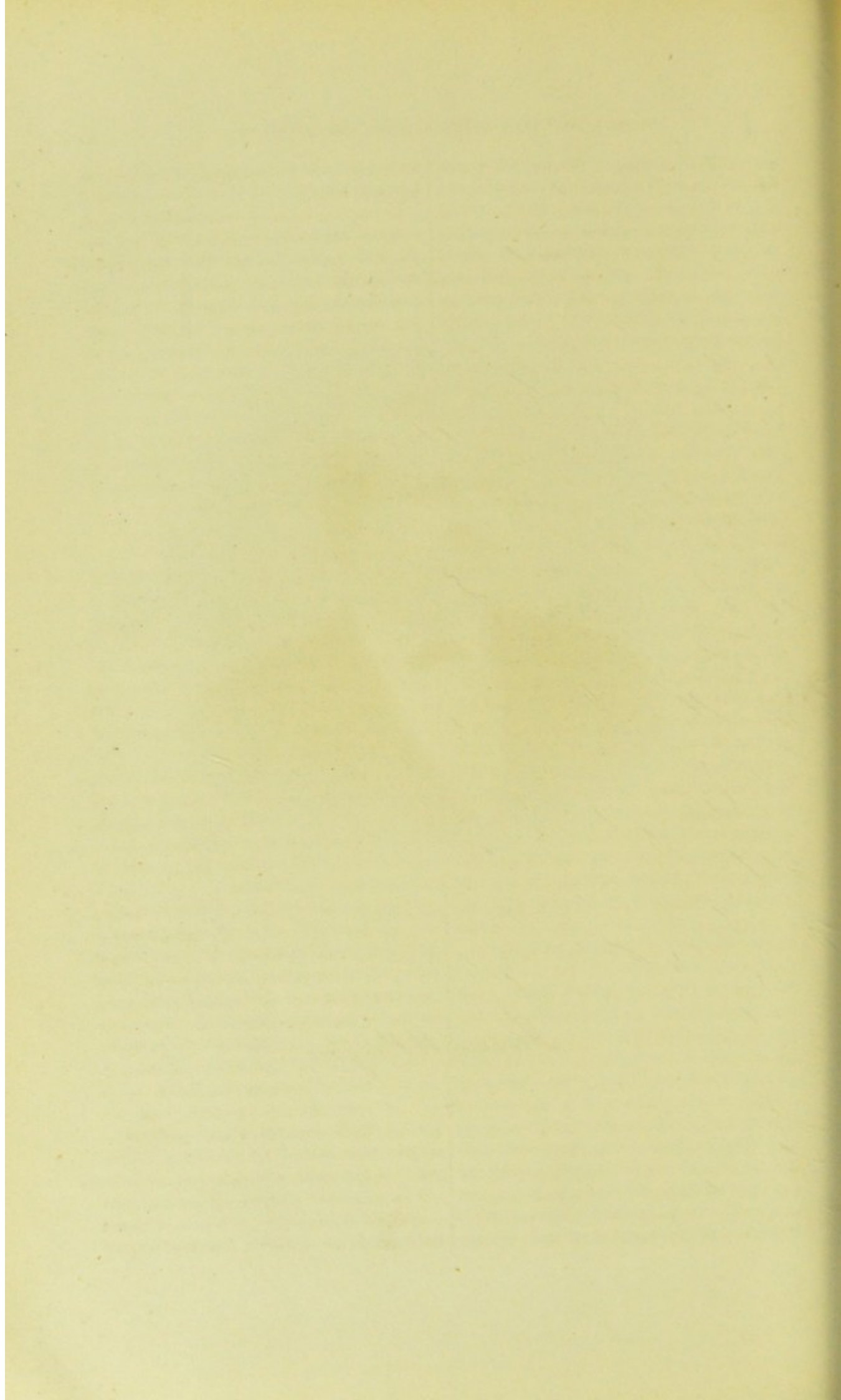
PAYNE, JAMES HENRY, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4th, 1825, of English parentage. After completing his academic course, he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1848-'49. His medical education was conducted under the guidance of Dr. R. A. Snow, of New York city. Before he decided to make the practice of medicine his profession, he was a firm believer in the principles of homœopathy, and had proved satisfactorily to himself the true law of cure, experimentally; and greatly to appearances against his success and future prospects in the medical profession, but he was determined to practise homœopathy. This determination he has strictly adhered to, although disliking the name, and thinking that no such epithet should be attached to any medical man, or body of men, who are educated in every branch of the science.

During the summer of 1848, he visited Maine, but with no intention of remaining there. After visiting through the State, he formed in Bangor many acquaintances, and was so much pleased with the place, that he decided to make it his home, and the field for the exercise of his profession. In the autumn, he returned to New York, and in March, 1849, located in Bangor. There he remained until November, 1860, actively engaged in his medical duties. When Dr. Payne first went to Maine, in 1848, homœopathy was hardly known, and had made but little progress in that State. In 1849, the scarlatina



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James H. Payne.



and cholera prevailed in Bangor to a greater extent probably, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in America. There were from three to sixteen deaths daily from cholera alone, out of a population of 14,000, for several weeks, and the allopathists were very unsuccessful. Although he used none but attenuated remedies, his success was perfectly satisfactory. A great many cases, after they had reached the collapsed stage, and had been for a long time pronounced hopeless by his old school brethren, were cured by his practice.

These facts were well known throughout the city and State. He was equally successful with scarlatina; and the impulse which those cures gave to the new school of practice has not yet ceased, and did more to promulgate homœopathy, and make converts to it, than anything else could have done. His success was not alone in those diseases. His practice was *general*, and he was equally successful in proportion with all other diseases, the result establishing the new school on a firm basis in that city and vicinity. In November 1860, as his practice had become extremely arduous, he removed from Bangor to Boston, to the deep regret of those to whom he had so faithfully ministered. An editorial notice of his intended removal appearing in one of the Bangor papers remarks that "Dr. Payne has strongly attached to himself an extensive circle in his medical relations, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens by his many estimable qualities, and all will unite in the wish for his continued prosperity in his new home."

In Boston he has made for himself a valuable practice, using no extraneous means for the attainment of his success, depending wholly upon close application to his business for that object. Devotedly attached to his profession, he has tried to be a credit to it, and means to practise it in his own way as long as his health will permit. When he went to Bangor he had but his education and a few hundred dollars. He has now an ample competency, made chiefly from his practice.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Harriet

M. Whittier of Boston, Mass., by whom he has two children.

In 1867, he made an extended tour through Syria, Egypt, France, Italy, and all the continent. Besides this he has seldom been absent from his work, never appropriating a particular time each year for a vacation. His success in his practice has been commensurate with his devotion to it, and with his ability.



SEELEY, JAMES EDWIN, M. D., of Scottsville, N. Y., was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on June 28th, 1843. He is the only surviving son of Rev. J. T. Seeley, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, who is well known throughout the State of New York as a most exemplary and efficient minister of the Gospel. In bringing up a family of three children, two sons and one daughter (one of the sons now deceased), Rev. Mr. Seeley recognized the value of education as superior to any other earthly legacy he could leave them, and accordingly gave them superior scholastic advantages.

The subject of this sketch commenced his education at Syracuse, N. Y., going through one of the public schools, and afterward the graded High School, but on his parents removing to Lima, Liv. county, he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. After going through the requisite course of study in that institution, he graduated with honor; subsequently became a student in Genesee College, but being desirous of beginning the study of medicine during the progress of the war, he did not finish his course of literary studies in that institution. Early in the year 1860 he commenced to read medicine in the office of Dr. Webster, of Lima, N. Y., where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he entered the University of Michigan, in the medical department of which he attended his first course of lectures. At their conclusion, having secured letters of commendation and merit from his several professors, he obtained the position of Assistant Surgeon, United

States Navy, which position he held for a period of two years. Then becoming a prey to disease brought on by exposures to a southern climate, he resigned his position, and espousing the cause of homœopathy, became a member of the graduating class of 1865-'66, in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. After receiving his degree, he settled in the spring of 1866, at Saratoga Springs, in partnership with Zina Clements, M. D., but not finding this association congenial, after a year's residence in that locality he removed to Mount Morris, Liv. county. A year later, having in the meantime received satisfactory recognition of his skill as a physician, he changed his residence to Hornellsville, Steuben county, where homœopathy was at that time unknown. Battling against all that "old-school" influence could bring to bear upon his efforts he succeeded in gaining over to his cause a large share of public patronage. In the fall of 1870, desiring a more lucrative field of labor, he disposed of his practice to Dr. H. C. Orcutt, of Vermont, and took up his residence in Scottsville, Monroe county, where he still remains.

In the spring of 1869, Dr. Seeley was married to Ida E. Bolles, the daughter of Dr. H. A. Bolles, a noted physician of Cortland, N. Y.

Dr. Seeley is an active member of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, and holds the office of Vice-President therein.

Earnest and firm in the cause he has espoused, a deep student of the principles of medicine, and successful in his application thereof, he has steadily won for himself the confidence and respect of the people among whom he labors.



MOORE, JAMES OTIS, M. D., of Haverhill, Mass., was born in Parsonsfield, York county, Me., April 28th, 1822. He is the youngest of ten children, and the third homœopathic physician among six brothers,

the other two being Dr. Levi C. Moore of Vermont, and Dr. John Moore of Quincy, Ill.

The subject of this sketch acquired most of his preparatory education at Carroll Literary Institute, Effingham, N. H., and afterwards commenced his medical studies (allopathic), under Dr. Gilman L. Bennett, in his native town. He next attended medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vt., where he graduated in the autumn of 1848.

Then, having turned his attention to homœopathy, he studied it under his brother, Dr. Levi C. Moore, who had become a physician of that school in 1841 or 1842, and after a few months' application, was fitted to commence the practice of medicine. In April, 1849, he established himself in Saco, York county, Me., the first homœopathic physician there, and had soon an extensive business in that city and the adjoining one of Biddleford.

At the commencement of the war, Dr. Moore was desirous of joining the army, and as no homœopathist was allowed to enter the Maine Regiments as surgeon, he actually enlisted as a private, but was dissuaded by his friends from entering the ranks. In 1863 he answered an advertisement for surgeon or assistant surgeon for colored troops, and having successfully passed his examination in Boston, received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the 22d Regiment United States Colored Troops; his want of experience in the army prevented his taking higher rank. Joining his regiment in January, 1864, he remained in camp until the February following, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe under General Butler. From this time Dr. Moore was in active service, aiding sometimes in hospitals, and sometimes in the field, sent from one point to another, wherever his services seemed to be most required.

In August, 1864, he was appointed to take charge of the health of the 1st Regiment United States Colored Troops, with which he was in battle before Richmond, also at the storming and the taking of Fort Fisher. In March, 1865, he was ordered before Rich-

mond to join his old regiment, which was the first to enter the city after its evacuation by the Confederate troops. At the funeral of President Lincoln, the 22d regiment repaired to Washington to represent the colored troops in the procession, and it also assisted in the pursuit of Booth. The colored corps was then ordered to Texas, where it remained until October, 1865, when the division in which he was, being discharged, Dr. Moore returned home.

He practised medicine in Saco for a year, and then removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he is now engaged in a large and successful practice.

When Haverhill was instituted a city in 1870, Dr. Moore was chosen a member of the General School Committee, a position which he continues to fill.

He has this winter been elected City Physician, is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Essex County Medical Society of Massachusetts. Dr. Moore seems peculiarly fitted for these positions on account of his great knowledge, skill and experience.



CORNELIUS, WILLIAM, STAUGHTON, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Alexandria, Va., July 11th, 1834. His father was the late Rev. Samuel Cornelius, D. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, long known for his connection with the various philanthropic and benevolent societies of the country, and a student of the distinguished Rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sent out by him to preach in Virginia, he soon after suggested the formation of the Baptist General Tract Society, which afterward became the American Baptist Publication Society. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College at Washington, and one of the earliest and most active members and agents of the African Colonization Society, and then returned to the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Some years afterwards he was well known as "Father" Cornelius, in Michigan, where he devoted his time to ministering to and building up poor and struggling churches, helping to create an endowment for a Theological College at Kalamazoo, and in many other good works which do follow him. His uncles on both sides of the family were prominent ministers while living. His brother, also a minister, is a man of fine literary culture, a good speaker, and an able writer. Dr. Cornelius was the youngest of his family. He received an Academical education near Philadelphia, where he lived until the breaking up of the family by the death of his mother, when, though desirous of learning some mechanical business and civil engineering, he was placed in a drug store in Philadelphia. Diligently attending to his duties here, he afterward filled important positions in Detroit and other Western cities. After some time spent in this way, he went to St. Louis to enter into business, but his plans being thwarted, the disappointment in his aims induced him to spend the following year and a half in travelling over a great part of the West and South, and in visiting England and Germany, obtaining during that time a considerable hospital experience, and an extensive knowledge of men and affairs. Given up to die by a number of celebrated physicians, with chronic diarrhœa, with which he had been attacked shortly before landing in England, he returned home after being somewhat relieved through the skilful attention of a physician in Liverpool. While visiting his father in Detroit, a homœopathic practitioner known for his success in treating obstinate cases, volunteered a prescription, which was accepted, with the result, in a very short time, of bringing about a perfect recovery. Entering the office of the doctor as a student, with the distinct understanding that he was not by any means converted by witnessing but one cure, he remained under instruction three years, taking meantime a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and a second course at the Cleveland Homœ-

opathic Medical College. While here, being of a logical turn of mind, he was delighted with the clear, theoretical demonstration of the Hahnemannian law, comparing so favorably with the contradictory and unsystematic teachings enunciated with such a pompous show of wisdom at the former institution; and after completing his studies he graduated at Cleveland in the spring of 1860. During the following week, making a visit to his relatives in Fenton, Michigan, and strongly urged by them to locate there for practice, he determined to remain long enough to test the theory which had appeared so plausible, and made this resolution, that he would fairly test the powers of remedies administered strictly in accordance with the law *similia similibus curantur* in the intermittent fevers which constituted two-thirds of the acute diseases of that section, and if obliged—as many of his homœopathic acquaintances, the books of homœopathic practice, and the Professors of the homœopathic college which he had attended, had assured him he would be obliged to do—to resort to material doses of quinine in order to effect a cure, he would be consistent enough to return to the old faith and practise under its banners. Closely studying the *Materia Medica*, and consulting Boëninghausen, Yahr, and other writers on the subject, as well as such fugitive pieces as he found in the current medical literature of the time, he had the great satisfaction of succeeding perfectly in his plans.

In the fall of that year he was married to Miss Fannie M. Atchinson, a lady of great musical ability and acquirement, and one of the finest non-professional singers in the State.

The following spring he removed to Flint, the county town, where for six years he enjoyed the confidence of a very large portion of the most intelligent families, and the esteem of all. Given to observation, he here pointed out plainly the fact of the continuance through a given season of a single type of epidemic, varying year by year with the peculiar character of the atmosphere, the prevailing winds, etc., and modified only by some great electric

disturbances or climacteric change. If, for instance, the spring opened with an intermittent of an arsenicum type, as the season advanced, and the intermittents gave way to the remittents, and these in turn merged into typhoid, the type would remain the same, and would manifest itself also in the bowel difficulties, and other ailments prevailing at the same time. He also verified by patient observation the theory of Boëninghausen, of the specific and unvarying effect of remedies on the same sides or localities of the body, a most advantageous branch of medical knowledge, and facilitating the selection of a remedy by a physician endeavoring to prescribe closely, and forced to economize time in the press of his professional duties. He was also a contemporary observer with others of the fact that in a general epidemic of intermittent, the cases are rarely fatal, while the reverse is true when but few persons are attacked during the season, the malarial poison acting then with intense and concentrated power.

During such an epidemic, having always suffered from the depressing influences of the climate, though rarely off duty, he was prostrated by congestive chills, his life being long despaired of, and essaying before complete recovery to attend to his large practice, his nervous system became so depressed that he was obliged to change his locality. Preferring that of Philadelphia, he removed to Wilmington, Del., and giving a portion of his time to professional duties, he held a position of trust for a friend, devoting himself in part to philanthropic and religious work. In the church to which he belonged he held several offices, was a faithful teacher in the Sabbath school, and was an active member of a denominational Christian Association and City Mission. He was also for six years physician to the Home for Aged Women, receiving annually from the managers a complimentary notice, and they, as well as many of the poor of Wilmington, will long remember his ministrations. Always a friend of humanity, and desirous of seeing the principles of free government carried out to their fullest extent,

he became a member of the Republican party soon after its organization, and has always voted for its men and measures.

In January of 1873 existing circumstances and long cherished plans led him to relinquish his duties and remove to Philadelphia. He possesses marked literary tastes; is modest and unassuming in manner, a good speaker, a pleasing conversationalist, and an interesting correspondent—which quality he shares with most of the members of his father's family—and has many warm and appreciative friends. He is at the present writing engaged in preparing a part of the sketches for "Cleave's Cyclopædia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons."



MASON, STEPHEN ROBEY, M. D., of Sheffield, Ill., was born June 18th, 1827, in Chester, Merrimac county, N. H. He is the son of the late John Mason, of Illinois, who emigrated hither in the spring of 1835. During his lifetime he filled various offices of trust and honor with marked distinction, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors, for his honesty of purpose and decision of character.

The early life of Stephen Mason was spent in agricultural pursuits, at the same time acquiring an elementary education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced a regular course of study at the Princeton Academy, which was followed by private instruction under the tutorship of Rev. A. B. Church (a retired clergyman), preparatory to the study of medicine. During the winter season he taught, as many another man of mark and distinction has done, a district school, in order to defray the expenses of his education, and help him meet his daily wants without financial difficulty.

In 1847, he commenced the study of medicine, but being unfortunate in his selection of a preceptor, soon withdrew to teach another winter school.

The following year he entered the office

of Dr. James S. Whitmire, of Matamora, Ill., where he remained until he graduated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, in the year 1852. Returning home to his father's he commenced the practice of medicine in his old neighborhood, and in the same locality wherein he now resides. At that time his daily ride in the practice of his profession embraced a large tract of country, the settlers being scattered. Now this same country presents to view the "Farmer's Mansion," and numerous flourishing villages.

Liberal in medicine as in politics and religion, Dr. Mason commenced an investigation into the claims of homœopathy, and soon became a convert to its truths. This, as might have been, and probably was expected, cost him the patronage of his best customers, whom, however, he soon regained, and what was of less importance, his membership in the Henry County Medical Society, allopathic of course. He soon after became a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, and had little or nothing to regret in his expulsion from the Henry Society. In 1861 he travelled through the New England States with an invalid corps, and in 1864-'65, an invalid himself, in quest of health, he traversed the gold regions of Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia. Opening an office in Virginia City, Montana, he introduced the practice of homœopathy, and soon established himself lucratively upon the principles laid down by the immortal Hahnemann. This opening proved a success, and in 1867, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In 1852, Dr. Mason married Miss Mary Ann Brainard, formerly of Ohio, and took up his permanent residence in Sheffield, where he has practised twenty-one years as a physician, seventeen of which have been devoted to homœopathy. During this time he has acquired an extensive practice, and enjoys the friendship of his patients toward whom he endeavors to discharge his whole duty, answering their calls at all times and places, and giving his earnest attention to the poor as well as the rich. Dr. Mason has ever

been ready to assist all reformatory movements which have for an end the alleviation and benefit of the human family. He labors to free his fellow men from the bondage of *drugs and alcohols*. His practice has been mostly in treating the common diseases of a rural district, while the more intricate and special forms are seldom met with here. His course of life has been simple and unostentatious, always true to his convictions, despising hypocrisy and dissimulation, his opponents and friends are never in doubt as to his course of action, for when right and duty make the issue, wrong and ignorance must cease.



HILL, ROBERT LOUIS, M. D., of Dubuque, Iowa, was born in Niagara, in the Province of Canada, July 19th, 1842. He was the youngest child of Mr. Alexander Hill, who was a skilful mechanic, and highly esteemed for his probity, untarnished character, and untiring industry. In 1847 he removed with his family to Wisconsin. Robert's early education was of necessity very limited. His parents in 1848 sent him to the public school, which he continued to attend till 1852, when they went to reside at Elgin, Ill., after which time, owing to the financial embarrassment of his father, he was compelled to give up all attendance at school, and to a great extent depend upon his own exertions for support and advancement.

In 1854, they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where Robert obtained a clerkship, which he filled to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Being of a remarkably studious turn of mind, and ambitious to obtain a thorough education, every spare hour was occupied in study, gaining and treasuring up that knowledge which was to prepare the way for his study of medicine. He remained in his position as clerk till 1856, when he entered the office of Dr. E. A. Guilbert of that city, who was then Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

He remained there but a few months when the doctor considering him too young to commence a regular course of medical studies—being but fourteen years of age—he was prevailed upon to learn the tinsmith's trade, at which he labored, with his accustomed diligence in whatever he undertook, for three years, seizing every leisure moment, as he had theretofore, in which to increase his fund of knowledge.

At this time—May, 1859—he had become master of the English branches, and, if we mistake not, possessed a fair knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and having a passion for the study of medicine, the pleadings of which he could withstand no longer, he re-entered Dr. Guilbert's office, and under his direction resumed the study of his profession, which he followed up with unremitting zeal. In the winter of 1862, he attended his first course of lectures at the Rush Medical College—allopathic—of Chicago, Ill., and the following session graduated from that institution. Directly after his graduation, February 1st, 1864, he became associated with Dr. Guilbert, as junior partner, in which capacity he continued for upwards of three years. In the spring of 1867, he was married to Miss Sopha P. Bennett, the estimable daughter of Lyman Bennett, Esq., a most excellent gentleman, and worthy farmer of Whiteside county, Ill. In the session 1865-'66, during his association with Dr. Guilbert, he received the *adeundem* degree of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

In 1867 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In the meantime his health began to fail; and thinking that the rough life of a country doctor might prove beneficial, he in July, 1867, dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Guilbert and removed to Illinois. In the autumn of 1868, at the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends and former patrons, he was induced to return to Dubuque.

Very few young men, who have been compelled to fight the battle of life from childhood to manhood alone and unassisted, can

show a nobler record of what persevering determination to hew their way through every barrier to success, can do, than that of Dr. Robert Louis Hill.

Although the herculean tasks and labors, which necessity imposed upon him in his early life, and his unwavering devotion to the duties of his hard earned profession, has cost him the loss of perfect health, yet he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that life with him has not proved a failure. He has gathered around him a large circle of devoted and admiring friends, and by a thorough knowledge of his profession, and his remarkable skill, he is enjoying the benefits of a large and lucrative practice.



HASE, HENRY S., M.D., D.D.S., of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Bellow's Falls, Vt., March 6th, 1820, his father being a distinguished allopathic physician. At the age of fifteen, he entered a commercial house in Boston, Mass., where he remained for three years, his parents having in the meanwhile removed to New Bedford, Mass., where his father still continued the practice of medicine, and was soon rejoined by his son who, after teaching in a public school for a limited period, accepted a responsible position in a mercantile house in Cincinnati, O.; but the desire of "seeing the world," so natural to youth, induced him to abandon this situation and remove to the new territory of Iowa, then being rapidly filled up, offering many advantages to settlers; and the now flourishing town of Tipton, Cedar county, owes to his energy the first house that was ever built there.

After spending about a year in the "new country," he rejoined his family at New Bedford, in compliance with their earnest desire, where, feeling a strong and decided vocation for medical pursuits, he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. B. F. Hardy, his father having declined to instruct him; being desirous that his son should embrace some other career; but being convinced that medical science was

his true sphere, finally took him under his special guidance. After enjoying the advantage of attending lectures in Boston, during 1842, and in Woodstock, Vt., in 1843, he took his degree in the latter place with honor. His marriage with a daughter of N. Haskell, Esq., of Woodstock, decided him to remain there in the practice of dentistry as a specialty, which he did with eminent success, until the year 1857.

At this period of his life a new light dawned upon his mind. He became acquainted with Dr. Sisson, of New Bedford, at that time pursuing a course of lectures at Woodstock, and was induced by that gentleman to study the homœopathic system. This he did—perhaps unwillingly at first—extending his researches to many and varied experiments, which so convinced him of the truth of the principles enunciated by the illustrious Hahnemann, that he cordially embraced them, and, in spite of his previous allopathic education, and the immediate pecuniary loss it occasioned him, has ever since been an ardent and devoted disciple of his great master, ever seeking by his practice and conversation, and, more notably perhaps, by the numerous productions of his prolific and eloquent pen, to disseminate in all directions the knowledge of the important truths of homœopathy. After practising in Woodstock with the best results for fourteen years, he decided to change his mode of life for a season, removing to Independence, Iowa, where he became a successful farmer, cultivating land which his own energy and industry had reclaimed from the wilderness. He was also an extensive stock raiser, and was elected to the presidency of the Bucham County Agricultural Society, which position he held for eight years, till his removal, in 1865, to Iowa city, where he once more resumed the practice of his profession. But a more extended and congenial sphere of usefulness was before him. His reputation had by this time extended far beyond the limits of the State in which he resided; and the authorities of the Missouri Dental College offered him the chair of Surgical and Operative Dentistry. He accepted the offer and

removed to St. Louis, in 1867, where he now resides, still brilliantly occupying the chair devoted to the advancement of his favorite pursuit.

Though making dentistry to a certain extent a specialty, he was able in cases requiring medical treatment to apply homœopathic remedies, having since his acquaintance with Dr. Sisson entirely discarded allopathic practice, showing himself to be yet another bright and conscientious convert from the old to the new, weakening the force of what he deemed to be error, and strengthening the cause of what his convictions told him was truth.

Allusion has been made to his literary labors. We regret that space will not permit as to enter into a detailed account of them, but they are so well and widely known amongst scientific men and others that little excuse is necessary on that score, and we must content ourselves with a brief recapitulation of them.

During the last four years, he has been one of the editors of the *Missouri Dental Journal*, besides contributing several important papers to various homœopathic journals on dental medicine, etc. The American Dental Association is also indebted to his pen for several most valuable contributions. In 1866, he made an exhaustive and scientific report on "Dental Hygiene," which was highly commended, and in the following year another report on "Dental Physiology," at the same time reading one of his most remarkable and well digested papers, entitled, "How are deciduous teeth cast off?" In 1868, he was again called on to make a report; on this occasion it was on "The Saliva of Men and Animals," a subject cognate to his special studies. A small work, which he published about this time under the title, "Familiar Lectures about the Teeth," met with marked and deserved success. In addition to the above literary and professional labors, he has for several years past delivered a course of lectures on dental medicine in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis, Mo. Finally his contributions to various scientific publications would, if collected, literally fill volumes.

We are happy to say in conclusion that Dr. Chase still occupies his useful position in St. Louis, where he is in the possession of a large and lucrative practice, undoubtedly due to his own exertions and skill. May he long live to enjoy it.

We have omitted to mention that his honorable degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred on him by the Ohio Dental College, in 1865.



SONNENSCHMIDT, CHARLES WOLDEMAR, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Suhl, Prussia, January 2nd, 1832. His

father and grandfather were Lutheran clergymen. He received his first education from his father, which was continued in various institutions, until he was about to enter the university. Having at that time arrived at the age when he was liable to military service, he came to the United States, and, pursuing his studies here, graduated at the Georgetown College, D. C. He commenced the practice of medicine in Washington city, in 1867, and has quietly and steadily given himself to the duties of his profession.

Dr. Sonnenschmidt is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and Secretary of the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society. He was married in 1857.



SHIVERS, BOWMAN HENRY, M. D., of Haddonfield, N. J., was born in that place, July 6th, 1836. His father, Joseph C.

Shivers, was a man of influence in the community, and characterized by sterling integrity. His ancestry, emigrating from Wales three generations back, settled in the neighborhood of Camden, on Cooper's Creek. His literary education was received at Haddonfield and Philadelphia. After leaving school, he entered a store in Philadelphia, and employed his evenings and his leisure moments during

the day in the study of medical works, for which he had a remarkable taste. Remaining but a short time in the store, he spent two years in the study of allopathic medicine, when, being converted to homœopathy, he commenced studying under Dr. Julius Holterhoff (formerly of Germany), in Marlton. He attended four courses of lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical University (Dr. A. R. Thomas filling the chair of Anatomy), and graduated April 8th, 1858. He then went to Marlton, taking the practice of Dr. Holterhoff, who had removed to Morristown. Here he labored with good success, until November 1862, when his health becoming seriously impaired, he relinquished his practice, and removed to Philadelphia, where in a few months he resumed practice, remaining until August, 1864, when he returned to Haddonfield for his health, not intending to practise. Some of his old patients, and many new ones, however, demanding his services, he soon found himself with a very large business, and was obliged to employ an assistant. He has made converts to homœopathy of some *three hundred families* in less than nine years. His practice is such that he has not been absent two days at a time for the last eight years.

father of General George B. McClellan. He graduated with honor, in 1829, and shortly thereafter commenced practice at Cattawissa and Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., and continued the same until 1835, when he removed to Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa. There he soon achieved considerable popularity as a physician. About the year 1847, he was led first to inquire into, and eventually to embrace homœopathy, through the influence of the late John Redman Coxe, Jr., of Philadelphia. In the following year, he removed to Missouri, and settled in St. Louis, where in the succeeding spring, he associated himself in practice with Dr. J. T. Temple; but this association continued only until the end of August in the same year. At that time, the cholera was raging in St. Louis, and during its prevalence, Dr. Vastine was engaged without any intermission in a very extensive practice in the disease, and with very remarkable success, only losing three patients in a hundred, while over fifteen hundred cases were treated by himself and his partner. Indeed, so constant was his attention to the suffering, that for ninety days, he did not obtain three consecutive hours of sleep. His arduous labors and exposure resulted in his taking the disease himself in an aggravated form, and, though he recovered from the attack, and apparently regained his usual health, the severe tax imposed on his energies during that cholera season doubtless affected the whole of his after life. Feeling a desire to study the theory of homœopathy rather more closely than he had been able to do while attending to his professional duties, and to acquire a further insight into the application of its principles, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College, and graduated therefrom in 1851. Returning afterwards to St. Louis, he devoted himself anew to his profession, and continued in active practice, zealously supporting by every means in his power the tenets of Hahnemann, until his death in March, 1872. This resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on without doubt by injuries received a few months previously through being thrown



VASTINE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, M. D., late of St. Louis, Mo., was born of Quaker parentage, in Northumberland county, Pa., October 6th, 1808. His parents being in comfortable circumstances, he received a good education, mostly obtained at the Danville Academy, Danville, Pa. On leaving that institution, where he bore himself with much distinction, he entered the office of Dr. Petriken, of Danville, the most eminent physician in that section of the country, for the purpose of reading medicine. Having in that manner duly prepared himself for a collegiate course, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College as a private student of Dr. McClellan, Professor of Surgery in that institution, and

from his carriage in a collision with a dray, the accident being the result of the drayman's carelessness.

Dr. Vastine was married, in 1833, to the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Paxton, of Cattawissa, Pa., by whom he had six children, five of whom survive. His mantle has fallen on his eldest son, Dr. Charles Vastine, who until recently held the chair of Physiology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, when the additional professional work, thrown on him by the death of his father, caused him to resign. Dr. Vastine was a very affectionate and domestic man, seldom attending theatres or other places of amusement, preferring to spend his evenings with his family unless called abroad by professional duty. His many agreeable qualities caused his society to be much courted.

He was for several years President of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society. He held the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and as such was highly esteemed by his colleagues and students. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He contributed to some extent to homœopathic literature, and it is to be regretted that his extensive professional calls so exhausted his time and his energies as to prevent him giving permanent form to his abundant practical and scientific knowledge. He was a hard student, a vigorous thinker, a more than ordinarily esteemed physician, an industrious and successful practitioner. Although overworked by an extended practice, he never turned away from the poor, and a large proportion of his most faithful and conscientious professional work was done among those from whom he knew he could expect no remuneration. This made his death, which was a great loss to the community and the profession, peculiarly deplored by the poor.

During an active practice covering nearly half a century, he won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and he left behind him hosts of friends to bear testimony to his kindly and unaffected, but effective beneficence.




TRITES, WILLIAM BUDD, M.D., of Manayunk, Pa., was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., on August 22nd, 1847, being the eldest child, and only son of Dr. David T. Trites. His father's family were of German extraction, and settled early in the county of Delaware, in Ridly township. His mother's family were among the early Swedish settlers of New Jersey. She was related to the famous Mrs. Lydia Darrach, who so heroically carried the news of a threatened surprise to Washington; in the undertaking she walked many miles, bearing twenty-five pounds of flour as a pretext for her presence on the road. Watson in his "Annals" says: "Mrs. Darrach undoubtedly saved the Army of Washington from great disaster while it lay at White Marsh, in December, 1777." The subject of this sketch received his education principally in the public schools of Philadelphia, entering the Mount Vernon School in Catherine street, in 1860. His parents removed to Manayunk, in 1861, and from there he was admitted to the Central High School in February, 1864. He graduated at that institution in 1867, and, in 1872, received from it the honorary degree of Master of Arts. While attending the Central High School, he determined to become a physician, being influenced thereto by the eloquence of Professor Henry Hartshorne, in his lectures on Anatomy and Natural History, and the charming manner of Professor Lemuel Steaphens in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Accordingly on leaving school, he entered his father's office, and immediately commenced his medical studies. In the fall of 1867, attracted by the fame of Drs. Hering and Rane, he entered the then newly formed Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, at that time located at 1307 Chestnut street. He also attended four courses of lectures on Anatomy and Surgery at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, delivered by the able anatomist, Professor Keen, and dissected under his tuition during his whole course. He graduated in March, 1869, his thesis on *Sanguinis Hominis* being publicly commended on Commencement

Day by the Faculty. After graduating he took charge of the practice of John R. Reading, M. D., of Somerton, Pa., who had been elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania. He remained there for several months, obtaining a tolerably accurate knowledge of the hardships attendant upon the life of a country physician. In the fall of 1869, he returned to Manayunk, and entered into partnership with his father in the practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Trites was married in August, 1871, to Amanda C. Sutton, daughter of Charles H. Sutton, of Bohemia Mills, Cecil county, Md.

He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy at the Boston meeting in 1870, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Society in February, 1872.

He is a young man of brilliant parts; has already established a reputation as a skilful practitioner, and undoubtedly has a bright future before him.

WAN, GROSVENOR, M. D., of Hartford, Conn., was born March 27th, 1819, in the town of Heath, Franklin county, Mass. His father's name was Abel Swan, and his mother's (before marriage) Elizabeth Bond, both born in Massachusetts, where they lived until 1824, when they removed to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His early education was received at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. In 1839-'40, he studied medicine in Watertown, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. Bruce. Here a severe attack of sickness compelled him to relinquish his studies, and to return home to his parents. A season of great religious excitement occurring at that time, he became interested in the study of theology, and was subsequently ordained, serving as a Universalist minister for about nine years, the last three of which he spent in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. During this period, most of his leisure time outside of his pastoral work was devoted to medical studies, in which he was assisted by Dr. Bates, an allopathic practitioner.

An affection of the throat admonished him of the necessity of abandoning public speaking; and in the fall of 1853 he went to Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1854 received his degree of M. D. from the Eclectic Medical Institute of that city. Returning to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he soon found himself engaged in a successful practice. Not satisfied with the indefinite character of what he had been led to consider as medical science, he soon began the investigation of homœopathy. As he prosecuted his studies in this department, he became convinced that the only system that could lay claim to consideration as a science must be based upon the known laws of nature. He soon yielded to the evidence furnished by homœopathy, and was the first to introduce it into the southern part of St. Lawrence county. This was in 1858-'59. The system spread very rapidly, and his medical and surgical practice became extensive.

On November 3d, 1867, he accidentally discovered that he possessed remarkable magnetic powers. The news spread with great rapidity in connection with reports of the cures he performed; and being well known as a physician and surgeon of high character, the papers published accounts of his cures, and repeated calls came to him from New York city and elsewhere. He cured, about this time, Dr. F. O. Benjamin, of Rochester, N. Y., of a paralysis, and was induced, in January, 1869, to visit Rochester. He then went to Chicago with the intention of settling there permanently, and remained until after the great fire. Drs. Cook, Boardman, and Professor J. S. Mitchell, M. D., were among his most intimate friends. In the spring of 1872, he was induced to visit New York city, where he treated Thurlow Weed, and subsequently he was sent for by Ex-Governor Wm. H. Seward, who for a short time was under his treatment at Mr. Seward's home in Auburn. On October 1st he went to Hartford, Conn., and has resolved to make it his future home. Drs. Chaffer, Taft, and Nilder, who know most of his suc-

cess in dynamic treatment in connection with homœopathy, have been deeply interested in bringing it into popular notice.



CURTIS, JOHN MITCHELL, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Philadelphia, June 21st, 1846. His father, Rev. J. D. Curtis, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is at present presiding elder of the Wilmington District of the Wilmington Conference. His preparatory studies were pursued in the West River Institute, Ann Arundel county, Maryland, from which he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1865. In 1868, he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1869, he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, being engaged in both writing and teaching while pursuing his medical studies. His thesis was entitled "Rheumatism," and was deemed of sufficient excellence to merit to receive honorable mention from the faculty on the day of graduation.

On leaving College, Dr. Curtis located in Wilmington for the practice of his profession. He was elected physician to the alms house of New Castle county during 1871-'72, serving with great satisfaction to the trustees, and with credit to himself. He obtained considerable reputation in Wilmington, for his successful treatment of small-pox in that institution, and his success converted many persons to homœopathy. During 1872, he was one of the vaccine physicians for the city of Wilmington.

On January 9th, 1873, he was married to Miss Annie E. Carey, daughter of C. M. Carey, Esq., of Wilmington.

Dr. Curtis is a young but rising physician. Kind, affable, and attentive to his patients, he has also a heart thoroughly enlisted in the work he has undertaken; and is rapidly working into a successful practice. Although there are many homœopathic physicians in Wilmington older than himself, he already ranks as one of the ablest.



MERRIMAN, LEWIS, M. D., of Beloit, Wisconsin, the seventh son of a family of fourteen children, was born May 15th, 1808, in Hatly, Lower Canada. His father, Amasa Merriman, was born in 1767, in Wallingford, Conn. His mother, whose maiden name was Anne Hall, was born in Enfield, Conn., in 1776. He entered upon the study of medicine when in his twentieth year, under Dr. J. Lull, and continued under him, Drs. M. F. Colby, and J. Foord, severally, of Stanstead, Lower Canada, for five years, according to the laws of that province. Within that period he attended lectures two and a half terms in Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., also one term at Hotel Dieu Medical and Surgical Hospital, Quebec. He received his degree of M. D. at Dartmouth, August 20th, 1834, and at Hotel Dieu, October 6th, 1835, his diploma as physician, surgeon, and man-midwife. He continued to live, and to practise medicine in the Eastern Townships, as they were called; was admitted to membership, and at once elected to official position, in the Stanstead and Sharbrooke Counties Medical Society; read before the learned body an inaugural (which proved very acceptable), extolling regular scientific medicine, and denouncing all irregularity and quackery, etc., especially Hahnemannism (mentioned by name), the name being all that any of them knew about it. Its advocates were challenged to show an instance of presumptive benefit in treating disease, and to treat successfully one case of erysipelalous fever then prevalent. The challenge, somewhat unexpectedly, was accepted. The challenger was convicted of fulsome nonsense. To use his own expression, "Eye salve was laid on," and he was led to say, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." He saw very distinctly that he had not been taught the "first lines" of therapeutics. And ever since his adoption of homœopathy, amid all the labors and discouragements of practical medicine, he has had full satisfaction in following the lights of truth, yearning for more perfect views of the beauties of her

inner temple. With intense admiration he contemplated pathogenesis applied to surgery, diminishing by a large percentage the actual manual operations, controlling the sequelæ with the facility of a charm. With sincere gratulation the homœopathist can appropriate the old motto :

"The good physician skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."

He desires to record one observation in the results of practice, which sharply exhibits the distinction between science and blunder. The closest book-man in homœopathy, is the best practitioner, while in allopathy, such an one is the least successful. The one result is incident; the latter is accident.

Feeling fully grounded in the correlations of health and disease, as essentially expressed in *similia similibus curantur*, he removed, in 1843, to Bloomington, McLean county, Ill., a private missionary and pioneer propagandist of homœopathy, west of Cleveland, O., with the exception of Dr. Smith of Chicago. He announced his claims in a series of articles entitled "Homœopathy *vs.* Humbug," published weekly in the *Bloomington Register*. In 1847, he removed to Beloit, one year later than Dr. J. W. Evans, the pioneer of the then territory of Wisconsin. Here in the quiet performance of his professional duties he has enjoyed average human satisfaction. He has not been connected with public associations, State or national, as much as he has been privileged to be. By the time they were organized, he felt his activities waning, and excused himself from participation in their proceedings. He confesses that by disposition, as well as by habit, he is prone to absorb rather than excrete, to consume rather than produce. Politically he was an Old Line Whig; then Free Soil; then Union League, president of the Inner Chamber; and so, personally and officially has helped to save the country. He has always been Republican; and while he has helped his friends to public places, has never held office outside the city corporation and

school district. He holds a commission as surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, Wisconsin State Militia, ranking as captain. He and his regiment have never seen each other.

In 1831, he married Miss Harriet Bullock, of his native town, who died in Beloit in 1849, leaving him two daughters, who are married in California. In 1852, he married Miss M. A. Weare, of Danville, Canada East.

We cannot omit the witness borne to his character as a man, a physician and a Christian, by his Rector, Rev. Fayette Royce, as follows :

"Dr. Merriman is no ordinary man. He possesses a mind of unusual intuition, vigor, and large perceptive powers, enabling him to give clear, definite and exhaustive views upon any important subject. Sometimes his conclusions are not popularly accepted, because they lie beyond the range of the ordinary capacity. Time usually, however, proves him to be correct.

"He is no copyist of other men's opinions or views, because he always has his own. He has decidedly an inventive genius. He is original both in his thoughts, and in his modes of speech. He never says even the little things of conversation as others say them. It is as natural for him as it is to breathe, to indulge in repartee. He is a modest, unassuming man, beloved by all. Having always a pleasant word for every one, he is always sure to receive a pleasant word in return. As a physician, he ranks high in his profession, and his counsel is often sought. As a Christian, he shows by his life that the possession of great reasoning powers is not incompatible with a simple and child-like faith. Truths which are plainly revealed, though he cannot reason them out, he accepts on trust. He has a cheerful Christian home; and though there is winter in his locks, we hope that he will yet be spared many years to his family, to his profession, to his church, and to his hosts of friends."



ATE, SHADRACH M., M. D., of Salem, Mass., was born in Loudon, N. H., October 24th, 1823, and was the tenth child of Shadrach and Rebecca Cate.

His early life was passed upon the farm where he was born, and he made the best use of such educational advantages as were within his reach. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, (then of Solon, O., but for the last twenty years at Concord, N. H.) During the third year of his studies, his preceptor, Dr. Morrill, examined the claims of the homœopathic system, became convinced that the homœopathic law of cure was a law in nature, and therefore a reliable guide, and consequently adopted that system of practice. After a thorough personal investigation, and an extended observation of the beneficial results attending homœopathic treatment as conducted by Dr. Morrill, Dr. Cate also adopted that system, and supplemented his allopathic course of study, with a thorough knowledge of homœopathic therapeutics. He attended the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, O., during the session of 1844-'45; was examined by the Board of Censors of the Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, and admitted as a member, which, under the laws of that State, was a full licence to practise medicine.

Soon after he took the business of Dr. Crosby, of Akron, O., which he successfully conducted for some nine months, during Dr. Crosby's absence.

In the fall of 1845, Dr. Cate entered into partnership with Dr. Alpheus Morrill, his former preceptor, removed to Columbus, O., and they introduced the homœopathic practice of medicine in that city.

In December, 1847, he returned to his native town (Loudon, N. H.), and was the first to introduce homœopathy in that section of the country. In January, 1849, he married Miss Martha J. Messer. In 1854, he graduated at the Western Homœopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, O. In January, 1850, he removed to Augusta, Me., where he had a

large practice; but in 1860, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged to leave Augusta, and for nearly a year he took charge of the business of Dr. E. B. de Gersdorf, in Salem, Mass., where he afterwards settled as the successor of Dr. John H. Floto.

He became a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1861; gave the annual address in 1864, and was elected President of the society for the year 1867. He has contributed to the various medical journals during a period of twenty-five years, and his various essays upon medical subjects, some of which have been republished in England, have caused him to be held in high estimation by his professional brethren.

Dr. Cate, wherever located, has enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of patrons, by whom he has always been regarded as a skilful physician, and an honest man.



VERY, HENRY NEWELL, A. M., M. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was born in Clinton, N. Y., April 30th, 1838.

He is the son of Professor Chas. Avery, LL. D., of Hamilton College, and Delia Strong. When sixteen years of age he entered Hamilton College, and graduated with honor in 1858, at the age of twenty; after which he was for one year Principal of the Academy at Peterboro, N. Y., and the year following was engaged in teaching in Mississippi. At the outbreak of the rebellion he returned North, and at the first call for troops, in April, 1861, went with his regiment, the 7th New York State Militia, to Washington. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed Assistant Chemist at the New York Custom House, which position he held for three years, and at the same time attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but, on account of ill health, was for a time obliged to relinquish his studies; in 1865, however, he attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College,

from which institution he graduated with honors, in 1866, and soon after settled in Morristown, N. J. In 1867, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1868, and the year following, was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In the year 1872, he was, by the regents of the University of the State of New York, appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and was assigned the chairs of Chemistry and Physiology. He is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, chairman of its Bureau of Statistics, and member of the Bureau of Climatology; and also a member of the American Institute.

He is Physician and Surgeon to the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Homœopathic Dispensary, and Secretary of the Dutchess County Homœopathic Medical Society. He is also Secretary of the Hudson River Agricultural Fair Association. He married, June 17th, 1868, Catharine Sebring Fowler (daughter of Jacob Van Benschoten Fowler, of Newburgh, N. Y., and Sarah Jane Brinckerhoff), and has three children.

Professor Avery is still a young man, and by his active, industrious habits, his indefatigable labors for the advancement of medical science, and his already distinguished ability, he gives promise of a brilliant career.

He has contributed much that is valuable to our medical literature.



SPOONER, EDWARD HORACE, M. D., of Reading, Pa., was born on July 31st, 1838, at Petersham, Mass. His father, Horace Spooner, is a cousin of the distinguished doctor J. G. Holland, of New York, and his mother, Sophia Spooner, is of a family who had many distinguished representatives in the war of the Revolution. After receiving the advantages of an academic course of instruction, he entered Amherst College, Mass., in 1855, and pursuing his studies diligently for four years,

graduated in 1859. In the winter of the latter year, he entered the Princeton, N. J., Theological Seminary, and continued there until his graduation, in 1862. He was married shortly after to Miss Levina B. Davenport, of New York. He then pursued the calling of a teacher for some months, when stirred by the patriotic spirit of the times, and the threatening danger of the Rebellion to the institutions of our country, he enlisted, and was assigned to duty in the Commissary Department of Galloup's Island in Boston harbor, where he continued until the close of the war, in 1864. Attracted by the brilliant success, which has attended the faithful practice of homœopathy in the hands of consistent and intelligent physicians, who have thoroughly comprehended the spirit of the law *similia similibus curantur*, he turned his attention to this system of medicine. Entering the office as a student of Professor T. F. Allen, of New York, he graduated after a long course of study from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the spring of 1869. He at once removed to the city of Reading, where he has continued to practise his profession to the present time.

He has, in addition to his arduous duties in a large and successful practice, made frequent contributions to the medical journals.

He is a member, and also a Vice-President of the Berks and Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



BOOKS, JOHN BEATTIE, M. D., of Geneseo, Ills., was born near Greenfield, Highland county, O., on the 27th of July, 1839. His father emigrated to the State of Illinois, and settled near Peoria. Being one of the early settlers in the great West, educational advantages were not to be had, except of the most elementary character. John was but three years of age, when his father established him-

self in his new home, and when he advanced to years when the necessity of commencing his education was forced upon the minds of his parents, the few advantages that presented themselves were discouraging. But the father possessed abilities of no common order, and, the child having a taste for study, a good English education was secured. John's devotion to study increased with his years, and, when he reached the age of eighteen, convinced that he could pursue his studies with better advantage by teaching, he engaged in a school, where he studied and taught by turns.

In 1859, desiring to see something of his country, and a bronchial affection developing itself necessitating a change of climate, young Brooks journeyed southward, returning the following year full of health and vigor. Having a strong predilection for the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. J. W. Johnson, of Peoria, Ills., in the fall of 1860, where he pursued the study of medicine under the doctor's able instruction.

In 1861-'62, he attended the Ann Arbor Medical College, Mich., which was followed by a course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864.

Going West after the completion of his studies, he located in Geneseo, Ills., on the line of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., a place of much intelligence, but where homœopathy was little known and less thought of. Here he set to work, with a determination to remove the prejudice, and establish the reign of the homœopathic school. However, the war of the Rebellion was in progress, and having a love for military fame, as well as zeal for the cause of his country, he concluded to enter the army.

Accordingly, Dr. Brooks went to Chicago, met the Military Examining Board, of whom the late Professor Brainard of Bush Medical College was the President. Here he passed a successful examination, went immediately to Springfield, where he was assigned to duty as First Assistant Surgeon of the 146th Illinois Volunteers. He continued with this regiment until the close of the war, when he returned

to Geneseo, and soon re-established himself in the practice of his profession. Dr. Brooks' determination to make homœopathy recognized, and to establish its superiority over the "old school," has been fully carried out. Where it was only known to be sneered at, it is now generally adopted, and he has the satisfaction of seeing it gradually shoving allopathy entirely out of that field. This fact is a pleasant commentary on the intelligence of the people, as well as upon the ability and skill of its practitioner.



SPARHAWK, SAMUEL HENRY, M. D., of Rochester, Vt., was born in Pittsfield, Vt., December 11th, 1841. He was the youngest son of Rev. Samuel Sparhawk, a Congregational minister. While quite young his father removed to West Randolph.

Here he received his literary education in the academy of that place. When twenty years of age, he commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the instruction of his brother, Dr. G. E. E. Sparhawk, who was then engaged in practice in West Randolph.

With him he remained until September, 1862, when, carried away by a patriotic enthusiasm, he enlisted in the United States Army, serving his country faithfully in the capacity of a private soldier in the 15th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers for nine months.

In 1863, returning to civil life, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and after pursuing the usual intermediate study during the summer, took a course of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom at the close of the session of 1864-'65. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he located temporarily at Pittsford, Windsor county, Vt., where he introduced the homœopathic system, and where he remained for two years, practising with very good success. he then removed to Morrisville, La Moille county, Vt., where he earned a good reputa-

tion both as a physician and a lecturer, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends and relatives in Rochester, he consented to locate permanently in that place. Here he has been since the beginning of the year 1870, with a growing confidence placed in him by acquaintances, and relatives, and friends, an increasing practice and a great influence.

He was married, in 1872, to Miss Sara L. Smith, of Morrisville, Vt. He has been for a number of years a member of the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, holding several important offices.

BARTLETT, RODMAN, M. D., of New York city, the fifth son of Loring and Phebe Bartlett, of the town of Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., was born in that place, August 7th, 1823. He is one of ten children, and his early life was employed upon his father's farm during the summer months, while during the winter, he attended school near his home.

When in his seventeenth year, he commenced the struggle of life for himself, teaching the district school in the town of Sheffield, in which employment he spent three successive winters. In the spring of 1843, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Luther Ticknor, of the town of Salisbury, Conn., for many years President of the State Medical Society. In 1847, he received his medical degree from the Geneva Medical College, N. Y. Soon after his return home, in the spring of that year, Dr. Ticknor died. He then entered the office of Dr. B. Welch, of Salisbury, Conn., practising medicine and surgery with him for one year. In 1849, he located at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, where he remained one year. From thence, he removed to Rhinebeck, and entered into partnership with Dr. M. Freleigh, with whom he continued in practice for three years. In 1853, he settled in New York city, and soon entered upon a large and valuable practice.

Dr. Bartlett's conversion to homœopathy was effected during his residence in Rhine-

beck, where his attention was first called to its intrinsic value. The late Dr. F. Vanderburgh was the agent by whose suggestions he was induced to give it his closest investigation. The result of his examination was his cordial adoption of the system; and, after a retrospect of twenty years, he finds no cause for regret in his espousal of the true principle of healing, *similia similibus curantur*.



ELLOGG, GEORGE, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born in New York city, March 11th, 1811.

He was the eldest son of J. W. Kellogg, who for twenty years was President of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I. At that ancient seat of learning he received his academic education. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of his profession under the supervision of Dr. J. Vanderveer, a noted physician of his day. In 1830-'31, young Kellogg was a member of the class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but business of a pressing nature calling him west for a couple of years, he received his diploma from the University of Indiana, and the same year, on his return to New York, was admitted to membership by the State Medical Society.

In June, 1833, Dr. Kellogg married the daughter of Mr. John E. Vanantwerp, of New York city, a prominent merchant and well known gentleman. He commenced his professional career in Philadelphia, Pa., and, in 1837, was induced by flattering offers, to remove to Yazoo City, Miss., where he formed a partnership with Dr. Washington Dorsey, one of the most distinguished physicians in the South. In 1840, while on a visit to New York for the benefit of his health, his attention was attracted to homœopathy by the successful treatment of a member of his family. When under the most able treatment the case seemed hopeless, it was brought to a successful termination by the skill of Dr. Granger, who at that time was regarded by the profession as an arrant empyric. This led to a

renewal of an intimacy with a fellow-student, Dr. Robert Rossman, a successful advocate of homœopathy, in Brooklyn, who aided his friend Kellogg in an investigation of the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. Witnessing its successful application to diseases under the intelligent administration of Dr. Rossman, Dr. Kellogg announced himself a convert to the then unpopular theory. In 1844, he embarked for New Orleans (a *terra incognita* so far as homœopathy was concerned), but on his arrival, finding it impossible under the then existing stringent law as to licence to medical practitioners, to obtain one (holding as he did such heterodox views), he concluded to abandon the field for the time being.

Subsequently Dr. Kellogg accepted a partnership with Dr. F. A. W. Davis, of Natchez, an influential convert to the cause. Here he remained until the offensive and unjust laws had been abrogated in Louisiana, and he then returned to New Orleans. Here he engaged actively in his profession a co-worker with the lamented Dr. Leon. In 1853, his health compelled him to seek a more northern and less malarious climate, and as the ground was unbroken at Nashville, he received encouragement to inaugurate homœopathy in that city. His first essay was to publish a book for local circulation, the title of which told its object: "An Answer to the Question: What is Homœopathy?" It was a plain elucidation of the principle, addressed to non-professional readers. It was favorably received, and assisted in establishing the practice on a firm basis. The health of Dr. Kellogg did not recuperate as was hoped for, and he concluded to fall back upon his normal latitude, and, returning to the State of New York, located in Troy, where he remained actively engaged in his profession until the occupation of New Orleans by General Butler, when he received a most flattering invitation from him to return to that city, as an expert in climatic diseases. Actuated by a sense of duty and patriotism, he accepted the proposition, and on reporting to the commanding general, was immediately commissioned Surgeon of the 2nd Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. This was the second

white regiment raised in the State, and he was ordered to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, as Post Surgeon. On the troops taking the field, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon on General Dudley's staff, and so remained during the organization of the campaign against Port Hudson. When the advance was made, Dr. Kellogg was ordered to assume the duties of Medical Director on the staff of the Division Commander Major-General C. C. Augur, and acted as such at the Battle of Plains Store. He served during the whole of that severe campaign until the capitulation of Port Hudson. He was then detached and sent to New York in charge of the wounded on board of the steamer Mantanzas. He was fortunate in turning over his charge in good condition to the Medical Director at New York. On his return to his department, he was detailed for duty at the St. Louis and University Hospitals, acting in the mean time as the medical adviser of the family of General Banks, and when the general was superseded, he tendered through him his resignation, which was accepted, and the appointment of Pension Surgeon conferred upon him. This position he has held up to the present time.

During the military occupation of New Orleans, he held several special military appointments, one of which was his appointment by Major-General Hancock, on the re-organization of the City Government, as Alderman, which position he held for some time. A veteran of forty years, he is still actively engaged in the daily routine of his profession.



BISHOP, HERBERT MARTIN, M. D., of Norwich, Conn., was born in New London, Conn., January 15th, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and on graduating from the High School, at once commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. O. Sites, a skilful homœopathic physician of that place; he, however, attended two courses of lectures at Yale Medical College, and graduated from that institution,

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E. E. Marcy M.S.

in 1865. January 19th, of the same year, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, and immediately joined the regiment, then stationed near Winchester, Va., and remained with it through the various battles of the last campaign of the war, and until the regiment was mustered out of service. Though in the field but a short time, he yet acquired a valuable surgical experience, and on several occasions rendered most efficient service. Returning to civil life, he determined to consummate his long cherished purpose and study homœopathy, and accordingly attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated in 1867, having meanwhile improved to the utmost the many advantages afforded by the various hospitals in and about the city. In March, 1867, he commenced practice as a homœopath in the city of Norwich, Conn., where he has attained an excellent practice and an enviable reputation. In January, 1869, he married Miss Ella E. Spalding of Norwich. Dr. Bishop has been the examining physician for several Insurance Companies, he is a prominent and an active member of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Medical Society, and in June, 1869, became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



MARCY, ERASTUS EDGERTON, A. M., M. D., of New York city, N. Y., the distinguished subject of our sketch, was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county, Mass., in 1819.

His ancestry is historic; his grandfather and great grandfather having figured in that interesting episode of our national annals, the war of independence, gallantly serving their country as officers in the Continental Army. His father was an eminent lawyer, and for many years a prominent member of the Senate and Legislature of Massachusetts.

He received a liberal education at the Amherst College, quitting that institution in 1835, with the degree of A. B. His medical

course of studies was pursued at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, terminating by his obtaining the degree of M. D., in 1838.

His medical career extends over the lengthened period of thirty-three years, the first ten of which were passed in Hartford, Conn., practising medicine on the allopathic system, which, however, he was induced to discard, from conviction, devoting the remaining twenty-three exclusively to the practice of homœopathy in the city of New York. He has always enjoyed a large practice, and during the extended period of his professional labors, it is impossible to conjecture how many sufferers have had cause to rejoice in his abandonment of the old and adoption of the new theory.

In value, interest, and scholastic merit his literary labors are fully on a par with those immediately pertaining to his profession. We can, however, in this brief sketch of a long life of activity, but give a mere catalogue of his numerous works, trusting that the reader will be able to procure them and instruct himself by their perusal.

About twenty years ago he originated the *North American Homœopathic Journal*, of which he was the principal editor during fifteen years. He has written two standard works on the "Theory and Practice of Medicine," also a book entitled "Homœopathy vs. Allopathy," being a polemical review of the respective merits of the rival systems. His principal moral productions are "Christianity and its Conflicts," a subject having scope for a vast range of thought, and a book under the title of "Life Duties." Besides the above, the public is indebted to his powerful pen for numerous smaller works, which, though inferior perhaps in importance to the foregoing, are yet in themselves of eminent value.

The life of Dr. Marcy beautifully illustrates the parable of our Saviour. He has not hidden his talent to be returned intact to his Master; but has used it for the promotion of the physical, moral and religious well-being of his fellow men, and we trust his talent,

thus usefully employed, may yet increase a thousand fold in the advancement of the same praiseworthy objects.



WEST, EDWIN, M. D., of New York city, was born in the township of Salina, now Syracuse, September 1st, 1826. He is the seventh son of the Rev. Royal and Roxanna West. He received his education at the Rochester (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute, where he acquitted himself to the highest satisfaction of his parents and instructors. When but a lad, he exhibited an unusual fondness for study, and when in the elementary branches was remarkable for his perfect lessons and rapid progress, and it was not a matter of surprise that in the later period of his educational course, he won the admiration of his classmates, the commendation of his teachers, and the approbation of his parents and friends.

During his collegiate days he often expressed to his intimate friends, a preference for the medical profession, and before its close, had fully determined to make it his life business. Very shortly after his graduation, in 1846, he entered upon his medical studies in the office of Dr. Durfee Chase, of Palmyra, N. Y., under whose instruction, and by his studious application, he made rapid advancement. The following year he attended medical lectures in New York, at the close of which he became a student of Dr. Alfred Freeman, with whom he remained until he entered the New York University Medical College, from which he graduated with honor, in March, 1849. He opened the practice of his profession in Honesdale, Pa.; but in 1851, he was called to New York, to assist Dr. Louis Hallock in his extended practice, with whom he remained till 1857. In 1854, he was married to Miss Susan Field, of whose companionship he was bereft by death, at the expiration of about two years from the time of their marriage. She died of consumption; had given birth to

one child, which lived but a short time after its mother's death. During his association in business, for the period of about six years, with Dr. Hallock, he earned a high reputation for professional skill, which in full measure has followed him thus far in his career. In October of the same year in which he dissolved his business relations with Dr. Hallock, 1857, he was married to the accomplished daughter of Dr. Wm. Noble, of Albion, N. Y. During this same year, also, he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Hudson Kinsley, of 111 Amity Street, New York, which continued for four years, when it ceased; since which time he has continued the practice of his profession by himself, with the eminent degree of success and prosperity which he justly merits. Outside of his profession, as well as in it, he is known for his sterling principles, his noble, unostentatious charity, and his interest in every good work. During his first years in New York, he took active part in the origin and establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has now become, indeed, a "power in the land."



RUNNER, REUBEN CALEB, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., was born at Wheeling, Va., August 15th, 1827. After completing his preparatory course of study, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, O., where he graduated in the regular course, at the early age of nineteen. In 1846, immediately after leaving the University, Dr. Runner entered the office of Lorenzo Brown, M. D., where he remained four years. He then entered the Medical School at Philadelphia, where he graduated with honor after attending the usual courses of lectures in that institution.

Soon after receiving the degree of M. D., Dr. Runner removed to Columbus, O., and entered upon practice as a physician of the eclectic school. Here he was led to investigate the homœopathic system of medicine;

and after a thorough examination of its principles, and a faithful testing of the remedies, he yielded to the force of evidence, and openly avowed himself a believer in homœopathy. He remained for some time in Columbus, practising the new system; and meanwhile attended lectures at the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, O. He subsequently removed to Texas, where in the course of a few years he built up quite a lucrative practice. Leaving Texas, he went to Macon, Mo., and in 1864, removed to Chillicothe, where he was the first to introduce the homœopathic practice and make known the merits of the new system.

Dr. Runner is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; is a man of integrity and exemplary habits, and enjoys a high reputation for professional skill.

BRUGGER, IGNATIUS, M. D., of Lewisburg, Pa., was born at Uper-Eichsel, Ober-Amt Schopheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, July 31, 1809. His father died when he was two years old, and his mother six years after. When about six years of age the orphan was sent to the day-school, which he attended five years; he then hired himself to a farmer for his bread and clothes, and with him remained until fifteen, at which time he for several months received lessons in the German, Latin, and French languages from a teacher in Rheinfelden, Switzerland. In November, 1826, he entered the Gymnasium at Freiburg, Baden, and there he remained until April 1827; he then entered the Lyceum at Constance, Baden, and there pursued his studies for two and a half years; after which he went to the University at Freiburg; there he attended lectures on philosophy, medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, until April, 1834, when, his course of study being at an end, he came to America, and arrived at New York in October, 1834. He at once sought out Dr. Detweiler, of Hellertown, Pa., who received him kindly,

and invited him to study homœopathy with him, and to assist him in his practice. He accepted this generous offer, and remained with Dr. Detweiler several months, and then commenced practice in Buck's county, near Quakertown, but soon moved to Skip-packville, and not long after went to Philadelphia, where he remained but a few months. In January, 1838, he located in New Berlin, Union county, where meeting with more success, he remained until 1856, when he established himself at Lewisburg, and was for two years associated with Dr. J. F. Harvey. In January, 1842, he married Miss Mary M. Smith, of New Berlin. Since locating in Lewisburg, Dr. Brugger has attained a good practice, and is regarded as a deserving and a prosperous man.



SISSON, WILLIAM H. H., M. D., late of Omaha, Neb., was born in the city of New Bedford, Mass., on the 8th day of February, 1842. In that city he spent his youth and received his education. After completing his literary studies, he entered the office of his brother, Dr. E. R. Sisson, of New Bedford, to receive instruction from him in medical science.

At the breaking out of the war he was among the first to enlist, serving three months with the Massachusetts Third Regiment. Upon his return from the army he resumed his medical studies with his brother, and at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1862. He then returned to New Bedford, and practised there for one year, and afterwards in Falmouth, Mass., for about the same period. Attracted then by the fame of the Western country, he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1868, and soon identified himself with the interests of that young and growing city, and by his energy and close attention to the duties of his profession, soon ranked among the first in his system of practice. After residing there for five years, and making many converts to homœopathy, he was stricken with

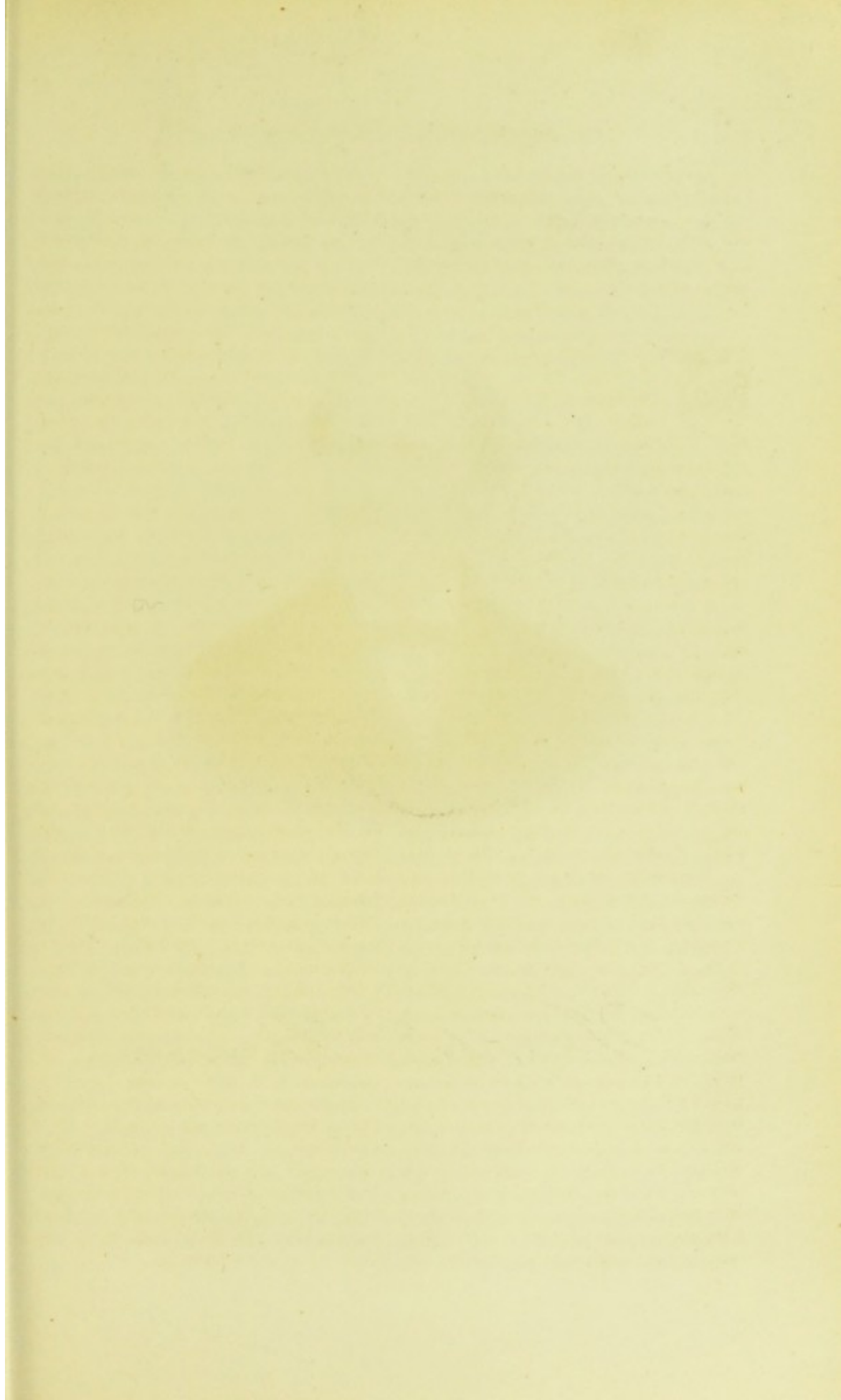
typhoid pneumonia, and died on the 25th day of January, 1873. An honorable and cultivated gentleman, a firm friend in need, his death brought sincere mourning and regret to his relatives and numerous friends and patients.

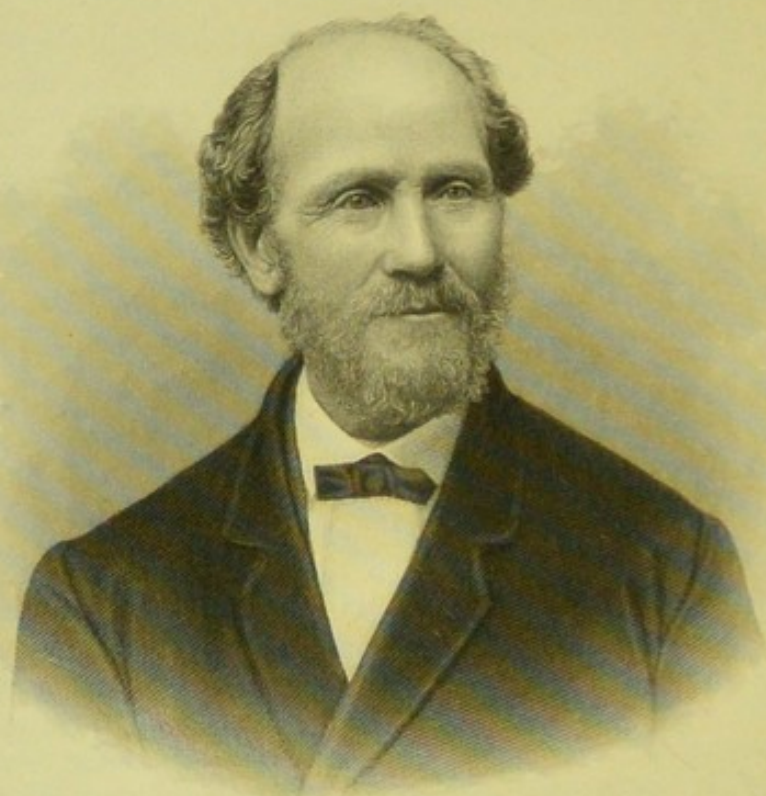


SPRINGSTEED, DAVID, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., was born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., on January 17th, 1808. His father, William Springstead, was a substantial farmer. At that day educational advantages in country districts were not of the highest order. The subject of this sketch attended a school in the town, and though the course of instruction was rather limited, he managed by diligent study in and out of school, to acquire an excellent knowledge of the fundamental branches of learning. Selecting the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Platt Williams, M. D., of Albany, and attended lectures at the Medical College, New Haven, Conn., also at the Duane Street Medical College, New York. The latter college was founded by four of the old Professors of the University, Drs. Hoosick, Francis, McNeven, and Mott, who had associated with them Drs. Griscomb, and Bush. They were promised a charter from the Legislature, but failed to receive one; consequently they could not grant degrees that were legal, and Dr. Springstead did not graduate. He, however, passed an examination by the State Censors and received from them a diploma in 1830. For fifteen years thereafter he practised allopathy. In 1843, his uncle, Dr. Reynolds, of Monroe county, N. Y., sent him some homœopathic books and medicines, with a request that he should make a trial of the remedies. Like most physicians unacquainted with the system, he was indisposed to change his practice, and but for an illness in his own family he might have indefinitely postponed a trial of homœopathy. His son, a child about three years of age, was seized with inflammation of the lungs, and in spite of the com-

bined care of himself and his father-in-law, also a physician, the boy grew worse, and seemed likely to die. As a last resort, having the remedies at hand, Dr. Springstead prescribed homœopathically, and to his utter astonishment and great relief, the formidable symptoms soon disappeared, and his son rapidly recovered. Thereupon, without stopping to inquire what his "old school" friends might say, or what course his patrons would pursue, he felt it his duty to investigate and ascertain from further observation what virtue there was in homœopathy. By diligent and careful study he soon found it provided a more speedy and certain method of cure for his patients. When it was first ascertained that he had gone over to the new school, many of his old patients forsook him, but they soon returned, and his practice steadily increased, while he gained in public esteem through his conscientiousness. In 1850, he removed to Albany, where he soon acquired a strong position. In the same year he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1851, he was appointed County physician, this being the first appointment of a homœopath to any such position in the United States. He accepted the appointment, not for any pecuniary gain, but for the advancement of the cause. His treatment proved so successful, not a patient being lost, that in 1852 he was re-appointed, defeating a great number of allopathic competitors, one of whom was a member of the board which made the appointment. In 1854, the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was President of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1862-'63. He was elected State Censor in 1864.

Dr. Springstead in appearance is tall and slim; and very active and energetic. He is a gentleman of the old school, polished in manner, and of very pleasant address. He holds a high position socially and professionally; has a large practice and extensive acquaintance. He is still engaged actively in the duties of his profession.





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Joseph Berens

BERENS, JOSEPH, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Eslohe, Westphalia, Germany, December 2nd, 1813. His father was an officer in the fiscal department of the Prussian Government. His mother was descended from an old and honored family named Brunswicker. Through her he is related to the family of his life-long friend, Dr. William Schmoele of Philadelphia, with whom he afterwards became more nearly related by marriage with Mrs. Olivia Lynd, a daughter of Colonel Jason Waters of Valley Forge, Pa., a widowed sister-in-law of Dr. Schmoele.

His early education was received in the institutions of Prussia, and his higher, partly in Prussia, and partly in Pennsylvania. In 1840-'41, he attended lectures in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College under Professors George McClellan, Samuel McClellan, Samuel George Morton, Samuel Calhoun, William Rush, and Walter R. Johnson, and was graduated March 2nd, 1841.

During his earlier studies, he was witness to much sickness and suffering in his parental home, and was himself prostrated several times by tedious and lingering sickness. He was treated by eminent practitioners of the allopathic school in the severest style of what was called "heroic" treatment. The injurious effect of this treatment did much to mar the enjoyments of his early life; and his subsequent years were embittered by the terrible ordeal through which he had passed. His life was repeatedly jeopardized by the effects of this injudicious treatment, and was preserved only by the uncommon native vigor of his constitution. The same experience he was also called to witness in his mother's case, and especially in that of his elder brother, Dr. Bernard Berens. Trained as they had been in the traditions of allopathy—traditions hallowed by a venerable antiquity, and by an array of honored names—the personal treatment they had received led them to ponder the merits of the new system, to the adoption of which they were easily led, but in the practice of which they exercise their independent judgment.

Dr. Berens first tried the practice of homœopathy in Cincinnati, where he was successful; but the entreaties of his wife, whose friends were living in Philadelphia, strengthened by his own preferences for what he used to designate as "this grand city," induced him to return here, where, for thirty years, he has practised homœopathy with a degree of success that is rarely equalled.

LEE, JOHN K., A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Allegheny county, Pa., May 2nd, 1824. His parents emigrated to this country from England, in 1814, and located in Allegheny county. In this beautiful valley the subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits. After a thorough academic education, he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., in 1845, and was graduated, in 1849, with the highest honors of the institution. Immediately on leaving college he commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia, under the direction of W. Williamson, M. D., and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1841.

Upon taking his degree, he entered upon the practice of medicine in West Philadelphia, where he has continued during more than twenty years. In 1861, his *Alma Mater* elected him Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine, which chair he filled with great ability for two years, when he was compelled to resign on account of the increasing demands of his professional duties.

Dr. Lee's admitted ability in the profession, his unreserved devotion to duty, and his high reputation for probity and Christian virtue, have not only secured him a large and important practice, but have also done much towards developing a just appreciation of the cause of homœopathy. From the assiduous prosecution of his practice, he has never allowed himself to be drawn aside by political aspirations, nor has he ever held an office of profit save that of United States Pension Sur-

geon. The good Samaritan sees nothing but the wounds of humanity. He has, however, been actively identified with various civil and military movements, looking to the interests of this municipality. In the cause of popular education, he has always manifested a lively interest. As an earnest of the people's confidence in this direction, it may be added, he has discharged the duties of School Director for sixteen years.

As a writer, Dr. Lee is forcible and pleasant. His valedictory to the graduating class of 1862, of the Homœopathic Medical College, on the doctrine of similitude, is a model of rugged truth, in easy diction. In personal appearance he is commanding; dignified in mien; and in conversation, fluent and agreeable. In the sick-room, he is careful in diagnosis, and strict in regimen. His presence goes far in inspiring hope in the patient.

Dr. Lee is blessed with an interesting family.

He is now engaged very assiduously in his professional labors, and enjoys the unlimited confidence and esteem of the people.



BOWLSBY, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 2nd, 1828. At a very early age, he manifested an unusually thoughtful and inquiring disposition, while his earnest and quiet deportment obtained for him the sobriquet of "the deacon." In 1838, his parents moved to Michigan, his father, a civil engineer, being engaged in the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He worked for some months with one of the surveying parties, led by Levi N. Bowlsby, his uncle, and for the next six years worked on his father's farm, going to a good school in Monroe during the winter. His evenings on the farm were employed in teaching, with his brother and sister, the adult neighbors, mostly Canadian French, how to read and write English. About this time, a person named Conklin was employed by the family; he proved to be familiar with the use of medicinal

roots and herbs, and from association with him the subject of this sketch acquired a taste for the healing art. In the cure of chills and fever, fever and ague, typhus, typhoid, spotted, and all the forms of Western fever, which were then very prevalent, Conklin made himself locally famous, and young Bowlsby, being his constant companion, learned the names, characteristics, and uses of the roots and herbs employed by him, many of which are now in their improved form among the standard remedies of all the schools. This was some years before the introduction of podophyllin, hydrastin, macrotin, xanthoxylon, and the long list of concentrated preparations. By the death of his father, in 1843, the subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources, and not liking farming, he took up art, for which he had inherited some talent. After a few lessons in drawing and colors, he started as a landscape and portrait painter, achieving fair success. Subsequently he became a journalist, starting the *Hudson Sentinel*, about 1850, a paper still published under another name. Selling out of the *Sentinel*, he turned his attention to daguerreotyping and photography. During all this time, however, his natural inclination had led him to study the best works on anatomy, physiology, Materia Medica, and the collateral sciences. In 1860, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he determined to become a doctor, sold out his business, and having complied with the preparatory conditions, graduated at the Eclectic College in Philadelphia, in 1863. During the following year, desiring to see something of the war, he took a trip down the Potomac and the Valley of the Shenandoah. At Winchester, Va., he was the guest of his old friend, General G. A. Custar. At the close of the war, he attended a course of lectures in New York, and finally established himself in Brooklyn. Soon after he accepted the chair of Female Diseases, also of Diseases of the Heart and Lungs in the Homœopathic Dispensary in Brooklyn; held it for a year and resigning, received a very flattering expression of appreciation from Dr. Sumner, the Medical Director, and the Board of Trustees.

In 1868, he received a diploma from the Eclectic College, New York, and in the same year, he opened a new dispensary, of which Hon. D. P. Barnard, LL. D., was made President, and himself Medical Superintendent, a position which he still holds. In 1869, having differences with some of his medical associates, he procured their expulsion, and they, having control of another organization of which he was a member, succeeded in ejecting him from it. The circumstances attending these disputes becoming known increased Dr. Bowlsby's popularity, and he now enjoys a large, fashionable, and highly lucrative practice.

In 1869, he received the honorary degree of the College in Philadelphia, and was appointed to the chair of Gynecology; he was also elected Secretary of the State Medical Association, and at the National Association's meeting in Philadelphia, in January, 1870, was chosen chairman of the Committee on Pharmacopœia, a position he still occupies. He is also a member of the British Medical Association, and several other medical societies, state and local.

During his proprietorship of the *Hudson Sentinel*, he married C. E. Venanken, of Hudson, by whom he has six daughters.

As a physician, he is kind and sympathetic; as a surgeon judicious, conscientious, and feeling, while firm and fearless. In politics and religion he is a liberal.

sion at a spring in Tennessee, his attention was attracted by the color of the soil in the vicinity, and, procuring some of it, took the specimen to New York, where a chemical examination proved it to be yellow ochre, the first discovered in the United States. He returned and leased the land, which subsequently yielded a handsome revenue. Soon after, when travelling in New Jersey, he discovered a fine clay, which on analysis proved to be a valuable article for manufacturing purposes. He purchased the land that contained the vein, and derived from it a considerable profit.

Dr. Pettingill was connected, through her mother, with Dr. John Brooks, of Medford—formerly Governor of Massachusetts—so that her love for the study and practice of medicine was inherited from both her parents. Her early education was conducted at home by a governess; afterwards she was placed in the Charlestown Seminary, where she finished her literary course.

On the 16th of August, 1827, she was married to John Pettingill, a merchant of Charlestown. In 1833, they removed to Concord, N. H., where Mr. Pettingill was engaged in mercantile and official business, until the failure of Mrs. Pettingill's health compelled her absence from home each fall and spring for two years, before they decided to make Philadelphia their home. In April, 1856, her innate love of the study of medicine led her to commence a regular course of instruction for her own improvement. After two years of study, she concluded to continue the third year, if she could graduate honorably from the Pennsylvania Medical University, of which she had become a member. She did so, at the time having a very good practice, which has been steadily on the increase.

Dr. Pettingill having been a homœopathist for many years, desired to enter the Homœopathic College, and applied to the Dean for permission. She was told, in reply, that the rules forbade her admission, but she was allowed to attend the lectures on practice and *Materia Medica*, if she would sit like a "veiled nun" behind a partition, screened



PETTINGILL, SARAH BROOKS, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 16th, 1810, and was the eldest of seven children. Her father was Jacob Felt, a merchant of Charlestown, who afterwards studied medicine and practised in Portsmouth, N. H., until the failure of his health compelled his return to Charlestown. Here he engaged in the iron business, which he followed until the time of his decease. In 1808, he travelled through some of the Southern and Western States for his health. Stopping on one occa-

from the students. She accepted the condition, and during two winters attended the lectures, and gained much valuable instruction on homœopathy, which she sought to make available to her success as a practitioner among her own sex.

It is eminently due to Dr. Pettingill to say that she is the pioneer woman in the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia, where her success has been very great. She is winning fresh laurels from day to day among the rich and the poor. Her ear is ever open to the calls of the suffering; her hand is ever ready to extend to them the valuable aid which it is in her power to give; and like her blessed Master, the adorable Redeemer, she goes about on her ministry of mercy, seeking to accomplish her life work with a zeal that knows no languor.

She was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1871, the year when women were first admitted as members.

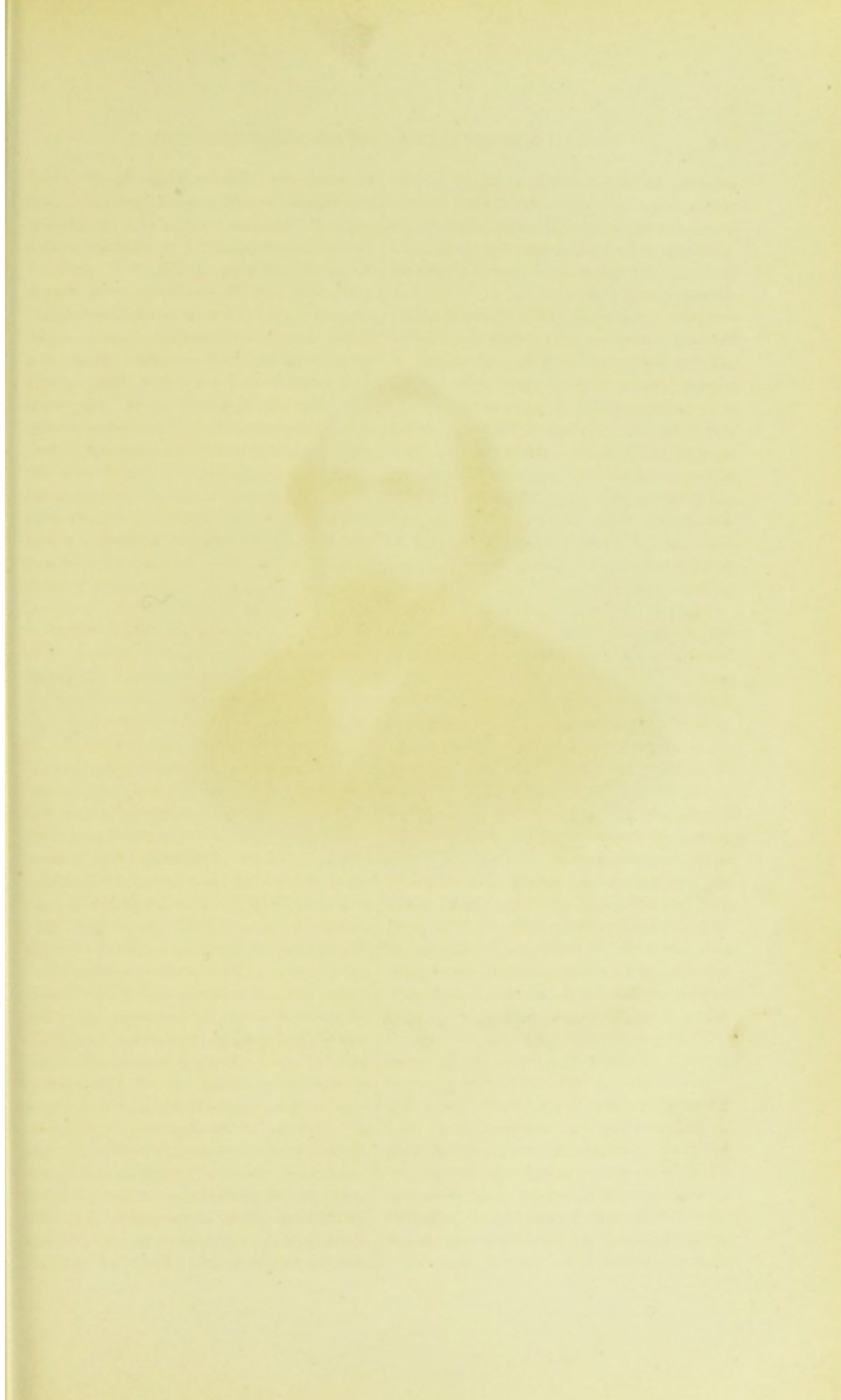
Dr. Pettingill has five children, now living, two sons and three daughters; three of whom, viz. two sons and one daughter, have entered the medical profession. Elia Felt Pettingill graduated from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, in 1864, and from the Pennsylvania Medical College, in 1865, having attended four years courses of lectures before her first graduation. She is now associated with her mother in practice. John Brooks Pettingill is a graduate of the class of 1870, from the University of Pennsylvania, and is now giving his attention chiefly to surgery. George Dean Pettingill has for several years been a successful surgeon dentist.

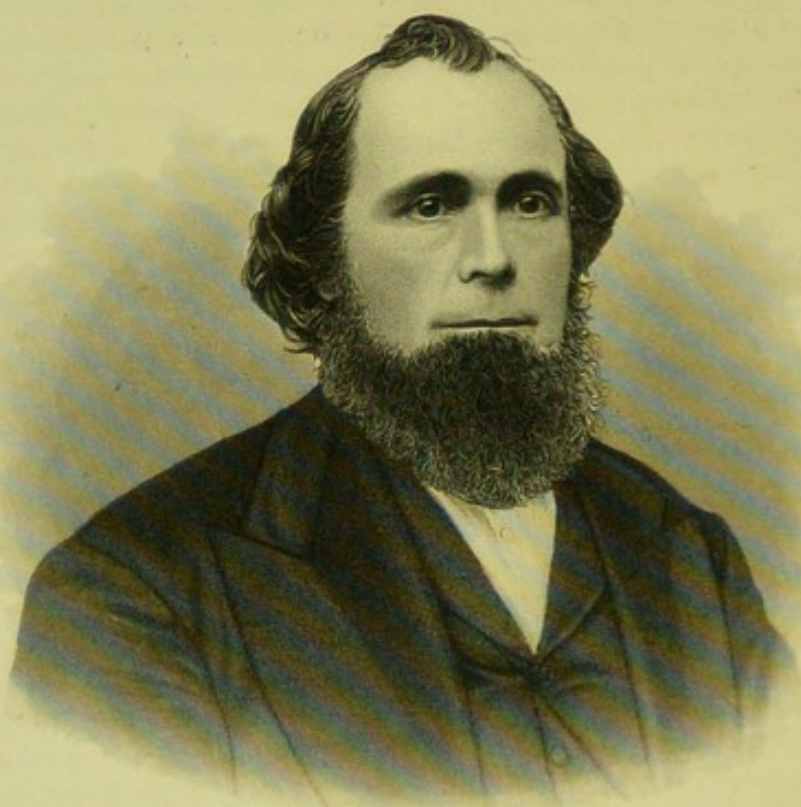
descendants are now in nearly every State of the Union, and the name embraces a full share of the honors belonging to the learned professions, and those of the highest stations of judicial and political life.

Dr. Elliott was a pupil of Dr. R. M. Woodruff, an eminent physician of Litchfield, Conn., and a worthy representative of one of the oldest families of that celebrated county-seat—so prolific in distinguished scholars, who have enriched the country with true moral and intellectual worth. He received the degree of M. D., at Yale College, when Drs. Silliman, Ives, Knight, and Hooker were the shining lights in the medical department of that institution. In 1847, he commenced practice with Dr. Myron Hubbard, of New Hartford, Conn., but finding the extensive rides and exposures incident to a country practice too great for his health, he accepted, in 1848, the position of assistant physician in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1854. About that date, in a foolish attempt to convince his friends, and confirm his own belief in the absurdity and worthlessness of homœopathy, he experimented upon himself. When a torpid liver called for the usual blue pill (needing more and more frequent repetitions), he had recourse to Bryonia in the third centesimal dilution. To his surprise he found that a single teaspoonful from a tumbler half full of water, in which had been placed three drops of Bryonia, cured him in one night so thoroughly, that no room was left for doubt of its effects. His experiments were continued with similar satisfactory results, and ended in a removal to Brooklyn early in the year 1854, where, in the office of Dr. A. Cooke Hall, who with Drs. Wells, Rossman, and a few others, was in the full tide of homœopathic practice and success, he had the opportunity of a more perfect investigation of the subject. By industry and close observation, his first experiment was fully confirmed, and he entered upon an independent practice, founded on the truth of the homœopathic law. An experience of over nineteen years in this principle has been both pleasant and satisfac-



ELLIOTT, JOSEPH BAILEY, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Sharon, Conn., July 21st, 1821. He is, in the seventh generation, a direct descendant of the celebrated John Elliott, "the Apostle to the Indians," and missionary in the early history and settlement of Boston and Roxbury, Mass. His






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Wm T. Cross

tory. Dr. Elliott has had his full share of public honors, but a retiring disposition and a growing distaste for duties outside of his profession has induced him to leave such matters to others. His greatest enjoyment is in the quiet domestic relations of home, and in the retirement and responsibility of the sick-room. With strong convictions of truth and honor, his opinions formed on that basis are most decided. Although on the best of social relations with the physicians of the allopathic school, he will not meet them professionally, except upon his own basis of therapeutics. Dr. Elliott is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has a large and lucrative practice in the best section of the city, and finds his patronage—as is usual in homœopathic practice—among the more intelligent classes.

YRIAX, E. C. BERNARD, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in the city of Gotha, Germany, August 11th, 1820. His father, Paul Cyriax, was a merchant in that city. After having received a classical education at the Gymnasium Ernestinum, in his native city, he commenced his studies in pharmacy, Materia Medica, and medicine, in 1837; and after passing his examinations, and receiving his degrees, he came to the United States, in 1843, and settled in Baltimore as a physician. Here he was led to examine the principles of homœopathy. After a careful and protracted examination, he gave it his cordial adhesion, and since 1846, has practised it faithfully. In 1847, he married an accomplished German lady, and went with her to the West. Settling in Springfield, Ills., he practised medicine in partnership with Dr. F. Kuechler, the firm being the pioneers of homœopathy in that place. He here published a little pamphlet, setting forth in popular language the superiority of the homœopathic treatment, and giving the people of Sangamon county the first opportunity to read something respecting its nature and value. The ill health of his wife

compelling him to return to the East, in December, 1848, he returned to Baltimore, where he remained until 1857, when he went again to Illinois, practising at Atlanta, Logan county. In 1861, he located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he still labors faithfully for the advancement of the interests of his profession. He is a member of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio. For a number of years he was honored with an election to membership of the Board of Censors of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and during the existence of the Homœopathic Medical College for Women, he held the position of Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of Women and Children; and during one year (and until the homœopathists were excluded), he was one of the attending physicians of the Wilson Street Hospital.

Since 1846, Dr. Cyriax has practised exclusively on homœopathic principles; and while not rejecting the lower alternations, uses chiefly the higher, never prescribing more than a single remedy at a time.

ROSS, WILLIAM PLUMER, M.D., of Boston, was born in Sanbornton, in the State of New Hampshire, on July 4th, 1816.

His ancestors were eminently patriotic. His grandfather, Stephen Cross, resided in Salisbury, N. H. His grandmother, whose maiden name was Bowen, was a sister of Captain Peter Bowen, who killed the Indians Sabattis and Plausawa, at the famous fight at Indian Bridge. His father, Abraham Cross, was born in the house formerly standing on the farm adjoining the old Webster farm in Salisbury. His mother, Ruth Sawyer, was a daughter of Dea. Francis Sawyer, who was a soldier in both the French and Revolutionary wars, and who had two sons killed on the same day in the battles which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne, being then among the New Hampshire troops commanded by General Poor.

The early education of Dr. Cross was such

as could be acquired in the best schools of his native town. The older citizens there remember him in his boyhood as an industrious, intelligent student, and a thoughtful boy. At the age of eighteen, he became interested in the State militia, and was at once elected an officer, and rising through all the intermediate grades, commanded the 38th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia. His connection with the militia continued till he left his native State for the West. In those early days, it was the invariable custom for military commanders of all ranks, to furnish intoxicating liquors freely to the men under their command, on all occasions when they had meetings; but Dr. Cross firmly refused to comply with this custom, and in an address to his men, carried them unanimously in favor of abandoning this habit. He has been all his life a total abstainer and an ardent advocate of temperance in others. During the last mentioned period, and up to the time of his leaving New Hampshire, he served as a respected Magistrate of the County of Merrimack. After leaving school, he engaged in active business with his eldest brother, and then sought a wider field in the West.

Before leaving New Hampshire, he had become deeply interested in the study of medicine, from an association with a young medical student, and from reading medical works obtained from him, and thus prepared the way for his subsequent career. This medical student afterwards removed to the State of Illinois, and some years since represented in Congress a District in that State, Hon. R. S. Moloney of Princeton, Ills.

Dr. Cross practised as an Old School physician in Wisconsin, from whence he returned to New England, and practised for several years successfully in Springfield, Mass., now Chicopee. At the commencement of his study of the homœopathic system, medical books in English were rare, and most of the text books were in the German language; but he availed himself of the instruction of a German scholar, and with his aid studied the medical books in that language, and thus became well grounded in the principles of the science.

Dr. Cross graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, in 1853, having studied under the direction of the celebrated Dr. John C. Paine, of Albany, and has been engaged in active practice since that time, principally in Massachusetts. During the last fifteen years, so constantly has he been engaged in his professional duties, that he has allowed himself during all that time but nine days vacation or respite from labor.

Although of an active temperament and popular manners, he has never held any political office, having uniformly declined to accept any position which would take him from his professional pursuits.

Dr. Cross married in 1844, and has one child living, a daughter. He is now one of the oldest practitioners of homœopathy in Massachusetts, and by his large and successful practice has obtained a high position professionally, and has accumulated a competent fortune, although he has devoted much time to the practice of his profession gratuitously among the worthy poor within the circle of his acquaintance. Since he commenced the practice of medicine, he has aided a number of young men in obtaining an education, and watched their successful progress with great interest. In fact, Dr. Cross has always been ready, by all means in his power, to forward every movement in the religious and benevolent operations of the day.

Dr. Cross is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, and for a number of years, of the Boston Society of Natural History.

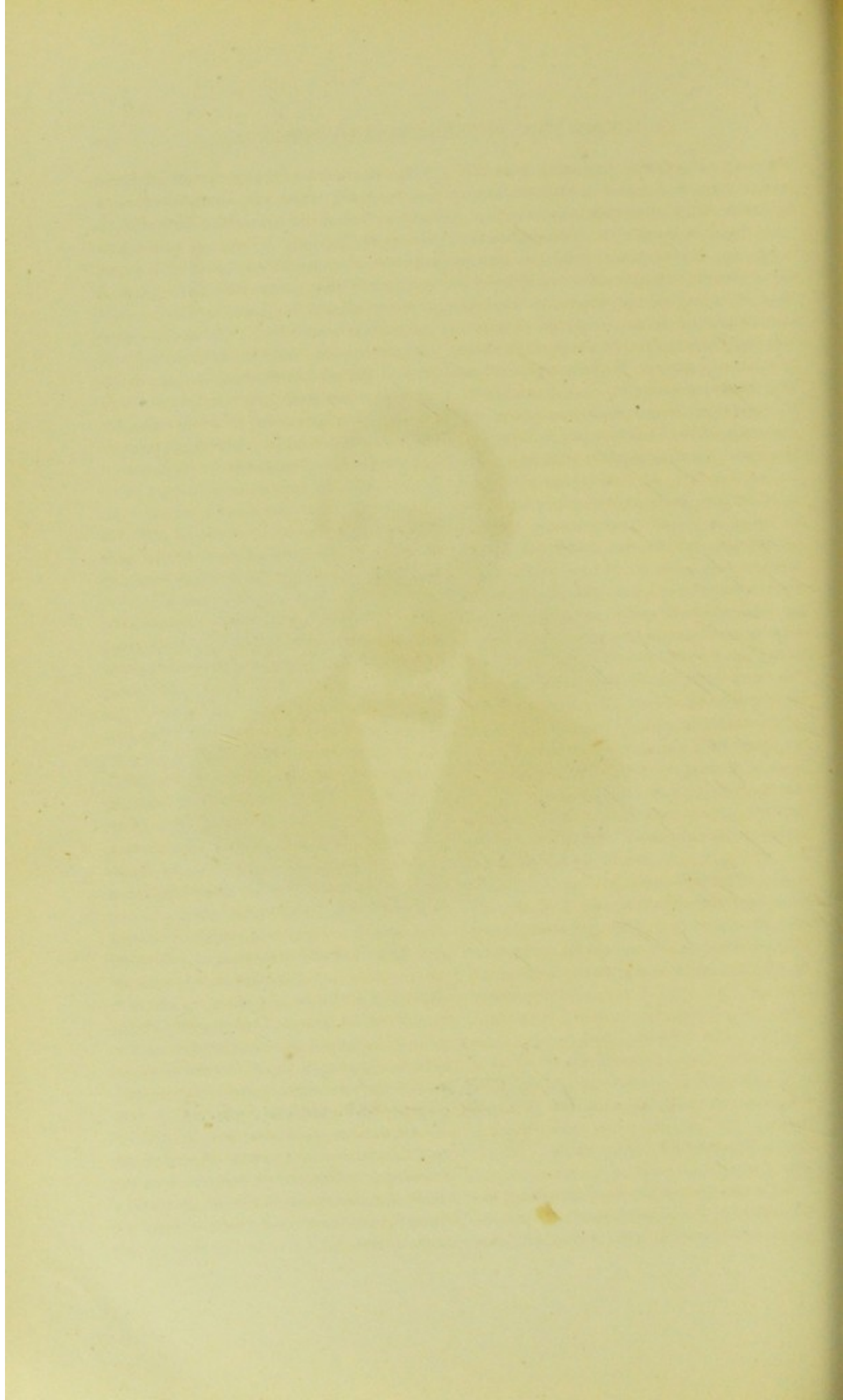


RITTENHOUSE, SAMUEL R., M. D., of Reading, Pa., was born near the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., January 16th, 1832. His father, Jacob D. Rittenhouse, was a farmer in Montgomery county, Pa. He was a man of full, robust habits, and died of apoplexy, April 17th, 1843, in his sixty-first year.



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S. R. Rittenhouse M.D.



His paternal ancestors emigrated from Holland in 1690, and established the first paper mill in America, at Germantown, Pa.

On the completion of his preparatory education, Dr. Rittenhouse entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1853. On leaving the university, he commenced practice as an allopathic physician, near the Trappe, Pa. In the autumn of the same year he returned to Philadelphia, where he attended another course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and had the advantage of the Clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the spring of 1854, he entered into partnership with Dr. Lesher Trevler, at Long Swamp, Berks county, Pa., with whom he had a large and remunerative business. At this time he had no confidence in the homœopathic system. He had been taught to believe it a wretched delusion. During the year 1855, however, he was witness to such marvellous results from the treatment under that system, in several cases of disease, that in spite of all his prejudices against it, he was induced to give it a patient and careful investigation. After thoughtfully reading the "Organon," and studying the homœopathic Materia Medica, he tested the medicines in practice, and became thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the foundation principle of Hahnemann—*similia similibus curantur*. From that time his faith in allopathy died away, and he devoted himself with earnest zeal to the new system which he had cordially and fully embraced. In 1857, he removed to Millerstown, Lehigh county, Pa., where for twelve years he was engaged in a large and laborious practice. During his residence there he was married to Miss Anna Maria Shaffer. His practice became so large and onerous that his health was very much impaired, causing a fear that he would be obliged to surrender the duties of his profession. He left Millerstown for Reading, Pa., in October 1868, where he has since resided.

He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Berks and Schuylkill Counties, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Penn-

sylvania, and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. He has contributed some papers to the medical journals of both schools. During the late war he was an enthusiastic advocate of the cause of the Union, and contributed numerous articles to the local papers, designed to keep up the spirit of patriotism among the people. In the year 1863, he was the candidate of the Republican party in Lehigh county for the Legislature, but was defeated. Since the close of the war he has given no attention to politics, but has concentrated all his energies upon the duties incident to his profession.



ALLIGANT, LOUIS A., M. D., of Savannah, Ga., was born October 25th, 1836, in Augusta, in the same State.

His education was commenced at Savannah, and completed at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in the years 1853-'55. His medical studies extended over the years 1856-'58, in which latter he obtained his diploma at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

He associated himself in business with Dr. J. M. Schley, of Savannah, continuing with him in practice until October, 1866. He married Miss Mary Matilda Williamson, daughter of Dr. W. Williamson, of Philadelphia, but lost her in less than two years, she dying on July 25th, 1867.

As might be expected in those stormy days, he entered the service of the Confederate States Army at the commencement of the war in 1861, and was speedily raised to the rank of Captain and Aid-de-camp on the staff of General Geo. P. Harrison of the Georgia State troops, and he also served as health officer of Savannah from 1862 to 1864.

Like most young men of that day he was an ardent secessionist, and was the first to raise the banner of secession—the Georgia rattlesnake: "Don't tread on me"—in Johnson Square, Savannah, at 5 P. M., November 8th, 1860, two days subsequent to Mr. Lincoln's election.

After the close of the war, and during the period of reconstruction, the subject of this sketch still retained the most lively interest in political events, and especially in such as concerned his well-loved native State. His penetrating mind showed him the necessity of adopting a course of policy which should offer the hand of friendship to every class, race and nationality in the community, should conciliate instead of repel, and tend to unite, in one homogeneous mass, the people of this vast country under that glorious old flag which has so long and proudly waved over the heads of our ancestors. He adopted the advice of our Saviour: "Let the dead bury their dead." Let by-gones be by-gones; but act in future so as to preclude the possibility of their recurrence by rendering them *unnecessary*. Entertaining such views, he framed the organizations known as the "Colored Conservative Clubs," which spread widely through the State, and struck a death blow at the "carpet-bag" political power in Georgia.

On the interesting occasion of presenting the United States flag to one of these clubs, he made a lengthy and eloquent speech, in which, in glowing and poetical language, he portrayed his ideas respecting the true policy of the South, which, to use his own expression, lay in "fighting for our rights *under the old flag*, and not by trampling it under foot." His address won the sympathies of all classes, and at once entitled the speaker to rank as one of the orators of the day. We have the address before us, and would gladly gratify our readers by printing it, but regret that want of space alone prevents our doing so.

The organizations above referred to are not the only acts of public usefulness for which his native State is indebted to him. He founded and developed the rapidly improving villages of Brownsville, Southville, Eastland and Gardenville, in the immediate vicinity of Savannah, all of which are favorably situated and in a flourishing condition.

After the death of his wife, Dr. Falligant was prostrated by sickness; a severe attack of typhoid or nervous fever so impaired his

health as to render a temporary abandonment of his medical practice necessary, and he consequently commenced operating in real estate in Savannah. His speculations have proved so profitable that he has been able to "lay by" a handsome fortune, and is generally considered "independent."

His residence was selected as the headquarters of the line forces, during the occupation of Savannah by the army under General Sherman.

His family were mostly engaged in military pursuits, as his three brothers were all officers in the confederate army, as also his brother-in-law, Major T. A. Burke, of Macon, Ga.; and doubtless his own energies and talents, which from the state of the times were naturally devoted to military or political objects, would under other and more favorable circumstances, have been enlisted in the cause of science, and his literary ability devoted to the advancement of homœopathy.



STONE, HENRY E., M. D., of Fairhaven, Conn., was born in Danbury, Conn., on July 20th, 1820.

He is of American parentage. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and the academy of his native village.

Completing his literary studies, he commenced that of medicine in May, 1844, entering the office of Solomon Green, M. D., of Otego, Otsego county, N. Y. During three years under the able and valuable instruction of his preceptor he gained a thorough knowledge of the theory of the allopathic practice, and of general medical literature. During this time he attended the Castleton Medical College, taking in this institution three full courses of lectures, and receiving from it his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the fall session of 1847. After his graduation he commenced the practice of his profession at Otego, in company with his preceptor, Dr. Green, remaining with him in this relation until the spring of 1850, when

he purchased his interest. Being a progressive and liberal student, his attention was directed to the system of homœopathy, then rapidly rising in popular regard.

Putting himself under the instruction of Dr. I. S. Huett, of Milwaukee, who had brought the system to his notice specially, for two or three years he made patient and complete observation of its practical benefits, and finally fully embraced its teachings. Remaining in Otego until the spring of 1856, he sold his practice to Dr. S. C. Warren, and located at Fairhaven, Conn., where he continues to reside, and where he ably expounds the law of Hahnemann, and practically illustrates it.

He was married on September 3d, 1851, to Amanda, only daughter of Salmon Cunningham, of Otego, N. Y.

STOW, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, M. D., of Fall River, Mass., was born at Elbridge, Onondago county, N. Y., September 16th, 1829. His father, Timothy Stow, a native of Washington county, N. Y., and an alumnus of Hamilton College, N. Y., and Spring Arbor College, Mich., was a Congregational clergyman, and an ardent, uncompromising reformer. His mother was born on Martha's Vineyard, and was a lineal descendant of John Hancock, of revolutionary memory. He received an academical education, and enjoyed special advantages from the fact that his father was a teacher for years. Between the age of fourteen and sixteen his health was very delicate, necessitating some cessation of study and open air work on a farm. During his seventeenth year he began to learn architecture, and worked at it from April to November of each year, until he was twenty-five, pursuing during the remaining months his medical studies, attending four courses of lectures, the last two in the Cleveland Homœopathic College. He graduated on March 1st, 1854. Returning to his native State, he opened an office in Phelps; but seven months subsequently he removed to

Geneva at the solicitation of Dr. L. de V. Wilder, who presently retired from the field, but only to return in the following spring. Partly on this account, he in the fall of 1855, accepted an invitation to practise in Fulton, where he remained until September 1st, 1872. At first he encountered as a homœopath violent opposition, but gradually and surely he made his way, eventually acquiring the friendship and intimacy even of the old-school physicians. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he went to Albany, and passed with honor an examination by the State Medical Board, for a position as surgeon in the volunteer force, receiving a recommendation to any vacancy he might find. But he wished to test homœopathy in military practice, and this shut him entirely from the position he sought. Determined to accomplish his purpose he enlisted as a private in the second Oswego county regiment, then forming. Subsequently he was unanimously elected captain of Company F, 81st N. Y. volunteers, and with it was an active participator in the whole Peninsula campaign, under McClellan, during 1862. He took part in nearly all the marches from Fortress Monroe to within four miles of Richmond, and was present at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, commanding the pickets of Casey's division in the latter battle, and being in the thickest of the fight. Although suffering for three months from chronic diarrhœa, he shared the fortunes of the army until it was forced back upon the James. Then he petitioned for a sick furlough, which was not granted on the ground that no more officers could be spared, and that his case could not need much attention so long as he desired only homœopathic treatment. Growing worse, he was mustered out and returned home, where he endured six weeks illness from the effect of Chickahominy malaria; he has never been entirely well since. Resuming practice, he soon had his hands full. During the winter of 1867, he temporarily held the chair of Institutes of Medicine, general and special pathology in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania. In September, 1872, he removed to Fall River, Mass.

His practice has been large and varied, medical and surgical; has performed numerous operations, many capital, and all successfully. He has invented several surgical instruments, such as the folding tongue depressor, curved canula and piston for passing sponges and tampons up the vagina, an elevator for reducing retroversions of the uterus per rectum, etc.

He is a member of the Oswego County, N. Y., the Central New York, and the New York State Homœopathic Societies; also of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, and in reference to emancipation and temperance has always been a radical. He was Health Officer of Fulton during one year, and was tendered the position a second time. He ran for State Senator on the temperance ticket, in 1871, and though defeated ran ahead of his ticket.

He was married while residing at Geneva. He visited South America in 1850-'51.



UTLEY, MAURICE HOWELL, M. D., of Montreal, Canada, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., January 14th, 1828.

While still a youth, he became interested in the doctrines of Hahnemann, studied and attended medical lectures, and was quite familiar with the collateral branches of a medical education and the homœopathic theories, long before he thought of becoming a physician.

When about twenty-five years of age, he decided upon the practice of medicine as a profession, and became a student with J. S. Douglas, M. A., M. D., one of the most eminent physicians of the Northwest. Together, they experimented with many native plants, and to their labors the homœopathic *Materia Medica* owes the incomparable *Gelsemium sempervirens*. In 1859, business called Dr. Utley to Montreal, where on the pressing invitation of several prominent American residents, he decided to locate; although entitled to it, he had not yet taken his degree. Dr. Frederick Müller established himself in Montreal at

about the same time; and these two gentlemen are the senior homœopathic physicians of that place, and, indeed, of the entire Province of Quebec.

The doctor's practice is large, select, and lucrative, embracing a majority of the American residents, as well as many of the best British and French families; and for the last ten years, he has been Physician to the New England Society. At home the doctor was a staunch Democrat, in Canada he is an advanced liberal.

In 1866, he invented and patented a vacuum and electro-magnetic apparatus, which has been found of good service in the treatment of various chronic diseases, to the study of which he has paid much attention.

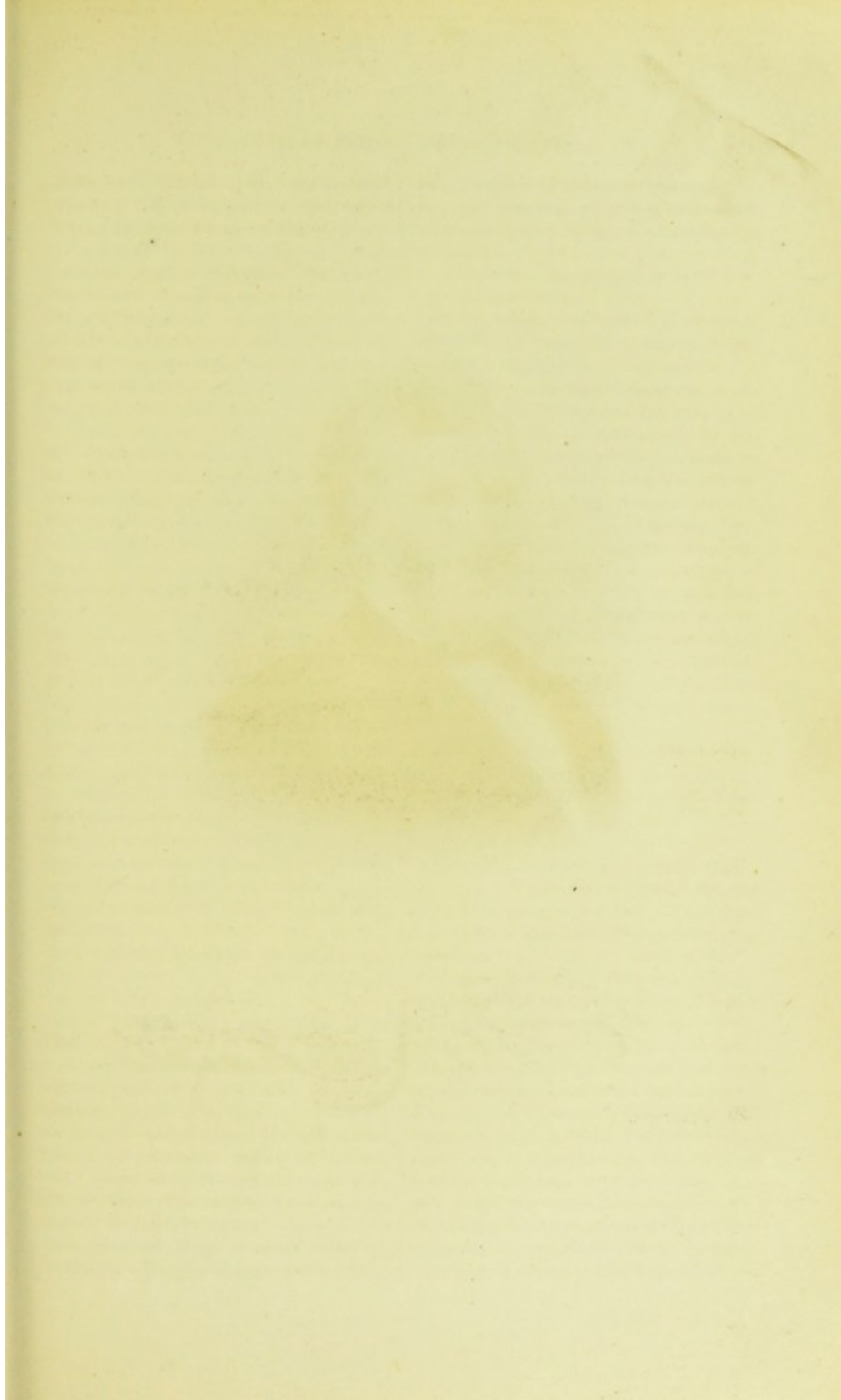
Since 1871, Dr. Utley has been experimenting, in the hope of perfecting an apparatus by means of which electricity may be used as a motor power, and is now sanguine of ultimate success.

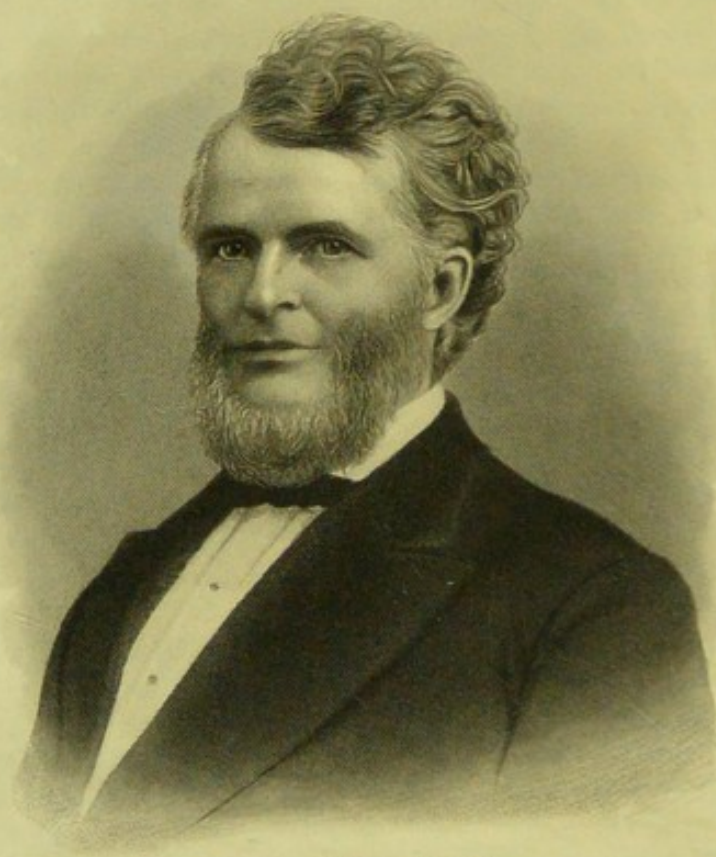
Busily engaged in study, practice and the development of his ingenious and valuable inventions, the doctor was for a long while unable to devote the necessary time for the obtaining of his degree, but he finally went to Detroit, passed a rigid and thorough examination, and obtained his well merited diploma.

An original thinker, an active and energetic business man, and a successful practitioner, our Canadian friends find in Dr. Utley a creditable representative of the American people. This sketch was furnished to us by Dr. Thomas Nichat, an old and well-known practitioner.



QUINBY, WATSON FELL, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born near Brandywine Springs, New-castle county, Del., on December 16th, 1825. His ancestors were English and among the earliest settlers in this country, coming over in the seventeenth century. One of them was a resident of Westchester county, N. Y., where he married Mary Molyneaux, in 1689. From the age of five until eleven, Dr. Quinby attended the district schools,





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Geo. D. Richards

thereafter for five years studying at West-town Boarding School, an establishment directed by the Society of Friends. Thence he went to Haverford College, and subsequently to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where, after attending three courses of lectures, he graduated in the class of 1847. Being accustomed to the study of the exact sciences, he was struck by the absence of method in the practice of medicine, and would probably never have practised it, had he not on investigating homœopathy found in it a key to the formulation of what previously was merely a confused collection of facts. After spending some time travelling through the Northern and Southern States, he settled at Dover, Del., but soon removed to Mobile, Ala., taking up the practice of Dr. Belden, who had left for New Orleans. Although the practice proved lucrative, a love of adventure led him to cross the Plains with the California pioneers, in 1849. Three years later, he paid a short visit to Delaware. Marrying on February 22nd, 1855, Miss Annie Giffin, he settled down to practise in his native place. In 1863, he removed to Wilmington, where he has since continued to reside.

Although he has seen no active service, he has somewhat of a military record. He volunteered during the Mexican war, joining a company raised by Colonel Hemphill Jones, now of Washington; he also drilled a company of Home Guards at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

In politics he has always declined to participate actively; the only public position he has ever held was upon the Board of Education, of which he was a member for several years.

Agriculture and the mechanical arts have engaged much of his attention. In connection with George G. Lobdell, of Wilmington, he invented a rotary digger, of which an illustration and description appeared in the *Scientific American*, of September 30th, 1871. He has also invented a brick for the construction of arches without the employment of forms or centres, designed for use in fireproof buildings; a description appears in the *Scien-*

tific American of February 17th, 1872. He has also designed several machines with a view to solve the problem of aerial navigation.



RICHARDS, GEORGE W., M.D., of Orange, N. J., was born in Columbia, N. J., November 28th, 1829. He is descended on his father's side from Puritans, and on his mother's side is a scion of the Huguenots. Having passed through the preparatory academic studies, he became a pupil in medicine with Dr. Green, an able and accomplished physician in Madison, N. J. Continuing with him for two years and a half, he went to New York, and entered the office of a relative, Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., a distinguished surgeon of that city, with whom he studied a year and a half. Matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, he graduated there, in 1853. He applied for a position in the New York State Emigrant Hospital, and received the appointment of Assistant House Physician. In this office, he acquitted himself so efficiently, that in three months, he was tendered the position of House Physician. This promotion was as complimentary as such advancement was unusual, the requirement being a year's residence as assistant. During his connection with this institution, embracing about eighteen months, nearly *eighteen thousand* patients were treated, or one thousand per month.

He next visited Europe, and made a careful and critical examination of the hospitals of London, Dublin and Paris; and on his return, commenced practice in New York city. A vacancy occurring in the medical staff of the Hewitt Dispensary, he was chosen out of twenty-one applicants to fill the position. He continued there for fifteen months, during which time *twenty thousand* patients were treated. While here, he began to experiment with some of the homœopathic remedies, in chronic cutaneous diseases, and to his great surprise found them prompt and efficient. These results so fully convinced him of the superiority

of the homœopathic system, that he embraced it, tendered his resignation to the dispensary, and in a short time was appointed one of the physicians to Fulgraph's Homœopathic Dispensary, the largest institution of the kind in New York. After three years of steady practice in New York, he went to Newark, N. J., and formed a partnership with Dr. Lafon, one of the oldest and ablest homœopathic physicians in that city. In a few weeks, with the co-operation of Dr. Lafon, he established a homœopathic dispensary, the first in the State. He opened at the same time, a branch office in Orange, four miles distant, of which he assumed the charge. This arrangement lasted one year, when on the dissolution of the partnership he removed to Orange, Dr. Lafon remaining in Newark. He has a successful practice, and has gained largely the confidence of the community.

He has served as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Eastern District of New Jersey, and has contributed to the literature of his profession, through the pages of *The New England Medical Gazette*; *The North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and *The Homœopathic World*, of London.

He was married December 23d, 1861, to Miss Lydia Amelia Doland, of New York city.



DIE, JOHN JACOB, M. D., of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born September 21st, 1836, at Marcy, near Utica, N. Y. His father was an American by birth, but of German descent. His mother was a native of Leavenworth. Her father came from Connecticut near the close of the last century, and settled in the Mohawk Valley. His early education was received in the Utica Free Academy, and the Fairfield Academy. He then entered Yale College, and graduated in 1864. His medical degree was received from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, having pursued his medical studies with Dr. Wm. H. Watson, of Utica. On his graduation he

formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Watson, which continued for two years. He then was engaged in partnership for about a year and a half with Dr. Mayer, of Leavenworth; and is now practising by himself.

Dr. Edie was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas, in which society he held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer for three years; and has been recently elected Vice-President.

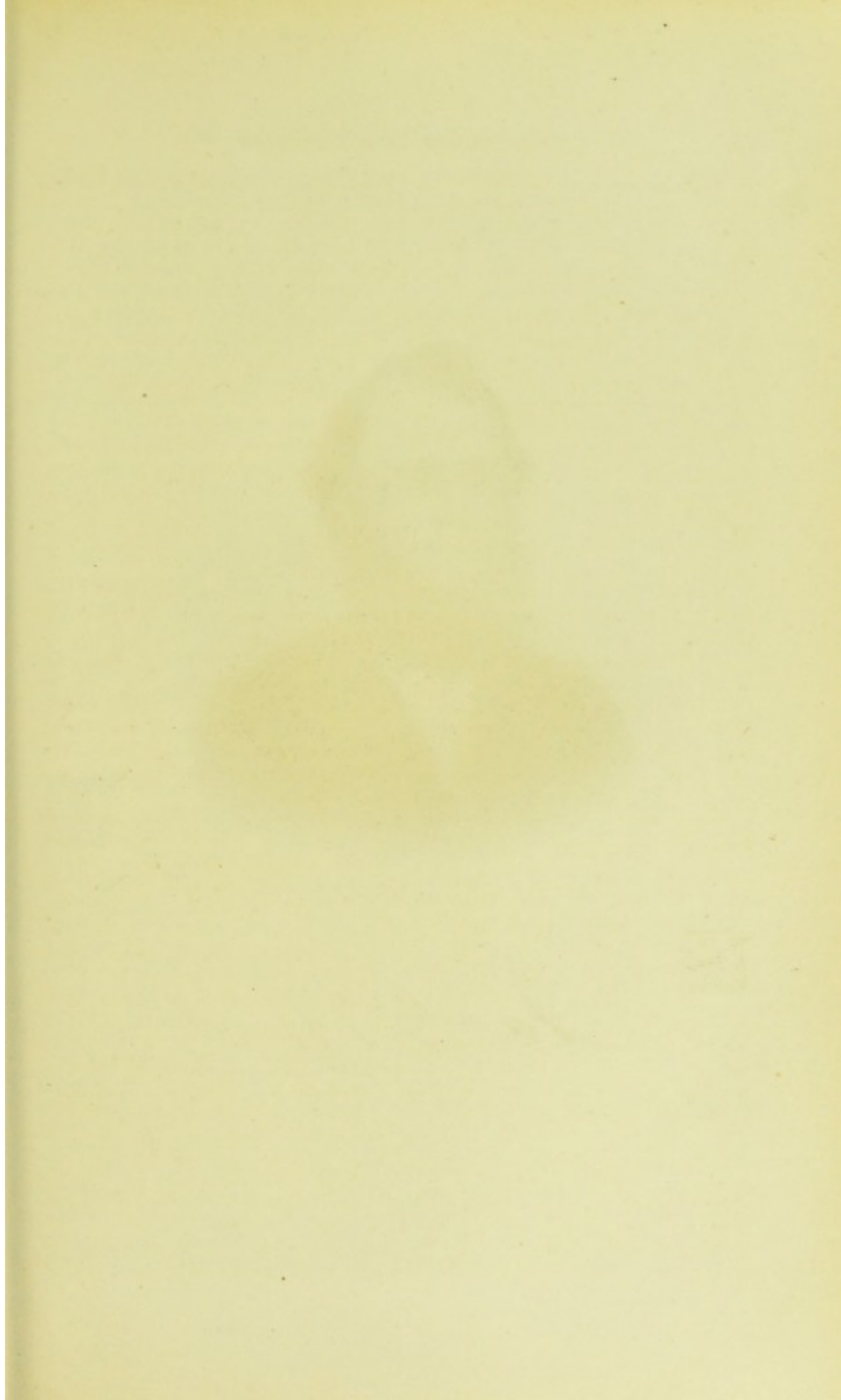


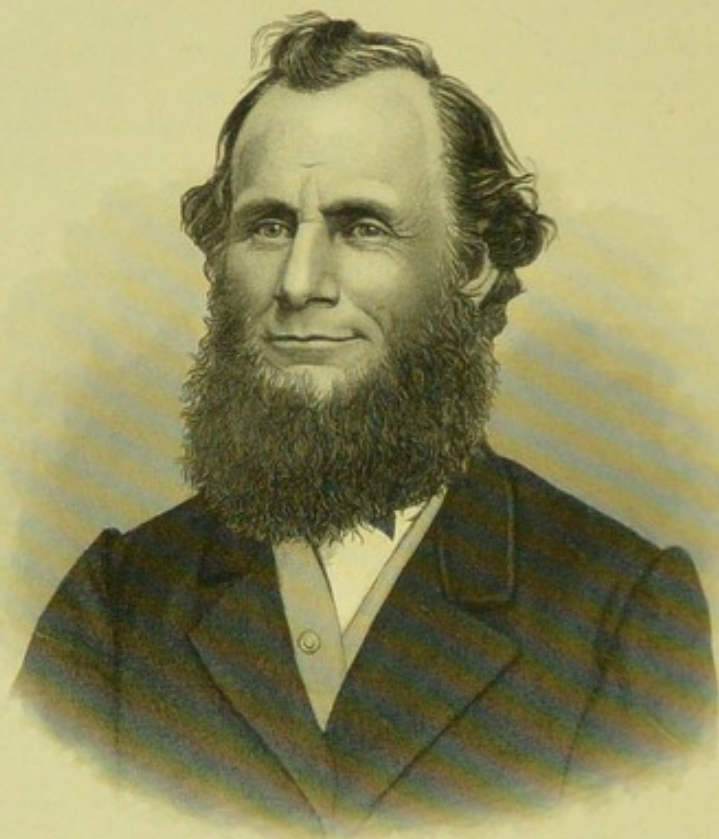
NEWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., of Jersey City Heights, N. J., was born in the city of New York, on the 19th of February, 1837.

His Father, Reverend Daniel Newell, well known as the editor of several leading periodicals, dying while he was quite young, his mother removed to Frederick, Md. (that being her native city), placing him under the guardianship of his uncle, Dr. Albert Ritchie, a distinguished physician of that locality, from which association in early life, he most likely acquired a fondness for the life of a medical man.

He was prepared for college at the oldest and best known school in New England, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He finished his academical course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and then commenced his medical studies in the office and under the tutelage of the renowned surgeon, Professor Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore.

After being elected by the Faculty of the University of Maryland a resident student of the Baltimore Infirmary, he resided in that hospital until he had completed his first course of medicine, then taking his second course at the University of Pennsylvania, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Spring of 1859. The period between this date and the war was spent in travelling, and in the study of disease in different hospitals. Arriving in Baltimore, Md., the day after that memorable riot at the commencement of the war, and being an advocate of





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"States Rights," he remained with the crack regiment of Baltimore,—the 5th Maryland Guards (of which he was a member) until their disbandment, and the removal of the majority with their armory to Virginia on the night that General Butler with his command took possession of the city of Baltimore.

Shortly after his arrival in Virginia he was commissioned a surgeon, and served the Confederate States in that capacity with honor and distinction until the close of the war, when he settled in his present home. After close and careful investigation of the principles of homœopathy, he became convinced that they were the true means of success in treating disease. And the success that has attended his thorough study of the system is attested by his large list of patients and a host of friends. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an officer of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Jersey City Dispensary.



HUNT, JAMES GEORGE, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., was born there Sept. 2d, 1822. On his father's side he is descended from one of the pioneer settlers of Cincinnati, and on his mother's side, he traces his genealogy to a branch of the family of General Washington. His early education was received in Middletown, O., and the Woodward College, Cincinnati. From there he proceeded to Yale College. His recall home by the extreme illness of his mother hindering his graduation with his class, he did not return, but immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. V. Morrow, the founder of the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, and its Professor of Theory and Practice. Upon his graduation, Dr. Hunt was offered the professorship of chemistry in a medical school recently established in Memphis; and the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Eclectic College at which he had gradu-

ated. But those positions he declined, and entered into partnership with Dr. Morrow, in the spring of 1849. In the same year he was married to Miss Sarah E. Palmer. In that year the cholera broke out in great severity, overwhelming the physicians with the pressure of labor. Drs. Hunt and Morrow called to their aid Dr. E. A. Looze, now of Detroit, who rendered them valuable help. During the prevalence of the cholera in 1850, Dr. Hunt made his first tests of the value of homœopathy in the treatment of his patients. His success was so marked, that he gradually introduced homœopathy into his practice in all diseases. Indefatigable in his professional duties, he secured for himself an extensive practice, and the reputation of a successful and skilful physician. This reputation he has continued to maintain. He has won great renown in the successful treatment of many cases in which older and more experienced allopathic physicians had signally failed. In these he has gained for homœopathy some of its most brilliant trophies. In 1855, Dr. Hunt, in connection with the late Professor B. L. Hill, edited and published his first work on "The Homœopathic Practice of Surgery." This work had a rapid sale, soon exhausting the edition. In that year he was elected to the chair of Surgery in the Western Homœopathic College, in Cleveland, O., but resigned in the year following. In 1866, the publishers of *The Homœopathist*, a publication started by Dr. C. Cropper, at Cincinnati, deciding to continue it, Dr. Hunt was invited to its editorial charge, and for a time performed the duties incident to it. But this additional burden to a large practice, compelled him to retire from the editorial chair, though against the remonstrances and entreaties of his professional brethren, and notwithstanding the unanimous vote of the Homœopathic Society in Cincinnati, that he would continue as its sole editor. On his suggestion the Homœopathic Society assumed the control of the journal. Dr. Hunt has published several valuable essays, which have been extensively circulated, and widely copied. One of these,

"On Cancer," has attracted marked attention for its ability. His "Address to the Sanitary Commission," in which he vindicates with great force the superiority of homœopathic practice, and urges the establishment of a homœopathic hospital in each department, has received high commendation for its strong arguments proving the superiority of homœopathy over allopathy. During the Cholera season of 1866, an article from his pen on "The Prevention and Domestic Treatment of Cholera" was published in all the daily papers of Cincinnati, and extensively copied. His health, never robust, has compelled him to use great caution in his devotion to literary labors. Possessing considerable inventive genius, he has made and perfected several valuable inventions.

In 1872, in connection with Dr. Alonson Bishop, of Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. Hunt commenced a new enterprise in the refitting and refurnishing of the White Sulphur and Tar Springs property, near Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Ky., with the design of making it a model sanitarium. Dr. Hunt was engaged during three previous years in testing the value of these medicinal waters. He has effected by their use important cures of bronchitis, tetter, syphilis, and varicose ulcers. Some of these have been reported in the homœopathic journals, especially in the Proceedings of the Homœopathic Society of Ohio in 1870. In this beautiful spot Drs. Hunt and Bishop are laboring to build up a sanitarium which shall be an honor to homœopathy, and a blessing to suffering humanity. For the success of this enterprise they will have the good wishes of the profession.



HINKS, EZEKIEL FRANKLIN, M. D., of Marlborough, Mass., was born in Bucksport, Me., August 10th, 1820. His maternal ancestry can be traced back in direct line to Governor Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, from which State his parents removed at an early day to the State of Maine.

His parents were remarkable for their devoted piety, and the purity of their lives. They early taught him the precepts of virtue, morality and religion, inculcating a high sense of his moral obligation to God, and his duty to his fellow men. Impressed in early life with his religious duty, and desiring to accomplish all the good possible for him to do in life, he determined to prepare for the ministry. He entered upon his preparatory course at East Greenwich, R. I., and afterward became a student at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. After a most thorough and complete preparation (which gave marked evidence of assiduous application to his studies), he entered what is now known as the Boston Theological University, from which he graduated in 1852, and entered immediately upon the labors of his ministry. Probably not possessing a remarkably strong constitution, having studied so unremittingly during his collegiate course, and then entering with enthusiastic zeal to accomplish the great purpose of his life, it is not to be wondered at that his health gave way.

By reason of this fact he was compelled to relinquish the duties of his high calling and seek employment less fatiguing to mind and body. He adopted the profession of teacher, and for several years taught an English and classical school. While in college he suffered from a severe attack of rheumatism, and obtaining no relief by the "old school" treatment, he became so disgusted with the whole system of allopathy, that he was led to investigate the claims of homœopathy. By this investigation, he became a thorough convert to the faith. In 1856, he purchased the standard works on homœopathy, and employed all his spare time in making himself familiar with its teachings and practice, which for ten years he put to practical use by being his own family physician and the physician of many of his neighbors.

Impelled by the love he had for the science, and a sense of the good he would be enabled to accomplish, he determined to give up teaching, and devote his whole time and

energies to the homœopathic practice of medicine. To consummate this end, he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic College, and from which he graduated in 1867. The same year he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He engaged in practice for a time, at Thomastown, Me., where during the first year he won the patronage of one hundred and twenty families, who had theretofore been wedded to the "old school" practice. Afterward he removed with his family to Marlborough, Mass., where by his successful practice he has established a large paying business, and reflected honor on the profession.



YOUNG, JOHN J., M. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was born in Rupert, Benington county, Vt., on December 31st, 1821, and is a descendant of the old English nobility, the family name appearing in the English archives as Ulin. After receiving a sound education at the Auburn Lyceum, Auburn, N. Y., for the purpose of studying medicine he entered the office of Augustus Willard, M. D., an allopathic surgeon enjoying a high reputation in southern New York, and late President of the New York Medical Society. Two years later, after attending a partial course of lectures at Geneva College, he became a student of Alanson Briggs, M. D., of Auburn, late Professor of Surgery in the Geneva Medical College, an accomplished teacher and a splendid surgeon. Dr. Briggs was at the time surgeon to the State prison at Auburn, so that the subject of this sketch received unusually good advantages both of practice and of anatomical study. He entered the Medical University of New York for the course of 1847-'48, and graduated at Cleveland in 1854. He was connected for some time with the New York Dispensary, in White Street, and simultaneously with Dr. Detmold's clinic of orthopœdic surgery.

Since then he has been in active practice in Jersey City.

In his student days he was a most bitter opponent of homœopathy, carrying his opposition to ridiculous extremes. In his preceptor's library he found many homœopathic text-books, and in them he sought statements and declarations with which to ridicule their authors and their doctrines. He procured some of the remedies prescribed, and carefully studying the symptoms, exhibited them in the cases of prisoners and others placed under his care. The results soon staggered his belief in the accuracy of his old notions, yet it was not until a homœopathic physician had successfully brought him through an attack of fever, to which his allopathic advisers had declared he must succumb, that he became seriously convinced that the new theory was worth studying for itself. Study was soon followed by conversion; but although practising homœopathy, he hesitated to announce the change in his opinions to his distant friends, having been so violent in his opposition to it, and it was not until he had been two years engaged in following its precepts that his parents knew he had become a homœopath. When he removed into New Jersey there were but few homœopathic physicians or patrons in the State, but since that time no State has gained in both with greater rapidity. In Jersey City and Hudson county the homœopaths occupy a position equal to that of the old school in public confidence and esteem. Dr. Young has always borne himself toward the allopaths with independence and firmness, combined with courtesy and respect, thereby gaining their esteem, and compelling a respect equal to that they pay members of their own school. He is at the present time one of the oldest practising physicians in Hudson county, and has secured numerous friends, not only in the medical connection, but politically, and has been on several occasions elected to positions of trust by his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been such for over thirty years.

Dr. Young was President of the New Jersey

State Homœopathic Medical Society for eleven years, remaining in that position until after the obtainment of a charter from the Legislature in 1870. He is now President for the second year, of the Hudson County Homœopathic Medical Society; a medical director of the Jersey City Dispensary; he was Vice-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1870-'72; and is now President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

He has contributed largely to the local press, and has carried on several protracted discussions upon medical topics, interestingly and profitably to the public. His medical writings have not yet seen the light, except a few addresses read before home societies.



PEIRCE, THOMAS ADAMS, M. D., of Winona, Minn., was born at Kittery Point, Me., on December 20th, 1829. His father, a sea captain, was a native of Kittery, and the son of Daniel Peirce, an honest and intelligent farmer, whose father was Dr. Daniel Peirce, a worthy physician of his day. The subject of this sketch enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended school at Bath, Me., and subsequently became a student in Litchfield Academy, Me. On leaving Litchfield he proceeded to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Small, in August, 1847. He attended two full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College. Not being then of age he was required to attend a third course, which, having become a convert to the homœopathic faith, he took at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1850. He then opened an office at Norristown, Pa., and for four years continued to practise in that place, securing a considerable share of the best patronage. In the fall of 1854, he removed to Wilkesbarre, in the same State, and there he remained until the spring

of 1858, doing a constantly increasing business. Then he concluded to go West, seeing there a wider field for his energies. His first point to locate at was Wankegan, Ills., where he persevered in practice until the death of his wife, to whom he had been married while residing in Norristown, in the spring of 1851. From Wankegan he removed to Galena, where he occupied a continually improving position for four years, and where he was again married in January, 1862. In the fall of that year he concluded to emigrate farther west, and proceeded to Winona, Minn., where he still resides, and where he has established a very high reputation, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

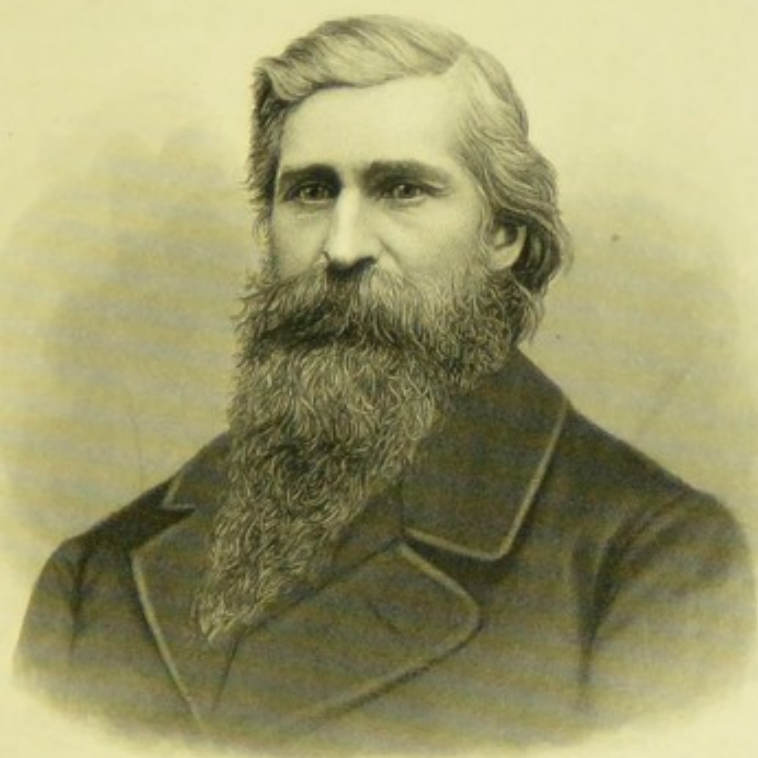
His whole life from the age of sixteen has been devoted to the study and practice of medicine. He is still an earnest student, and being a man of progressive ideas, he keeps well in line with the most advanced medical thought of the day. He is a very attentive and sympathetic physician, and therefore readily secures the confidence of those whom he is called upon to attend, a confidence which his skill always eminently justifies.

He was appointed an examining surgeon by John H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, on December 10th, 1862, a position he held until he removed to Minnesota in 1863. This is the only public office he has ever held.



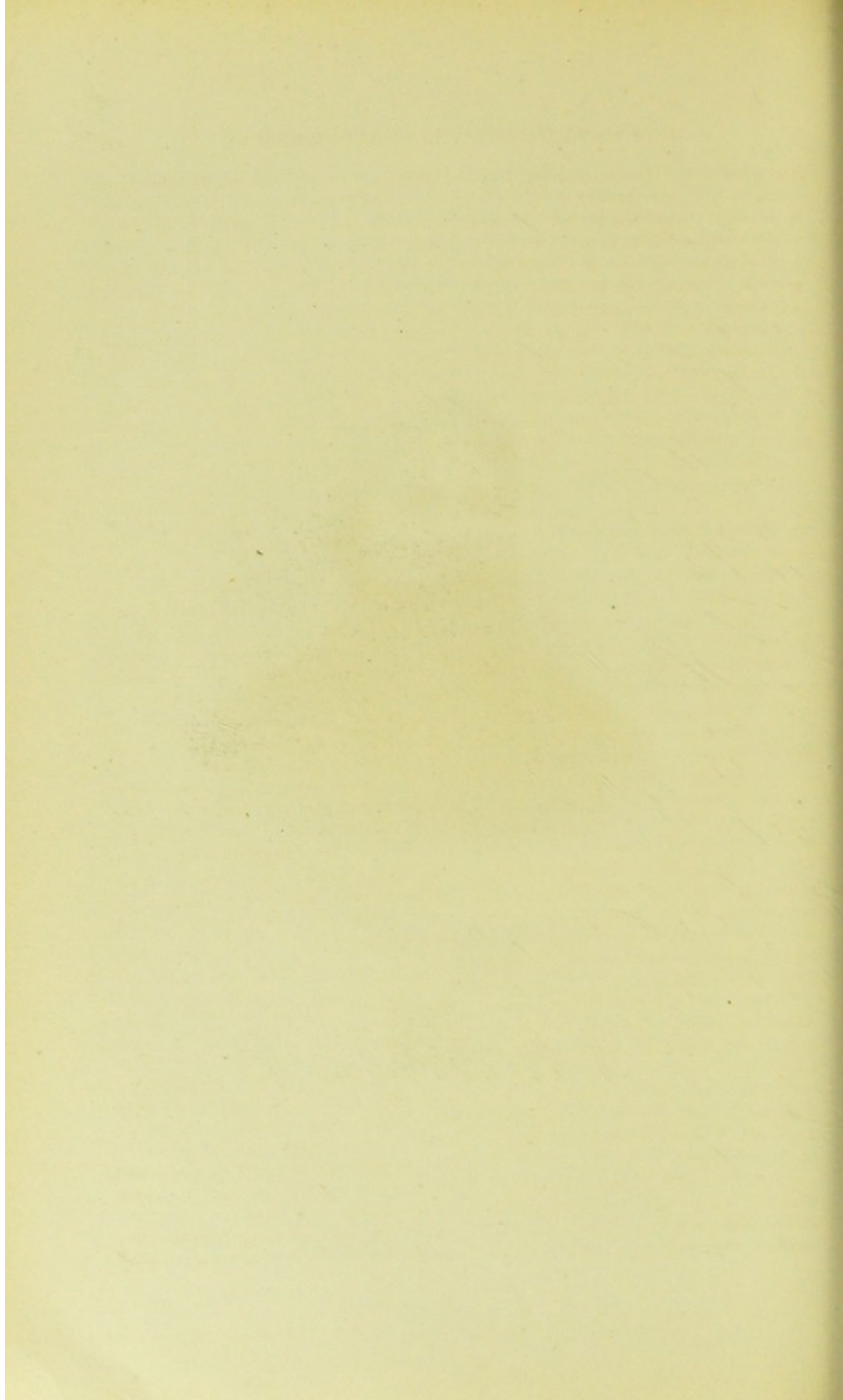
BENEDICT, THOMAS BENJAMIN, M. D., of Ionia, Mich., is a native of Orange county, N. Y., and was born March 28th, 1829. He is descended from an historic family, his grandfather, Daniel Benedict, having bravely struggled in arms during the revolutionary war, and his father, John Benedict, having distinguished himself during the war of 1812. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal secular education, which was successfully terminated by a year's study at the University of Ann Arbor, Mich.

During his collegiate course, Dr. Benedict was much interested in the principles of



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T. B. Benedict



homœopathy, and after investigating the system, and testing the remedies to be applied, he became so convinced of the truth of Hahnemann's doctrine that he entered the Homœopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, O., where he graduated with honor in 1861.

Possessed of the requisite knowledge, the next step was to reduce it to practice; and after considerable search, Dr. Benedict decided to establish himself in Ionia, Mich., a village at that time of about 1700 inhabitants, all of whom, with very few exceptions, were strongly prejudiced against the "new system" of medical practice. This prejudice had recently been greatly increased by circumstances connected with a trial for murder. The murdered man had been attended by a homœopathic physician, and the counsel for the defence persuaded the jury that had an allopath been called in his life might have been saved; as it was he was sacrificed to the ignorance of a "quack," etc.

Although within a radius of five miles there were only five families friendly to homœopathy, the young doctor, in spite of previous failures of his predecessors, determined to give the place a trial for at least one year, and accordingly established his office in an obscure building and awaited events.

The prospects of Dr. Benedict at this time were anything but encouraging. All the talent and influence of the long established physicians of the "old school" were arrayed against him, the population was prejudiced, and his few friends, though desirous of assisting him, could give him but little encouragement as to his final success.

To a man of Dr. Benedict's temperament, retiring, shy amongst strangers, backward in conversation, young and inexperienced, the situation was, to say the least, disheartening; but he had faith in the soundness of the principles he had adopted; he remembered the proverb: "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit*," and took courage.

But to use another adage, "Time works wonders," and a single decade has seen this state of affairs entirely changed. The skill, excellent judgment, energy, perseverance, and

scientific knowledge of Dr. Benedict have overcome all opposition, and, coupled with his extraordinary success in the treatment of disease, have placed him in the position he had so well merited, that of head of the medical profession in Ionia, where he enjoys a more lucrative practice than any of his competitors. Other homœopathic physicians have been induced to settle there, and have a fair practice, whilst the truths of the system of homœopathy have been widely disseminated, and may be said to have taken effectual root throughout the whole of Ionia county.

The above sketch carries with it a moral and impressive lesson to all young homœopaths, warning them not to be discouraged at the outset, assuring them that a good tree will bring forth good fruit, and that "truth is great and will prevail." Let them not be discouraged; a skilful workman may perhaps produce a creditable piece of work with indifferent tools, but give him tools of the most approved make and quality, and he cannot fail to produce a masterpiece.

Dr. Benedict's success was so greatly beyond his expectations that he felt justified, two years after he commenced practice, in assuming the responsibilities of a wife and family, and accordingly on the 22d of October, 1863, he was married to Miss Sara Whipple, who has proved a most congenial companion to him, rejoicing in his success, cheering him in his despondency, and ever exhibiting a lively interest in the advancement of the cause of homœopathy.



COON, HENRY CLARK, A. M., M. D., of Alfred Centre, N. Y., was born in West Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., on January 28th, 1828. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, and on coming to this country settled in Rhode Island. Thence his grandfather emigrated to Otsego county, and settled in West Edmeston, when his father was a mere lad, the country being at that time quite new. His father, Ezra Coon, was a farmer, and brought him up in that business. Loving

study, he made the most of his opportunities in the district school, availing himself to the utmost of its library. At nineteen he entered De Ruyten Institute, where he enjoyed ample facilities for pursuing his favorite study—the natural sciences. After passing five terms as a pupil, he engaged in teaching for a time, but his health failing he was compelled temporarily to follow another occupation. On November, 21st, 1851, he married L. Elvira Stillman, a lady of superior culture, and with her has since been almost constantly occupied in teaching in different academies in the country.

His first course of medical lectures he took at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1861. Becoming convinced of the superiority of the homœopathic system of medicine he devoted himself to its study, and his preference being known, he was frequently called upon to prescribe for those who preferred that practice. He graduated in Alfred University in 1868, and in 1871 he received the degree of A. M. Taking his second course of lectures at the New York Homœopathic College, he received their degree of M. D. in 1872, and in the same year was elected to the chair of Physical Science in Alfred University. Being incapacitated, for a time at least, for active work by an injury to his knee, he accepted the position, and commenced his labors in September, 1872. This position affords him many opportunities for advancing the cause of true medical science, and regarding the general recognition of homœopathic principles as a matter of most vital importance, he improves these opportunities to the utmost.



CAFFEE, EDWIN M., M. D., of Mount Carroll, Ills., was born at Towanda, Pa., July 7th, 1832.

After terminating his scholastic education in his native town, he entered the office of Dr. Leonard Pratt, of Towanda, in 1851, for the purpose of reading medicine, and preparing himself for a University course.

He afterwards matriculated in the Homœ-

opathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and having observed the usual curriculum he obtained his degree of M. D. in 1855.

After graduating, he removed to the West, took up his abode at Mount Carroll, Ills., and opened an office for the practice of homœopathic medicine and surgery. There he has resided for the past eighteen years, earnestly and faithfully devoting the talents with which he is gifted, to the advancement of the good cause, finding his reward in his own conscience, and in the large and lucrative practice which his well known ability has earned for him amongst all classes of his fellow-townsmen.

A staunch believer in the doctrines of homœopathy, and a zealous advocate of its principles, he has identified himself with every genuine endeavor calculated to advance its interests. He was elected President of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1871.



MITH, AMOS BIRD, M. D., of Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., was born in Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., October 1st, 1819.

His father was the late Hon. Caleb Smith, for many years a county Judge, and highly respected for his great moral worth, and integrity and Christian usefulness.

His academic and collegiate studies were pursued at Lima, N. Y. Under the direction of his brother, Dr. Horace Smith, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. P. Farlin, he commenced to read medicine; and after two courses of lectures at the Medical College in Geneva, received his diploma in the winter of 1844-'45. In the year following he enjoyed for one term the advantages of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Hospital, and of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. For seven years he was a medical practitioner in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., where his business became so extensive, and the exposure in all states of the weather so great, as to seriously undermine his health, and render necessary a change of field. After the

first five years of his residence in Ovid, he was constrained to renounce the allopathic, and to adopt as preferable, the homœopathic theory of medicine, which he has since practised with increasing satisfaction and advantage.

Soon after leaving Ovid, he visited Clifton Springs, N. Y., where Dr. Henry Foster had established a water cure, and by whom he was invited to remain, and to become a partner in business. This offer was not accepted; but in 1853, Dr. Smith, in connection with his brother, Dr. Horace Smith, established the Hygienic Institute in Geneva, N. Y., and of this, since 1855, he has had the exclusive charge, although his practice has not been confined to it. In the conduct of this flourishing institution, and in family practice, he makes it a prominent object to interest his patients in the laws of health, and thus to enable them, as far as possible, to render medical service unnecessary. Frequent lectures are delivered by him in the institute on hygiene with this object in view, and also upon cognate subjects. In the treatment of patients, he relies not only upon homœopathic remedies, but upon a careful adaptation of diet to the condition of the patient, and upon the use of various forms of exercise, voluntary and involuntary, according to the "Swedish movement" practice. He makes frequent use of electric baths, and of the galvanic battery in local applications.

Dr. Smith has for several years applied himself closely to the study of the best modes of ventilating and warming houses, as being most intimately related to the health of the community. Quite recently he has adopted the method which he has devised as the result of much study and of numerous experiments with a model, and for which he has obtained a patent. He heats his establishment by a steam apparatus of his own contriving, and a large part of the cooking is performed by steam. He has given so much and so close investigation to the subject of alimentation, and hygiene generally, embracing the kinds of food and mode of preparation, and ventilation and heating, the treatment of

tumors, etc., that we regret we are not able to give to these more than a passing notice. The services he has rendered in this department have been invaluable to the profession and the public. It is his intention to publish, as soon as time will permit, an account of his improved system of ventilation and house warming.

In the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy" for 1872, an able paper from his pen appears, on "Uterine and Ovarian Tumors—their Causes, and the Principles of their Cure, Generically and Specifically considered."

Among his other inventions is a self-feeding boiler, for which he recently secured a patent. He has one in operation in his institute, in addition to a steam radiator and steam oven, and hopes, as soon as his time will permit, to publish a description of it, with a statement of its nature and advantages on the side of health and economy.

The ruling motive of Dr. Smith in all his practice and influences, is to do good as a Christian Physician, rather than to advance his own pecuniary interests. He is an enlightened and warm-hearted philanthropist, ever taking pleasure in diffusing such knowledge as will benefit the public, and in endeavoring to induce to such habits of life as will promote general health and happiness.



OWNER, DANIEL AKIN, M.D., late of Elmira, N. Y., was born in Towner, Putnam county, N. Y., on September 6th, 1806. His ancestors came from Wales in the middle of the last century, that branch from which he was more immediately descended, settling in the rugged but productive county of Putnam, upon the spot where some of their name still continue to live. Dr. Towner, early in life, manifested a taste for the profession which he afterwards adopted, and was given as good an education as the immediate neighborhood of his father's home afforded. Dr. Benedict, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Pat-

terson, a village hard by, a gentleman still living at an advanced age, took a number of pupils from the well-to-do farmers of the neighborhood, and with him, Dr. Towner went through a course of study as thorough and as advanced as could be obtained at any college. He passed the earlier years of his medical studies in the office of Dr. Howland, a physician in high standing in the same village, and was graduated with honor at the Fairfield Medical School in Herkimer county, N. Y., an institution now defunct, but in the time of its existence of very high repute.

Soon after graduation Dr. Towner married and commenced the practice of his profession at Etna, Tompkins county, N. Y. From there he shortly removed to Ithaca, in the same county. In 1837, in company with a younger brother, he shifted to the city, then a small village, of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. His tastes, habits, and education did not run in this line, and he met with disaster and the loss of the little money he had saved. He immediately turned his attention to his profession once more, and happening at that time, in 1846, to fall in with some homœopathic works, he read them attentively, was struck with the power and naturalness of the theory propounded, then entirely new in that section of the country, and without hesitation commenced the practice of that which the books set forth. His superior medical education, and the success which almost immediately attended him, put him in less than two years time in the front rank of physicians in the vicinity of Elmira.

He was the first homœopathic physician in southern and western New York, and his reputation and success aided the spread of the new school in that part of the country very greatly. For twenty years he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a very large circle of friends and patients, going into the families of the best people in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. In 1857, he became engaged in some real estate operations, near Lyons, Iowa, and going thither, with his family to settle, he was stricken

down with a Western fever, which had a fatal termination in thirty-six hours from the first attack. He died August 28th, 1857, in the fifty-first year of his age. His memory is yet fresh and green in the hearts of hundreds of people, whom he had known and cared for in their distress, and whom he had lifted out of misery and suffering.



SWAIN, MARCUS, M. D., of Waupun, Wis., was born in the town of Reading, Windsor county, Vt., on June 10th, 1808. He is the son of Nathaniel Swain, and his mother's maiden name was Charlotte Sherwin. He completed his literary studies at Chester Academy in his native county. Conceiving a love for the study of medicine, he entered, upon the completion of his academic course, the office of Dr. J. W. Emery, of Reading, as a student in the year 1828, and afterward received instruction in the office of Dr. Nathaniel Tolles, of the same town, with whom he continued until he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He took his first course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Mass. Subsequently he spent two terms at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1833. He then located in Chittenden county, Vt., and practised his profession there for over twenty years. In 1857, attracted by the advantages of the great West to men of enterprise, he removed to Wisconsin and located at Oshkosh, three years later fixing his residence permanently at Waupun. At this time he was led to the investigation of homœopathy, and after careful research into its merits, and a thorough and practical test of its principles, he was induced to accept it fully as the system of his choice. He has now continued in its practice for thirteen years, adding to his fame and his circle of patrons continually.

From 1861 to 1865 he held the position of Physician to the State Prison at Waupun.



TRAUBE, JAMES, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in a small town in the Province of Saxony, Prussia, on the 3d day of April, 1810, where his father, a wealthy and generally esteemed citizen, held the office of Justice of the Peace until his death, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

While attending the public schools of his native place, he received private instruction from his pastor in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, preparatory to being sent to college. At the age of fourteen years, he was placed in the Gymnasium at Schleusingen, where he remained under tuition for seven years. After having graduated from this institution with distinction, he entered the University at Leipzig, but within the year was compelled to exchange the pen for the sword, and enter the military service.

After serving the time prescribed by law, he directed his steps toward Berlin, the capital of Prussia, to pursue and finish his studies at the justly celebrated University located there. During his sojourn at Leipzig, he made the acquaintance of some of the most prominent homœopaths, at a time when true exponents of the Hahnemannian theory were few and far between, and when the confession of being a follower of the illustrious master was almost identical with martyrdom. The truth of the new principles soon became apparent to him, both reflection and experience maturing belief into conviction; but little did he think, however, that the then tender plant would in so short a time assume such imposing proportions, for even the most sanguine dared not hope that in the course of so few years as have now elapsed, homœopathic physicians would be computed by thousands. At a later period of his life, he attended the homœopathic clinic of Dr. A. Lutze, at Coethen, in order to enlarge his practical experience. Dr. Lutze was then at the very acmé of his success, his clinic being crowded from morning to evening, affording an excellent field for observation, especially with regard to the treatment of chronic diseases. When after the revolu-

tionary war of 1848, the iron hand of reaction lay heavily upon the Prussian people, he resolved, though then in his fiftieth year, to emigrate to America.

For the last thirteen years he has resided in Philadelphia, Pa., and during that time he has faithfully and conscientiously striven to perform the duties incumbent upon him. His early advantages, with the first pupils of Hahnemann, have enabled him to become thoroughly indoctrinated into the principles of the science that great master founded. Fortified by a ripe experimental knowledge of its truths, he has a power few possess to control or check the ravages of disease in those who are so fortunate as to avail themselves of his services.



ILLIAMS, HARRY ELDRIDGE, M. D., of Coatesville, Pa., was born in New York city, on April 30th, 1840. He is of English descent. After receiving a primary education, he entered, at the age of twelve, the New York Free Academy, and remained there one year. Then he was sent to Pawtucket, R. I., where he commenced the study of dentistry. He removed to Philadelphia in the spring of 1857, and continued in the dental profession until 1860. Then, having determined upon becoming a physician, and having prepared himself by preliminary reading, he matriculated at the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia. On the breaking out of the war, however, his patriotism got the better of his professional ambition, and he enlisted as a private in company C, 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service. At the expiration of that term he returned home and was appointed hospital steward in the United States Army. This position he resigned in the fall of 1862, on account of ill health. Subsequently he was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon in the United States service. He ultimately left the army in 1864, and carried on the drug business for a short time in Philadelphia.

His experience in ponderous doses disgusting him with allopathic routine, he in the fall of 1865 sold out his drug store, and commenced the earnest study of homœopathy. He matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in March, 1866, holding an honorable position in his class.

Upon graduating he joined his uncle, Dr. J. Emerson Kent, of Philadelphia, with whom he read medicine, and assisted him in his practice until August, 1867. Then he removed to Coatesville, where he now resides. He has built up an excellent practice, and established a reputation as an accomplished physician in the town and neighborhood.

Dr. Williams was married in September, 1868, to Maria A. Fiss, of Philadelphia.



HILL, CHARLES SUDSON, M.D., of Utica, N. Y., was born at Blenheim, near Brantford, Brant county, Ontario, February 13th, 1830.

His father, Benjamin C. Hill, a native of Gray, Me., served as a volunteer in 1812, in the defence of Portland. A hard working man, he has attained to the age of seventy-three years.

His mother, a native of East Hartford, Conn., is of the same age. Dr. Hill's boyhood was spent among the Six Nations in Canada, and he attended school at one time at a missionary station in Mohawk, Canada. He was afterward educated at a private school in Brantford, and at the age of fourteen entered a dry goods store, remaining two years, and then, being of a roving disposition, went to the city of New York to visit an uncle. There he received instruction for two years from an artist in Brooklyn, in ornamental painting, and practised his profession successfully for a number of years in Utica.

Here he was married to Miss Cornelia Hibbard, of Clinton, N. Y. On the occasion of her death from consumption, two years later, he conceived the idea of studying medicine, and entered the office of Dr. W.

H. Watson as a student, after attending a private course of instruction at Madison University. In 1856, he attended his first course of lectures in Philadelphia, at the Homœopathic Medical College, a partial course at the University of Pennsylvania, and the lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He also attended the course of lectures of 1858-'59, at the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical College, and graduating, entered into partnership with his late preceptor. In 1862, he accepted an appointment from the Surgeon General of the State, as assistant surgeon of the 91st Regiment of Infantry Volunteers, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., and in October joined his regiment, and was shortly afterward ordered to take charge of the 15th Maine Regiment, then brigaded with the 91st, the surgeon and his assistant being suspended for misdemeanor and neglect of duty. Finding 200 men sick in camp, and 100 in hospital, he succeeded in six weeks in reducing the number to fifty in camp, and twenty-five in hospital, receiving a complimentary order from the headquarters of General Dow for his success, and appointing him Post Surgeon at Fort Barrancas, ten miles below Pensacola, and also a commission as examining surgeon for the regular service. While stationed at Fort Barrancas, he served on a medical board at Fort Pickens to determine as to the sanity of several political prisoners confined there.

In the spring of 1863, he was ordered to Baton Rouge to join his regiment, and to act as surgeon to the provost guard, and the penitentiary, and shortly afterwards took charge of the Barracks General Hospital, serving until it was fully organized. He was then ordered to Brashear city, La., to take charge of and organize the 4th Division General Hospital, and remained until June 23d, 1863, when the post was surrendered to the Confederates, and all made prisoners. After the capture he was sent to New Orleans, where, prostrated with typho-malarial fever, he was rendered unfit for duty for five months. Joining his regiment in December, at Brashear city, where it had been stationed since the

capture of Hudson, he was ordered to the 131st Regiment New York Volunteers, serving them as surgeon until February, 1864, when he was ordered with his regiment to Fort Jackson. Here he remained until July, when his regiment was sent home on a thirty days' furlough. Arriving at Albany, he was presented with a splendid gold watch and chain for his services to the sick while at Fort Jackson; where almost every man was prostrated with fever, but two dying out of so many cases. At the expiration of the thirty days, he was sent to do temporary duty at Winchester, Va., at the time of Sheridan's famous ride in the valley of the Shenandoah.

His health failing him, he returned to Baltimore, tendering his resignation, which was endorsed and approved by the commanding officer. He received a complimentary order from Head Quarters for the valuable services rendered, and returned from military duty with the rank of Brevet Captain of Volunteers. On the second day of August, at Providence, R. I., he was married to Eleanor Watson, the daughter of Hon. William R. Watson, and sister to Dr. William H. Watson, of Utica, N. Y. Returning to civil life, he opened an office in Utica, and by close attention and hard study has succeeded in acquiring a lucrative practice.

He has been President of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, and is a permanent member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

POWERS, DAVID C., M.D., of Coldwater, Mich., was born in Croydon, Sullivan county, N. H., on June 30th, 1822.

When a child, his parents removed to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he was educated at Aurora Academy. Having finished his literary education, he entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. N. Leavitt, and at the age of twenty-two, commenced the study of medicine under his supervision. After four years' study, including three courses of lectures, he

graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in November, 1848.

The following January, Dr. Powers so far contracted the gold fever of that year, that he was induced to leave his Eastern home, and become for awhile one of the many who sought employment and wealth in the then unsettled West. He went to California, an "argonaut of '49," but returned the following spring, resolved to make, for a time, his home in the Eastern States.

He married, in 1850, Miss Margaret Ledyard, of Pultneyville, N. Y., a niece of President H. H. Childs, of Berkshire Medical College, and established himself in Auburn, N. Y., where he commenced the practice of medicine. Soon after this, being led to investigate the principles of homœopathy, he made it the subject of much study and experiment, the latter resulting so successfully, as to induce him to become an avowed convert to that school.

Having now entirely dropped the old system and adopted the new, he removed in the autumn of 1855, to Coldwater, Mich., and became the pioneer practitioner of homœopathy in that place, forming a partnership with Dr. H. W. White, now of New York city.

At the commencement of the late war, Dr. Powers was appointed by Governor Blair First Surgeon of the 9th Infantry Regiment Michigan Volunteers, but, owing to sickness in his family, he was unable to accompany his regiment when it was ordered to the seat of war.

The measles just about that time breaking out in the regiment, he was compelled to resign his position, in order to allow the appointment of another surgeon.

In 1862, having been induced by the urgent requests of the officers of the celebrated "Loomis Battery," which was chiefly raised and officered in Coldwater, to accompany them to the field, he entered the army as contract surgeon, and served in that capacity for nearly three years. During that period, he was in charge of hospitals both at Huntsville, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn.

Of Dr. Powers' patriotism and loyalty it is

unnecessary to speak, his career during the war being sufficient evidence of both.

On leaving the Army, he returned to Coldwater, and resumed the practice of his profession there, re-establishing and extending a flourishing business.

In the spring of 1866, the citizens of Coldwater showed their appreciation of the talents and integrity of Dr. Powers by electing him Mayor of the city; which office he filled for two years, being re-elected for a second term without opposition. He is also one of the directors of the Southern Michigan National Bank.

The positions of trust and honor which Dr. Powers has been called upon to fill, plainly show the place he occupies in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



REMBAUGH, ALONZO C., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city on December 6th, 1838. He is of English, German and French extraction, and was named after, and baptized by the Rev. John A. Clark, at St. Andrew's Church, May 9th, 1839. He was early bereft of the influences of an estimable mother, who was taken away suddenly by heart disease. She was the daughter of Rev. Wm. Bryant, one of the early Episcopal City Missionaries, and founder of All Saints Church in the lower part of the city of Philadelphia. His maternal grandmother was one of several children born to John and Barlina Grosin Delarou, who, in their infancy, were brought over to this country by their fugitive Huguenot parents.

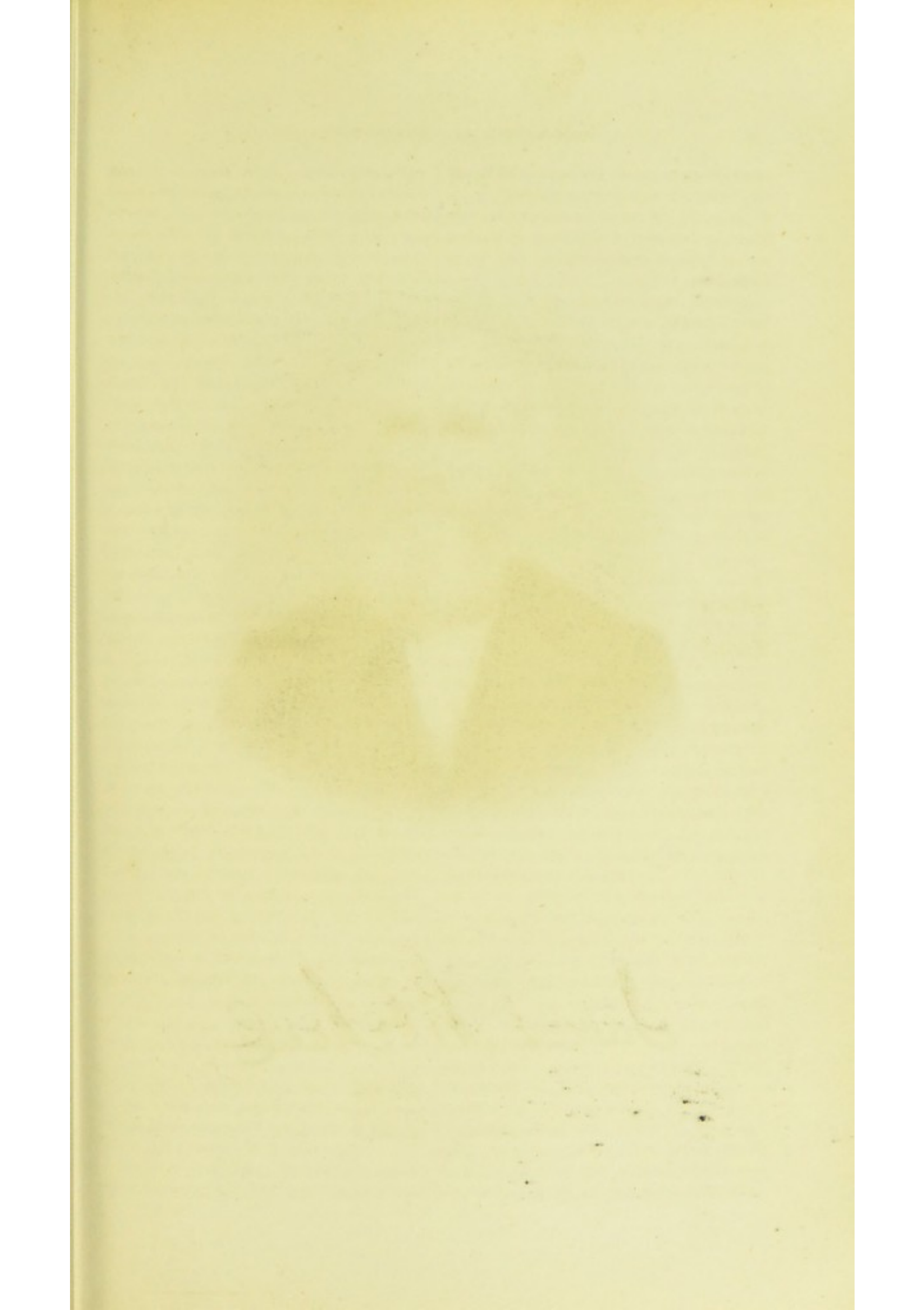
Here they grew up and were married by Bishop White, about 1770-'75. They owned and occupied as a ship yard the lot directly opposite to the old Swedes Church, now owned and occupied by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Ino Delarou assisted General Washington with his boats to cross the Delaware during his memorable winter campaign, contracting a cough which terminated fatally. His father came of an industrious manufacturing Pennsylvania stock.

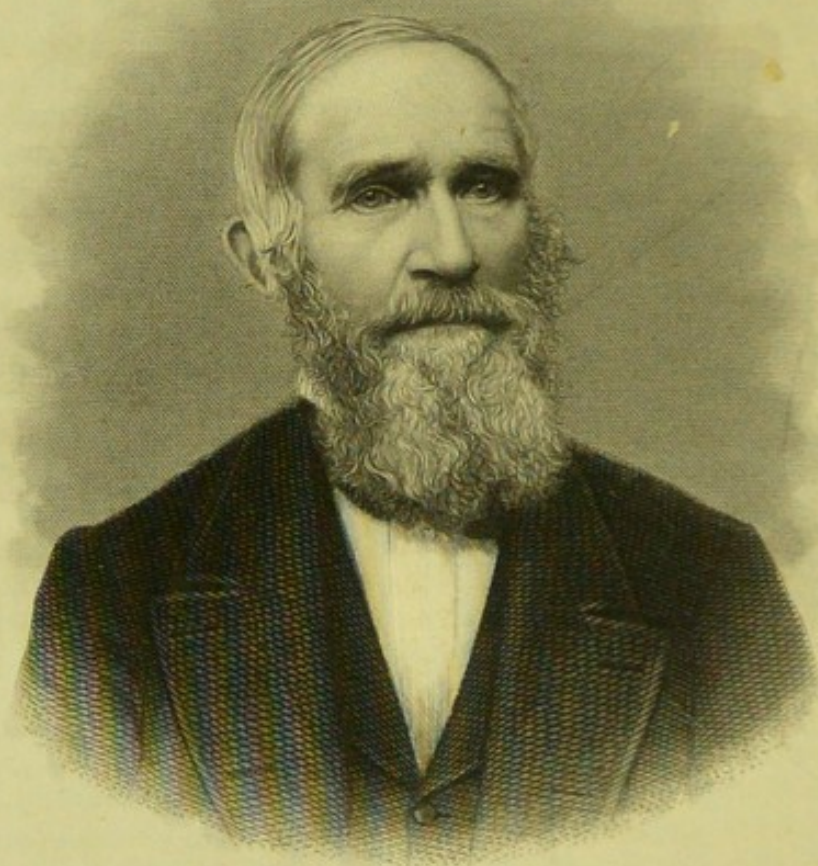
His education was that of the ordinary common school. From the age of seventeen years until he was twenty-one, he was engaged as a clerk. On July 1st, 1861, he entered the army as a private, and rose by rapid promotion to be First Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet Major, serving in both white and colored troops. He participated in the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff under the command of the lamented Baker, and was wounded through the left wrist and right thigh, and taken prisoner. He remained a month in the Hospital of Leesburg, well treated by the inhabitants, was then forwarded to Richmond to remain two months more in hospital, and was finally paroled. He then spent sixteen months as convalescent on light duty at Chesapeake General Hospital, at Fort Monroe, Va., becoming, while there, thoroughly acquainted and disgusted with the barbarism of the *regular* medical treatment of the poor sick soldiers. Returning to active duty as an officer, he served through Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, under Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Meade, Butler, Gilmore, and Terry, from 1863 to the close of his term of service on the 1st of February, 1867. On leaving the Army, he immediately commenced the study of medicine with his friend and preceptor, Mahlon Preston, of Norristown, Pa., and after pursuing a thorough course under his advice, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia on March 4th, 1869, and located permanently in Philadelphia. He was married in August, 1869, to Miss Martha B. Crum, of New York, also a descendant of a Huguenot family.

Though not in any sense a politician, he has always supported the men and measures of the Republican party.



JONES, STEPHEN D., M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, O., on December 1st, 1824. He is of Welsh descent. His ancestors, some generations back, emigrated to America, and set-





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James Ritchie

tled in Nantucket, Mass. Subsequently they removed to North Carolina, and from thence to Montgomery county, near Dayton, O. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and acquired most of his education at a common country school, his nearest approximation to collegiate honors and experiences depending upon a year's training in a village academy. After leaving this institution, he became a teacher, and labored in that capacity for two years. In 1845, he entered the office of John Hall, M. D., as a student of medicine, and devoted three years to preparation for his profession. He attended three full courses of lectures at the American Medical Institute, which subsequently merged into the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, O., and graduated in March, 1849. Returning to Dayton, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, who died of cholera in the following July, just at the close of that fearful epidemic which spread over the country at that time. In 1855, he went to Granville, O., and took charge of the water cure and infirmary at that place—an institution devoted specially to the treatment of diseases of females. He remained here four years, and then removed to Wabash, Ind., where he erected the Rural Home Hygienic Institute. He continued here four years, during which period he and his partner, Dr. Woodbury, published the *Western Health Journal*, devoted to "hygienic, mental and physical culture, and to the restoration and development of the whole man." This journal gained quite a wide popularity in the West, and received many flattering notices from the press generally. The *Indianapolis Daily Gazette* gave to him a highly complimentary notice, in which, speaking of his excellence as a physician and as a man, it says: "Dr. S. D. Jones is a moral, honorable and upright man, as well as benevolent, generous, and kind. He may be ranked among the very foremost in his profession, and we can, without any reservation, commend him to the confidence of those among whom he may reside."

About the year 1854, he began to investigate homœopathy, and soon became con-

vinced of its superiority over all other systems of practice, and he has ever since been an able and zealous advocate and defender of the same. In 1864, he removed to Richmond, Ind., where he was engaged in the active duties of his profession until 1870, when for the purpose of educating a semi-mute daughter at the State Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, he removed to Indianapolis. For fifteen years he has given special attention, and a large portion of his time, to the treatment of diseases of females, and his efforts have been crowned with that success which attends on native talent, matured and developed by severe application and extensive experience. Dr. Jones is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has been married twenty-three years. It is the voluntary testimony of one who has known him long and intimately that "his individualising characteristic is modesty—a quality so pronounced in his make-up, as often to subject him to painful embarrassment, and but for the importunate intervention of friends, would have deprived the public of any sketch of his life. He is capable of achieving great results in the furtherance of the faith he professes. . . . Through the influence and example of such men as Dr. Jones, conjoined with reading, I have—though an eclectic—come to look upon homœopathy as that system which is destined to soon replace all other schools in the higher circles of society."



KITCHEN, JAMES, A. M., M. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city March 8th, 1800. James Kitchen, his father, reached this country from Wales in 1790, and was a merchant. He was also the proprietor of the Merchants' Exchange when it was known as the Merchants' Coffee House.

Having passed through the usual primary school education, the subject of this sketch was graduated for the Collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819

with the degree of A. B.; received that of *Magister* in 1822, and that of M. D. from the Medical Department the same year. The September following he sailed for Europe, and continued his professional studies in the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, England, Scotland and Holland. Immediately upon his return to Philadelphia, in June, 1824, he commenced practice, and was elected one of the physicians by the Southwal Dispensary, retaining the connection three years. Until 1839, Dr. Kitchen was an allopathic practitioner. Up to that time he suffered from a chronic affection of the liver, following a severe attack of dyspepsia contracted while a student. The best allopathy failed to give relief, and homœopathy having cured it entirely, Dr. Kitchen, in 1839, began the homœopathic practice, and has continued in it with increasing confidence to this day.

He has been honorably distinguished in professional literature. In 1828 he published a translation of Bouilland's "Treatise on Rheumatism," and in 1841 a translation of Jahr's "Homœopathic Pharmacy." He relinquished the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, after one term, owing to the pressure of private business; was placed in charge of the Lazaretto or Quarantine Station, by the Board of Health in 1831, when Dr. Lehmann was ill, and served as Port Physician from 1832 to 1836. Since then a constantly increasing private practice has occupied his whole time, and given him that esteem, both as a man and a physician, that is the highest guerdon of merit. Such records are more honorable than either medals or decorations.



PEARCÉ, ROBERT W., M. D., of Louisville, Ky., was born in Shelby county, in the same State, in May, 1830. He had the advantage in early life of a sound and practical education. Attracted while young by the medical profession, he commenced the study when but nineteen years of age under such

teachers as Professor S. D. Grass, and others of celebrity in the allopathic school. Having passed through a full course of study, he graduated in 1852, from the University of Louisville, receiving at once the appointment of resident graduate at the city hospital, where he was enabled to devote much time to diagnosis and pathology, as well as to the acquisition of a wide clinical experience.

In 1853, he was married, and located in Jefferson county, Ky., where he practised his profession for nineteen years, establishing a well earned reputation as a diagnostician and obstetrician.

In 1871, being in ill health, and worn out with professional duties, he removed to Louisville. Disgusted with allopathic medication, he concluded to try homœopathy, and by the kindness and assistance of Drs. C. W. and W. L. Breyfogle, homœopathic practitioners, he was enabled to investigate it, and to soon obtain a knowledge of true medical science, while his health was much benefited. His experience culminated in thorough conversion. Since that time he has worked early and late in the cause, and with his large experience in obstetrics and pathology he is regarded as quite an acquisition to homœopathy in Louisville.



RIGER, THOMAS C., M. D., of Marietta, O., was born near Danville, Ills., on May 2d, 1834. On leaving school he engaged in the grocery business; but when twenty years of age, having read some medical works borrowed of an allopathic physician in the town, he felt inclined to make the practice of medicine his profession. The system of practice taught in those pages, however, did not commend itself to his reason. Becoming somewhat acquainted with the homœopathic system, shortly after, he at once adopted it, and commenced his studies under the care of Dr. A. Hughes, a skilful physician of Wheeling, W. Va. He graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1857, and was pub-

licly complimented during the commencement exercises for his attainments. Since then, and until the present time, he has practised with much success in Wheeling, W. Va., and in Marietta, O. In 1859, he married Miss Jennette J. Cleveland, of Rome, N. Y.

Being on account of feeble health unable to sustain the fatigues incident to an out-door practice, he confines himself principally to his office, and as a specialist, enjoys a wide reputation for his success in treating the diseases of women and children. For the former he has long regarded *Cannabis Indica* as the first of remedies.

Sensible of the great advantage education confers, he has been earnest in his endeavors that the laws of his State should be such as to secure to every child a good common school education, with, however, a substitution of German and Latin for geography, and much credit is due him for his active and persistent efforts to that end.

Several interesting and instructive articles from his pen have been published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

Born in an obscure locality in Northern Illinois, blest with few of those advantages which seem to be the natural inheritance of most men, Dr. Kiger has by determined effort raised himself to a position of respectability and influence. Liberal in all his views, social, religious, and political; an independent thinker, with courage to maintain such opinions as he believes well founded, he is one of those men whose influence is felt as a power in the community, and who are well deserving the estimation with which they are regarded.



KITTINGER, LEONARD, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on April 27th, 1834. When but a few years old, his father, Henry C. Kittinger, moved to Mercer county, N. J., where he served with marked distinction for many years as Judge of the Court of Common

Pleas. The subject of this sketch, on the completion of his earlier education at the Academy at Princeton, N. J., entered the Edge Hill Grammar School at the same place, from which he afterwards graduated with honor.

On finishing his literary education he removed to Trenton, N. J., with a view to carry out his life-long intention to study medicine, but his health being delicate, he abandoned the idea by the advice of his physicians, and entered into mercantile business. In 1859, he was married to Miss Emma, only daughter of the Hon. Obadiah Howell. Finding his mercantile occupation uncongenial, and his health much improved, he reverted to his plans for the study of medicine, and became a student under Dr. O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia, Professor in the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College. After completing a very thorough course of instruction, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at that institution, and soon after located temporarily in Bordentown, N. J.; but finding the field not suited to his tastes, he left it in the following year, and settled in Flemington, in the same State. After a residence of two years, he removed to reside permanently in Wilmington, Del., in April, 1866. He has here a large and lucrative practice, his success, especially in obstetrics and diseases of women and children, having gained for him a reputation of which he may justly be proud.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having been elected in 1869. In 1871, he was appointed one of the physicians to the New Castle County Alms House and Insane Asylum, which position he held for one year, and until a political change took place in the Board of Trustees, adding by his greater success, to the reputation for superiority of the homœopathic system of medical treatment. At the present writing he is physician in charge of the Home for Aged Women, a noble institution conducted under the auspices of the benevolent ladies of Wilmington.



LEGENDANK, A., M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Güstrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on August 6th, 1823. He was educated at the High School of his native place. His father was a farmer. Of an independent and republican spirit, and dependent on his own exertion for existence and advancement, he had to battle with the vicissitudes of life. He attended the Klinik in Kiel, in Holstein, and emigrated in 1849 to this country. Arriving here, he entered the office of Dr. G. Pehrson, of Philadelphia, remaining with him three years, during which time he attended the lectures of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, at which institution he graduated.

He was then assistant physician with Dr. Constantine Hering of Philadelphia for two years, until the fall of 1854, when he settled permanently in Wilmington, Del., as a general practitioner.

He has here by patient industry and unwearied attention to his patients, as well as by his skill, built up a very large and respectable practice.

A very quiet and unambitious gentleman, his known devotion to the law of cure, his care in selecting his remedies, and his great judgment have gained him the confidence of very many intelligent families, and have given him a reputation among his professional associates as a safe and prudent counsellor in difficult cases.

He is a member of the American Provers Union, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has also made great efforts to secure the formation of a peninsular Society of Homœopathic Physicians to be composed of practitioners in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

He has been the attending physician of the Home for Friendless Children, from its organization, March 1st, 1863, to the present time, and has won deserved credit for his success. The institution averages about sixty inmates, males and females.

He also attends the Orphanage, a charitable institution of only a few years existence,

with a small number of inmates, giving his services to both these noble charities gratuitously.



LEONARD, WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, M. D., of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minn., was born December 2d, 1826, in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn. His father, Dexter M. Leonard, was the son of a noted physician who practised extensively in Ashford, Conn., and vicinity. His ancestors, James and Henry Leonard, emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1652, and erected the first forge in America. The Leonards, as shown by papers in their possession, are lineal descendants of Edward III., and claim to belong to the same line of ancestry, through the Barony of Dacre, as George Washington. Dr. Leonard was reared to agricultural occupations, and enjoyed the advantages of winter schooling, while the summers were devoted to labor on his father's farm. To this was added the benefit of a course at a select school, which was followed, in 1843, by teaching. He continued thus employed for six years, devoting his leisure time to self-improvement. Inheriting a taste for medical studies and pursuits from his grandfather, he entered the office of Orin Mitter, M. D., of Chaplin, Conn., where he prepared himself for attendance upon lectures at the University of New York. The winters of 1850-'51, were passed at this college, from which he entered the Medical Institution of Fall College, where he graduated in 1853.

Locating in Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., he commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued for two years, when he removed to Minneapolis. Here he practised in the old school four years. Educated in the allopathic system, and imbibing from his infancy veneration for its theories, which the successful career of his grandfather had instilled into the minds of all his family, it was no easy matter to turn his attention to homœopathy, with a view to its adoption.

This, however, he did, after a thorough though perhaps not impartial, investigation of its merits. Becoming convinced of its superior claims, he commenced the practice of it in 1860. Three years later, he entered the army, at first as assistant surgeon, finally as surgeon of the 5th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers Infantry Veterans, which post he filled for three years.

Dr. Leonard has been a most zealous advocate of the cause of homœopathy in Minnesota, and did much toward organizing the Homœopathic State Institute, of which he has been President. His intelligent professional course has tended much toward elevating the status of homœopathy. His abilities have met a proper recognition in the community, and given him a position second to none of his professional brethren in that part of the country. The discharge of ever increasing duties has given him but little time for scientific study, yet he does not altogether neglect it.

Dr. Leonard was married October 11th, 1853, to Miss Jane Preston, of Eastford, Conn. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

At present, Dr. Leonard is President of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County, Minn. He is also one of the directors of the Minnesota Academy of Science. An interesting work to the medical profession may soon be expected from his pen.



HUNT, HENRY FRANCIS, M.D., of Camden, N. J., was born in Cranston, Providence county, R.I., March 28th, 1838. He is the eldest son of Joshua Hunt, who for many years was a well-known manufacturer. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that State. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Providence, and at Smithwell Seminary. In 1854, he entered Providence Conference Seminary, where he commenced a collegiate course of study. Here he remained three years, when his father's business suffering from the financial crisis of that period, he abandoned the

idea of college. Entering his father's business house, he assisted in conducting affairs with the intention of preparing for commercial life. During the two years he remained here, he pursued his studies privately, endeavoring to supply whatever was lacking in his education by self-culture. Finding commercial life not suited to his tastes, he resolved to enter upon the study of medicine. This he commenced in the office of a distinguished allopathic physician, where he continued for two years. At the end of this period his attention was called to the system of homœopathy, which he had seen practised with the most successful results during an epidemic of diphtheria. Giving the principles a thorough examination, he became convinced of the superiority of the new school over the old, and entered at once upon the study in the office of Dr. Okie. He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the class of 1864. The decease of G. R. Andrews, M. D., of Camden, leaving a vacancy in the field there, Dr. Hunt immediately assumed charge of the extensive practice already established. Dr. Andrews was the pioneer of homœopathy in Camden, where he had labored faithfully and successfully for over twenty years.

Here Dr. Hunt found his duties very arduous. From the first day he assumed them, they demanded his closest attention, and most faithfully has he discharged them. He has allowed himself but little time for recreation since the commencement of his professional life. He is always regular in his attendance at the meetings of the several medical societies of which he is a member. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Medical Society, of which he is Vice-President, and aided in securing a liberal charter for the same, conferring all the privileges upon the homœopathic physicians that are enjoyed by the allopathic. He also aided in establishing the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is Corresponding Secretary. He has been a delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy every year since he joined that body. He has always taken a

deep interest in those who have a desire to study medicine, and has already had five students, who are now successfully practising their profession.

He has filled satisfactorily to his numerous patients the position left vacant by the death of one, whose ministry had secured him the most enviable reputation. He has succeeded in winning the confidence and esteem of the entire community by his Christian character and professional ability.



GRANT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, M. D., of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., was born in that town, in the year 1827, and is the youngest son of Stephen Grant, one of the first settlers in that neighborhood. When quite young, he manifested a great fondness for the acquirement of knowledge, and, inheriting his father's energetic character, he so assiduously improved every advantage, that he succeeded in obtaining a good common school education, and eventually taught school himself. Availing himself of the advantages of a country singing school, established in his district, he acquired a considerable knowledge of music, which he afterward much improved under the instruction of Lowell Mason, Geo. J. Webb, and A. N. Johnson. He followed the vocation of singing master for several years, and was considered one of the most successful teachers in his section of the State. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with Mary Benedict, whom he afterward married. Soon after his marriage, he entered the office of a respectable homœopathic physician, as a student of medicine, continuing the while to teach music, thus defraying his expenses and supporting his small family. Owing to circumstances "beyond his control," he was unable to attend lectures and graduate until 1867; but long before that time, so great was the confidence reposed in him by his friends and pupils, that he had become the regular medical attendant of a number sufficiently large to ensure him a good support, and to

form the basis of his present thriving practice. There was at first a prejudice in the minds of many against the system of practice he had adopted, and he met with much opposition and ridicule from some of the old practitioners, but facts are stubborn things, and before them prejudice and opposition had to give way. By careful study and close attention to his patients, Dr. Grant ensured a degree of success which has been singularly effective in making popular both the doctor and his mode of practice. In the winter of 1866-'67, he attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and graduated with honor. He immediately returned to his native town, where he was already so well established, and is now enjoying the results of his active, earnest, persevering, and well-directed efforts, as manifested in a growing practice, an enviable reputation, and the confidence and esteem of a large circle of personal friends.



REENE, DANIEL H., M. D., of East Greenwich, R. I., was born in East Greenwich, on April 15th, 1807. His father was a lineal descendant of John Greene, who came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams, and a relative of General Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame.

Dr. Greene's early education was acquired at the Kent Academy, and at a classical school at Kingston, R. I., after which he was sent to study medicine with Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Scituate, R. I., the first President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. After completing his medical education, Dr. Greene opened an office at Natick, R. I., where he practised eight years, and, in 1840, removed to East Greenwich, where he has since resided. He was never satisfied with the old allopathic system, and he at an early day discovered, that in proportion as he abstained from bleeding and the use of mercury, so did his success in the treatment of disease increase, and his practice become popular. At last, the remarkable success of Dr. Okie, a

homœopathic physician, attracted his attention and led to his investigation of homœopathy.

Finally, he entered upon an earnest study of the system under direction of Dr. Okie, and, as he felt competent, substituted it for his old method, which after a while he abandoned altogether. As a consequence both his success and his practice, as he says, "increased more than four-fold." Indeed, his business became so extended, that he found it necessary to establish another office in Providence, and for the last sixteen years, his time has been equally divided between his office in Providence and that at East Greenwich.

Dr. Greene first married Miss Jane Hazard, of South Kingston, R. I., who died in 1836, leaving an infant son, who also died thirteen years after. His second wife was Susan, daughter of Samuel Proud, who died in the year 1853.

His time and his mind being fully absorbed in the duties, cares, and pleasures of his profession, he gives no attention to politics, and aspires to no office, counting political honors as valueless compared with those he is constantly winning by the careful and skilful performance of his professional duties. Though now sixty-six years of age, his intellect is as clear and brilliant as ever, and he is apparently quite capable of fifteen or twenty years more of hard service; indeed, he habitually accomplishes an amount of work which would be highly creditable to many a younger man. His genial presence will therefore in all probability gladden the sick-room of many an invalid for years to come.

her childhood had been spent. She had here an extensive practice, which she relinquished at the time of the breaking out of the war, in order to accompany the army. She remained in the service for two years, when, her health failing from overwork and privation, she was unable for three years to perform any mental or physical labor. On her recovery, she resumed the duties of her profession, in which she has been eminently successful. At her home in Washington city, she finds an extensive field for her energetic nature, and her endeavors for the amelioration of the sufferings of her sex especially, have resulted in their mutual advantage.



DAVIES, JOHN, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Oswestry, Salop, England, on June 18th, 1829. His father, William Davies, was a Licentiate of the Episcopal Church, occasionally filling the place of curate in the parish church, and engaged secularly in teaching mathematics and languages to private and public schools; he died at the early age of thirty-seven, much respected as a superior scholar, and regretted as a man. The subject of this sketch being then left to battle with the world by himself, and to protect a feeble mother, a brother and a sister, appreciated the imperative necessity of acquiring a good education, and set himself earnestly to the task. From three o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening he steadily studied Latin and Greek, and all the branches of elementary science, with the assistance of skilful teachers, until he was articled to a bookseller and printer in the town of Ellesmere. But even during his apprenticeship of five years, he did not permit his knowledge to grow rusty, keeping up and extending his studies during the whole period. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he concluded to leave England, and came to the United States. Eventually he resolved upon entering the medical profession, and for the purpose of reading became a student with Dr. D. M. Dake,



EDSON, SUSAN ANN, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born January 4th, 1823, at Fleming, Cayuga county, N. Y. Her father is John J. Edson, from Vermont. Her mother, Sarah Barnes, was from New York.

Dr. Edson graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, March 1854. After practising for two years in Cleveland, she returned to Jefferson, O., where most of

of Pittsburg. Having undergone the usual preparation, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, followed the prescribed course, and graduated with credit in the class of 1858. On graduating he commenced practice in Oshkosh, Wis., where he remained for two years. Then he spent six months in the Thirteenth Street College, New York, and the Bellevue Hospital, at the same time daily attending the dispensaries and other clinics for the purpose of extending his knowledge of medicine. Having gained considerable valuable experience by this visit East, he returned West, and settled in Chicago, where he has practised with great success for the past twelve years.

In 1868, Dr. Davies took a trip to Europe, not on pleasure but on profit bent. He became a constant attendant at the "École de Médecine," and the "Hotel Dieu," in Paris; walked the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, and Heidelberg; visited all the larger cities of Belgium, France, and Germany, and for some period daily attended the clinics and dispensaries in each. After having spent a year in the pursuit of his professional studies, and stored up a great amount of valuable knowledge, he returned to and resumed practice in Chicago.

Dr. Davies was the first to start into life the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and opened the first public free dispensary for the poor in that city, devoting himself therein more especially to the diseases of women and children. His clinic was largely attended.

During the war, Dr. Davies was deputed to accompany Dr. Patton, the President of the Sanitary Commission, to Richmond, for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals at City Point, and rendering what aid was necessary. His able and exhaustive report was published in the *Chicago Tribune* on its presentation, and was everywhere very highly commended for the thorough knowledge it manifested, its admirable suggestions, great humanity, and lucid statement of facts.

Dr. Davies has been a considerable contributor to the medical literature of the time. He has published papers in the *North Ameri-*

can Journal, the *United States Journal*, and various other serials, which by reason of their information, thoughtfulness, grasp, and advanced tone have attracted much attention. Just before the great fire, C. S. Halsy published a translation by him from the French of a little brochure, entitled, "Cholera in the Orient," by Grecca, of Turkey. He also varies the toil of his professional duties by contributions to general literature, among which have been a number of very charming poems.

For politics or mere popularity Dr. Davies has no taste. He is a lover of music and the fine arts, but he allows none of these refined pleasures to draw him away from the continuous study of matters more directly connected with his profession.

As the record of his life shows, he is an enthusiast in his profession, sparing no effort to acquire knowledge, to place himself in line with the latest discoveries in medicine and the most advanced thought in the medical world. He has accomplished, and will yet accomplish, much for the cause of homœopathy.



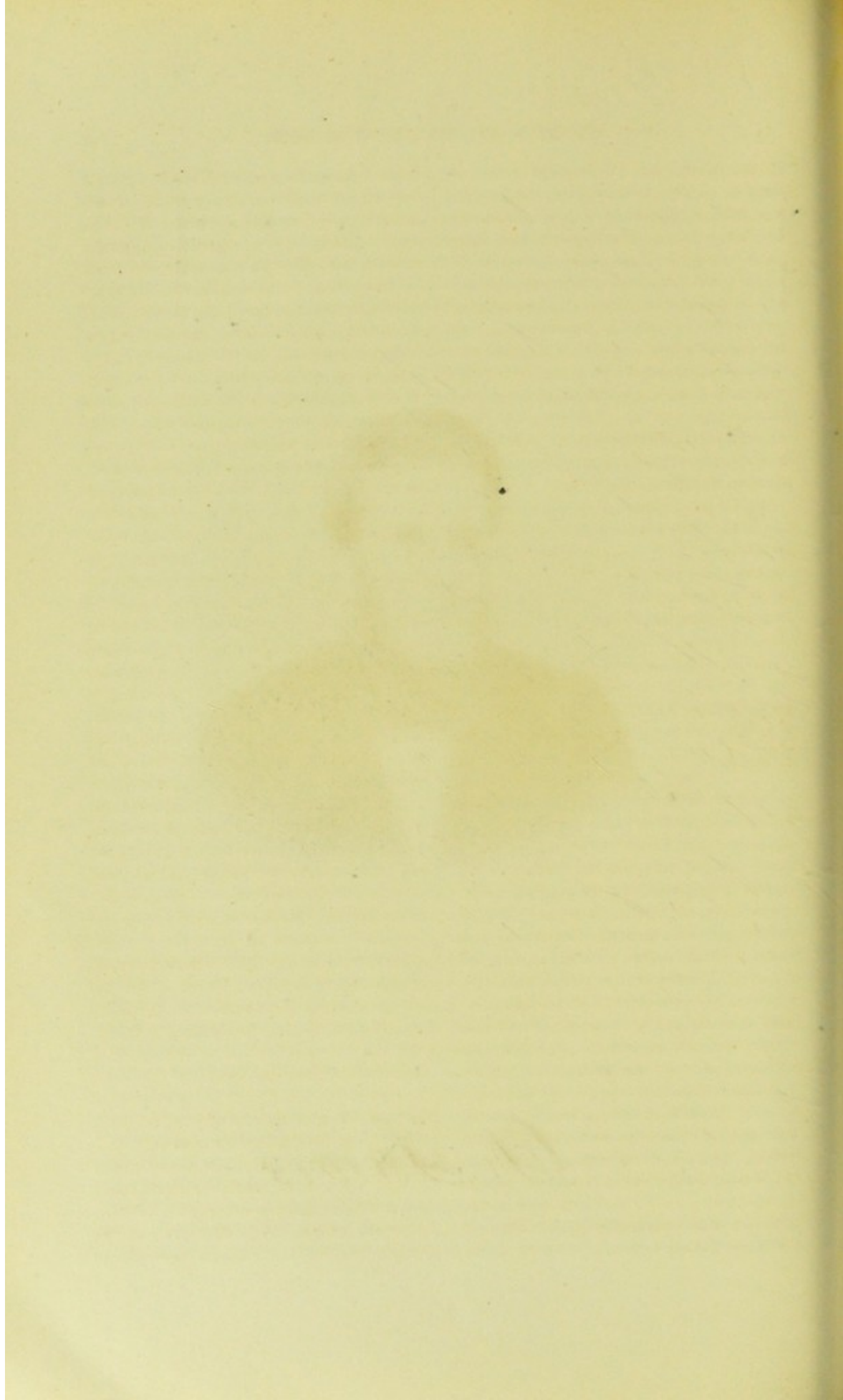
JAMES, DAVID, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Radnor, Pa., March 14th, 1805; studied medicine with Dr. G. McClellan, of Philadelphia, and was graduated at Jefferson College, in 1828. After a year's practice here, he removed to Byberry township, fifteen miles north, and was a partner with Dr. John Worthington. Here he married Miss Amanda Worthington, who is still living. Succeeding to Dr. Worthington's practice at his death, Dr. James, in 1841, commenced to employ his studies in homœopathy and to prosecute them more vigorously. His successes induced him to discard allopathy entirely, while they steadily increased his business; and it was equally creditable to himself and his fellows in the allopathic practice that their personal esteem remained intact.

In April, 1855, Dr. James returned to Philadelphia. His practice, at an early day, equalled



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D. James



his ability, and has only been met in its expansion by the admission of his youngest son, John E. James, M. D., to partnership. Dr. James is also the father of the distinguished surgeon, Bushrod W. James, M. D., whose name is honorably and widely known: and of William H. James, a successful counsellor-at-law in western Pennsylvania. An active and leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for half a century; always employed in some good work outside of, but harmonizing with his profession, Dr. James is a happy example of the fruit that follows industry, intelligence, activity, and a conscientious adherence to the right.

Dr. James occupies a prominent position among the older homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia, and is a man of such conceded integrity, so punctilious in the etiquette of his profession, that he has the rare good fortune of having no enemies.

FRY, WILLIAM, M. D., M. C. P. S. Ont., of Dunnville, Canada West, was born at Rainham, Haldimand county, Canada West, on August 20th, 1840. He is of German descent,—his mother being born in the city of Strasbourg, France, while his father's family was of Prussian and American extraction, and came from Philadelphia. He received the advantages of a good English and German education, attended school constantly until nearly twenty years of age, and improved his mind by the perusal of choice works on scientific and other subjects, procured from the public libraries of his native village. His father, Dilman Fry, Esq., an intelligent and well informed man, a believer in, and an advocate of the science and principles of phrenology, had in his library the writings of Combe, Spurzheim, Gall, and the leading works and publications of Fowler and Wells, of New York. From the perusal of these books, and from familiarity with the principles of phrenology, he probably acquired a taste for human science. He has always

claimed that a thorough knowledge of phrenology is indispensable to the medical practitioner, in order to diagnose disease intelligently. After leaving school, upon the advice of his father, he commenced to learn the trade of cabinet, melodeon, and organ building, which, however, he soon abandoned, and began medical studies, his predilection for the profession of medicine predominating. Upon the earnest solicitation of Dr. Alexander McLaughlin, one of the earliest pioneers of homœopathy in Canada, and whose skill and wide-spread reputation as a physician are unequalled on the peninsula, he entered that gentleman's office as a student, and enjoyed the advantage of his direction for nearly five years, during which time he attended a course of lectures in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. Subsequently he matriculated at the New York City Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1867, having been meanwhile a constant attendant at the Bellevue Hospital, and Blackwell's Island Hospital. He engaged in practice in connection with Dr. McLaughlin for a year; in the year following went before the Homœopathic Medical Board of Ontario, at Toronto city, for final examination, and received his diploma as a Provincial Licentiate. He has since been admitted as *registered* member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and holds a diploma from that institution. He now enjoys the reward of his close application to study and business, in an extensive and remunerative practice, a wide reputation, and the high esteem of the profession. He is also the medical referee for the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Albany, N. Y.

ROWSEY, WILLIAM T., M. D., of Toledo, O., was born in Cincinnati, O., August 29th, 1838. His ancestry emigrated from Laon, Picardy, France, and settled, in 1635, in King and Queen county, Va. His preparatory education was received at Notre Dame, Ind.,

and St. Mary's College, Cincinnati. This completed, he spent two years in reading law, and then entered the office of Dr. A. F. Bissell, with whom he remained until his graduation, excepting while attending lectures in Philadelphia and Cleveland. He graduated in Cleveland. Locating in Logansport, Ind., he remained two years, and then removed to Toledo, O. Here he has been steadily engaged, and has known little else than incessant toil, rewarded indeed with the success which attends fidelity and skill. On June 9th, 1869, he was married to Miss Henrietta Folsom of New York city. He has no political or military record.

Dr. Rowsey is both physically and mentally of a marked sanguine temperament. His native abilities are of a high order, and he is fitted by education and experience for a leading position in the profession he has chosen. His power as a writer has not been sufficiently well developed, but he is capable of great success in that department. His strong social qualities win him a host of friends, and in the church to which he belongs he maintains a position of great influence. In the pursuit of medicine, in both its study and practice, he is ardent and enthusiastic; and as he is in the prime of life, and of well-balanced physical development, it may be confidently expected that he will, in future years, attain prominence in the medical profession.



EVERHART, OLIVER TROXEL, A. M., M. D., of Marysville, Pa., was born at Manchester, Carroll county, Md., May 18th, 1832, and is the second son of George and Catharine Everhart. His maternal grandfather, Adam Shower, served as a captain in the war of 1812, and afterwards as a member of the State Legislature, as did his father during the late civil war, serving also as Justice of the Peace for many years. He received his preliminary education at the Manchester Academy, and in October, 1851, entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College,

from which he graduated with the salutatory honor of his class, in July, 1854. Always intending to follow the medical profession, he began his studies in medicine whilst at college, and he was enabled, therefore, to attend lectures at the University of Maryland during the winter of 1854-'55; he graduated from that institution in March, 1856.

In the following fall he began practice in Goldsboro', York county, Pa., where he remained for ten years and a half almost constantly. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the United States army as Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to Camp Curtin. His arduous professional duties, combined with the severe and unavoidable exposure, brought on an attack of sub-acute inflammation of the spinal meninges, which resulted in complete paralysis. With this he was confined to his bed for four months, and thereafter walked with a crutch and cane for thirteen months. Having recovered sufficiently, he resumed practice in Goldsboro'. In 1867, owing to ill health arising from malaria, and the effects of disease contracted in the army, he was compelled to seek a more healthy location, and removed to Shrewsbury, York county, Pa. There he recovered from the malarial trouble, but the paralysis was not so easily disposed of, and to the present day he suffers to some extent therefrom.

It was while suffering in his own body and ruminating upon the uncertainty of medicine that Dr. Everhart was induced to try homœopathic remedies. His conversion was brought about by reading an able address or introductory lecture of Professor William S. Helmuth to the class of 1852. Perusing it the scales fell from his eyes, and he was able to look with an unprejudiced mind into the principles of the new school. He immediately procured homœopathic medicines, and tried them upon his own system. The rapid change for the better in his condition convinced him that there was virtue in the method. On his recovery, in 1869, he removed to Marysville, Perry county, Pa., began at once to prescribe homœopathically, and has proved very successful.

Dr. Everhart has always taken a warm interest in educational matters, and for years past has devoted his spare time and attention to the establishment and maintenance of the best system of instruction for the children of his borough. He is now President of the board of School Directors. He has never aspired to any other public office.

For three years Dr. Everhart has been surgeon of the Northern Central Railway Company.

He was married in April, 1859, to Sarah Kister, who died from typhoid fever in September, 1860. In October, 1864, he was married to Anna C. Shelly.

FAHNESTOCK, AUGUSTUS ALFRED, M. D., of Elkhart, Ind., was born in Frederick, Md., on August 25th, 1833. He received his primary education in private schools at Lancaster, O. Having developed a taste for floriculture and botany, he was at the age of fifteen sent by his parents to Rochester, N. Y., to learn the nursery business, and was bound to Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of that city, with whom he served an apprenticeship of three years. During that period he devoted all his spare time to the study of botany, physiological and systematic; at one time he had a collection of five hundred distinct varieties, obtained in Western New York. He left Rochester in 1851 to take the chair of Medical Botany and Chemistry in the New York Central Medical College at Syracuse. This position he filled, in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon himself, for three years. His attention having about that time been drawn to homœopathy, he commenced an examination of its claims, and tested it by experiment, applying the remedies when time and circumstances permitted. He became a thorough convert to the system, and thereafter, whenever occasion arose for a doctor's services, he called in a physician of the homœopathic school. From the close of 1854, until the spring of 1861, he was engaged in the nursery busi-

ness. In Toledo, in 1857, the firm of A. Fahnestock & Sons commenced business, and succeeded so well that their returns reached fifty thousand dollars a year. As, however, the firm was working on borrowed capital, and the war, with the general demoralization in all branches of industry that accompanied it, came at a time when not only many of their domestic but foreign debts were becoming due, the business was ruined, and the subject of this sketch was reduced from a position of ease and bright prospects to find himself almost without the means of subsistence. Left free to choose another method of livelihood, without wasting any time in despondency, he concluded to review and follow up his medical studies. After a course of earnest reading through the summer, the following winter he attended lectures at Cleveland. His second course he took in Chicago, where he graduated in the winter of 1863.

In the spring following his graduation he commenced practice in the town of Monroeville, O., where he remained for over five years, extending his circle of patronage with each succeeding year. He removed to Elkhart, his present residence, in the spring of 1871, where already he is doing remarkably well, and where his prospects are very promising.

Dr. Fahnestock is a very thorough and earnest physician. He still studies very closely, and his patients consequently enjoy the advantages of all the latest discoveries in medical science. Naturally able, well trained in his profession, and conscientious in the discharge of its duties, great success has attended his practice.

In December, 1854, Dr. Fahnestock was married to Amanda Wood, of Ithica, N. Y.

FLAGG, LEVI WELLS, A. M., M. D., of Yonkers, N. Y., was born February, 14th, 1817, in Hartford, Conn. After receiving a sound primary education, he became a student of Yale College, where he graduated

in 1839. Among his classmates were Charles Astor Bristeed and John Sherwood, of New York, Rev. Francis Wharton, joint author of Wharton's and Stille's Medical Jurisprudence, and Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Mass., ex-Governor Hall, of Missouri, Professor J. D. Whitney, of California, the eminent chemist and geologist, and others who have become distinguished. After graduating he went south, and spent three years in teaching in St. Francisville, La. Returning to his native place in 1842, he studied medicine for a year with Dr. Pinckney W. Ellsworth. At the expiration of that time he proceeded to New York, and entered the office of Professor Willard Parker, with whom he remained for two years. In 1847 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (old Crosby street school), and in the following year he established himself in Yonkers as an allopathic physician. Shortly afterwards he was induced to investigate homœopathy, the result being a conviction of its superiority over the old system of practice. He at once became its strong advocate and the pioneer practitioner in the county. His success in introducing the new system was most marked; he grew rapidly in favor with the community, acquiring wealth and a pre-eminent position among the physicians of the locality. Notwithstanding his change of faith, the relations between himself and his old teacher, Professor Parker, greatly to the honor of the latter, have ever continued of the most friendly character.

Dr. Flagg has eschewed politics almost entirely, and has never held any public office of a political character. He has always devoted himself wholly to his profession, in which he is a zealous and untiring worker; a portion of a year spent in Europe being almost the only relaxation he has allowed himself since settling down to practice. When, in 1865, the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized, he was elected its President, and continued to hold that office for three years. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He married, on May 17th, 1848, Charlotte Whitman, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are now living.



BRONSON, CHARLES HENRY, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y., on May 25th, 1823. His father, Erastus Bronson, was the son of Judge Ethel Bronson, one of the first settlers of that town. The subject of this sketch had the misfortune to lose his father when he was six years of age, and three years later the death of his mother left him an orphan in the charge of an uncle, Michael Sterling, who practised law in Watertown, N. Y. With this uncle he lived for eight months, but his aunt dying, housekeeping was discontinued, and the lad found another home in the family of Dr. Spencer, of Champion, N. Y. From this time his early life was spent laboring during the summer months and attending school in the winter. In this way a good common school education was acquired. In the spring of 1840 an uncle of Dr. Bronson, who had been appointed as his guardian, received the appointment of Judge of the Eastern District of Florida; but before leaving for his new field of labor he made arrangements for his nephew to attend school at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute of Watertown. Here his education was completed.

From his early years he had manifested a strong predilection for the medical profession, but not having the means to enter upon a regular course of study, he was compelled to follow other pursuits, and read as opportunity offered. Dr. Bronson married at the age of twenty years, and to earn a support for his family required all his time and energies, precluding for awhile all thought of study. For two years he worked as journeyman house painter, then removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he formed a copartnership in the house and sign painting business. This, however, lasted only a few months, being

dissolved by mutual consent, and he entered into another, but at length concluded to carry on business alone. This he did until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Butler Creek, Mich., where he opened a paint and drug store. His health failing rapidly, he returned to Brooklyn—as he thought, to die, but the timely aid of homœopathy saved his life. Having been educated in allopathy, his prejudices against the “new school” were of the strongest character. It was without his knowledge that the remedies were given to him, in his illness; but when made aware of the agents employed to save his life he became convinced of the virtue of homœopathy, and resolved to devote himself to the study of its theory, with a view of adopting the medical profession. Accepting a clerkship in a paint and drug store, Dr. Bronson read under the preceptorship of Dr. Frank Bond. Thus he continued for four years; then commenced to practise after his daily toil among the poorer classes. Five years of this life gave him much valuable experience, and as his practice had gradually increased to respectable proportions, he concluded to abandon his other calling and take a course of lectures. In 1870, Dr. Bronson graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of New York, delivering the valedictory. Returning to Brooklyn he resumed practice, and is now busily engaged in an extensive field of usefulness.

teacher in one of the public schools of Brooklyn. This position she held but one year, as she was then appointed Superintendent of one of the large Schools of Industry, designed for the elevation of the ignorant poor. For ten years she labored faithfully in administering to the sick, and in training young minds for future usefulness. When the war of the rebellion began, she was among the first to offer her services for the benefit of the wounded who were brought to Long Island College Hospital, and she also rendered valuable service in many of the other army hospitals in and about New York city. The peculiar fitness for the care of the sick that she developed, and her success as a nurse, determined her upon studying medicine, and making its practice her profession. Accordingly, much to the regret of the Board of Managers, she resigned her position as Superintendent of the School of Industry, became a student under the instruction of Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., and graduated at the New York Medical College for Women, in March, 1869. In September of that year she commenced practice in New York city, and is meeting with gratifying success.

Mrs. Dr. Adams received a licence, and practised for five years previous to her entering college. It was her success in prescribing upon the allopathic system that encouraged her to matriculate and take the regular course of studies. While studying, and applying remedies to her former numerous patients, she became convinced that the homœopathic system was the most effectual, and adopted it thoroughly and exclusively. While attending the wounded and sick in the hospitals in and around New York, before beginning her collegiate course, she never lost a case of chronic diarrhoea, among hundreds whom she treated. Her success with other diseases was quite as marked. One prominent case of periostitis which had been unsuccessfully prescribed for by at least nine physicians, who met to amputate the limb, but were not allowed by the patient, was placed in her hands. In two months, without using the knife, she effected an entire cure.



ADAMS, ELIZABETH S., M. D., of New York City, was born in 1821. She was educated in the private schools of that city. Her parents died while she was quite young, and at the age of fifteen she was left dependent upon her own exertions for her future support. Capable and energetic, she proved abundantly able to maintain herself by honest industry. Eventually she became engaged in the Home Missionary Service, and a teacher in Sabbath-schools. For twenty-five years she continued busily engaged in this benificent work, and was then appointed

BROWN, ASA W., M. D., of Mystic Bridge, Conn., was born in Sterling, Windham county, Conn., September 28th, 1813. His father soon after moved to Tullingly, in the same State, and, until eighteen years of age, the subject of this sketch worked on the farm in summer, and in the winter attended the district school. He then taught the school three winters, and obtained means to pursue his studies at the Brooklyn Academy. On leaving the academy, he commenced the study of medicine, according to the allopathic system, but being dissatisfied with that, he tried the botanic, which he also disapproved. Meanwhile he married, but his wife soon after giving birth to a child, died of consumption. He perseveringly continued his studies, at the same time supporting himself and his child by his daily labor, and even saving something for the future. Eventually, having married again, and his health failing, he devoted himself to the study of homœopathy, and finally graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853. Since taking his degree he has been engaged in practice with gratifying success.

CHASE, HIRAM LUCE, M. D., of Cambridge, Mass., was born in Boston, on May 19th, 1825. His father was Captain Constant Chase. His education was obtained in the public schools of Boston, and was of a sufficiently broad and thorough character to form a sure foundation for any subsequent superstructure that circumstances might demand. On leaving school he entered a mercantile house, where he remained about a year. Then he spent a year abroad enlarging his mind by travel. On his returning home he resolved upon entering the medical profession, commenced reading, became a student in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and received his degree of M. D. therefrom in 1846.

About the time of graduating Dr. Chase

had his interest attracted by homœopathy, and after reading by himself for six months, he entered the office of the late Samuel Gregg, M. D., where he prosecuted his studies for some time further, eventually giving in his unreserved adhesion to the doctrines of Hahnemann. In January, 1847, he was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity, of which the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society is but the continuation, and held the office with much acceptability for five years. In November, 1847, he settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he has resided ever since, and has built up a large practice among the best families in the place.

For many years Dr. Chase has held a very prominent position among the homœopathic physicians of Boston and Massachusetts. In 1866 he was chosen to deliver the annual address before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1867 was elected President of that Society. On the establishment of the Boston Academy of Homœopathy, he was elected as Secretary, and continued to fill the position with marked ability for several years.

In 1849, Dr. Chase was married to Caroline A. Jones, of Boston, by whom he has one son, who is now studying medicine.

Dr. Chase is a gentleman of large and varied culture, of generous and sympathetic nature, and of singularly winning though unobtrusive manners. He is a physician of unusual professional attainments, and has met with a high degree of success in his practice. He inspires confidence immediately upon entering a sick room, and that confidence is invariably justified.

AVERY, EDWARD WOODBRIDGE, A. M., M. D., of Mankato, Minn., was born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., January 1st, 1841. He is the son of Charles Avery, LL. D., for many years Professor of Philosophy and Chemistry in Hamilton Col-

lege, who resigned his chair in 1869, and was unanimously elected Emeritus Professor. Professor Avery did much toward bringing this institution to its present high standing and prosperous condition. During the past two years he has held the Professorship of Chemistry in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. The wife of Professor Avery, and mother of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Connecticut, but was reared by her uncle, Colonel Woodbridge, of South Hadley, Mass. She has always been interested in social reform, and is mentioned in this connection at some length in "Dwight's Genealogy of the Strong Family."

Dr. Edward Woodbridge Avery graduated at Hamilton College in 1863, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons the same fall, supporting himself during the course by teaching. In April, 1864, he received the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Navy. He was in the Atlantic and Gulf Squadron, and acquitted himself honorably both as a surgeon and an officer. Scion of such a stock as the Averys and Strongs, he could not but do credit to his lineage. Looking back upon an ancestry without spot or blemish; considering the honorable connection, in the matrimonial line, of all his family, pride of birth and blood would naturally be an incentive to a correct and honorable course, even though he did not possess the deep-rooted principle of right which has been the basis of every action of his whole life. In the navy he was recognized as the *gentleman* in thought, as well as in deed, and was much beloved by his brother officers. In the fall of 1865 he was honorably discharged, and soon after entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he completed his course and graduated in the spring of 1866. Soon after, being debilitated, he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and was placed in charge of the Medical Department of Fort Sanders, Wy. Ter. In the summer of the following year he resigned, and in the fall entered the New York College of Homœopathy. In the spring of 1868 he graduated, and was chosen

Valedictorian of the graduating class. He now commenced practice in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he had charge of the Homœopathic Dispensary until the summer of 1870, when he accepted the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Prussian Army, and was abroad until the spring of 1871. Ill health compelled him to seek a climate more beneficial to his physical condition, which had become much impaired, and that of Minnesota suggested itself as the most likely to restore his health and prolong his life. He therefore removed to Mankato, Minn., in July, 1871, where he is located and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Avery is a member of the New York State Medical Society, and also of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a rising and promising young physician, professionally fully confided in, and socially much respected and loved.



USTIN, ALEXANDER G., M. D., of Williamson, N. Y., was born in Hartford Township, N. Y., March 21st, 1823. He was brought up on a farm, and received but two months' schooling each year until he was twenty-three years of age, when he attended the Academy at Marion, N. Y. In the spring of 1848 he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. D. Hill, of Williamson, and afterward, under the direction of Dr. Chase of Palmyra; attending one course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland, O., and another at the Homœopathic Medical College of Penna., and graduating from the latter in March, 1853. During the last four months of the college course he lectured on surgery at the Hahnemann Institute. In the spring of 1853 he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at Newark, N. J., where he remained until June, 1854, when the illness of his parents necessitated his return home, and while there he found his services in such demand among his old friends and acquaintances that he de-

cided to remain, and he has ever since enjoyed a fine business and the confidence of his patrons.

Dr. Austin makes obstetrics a specialty, and his remarkable success as an obstetrician has given him a wide reputation. In 1857, he married Miss Ursula J. Salsbury, of Shortsville, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had one son, which died in infancy.

The doctor has ever been a most earnest advocate of homœopathy, and has labored strenuously, by word and by practice, to win for it in the minds of others the same conviction of its superiority, which has led him to venture upon it all his prospects of professional success.

In politics, Dr. Austin is a strong Republican; ever active, "in season and out of season," in his endeavors for the advancement of those principles he deems enhansive of the welfare of his race.

BURKE, ABRAHAM C., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Albany, N. Y., on June 18th, 1818. His father, who was from Newport, R. I., was a well-known merchant of Albany, distinguished for his strict integrity and high moral worth. His mother, from Cape Cod, was a lineal descendant of one of the Pilgrim band who came over in the Mayflower, and inherited the vigor and strength of character of her ancestry.

Dr. Burke early prepared, under the tutorship of the distinguished linguist, Professor Bullions, of Albany Academy, for Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where, entering the junior class of 1836, in his eighteenth year, he not only took rank as a scholar, but excelled in literature and oratory, and graduated in 1838, at the age of twenty, as the prose Valedictorian of his class. On his graduation, he removed with his family to Rochester, N. Y. Impaired health and loss of voice compelled him to relinquish his cherished purpose of becoming a minister of the Gospel; and, while examining for himself

the causes of his ill health, he became deeply interested in the study of medicine. After a few years spent partly in travel and partly in study, his health gradually returning, he prosecuted the study of medicine more assiduously, and entered the office of Drs. Elwood and Tobay, then celebrated physicians and surgeons in Rochester. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, where he graduated with honor in the year 1845, and commenced the practice of medicine in Rochester. After two years of successful work under the allopathic system, Dr. Burke removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1847. There he was providentially led to examine the tenets of homœopathy, and after a very thorough investigation of them experimentally, embraced them fully, and became the pioneer practitioner of that system in the farther portion of South Brooklyn, then a very sparsely settled portion of that city. He has lived to see the city of his adoption fill up all around him, and with numerous friends and patients, is still faithfully pursuing his daily round of duties.

Dr. Burke has been a leader in the moral and religious movements of his vicinity—especially in connection with the Baptist denomination, of which he is an active member. The poor always find in him a kind and sympathizing friend, ready, at any hour of the day or night, to minister to their wants.

He was married, in 1852, to Miss P. S. Donner, a sister of Hon. I. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, of New England ancestry. She has proved herself an active and zealous collaborer with him in every good work. Dr. Burke is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the County Medical Society.

BUFF, PETER SIMON, M. D., D. D. S., of Coyleville, Penna., was born at Rough Run, Windfield Furnace, Butler county, Penna., June 10th, 1835. His parents were American; his father was a respectable merchant and farmer, noted for his integrity and

worth, who fell a victim in 1859 to allopathic treatment, having died from excessive salivation for rheumatism.

His early education was received at the public schools, and at the Academy (now College) of St. Francis, in Cambria county, Ills., after which he taught school at Bloomington and Galena for six years. In the spring of 1857 he formed the resolution of studying medicine and surgery, and commenced his preparation with the purchase of a work on anatomy. Visiting several towns in the West for the purpose of acquiring information, he consulted many physicians, without, however, obtaining much satisfaction, as he found but one homœopathist, who resided at Galena, and from whom he received his first instruction. Returning home in 1859, he placed himself under the direction of Dr. Simkin, a recent convert to homœopathy, who sacrificed his life at the post of duty. In 1863, he went to the Western Homœopathic College, passed his examination with unusual credit, and received his diploma from Dr. S. R. Beckwith.

Thrown now upon his own resources, he travelled through the counties of Armstrong, Butler and Allegheny, acting as pioneer and propagandist of the new system, making numerous converts, and securing a large practice. In 1869, he attended another full course of lectures at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1870, and received the first prize, publicly awarded and presented by Professor T. P. Wilson, for keeping the clinical record of the college hospital. He attended full lectures on dental surgery, receiving the degree of D. D. S., and has since paid great attention to diseases of the teeth, following no other profession, though tenacious of his homœopathic sentiments.

Dr. Duff is remarkable for the energy and determination with which he has pursued a difficult and thorny path. It may be stated in regard to this, that when he commenced practice, he invested his whole stock of money—seventy-five cents—in medicine. His generosity is equal to his enterprise, never refusing medicine and service to those who are

unable to pay for them. Endowed with the keenest sensitiveness, he is easily affected and pained by the ills and sufferings of others. Dr. Duff is an occasional contributor to the medical journals and to the secular press.



CLARKE, HENRY BRADFORD, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., was born in Cranston, R. I., on 18th October, 1827. His father is Peleg Clarke, M. D. His early education was received in the common schools of his native State, at "Brooke Farm," near Boston, to which Hawthorne's "Blithedale" has given imperishable fame, and at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, R. I. He pursued a thorough course of preparatory medical studies, attended lectures, and graduated with distinction at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in March, 1852. In May following he settled at New Bedford, Mass., commenced practice, and has gained for homœopathy a large amount of respect, and for himself a sound reputation and an assured position.

He has enriched the literature of homœopathy with articles to various medical journals, particularly the *New England Medical Gazette*. In 1865, he delivered an admirable address before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1868, another before the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He is still engaged in the duties of his profession, and has lately become an associate editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*.



BOYER, FRANCIS WILLIAM, M. D., of Pottsville, Penna., was born February 18th, 1848. His father, William E. Boyer, was a tobacco merchant, and achieved great success in his business. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of Pottsville, graduating from the

High School, in 1865. Continued ill health led him to the study of medicine, to find remedies suited to his own case, and this determined his choice of a profession. His studies were commenced under the direction of Dr. C. H. Hæselser, then of Pottsville, and were continued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1868, and at the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he received a diploma, in 1869. Afterwards he spent a summer at the Baltimore Eye and Ear Hospital. Practising at first but little and with no intention of devoting himself wholly to his profession, his success was so great and the increase of his business so rapid, that he soon found himself involved in a practice from which he could not honorably withdraw, and was consequently in a measure forced to make it the serious business of his life.

Dr. Boyer is a physician of no ordinary merit. To a studious disposition and an enthusiastic energy in the pursuit of his favorite science, he adds a natural sagacity in the tracing and treatment of diseases, which has gained for him the title of "a born doctor." He is permanently settled in Pottsville, where he enjoys the unlimited confidence of the public, and a patronage scarcely second to that of the oldest practitioner.

DICKINSON, WILMOT HORTON, M. D., of Des Moines, Iowa, was born at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada, on September 19th, 1829. His father was of English descent; his mother came of Welsh parentage. He received an academic education in his native village. After leaving school he went South, and was engaged in teaching for four years, the first half of that time as principal of the Louisville Female Seminary, Ga., and the latter half in the preparatory school of Mercer University, Penfield, Ga. Having always had a taste for the medical profession, and determining to adopt it as soon as his circumstances should permit, he

employed his leisure hours during these four years in studying medicine, first with Dr. Hunter, of Louisville, and afterwards with Dr. Jones, of Penfield. From Georgia he proceeded to Cleveland, where he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College, from which institution he graduated in 1858.

After graduating, he located at Des Moines, where he has resided ever since, except during the years 1863-'64, when he visited New York, practised in Harlem, and attended lectures at the Homœopathic College on Twentieth street and Third avenue, from which institution he graduated for the second time, in the spring of 1865. He then immediately returned to Des Moines, and resumed his practice there, which now has grown through his marked ability and close attention into large and lucrative proportions.

On the reorganization of the Iowa State Medical Society at Des Moines, in May, 1870, Dr. Dickinson was chosen its first President.

Dr. Dickinson's life has been comparatively uneventful. He has never sought public honors, political or otherwise, being content to serve as a private in the homœopathic army, though striving his utmost to make a good record as a physician, and quietly to do his best in alleviating human misery. In this laudable endeavor he has been eminently successful.

ELLIS, MRS. SARAH M., M. D., of New York, was born in New York State, in 1828. She was educated in Detroit, Mich., where she commenced the study of medicine, attending two full courses of lectures, and half a term each of three other courses, she graduated at the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., in 1859. Removing to New York, in 1862, she was appointed in the following year to the chair of Anatomy in the New York Medical College for Women, which position she filled for two years with distinguished success, being the first female Professor of Anatomy in America. Having to do her own dissecting, and to inject both her

own subjects and those for the dissections of the students, she found the duties too arduous for her, and, a severe illness following the termination of the last course of lectures, she felt compelled to resign, but retained her connection with the college for some years as one of the Board of Censors. She has since been repeatedly solicited to fill a chair in the same institution, and also in the Free Medical College for Women, of New York. In the fall of 1869, in company with her husband, Dr. John Ellis, she visited Florida, spending the winter in Jacksonville, and devoting her attention to the treatment of the diseases of her own sex. In the following spring, she made an extended trip through the eastern and southern portion of Florida.

Mrs. Ellis has ever been a strong advocate of female education; and always extends her sympathy and aid as far as able, in behalf of those who are in any way afflicted or distressed.



CLARK, LUTHER, A. B., M. D., of Waltham, Mass., was born in that town, July 30th, 1810. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated A. B., in 1833, and, in 1836, after a full medical course, took the degree of M. D. He entered upon practice in Boston immediately on his graduation, and continued there until feeble health compelled him to leave, in 1870. He then removed to Waltham, his native town.

In 1833, he met with Hennig G. Linberg, a learned Dane, resident in Santa Cruz, who was acquainted with Dr. C. Hering, and who so strongly advised his studying homœopathy as the medical science of the future, that he was induced to give it at least an examination. He read with much interest and profit Hahnemann's "Organon," and was strongly inclined to believe in the principle of "*similia*," until he was stopped by what seemed to him the absurdity of *decillionth* doses. For nearly seven years longer, he remained an allopath, because not willing to admit the statement of Hahnemann that doses of such extreme atten-

uation could be productive of any good. In 1840, however, facts came to his knowledge, which impelled him to get certain homœopathic books and medicines; and so satisfactory were his examination and tests, that he unhesitatingly adopted the new science. Since that time his practice has been altogether homœopathic, using mostly attenuations from the second decimal to the third centesimal.

Dr. Clark has passed his life in the quiet performance of the duties of his profession, free from all exciting experiences, but not uneventful in his gentle ministry to his fellow-men. His one wish in regard to his profession is the charitable one which speaks a Christian spirit, that good men of both schools would be co-laborers in the cause of medical progress, and not antagonists, blinded by prejudice.



YBURN, GEORGE, M. D., of Greeley, Col., was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on March 31st, 1831. He was educated in England, and his education was of a liberal character. On its completion, he studied architecture and civil engineering, and in due time entered upon the active duties of that profession, in which he continued to be engaged until he left England, in 1854. He originally settled in Toronto, C. W. He was elected a member of the Canadian Institute in the winter of 1855. In the following year he came to the United States for the purpose of studying medicine, and, in 1856-'57, matriculated and attended lectures at the Western College of Homœopathy, Cleveland. Returning to Canada in the spring of 1857, he began the practice of medicine in Port Hope, C. W., where he had, to use his own language, "the honor if not the profit of introducing homœopathy." Being anxious to complete his studies, he again visited Cleveland in the fall and winter term of 1858-'59, continued lectures at the college, and took his M. D. degree in the ensuing spring. By that time he had made up his mind to remain in the

United States, and for some years he travelled and lived in various cities, among them Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, New York, and Washington, engaging partly in literary labors, and partly in those of the medical profession. In 1864, he settled in Indiana, first in Shelbyville, and subsequently in Logansport, where he remained for six years, and by his skill and attention built up quite an extensive practice. Then he became interested in the Union Colony, and, in 1870, went out to Colorado as one of the founders of the town of Greeley. There he engaged somewhat in engineering and laying out the lands of the colony, turning to account his original profession. At the same time he practised, and continues to practise, medicine whenever any sickness calls for his services.

He was married in England, in 1852, and losing his wife, he married again in 1865. He has six children, the eldest of whom is named Hahnemann, after the illustrious founder of homœopathy.

In 1872, Dr. Pyburn was elected a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

He has done some service to the cause of homœopathy with his pen, of which he is a ready, elegant and forcible wielder. While practising in Port Hope as Mr. Pyburn, he wrote and published in the *Guide*, of that town, an able series of papers on homœopathy, which were well received, and had considerable effect in securing a favorable reception of the new system.



EVER, ISAIAH, M. D., of Dexter, Mich., was born in Frederic county, Md., September 3rd, 1833.

His father was a farmer, and his education was obtained at the common schools and from private instructors.

In 1856, he engaged as drug clerk and student of medicine with Dr. Potter of Castletown, Miami county, O. With him he remained until February, 1859, when he attended lectures at the Walnut Street School of Cincinnati. During the winter of 1859-'60, he

attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which place he graduated February 14th, 1860. He then returned to Castletown and entered enthusiastically upon the duties of his profession.

Diphtheria was then prevailing, and he found that it was more successfully treated by the homœopathic than by the allopathic or eclectic systems, and he was therefore induced to procure some homœopathic medical works and carefully study their teachings, and the result of his so doing was, that in the spring of 1864, he located in Eaton, O., as a homœopath. There he remained, doing a fine business, until October 1865. In the winter of 1865, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated on the 1st of March, 1866. He then entered into partnership with Dr. Emmons, of Middletown, O., but not deeming the amount of business sufficient for both, he formed a connection with Dr. Busler, of Dayton, O., to which place he moved on the 1st of January, 1867. Here he tested the value of high potencies and single remedies, concerning which he had been instructed while in Philadelphia, and now calls himself "a confirmed high dilutionist, prescribing the single remedy and high dilution in all cases, with the best of success."

In September, 1867, he bought a patent right, which purchase proved a misfortune, as he became involved in debts, which, with a small practice, he was unable to pay; he was, therefore, obliged to leave Dayton, and he went to Troy, O., where he soon had a good practice, but unfortunately, in 1870, he ventured upon a speculation in coal, and soon lost all his savings; he then sold out to Dr. Lukens, and started West, but was taken sick, and was for a long time ill with typhoid fever.

In October, 1872, he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the Miami Homœopathic Society, of which he was elected President, in 1869. He is also a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Society.

Although an unfortunate speculator, Professor Dever is regarded as an excellent physician and a fine lecturer; and as a man is much esteemed by his friends and colleagues.



ELY, WALLACE AUGUSTUS, M. D., of White Plains, N. Y., was born in Hanover, Morris county, N. J., January 28th, 1828.

His father, although then a plain, practical farmer, determined to give his son a profession, and educated him accordingly. He chose the profession of medicine, studying under Dr. John L. Crane, of Hackettstown, N. J., who subsequently removed to New Utrecht, L. I., where with his partner, Dr. Dubois, he fell a martyr to the yellow fever, while bravely battling against that terrible scourge, during its visit to that section, in 1852. They fell just as the disease was abating in violence, having remained at their post when all other physicians for many miles around had fled in terror. His education was entirely allopathic. After applying himself assiduously for three or four years, he graduated from the medical department of the New York University, in the spring of 1850. His health being at that time delicate, and having been a close student, he asked for his examination a few weeks in advance of the regular commencement, and through the kindness and influence of Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, he was allowed his examination, and graduated when he was twenty-one. He then returned to his home in New Jersey to recruit his health. In the autumn following, he commenced practice in Syracuse, N. Y., but having clandestinely read Hahnemann's "Organon," and other works on homœopathy, his mind had become too deeply imbued with the spirit of truth contained in them, to remain long confined to the narrow dogmas of the old school; and, taking the earliest opportunity to convince himself by actual experiment of its truth or falsity, on leaving Syracuse, he located at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., in the spring of 1851,

practising there his first principles of homœopathy. Remaining here only a year or two, he removed to Hempstead, L. I., where he found a far more promising field of labor. He remained here for about seven years, gaining a large practice, and establishing a fine field for future operations, and meanwhile attending a course of homœopathic lectures in New York city. He was fortunate while here in securing to the cause of homœopathy an eminent allopathic physician—a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York—which he now successfully practises. His health failing, he sought its restoration in travel. After some time spent in this, he was attacked with severe illness while at St. Paul, Min., from which he had barely recovered, when he returned to his father, with whom he remained until he was able to resume his duties, and then settled in White Plains, N. Y., where he is making for himself a valuable practice.

Dr. Ely keeps himself aloof from politics, except in exercising the right of suffrage, but devotes himself exclusively and assiduously to his profession.



COOK, ABIJAL PERKINS, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., was born December 2nd, 1808, in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y. He is the son of Dr. George Whitfield Cook, who married a daughter of Dr. Abram Teller, of Hyde Park, N. Y. His grandfather was Colonel Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J. Having in his earlier life prosecuted his English studies, he entered the Academy at Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., where he was graduated. In 1832, he commenced his medical studies with his brother, Dr. George W. Cook, in Hudson, and, in 1835, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y. Here he remained four years, then moved to Kinderhooht, in April, 1839, and, in May of the year following, went to

Hudson, N. Y., where he became a convert to homœopathy.

Previous to this change in his views and practice, he had been a member of the Allopathic Society of Columbia county, N. Y., and in 1837 was appointed censor. At a meeting held in Boston, in June, 1847, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was chosen President of the New York State Medical Society in 1865, and was elected permanent member of the same body in 1866. At the commencement of the war, he was appointed one of the United States Pension Examining Surgeons—a position which he retains. He is also Physician of the Board of Health of Hudson, N. Y. His long career has been alike honorable to himself, beneficial to the community, and valuable in the witness it has borne to the genial influence of the system of homœopathy.



DODGE, LEWIS, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Utica, N. Y., June 27th, 1815. His father, Jesse Dodge, was of Keene, N. H., and his mother, Sarah Johnson, of New London, Conn. After pursuing his preliminary studies till the age of about fourteen, he met with an accident, which possibly changed the course of his after life. It was a compound fracture of his right leg, and the case was treated by Professor James D. Spencer, of Geneva College, and Dr. Sydney H. Blossom, whose surgical operations in this case were attended with more than usual success. Dr. Blossom became much interested in his youthful patient, and induced him to become his pupil and a member of his family, at Durhamville, N. Y. There he remained for two years, studying medicine and surgery until he left, to enter upon his course of literary and scientific studies.

These were conducted at the various institutions of Woodstock Academy, Hamilton College, Geneva Medical College, Homœopathic Medical College, Penna., and the Ohio State and Union Law School. He ob-

tained his regular degree of M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College, Penna., March 2d, 1850, and the same college, unsolicited, conferred on him, in 1852, an honorary degree for eminent attainments in medical science.

From 1840 to 1843 he was Professor in Granville College, Licking county, O., and principal of its preparatory department, in which position he attained eminence as a practical teacher; his untiring energy and exactness of mind winning the affection and esteem, as well of his associate professors, as of the numerous students in his class, many of whom are now noted ministers and professional men.

Having retired from Granville College, he opened and maintained for three years a select private school for the purpose of preparing boys and young men for college, law, or practical business; in which, as in his recent occupation, he sustained his high reputation as a teacher.

While thus engaged he became acquainted with Dr. John Ellis, the pioneer of homœopathy in Detroit, Mich. He attended one course of medical lectures at Geneva College in 1844 and 1845, and, having thoroughly convinced himself of the truth of the new doctrine, as set forth by Hahnemann, he commenced the practice of it at Adrian, Mich., adopting it as his future occupation—the practice of the healing art.

He was married at Manchester, Mich., to Miss Lavinia Weir, daughter of Deacon John Weir, on March 1st, 1838, with whom he has lived happily ever since, still enjoying her society as in his youth. She has been the mother of six children, three of whom died young. The loss of the two eldest, and the deplorable ignorance of many of the physicians of the old school, led him to retire from a profitable business and engage in the practice of homœopathy for the preservation of his own life and that of his family. In making this change he has fully realized his expectations, as now, at the age of fifty-seven—his wife being fifty-five—both are in good health, the doctor never having been so

ill, during thirty years, as to prevent his attention to business.

When he first commenced practising in Adrian, he had charge of a very severe case of nursing sore mouth, in an influential family, which he treated with such success, with his "little pill-boxes" as to effect a cure within three weeks. He also treated erysipelas, dysentery, scarlet fever and pneumonia, with such marked success that he speedily gained a widespread reputation for skill, thus procuring an extensive practice.

About this period he, in connection with Drs. Ellis, Thayer and others, formed the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, commencing the agitation which, after several years, resulted in the passage of a law by the State, establishing a chair of professorship of homœopathy in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Dodge was a delegate from the Michigan Institute to a convention held at Cleveland, O., in 1849, where the preliminary steps were taken for obtaining the charter for the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine. He was elected its first Professor of *Materia Medica* and Medical Jurisprudence, which difficult position he occupied to the satisfaction of all. The following year he was, at his own request, transferred to the chair of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; still retaining, however, the chair of medical jurisprudence. He was also Dean of the faculty, thus placing on him the great burden of maintaining the Homœopathic Medical College, it being the second one in America.

For the past six years he has resided in Chicago, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

He, with Professor G. D. Behr, performed the celebrated surgical operation, in which four and one-half feet of the small bowels were removed, in consequence of mortification. The case was one of strangulated umbilical hernia, which had previously been treated by another physician. The success was complete, the patient still living at Lee Centre, Ill.



CTOR, HENRY HULL, M. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., July 13th, 1815. His preparatory studies having been completed, he commenced in 1837 the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. J. B. Cowles. He then entered the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., where he graduated in the spring of 1840. Soon after graduation he formed a partnership with Dr. Hilem Bennett, and commenced the practice of allopathy in Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y. Here his attention was forcibly directed to homœopathy. After a patient and thoughtful investigation of its principles, he adopted them, and became an earnest and zealous advocate of them. His experience has been such that every day of practice does but increase his confidence in the wisdom of the doctrine of Hahnemann. The brilliant results of his practice induced his honored partner, Dr. Bennett, to examine its merits. He also gave to the subject the most careful and laborious examination, which resulted in his also becoming an enthusiastic convert.

In 1842, Dr. Cator removed to the city of Syracuse, N. Y.; he was the pioneer of homœopathy in the county of Onondaga, and his success in the treatment of disease was such that many of the leading allopathic physicians of the city and county were induced to embrace its principles, and have since become prominent members of the school.

He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, organized in the city of New York in 1844, and at this time one of the most powerful and beneficent medical organizations in America. In 1846, he edited and published the *Homœopathic Pioneer*, at Syracuse, a monthly medical journal, in which he was assisted by Dr. L. M. Tracy, who was then his pupil. This spirited little medical journal gave an impetus to homœopathy, in disseminating its truths and combating the errors and fallacies of allopathy. At that day very little was known of either its principles or practice, and although met by the prejudices of the people

and the hostility of allopaths, it steadily advanced until it secured a circulation commensurate with the ability which characterized it.

While temporarily residing at Milwaukee for the benefit of his wife's health, in 1847, he was successful in introducing homœopathy in that city, where Drs. Tracy and Douglass have since continued its practice with honor to themselves and to the satisfaction of the people. Returning to Syracuse, he was engaged in a large and lucrative practice until stricken down with a painful and protracted illness, which compelled him to relinquish his arduous duties and seek in a milder and more genial climate the restoration of his health. A few years of travel in the South, and recreation among the Catskill Mountains, have completely restored him to his former health, and he expects, in due time, again to enter upon the active duties of his profession, in the city of Camden, N. J.



BOWIE, ALONZO P., M. D., of Uniontown, Penna., was born in the place of his present residence on March 31st, 1847. Entering the public schools, and passing through them with eclat, he entered Madison Institute, in Uniontown, where he pursued his more advanced academical studies. After leaving the institute, he entered his father's drug store, where he made himself acquainted with the elements of pharmacopœia, and became familiar with the preparation of medical prescriptions. While thus engaged he came across a copy of Ellis's "Family Homœopathy," the study of which excited a desire for a more thorough acquaintance with this system. Entering upon its study with ardent zeal, he prepared himself for the medical college, and, passing through a thorough course of lectures, graduated as M. D. in 1868, with honor. Settling in his native place, he has labored earnestly in his profession, having to contend with the two-fold difficulty attendant upon one who practises among his townsmen,

and his comparative youth. Homœopathy, moreover, is not indigenous in that vicinity, and has to fight its way to notice and honor. Dr. Bowie has met these difficulties in a heroic spirit, and has made by his good success a highly favorable impression upon the community. Although young, he is well known to be an able and accomplished physician, and it is not too much to anticipate for him the high positions which will bring his talents into successful service, and the renown which contributions from his pen to the literature of homœopathy will inevitably procure. He has been but four years in practice in a county in which he stands alone as a homœopathic physician.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society.



AUSTIN, JOHN HAYDEN, M. D., of Camden, N. J., was born in Trenton, in the same State, on July 24th, 1842. His ancestors on his father's side were of English descent, although the first of the name was a Count Austini, an Italian nobleman, who, embracing Protestantism, removed to England, where he married an English lady. The ancestors of Dr. Austin's mother left Holland during the persecutions there, and came to America with the Van Renssalaers, Elmendorfs and other families whose names, like their own, Van Vorhees, are well known in connection with the history of New Jersey. His paternal great-grandfather was a major in the revolutionary war; his maternal great-grandfather was also an officer in the continental army during the revolution.

Dr. Austin was educated at the Classical Academy in Trenton. After leaving school he entered the office of Dr. Charles Hodge of the same city. He graduated with high honors from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12th, 1864. The preceding February he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, having passed the

examination of the Board before graduating. Thus, soon after attaining his majority, he successfully stood the severest test of medical qualifications imposed in this country, and was, at the time, the youngest physician in the navy, none under age being admitted.

After a short service at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the United States ship *North Carolina*, he was ordered to the United States ship *Manhattan*, and sailed soon after, as medical officer in charge, joining the West Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut. He participated in the actions in Mobile Bay, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and was afterward placed in charge of a ward in the United States Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla. At the close of the war he was compelled to abandon what he had considered his life work, resigning his position in the navy on account of ill health. During General Lee's invasion of southern Pennsylvania, he served as a private in the 1st New Jersey Battalion, and in 1862, as a medical cadet on the peninsula of Virginia.

Dr. Austin was first favorably impressed with the results of homœopathic treatment in typhoid fever, while remaining temporarily in Philadelphia during the summer and fall of 1865. Entering practice shortly after in southern New Jersey, he took every opportunity of testing the value of homœopathic agencies by practical application. Thus step by step he felt his way until, thoroughly convinced, he gave in his full adhesion to the principles of homœopathy.

In May, 1866, he married a daughter of the late Dr. A. C. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, the lady being a native of Baltimore.

In 1868, he removed to Camden, N. J., where he has since resided. He is a member of the Board of Education of that city; is also Medical Director of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey.

Dr. Austin is a most successful physician, enjoying in an unusual degree the confidence of his patients. Some who have a decided leaning to allopathic principles, and who formerly depended solely on the old school,

now prefer to entrust their lives to him, and every year sees him more firmly established in practice and reputation.



LOSS, JABEZ P., M. D., of Troy, N. Y., was born at Royalton, Vt., January 15th, 1829. He is the eldest son of the late Dr. Richard Bloss, one of the three pioneers in the practice of homœopathy in northern New York, which practice he adopted in the year 1840.

He received the rudiments of learning in the common district school, supplementing the same at the Royalton Academy, and finally graduating from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., in the year 1847, with the degrees of Bachelor of Natural Science, and Civil Engineer.

Being thus qualified, he was appointed to and accepted the position of First Assistant Engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which he held from 1847 to 1850. At this time the constantly increasing practice of his father requiring aid, he commenced the study of medicine. He matriculated in the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, in the session of 1851. From the close of the session he was a pupil in the private class of Professors R. B. Palmer and Alonzo Clark, in the studies of anatomy, physiology and pathology, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, during the session of that faculty of 1852-'53.

Immediately on graduation he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy of the Vermont Medical College, which position he filled during the session of 1853. The complete change of occupation from the open-air life of a civil engineer to the confined atmosphere of the chamber and lecture hall was now followed by that oft-occurring sequence—loss of health. To recuperate he sought a warmer climate, spending the succeeding two years in somewhat extensive travels in Central and South America, many of the larger groups of the Pacific Islands, Japan, East Indies, and up the North Pacific

as far as the mouth of the Amoor River, Siberia. The third year of absence was mostly occupied in attending the lectures and clinics of the then most noted medical *savants* of Vienna and Paris.

Of the career of Dr. Bloss little need be said. His present position and extensive practice fully prove that his unusual advantages for education, medical and otherwise, were thoroughly appreciated and improved.



ROUSE, LYMAN VAN BUREN, M. D., of Dowagia, Michigan, was born in the township of Pendleton, Niagara county, N. Y., on August 21st, 1834. His father, John Rouse, of Dutch ancestry, was descended from the Rouses of Mohawk Valley, in western New York. His mother, Sophronia H. Thayer, is descended from the Thayers and Butlers of Vermont, of English ancestry. His parents settled in Kalamazoo county, in 1836, in Prairie Rond. His medical education was attained in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, under the guidance and direction of Professor S. B. Thayer, of Battle Creek, Mich. On the 29th April, 1863, he married Miss Mary E. Parker of Battle Creek, and in 1865 settled in Dowagia, where, during the last eight years, he has practised homœopathy with great success. He claims to be liberal in politics, religion and medicine.



DAMS, HENRY F., M. D., of Canastota, N. Y., was born in Lafayette, Onondaga county, N. Y. He was educated at the common schools, but desirous of a more complete education than could be there obtained, he by persevering effort, working by day and studying at night, became familiar with ancient and modern history, and acquired a good knowledge of all the common branches. At the age of sixteen he entered a store at Salina, as clerk, and remained there until

twenty-one. In July, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Case, of Syracuse, and soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits at Chicago, but the following year sold his business, and began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. H. R. Kelsey, of Chicago, and graduated at the New York Central Medical College in March, 1855. But, being offered an advantageous business connection, he accepted, and was again, for three years, engaged in business pursuits. In August, 1859, he resumed his medical studies, and practised at Newburg, Orange county, until November, 1861, when he moved to Syracuse. In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, and served in the Union Army until the close of the war, and was for meritorious service brevetted Major United States Volunteers. In July, 1865, he established himself at Canastota, where he was the first to introduce the homœopathic system of practice.



HALLOCK, LEWIS, M. D., of New York city, was born in that place on June 30th, 1803. His father, Jacob Hallock, was a native of Southold, Long Island, from whence he removed to New York, and engaged in mercantile business until his death in 1813, leaving two sons, the subject of this sketch and a younger brother, Horace Hallock, for many years a successful merchant in Detroit.

Dr. Hallock finished his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, in East Hampton, Long Island, then the second of but two incorporated academies in the State. He commenced the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock of Southold. In the following year he returned to New York, and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics, etc., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York. He graduated in 1826. In this class were four of his fellow students who became early converts to homœopathy, viz.: Drs. John F. Gray, Benjamin F. Joslin, Sr., H. G. Dunnell, and W. C. Palmer, all of whom, of

course, were compelled to endure the obloquy and contempt of those who still adhere to the old school.

After practising allopathy for fifteen years, he was induced to test the efficacy of homœopathic remedies in some special cases, which resulted in his becoming an avowed homœopathist, and he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1846. From that date, he has seen no cause to regret his adoption of the progressive system. His large and lucrative practice is evidence of his ability, and his acceptance. His success has been commensurate with his earnest devotion to his duties. He has published little besides reports of cases, and essays read before medical associations.



COMSTOCK, ALBERT LEE, M. D., of Mount Kisco, West Chester county, N. Y., was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, in that State, December 12th, 1802. His father was a farmer, one of the pioneers of the eastern part of the State, having emigrated thither from Lynn, Conn., in 1801. He was the third of what was afterwards a large family. In his boyhood, he attended school during the winter, and worked upon the farm in the summer. Deciding early upon a professional life, and knowing that he could not depend wholly upon his father for aid in the necessary preparation, he resolved to attain his object by his own exertions. Entering the village academy, for several months he walked a distance of six miles every day, and then boarded himself in order to secure the more time to his studies. At eighteen he chose the medical profession, for which, on his father's side, there seemed to be a strong natural taste; having two uncles physicians: Dr. John Comstock, of Hartford, Conn., widely known as the author of works on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; and Dr. Joseph Comstock, of Rhode Island, also author of works on scientific subjects. Two brothers—one older and

one younger—also studied and practised medicine. In his twenty-first year, he graduated at the Geneva Medical School, then located at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and began practice in Delaware county. He married when twenty-four, and in 1827 removed to Bath, Steuben county. After ten years of most successful practice, he established himself as a wholesale druggist in New York city. Becoming interested in the system of Hahnemann, he watched its dawn in this country with close attention, and after careful observation of, and research into, its principles and workings, entered upon its practice in 1857, in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1864, he removed to Mount Kisco, West Chester county. At the advanced age of seventy he is actively and successfully engaged in all the duties of his profession.

Dr. Comstock is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which his father was a deacon for thirty-five years. He was a staunch Whig during the existence of that party; a strong anti-slavery advocate; one of the first to join in the organization of the Republican party; and is an advocate of progress in every department of life, and interested in all that can benefit his country and his race.



COMPTON, JOSHUA AUGUSTINE, M. D., of Muncie, Indiana, was born in Bradford, Steuben county, N. Y., February 26th, 1835. He commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. G. C. Hibbard, of Springville, Erie county, N. Y. He attended his first course of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1864-'65. Occupying the summer months in the practice of medicine at White's Corner, Erie county, N. Y., he went to Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall, and graduated in the spring of 1866, at the Western Homœopathic College. On May 1st of that year, he commenced the practice of medicine at Muncie, Indiana, where he has been successful. He is a member of the Indiana Institute of Ho-

mœopathy, having joined it on the 22d of May, 1867, the day of its organization, and has been Vice-President since 1868. He was a member of the Western Institute, until it merged into the American, and he became a member of the American Institute in 1869.



READING, JOHN R., M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Somerton, 23d Ward, of Philadelphia, November 1st, 1826. His parents were widely known through that part of the city as worthy examples of uprightness and Christian piety. They gave to their children a good religious training, as well as a solid general education, both of which have contributed to enable them to win the regard of those with whom they have been brought into social or business relations. After receiving a thorough academic education, he entered the office of Dr. David James, who, for many years, had been in large and successful practice in the vicinity of his home, for the purpose of studying medicine. Having completed the requisite course of reading, he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with honor, in 1847.

Dr. James was at that date practising homœopathy. He had but recently given it a thorough and impartial examination, and having determined the question of its superiority, entered heartily upon its practice. Observing the wonderful effects of this system upon his patients, Dr. Reading entered upon the investigations of its principles, and became almost immediately after his graduation, a partner of his preceptor. He has never regretted his adoption of the new system, as he finds himself able, with its simple rules and remedies, to read and cure diseases which the allopaths, with their ponderous drugs, had not succeeded in controlling. In 1855, Dr. James removed to the 14th Ward of the city, and left Dr. Reading in charge of a large and successful practice, which has increased so steadily that he is conceded to

be the business physician of that section of the city.

In 1868, he was honored by his fellow citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, as their Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States; and while holding this position, he served as a member of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on retrenchment. This Committee, consisting of Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Sherman, and Representatives Walker, Jencks, Benton, and Reading, was delegated to proceed to California to make certain investigations. In this mission they were entirely successful, and by their labors saved to the United States Treasury the annual sum of \$150,000. He made the trip to the Pacific coast, with the Committee, and rendered valuable assistance to them in the object of their mission. The results of his close and accurate observations of scenes and incidents during his journey were embodied in several lectures which he delivered after his return. These lectures proved very popular, and as his voice is clear and melodious, and his descriptive powers accurate and entertaining, he possesses a capability for public speaking, which peculiarly adapts him to the rostrum.

On the expiration of his Congressional term, he resumed the practice of medicine, and has now a larger and more lucrative business than at any former period. He is amiable in disposition, affable in manners, pleasing and ready in conversation; and his character bears the impress of elevated morality, integrity and probity. He is generally beloved by all who know him, and he occupies a high position in the church of his choice.



WOOD, JAMES BAYARD, M. L., of West Chester, Pa., was born at Christiana, Delaware, November 5th, 1817.

Dr. Wood is another example of what may be accomplished by any youth of America, determined to carve his own road

to eminence and usefulness. His educational advantages were no other than those afforded by our common schools, but neglecting no opportunity to cultivate his mind and to fit himself for such life-work as would command the respect of mankind, he is now notable for his culture and esteemed for his professional skill.

His early life was passed in the common struggles of poor men's sons for a mere living, and by advice of his parents, he learned the trade of a miller, which he followed subsequently for five years. Abandoning that he began a mercantile life, which he pursued for two years, when he was induced to give that up by being offered the appointment of Deputy Sheriff of Chester County, Pa. He continued in this position for three more years, in the mean time marrying, and was then elected High Sheriff of the County, his term expiring in 1847. For several years he gave much time and attention to politics, being appointed Postmaster of West Chester by Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, which office he held until May, 1853. During this latter period, his attention was fortunately directed to the study of medicine. Acting upon wise convictions, he chose to become a homœopathist, and, in accordance therewith, he became a student of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1854. Dr. Wood, although devoted to his profession, still takes much interest in politics. From the time of the original organization of the old Whig party until its dissolution, he was an active consistent member of it, and when the Republican party arose from the ruins of the Whig organization, he joined it. He has never been an aspirant for office since he entered upon the practice of medicine, but he has been frequently a member of his County Committee, for several years its chairman; also a member of his Town Council, and was a delegate to the Republican Convention, which, in 1868, nominated General Grant for the Presidency, at Chicago.

As a physician he is highly esteemed by his patients, his practice being large and successful.



JEWETT, JOHN R., M.D., of Lyons, Mich., was born in Saybrook, Middlesex county, Conn., on March 5th, 1809.

His father was an attorney and counsellor; his grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and while a prisoner was killed in resisting a robbery of his personal property. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Elisha Mather, of the above named place.

In 1819, Dr. Jewett's father moved to Springfield, O.; he then attended a select school at Urbana, and afterward the High School at Granby Corner, where, in connection with the more common branches, he also studied the languages. In 1829, he commenced the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the office of his cousin, Dr. David Lord. In the winter of 1831-'32, he attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, O., and the following year received licence to practise as a physician from the Territorial Medical Society.

In 1838, his attention was called to the claims of homœopathy by the perusal of a pamphlet written by Dr. Hering, and also by a communication from Dr. Gideon Humphrey of Philadelphia. In 1846, he began practice as a homœopath, and, in the winter of 1851, attended lectures at the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland, O., where he received his degree.

In 1848, he married Miss Mary L. Snyder.

He was one of the first to introduce the new system in the State of Michigan, and has now as much practice as the precarious state of his health will allow him to look after.



DELAVAN, JOHN SAVAGE, M.D., of Washington, D.C., was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., on October 18th, 1840.

He is the son of the late Edward C. and Abbey S. Delavan. He received a first-class education. As a boy he attended Charlier Institute, N. Y., and on leaving that establishment, he proceeded to Union College, Schenectady. His general education completed,

and having chosen medicine for a profession, he at once commenced its study. Having passed through the usual preliminary tutelage under a physician, he entered Albany Medical College, observed the regular course, and graduated from that institution with marked credit, in 1861.

Immediately after graduating, he began the practice of his profession, adopting homœopathy as the law of cure, having previously investigated its principles and proved their truth. For nearly two years he served in the Army, part of the time at the Hospital in Washington, and the remainder in the field as First Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Connecticut Artillery. On leaving the army, he settled down to practise in New York State, and subsequently spent two years in Europe, during which time he studied carefully in some of the principal cities in Great Britain and on the continent, laying up a store of professional experience of the utmost value. He is now settled in Washington, where he is rapidly building up an excellent connection.

In 1866, Dr. Delavan was elected Treasurer of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and held the position to the great advantage of the association for one year.

Dr. Delavan was married, in 1861, to Helen, daughter of Hon. A. D. Robinson, of Albany.

An accomplished physician, careful and attentive to all the details of his profession, an earnest student, a courteous and genial gentleman, Dr. Delavan is destined to occupy a high rank in the profession.



LARK, A. J., M.D., of Scranton, Pa., was born in Chemung county, N. Y., October 6th, 1828. His earlier education was received in the common schools of the county. On reaching his maturity, he entered Starkey Seminary, Yates county, N. Y., where he spent two years in close application to study to fit himself for a profession. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for the study of medicine, and although circumstances led him to en-

gage in the ministry, he devoted all his leisure hours to its investigation. Attacked with a bronchial affection, which allopathy was powerless to relieve, he was induced—though much against the prejudices of his early life—to try homœopathy. This proved successful. He was promptly cured; and subsequent examination of the theory of Hahnemann, and the remarkable success he had experienced, fully convinced him of its truth, and he became from that time a firm believer in it.

He entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated in the class of 1866. In April of that year, he opened an office in Hackensack, N. J., where he remained two years. The saline atmosphere of the place not agreeing with the condition of his wife's lungs, he felt himself compelled, though with great reluctance, to relinquish an increasing business. At the solicitation of valued friends, he went to Scranton, Pa., where, devoting all his time and energies to his profession, he is gaining steadily a large and valuable practice, and contributing to spread the benefits of the homœopathic system.



HARDY, JAMES E., M.D., M.B., C. M. Edin., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Norfolk, Va., October 31st, 1842. His father is William J. Hardy, senior partner of the firm of Hardy & Bro., Merchants in Norfolk. He began his medical studies in the spring of 1864, at the University of Edinburgh, pursued the full course for four years, and graduated there August 1st, 1868, taking the degrees of M. B., (Bachelor of Medicine), and C. M. (Master of Surgery). He returned to this country immediately on the completion of the course, and in the fall went to Philadelphia, where he attended the lectures during the winter session 1868-'69, at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, taking the degree of M. D. in the spring. On the 1st of June following, he went to Baltimore, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been uninterruptedly engaged, having established a large and successful practice, and secured for him-

self to a high degree the confidence of the community. Before leaving Edinburgh, he married a daughter of William F. Gibson, Esq., of the British Linen Company Bank.

STRONG, WALTER DAY OTIS KELLOGG, M. D., of Milford, Kent county, Del., was born in Owasco, Cayuga county, N. Y., on August 10th, 1823. His father and grandfather, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town, were farmers. When he was thirteen, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania, leaving him with his maternal grandfather, Elijah Devoe. Until his 19th year, he worked upon the farm; then for three years he served as a clerk in a dry-goods store. On leaving his clerkship, he attended school at Auburn Academy for nearly one year, going from there to the office of his uncle, Benjamin Devoe, M. D., an allopath, where, in April, 1845, he commenced the study of medicine, continuing it during the summers, and teaching during the winters. This teaching, with annual harvest work, enabled him to save means to attend his first course of lectures in the spring of 1848, and his second course in the winter of 1848-'49, at the University of Buffalo, from which he received his diploma, on April 19th, 1849. He then returned to Owasco, and practised with his uncle for a year. In the fall of 1850, he married, and settled in the adjoining town of Sennett, where he labored for nearly six years. During these years, he was reading homœopathy from such works as he could procure outside of the profession, and he was making careful observations of the practice of Lewis McCarthy, M. D., of Throopsville, some four miles distant. From this gentleman, he received the greatest kindness. Being very, if not dangerously, sick with the varioloid, or the "rotten smallpox" as one allopath, whom a large fee finally tempted to take a glance at him, pronounced it, Dr. McCarthy hearing of his situation and difficulty in obtaining medical aid, volunteered his services. They were

gladly accepted as much on his family's account as on his own, and they proved eminently efficacious. Greatly to Dr. Strong's surprise the homœopath would receive no compensation, unless it should be in services of a like nature. Having satisfied himself of the superiority of homœopathy, he disposed of his practice, returned to Owasco, bought out one of the six allopathic physicians there, and commenced as a homœopath, meeting with such success in his treatment of disease as gave him a love for the profession. So rapidly did his practice grow that he began to fear his competency, and before daylight one morning in November, 1856, he started for Philadelphia, where he attended nearly the entire winter course of lectures at the Homœopathic College. Being too poor to try graduation, he procured a full stock of medicines and a good library, with which he returned to Owasco. Although the place containing but 300 inhabitants, there was a large territory for riding, and by close application, he succeeded in three years in bringing his annual income up to \$1200 more than his uncle and himself together had charged in the best year of the former's practice. After fourteen years, he disposed of his lucrative practice and removed in April, 1870, to Milford—where he found nine allopathic physicians and four large drug stores—for the benefit of his wife's health, and with a view to less country riding.

He has never taken any active part in public affairs, but has always manifested a deep interest in educational matters, and has served as Town Superintendent of Schools. Politically he has always been opposed to the Democratic party. Drs. F. W. Ingalls, of Kingston, N. Y., and P. Oscar C. Benson, of Skaneateles, N. Y., were his students.

BELCHER, GEORGE E., M. D., of New York city, was born in Greenwich, Conn., on February 7th, 1818. His father and grandfather were both eminent physicians of the old school; the former died in 1859, after

thirty years of extensive practice in New York city. His grandfather, after serving as Surgeon in the revolutionary army during the war, settled in Greenwich, Conn., where he had a very large practice until the time of his death, which occurred in 1824.

After a preparatory course of study at the New York University, Dr. Belcher commenced the study of medicine under Prof. J. M. Smith, M. D., and afterward graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1839. After graduating, he was for several years associated with his father, and acquired a favorable reputation. Hearing occasionally and incidentally of good results from homœopathic treatment, he procured a copy of Hahnenann's "Organon," and of Hering's "Jahr," which he read, and then experimented with homœopathic remedies. The first few trials were so strikingly successful, as to fix his attention, and settle the course of his future professional life.

In 1844, he married the second daughter of John Harper, Esq., of New York city.

Dr. Belcher is a member of the New York Medical Society, of the County, and of the State Homœopathic Medical Societies, also of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has made a few contributions to the *North American Homœopathic Medical Journal*. He has devoted his life to his profession.



MARR, MARVIN S., M. D., of Galesburgh, Ill., was born in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 6th, 1823. He was educated at the Academy at Schuylerville, N. Y., after which he learned blacksmithing, and went to Ohio. There he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Mervin, of Unionville, and, after a year and a half, attended a course of lectures at Castleton, Vt. He then returned to Ohio, and entered the office of Dr. Sherwood as a practising student. From there he went

to Albion, Pa., and entered into partnership with an old physician, long in practice there. He graduated at Castleton, Vt., in 1848, and practised in Springfield, Erie county, Pa., until the fall of 1852, when he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he remained until 1859; when, his health failing, he bought a farm near Washington, Tazewell county, and worked upon it two years; his health being then somewhat improved, he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the beginning of the war. When the call was made for surgeons, he offered his services; but his professional opinions differing widely from such as were entertained by those in authority, he abandoned the idea of serving in his professional capacity, went to Galesburgh and raised a company of cavalry, enlisting himself as a private. He was elected Captain, and with his company did some fighting, and performed much hard service, for nearly two years, when his health again failing, he resigned and returned home; and when able, returned to mercantile pursuits.

In 1866, he had so far recovered his health that he felt able to resume his profession, and is now doing a fine business.

He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Pennsylvania and in Illinois. He has manfully fought its battles, and wherever he practises, homœopathy becomes popular.



BLANCHARD, HENRY C., M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., January 15th, 1830. When eleven years of age, he entered the academy at Jamestown, where he remained until sixteen, and then, after teaching school for one year, entered the office of Drs. Gray and Hedges, as a student of medicine; he pursued his studies under their instruction for two years, and then entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, with Dr. E. R. Peaslee as his private teacher. Afterward he joined a private class, under the instruction of Dr. B. K. Palmer, President of the Vermont

University; and he also attended a course of lectures at the Vermont University, but received his degree from Dartmouth College. After graduating, Dr. Blanchard, on account of feeble health, travelled for a time in the South, but finally located at Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., where he soon established a fine practice; but the severity of the climate, and constant exposure, subjected him again to pulmonary hemorrhages, and he in consequence gave up his business, and spent another year in travel.

June, 1855, found him established at Buffalo, where he yet remains, enjoying an excellent paying practice. In June, 1857, he assisted in the organization of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society. And in the same year he was commissioned Surgeon of the 31st Brigade, New York State Militia, which position he held until October, 1862, when he was appointed Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers. In January, 1862, he resigned, and was mustered into the 78th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, as Major, and went with his regiment into the Shenandoah Valley, with Gen. N. P. Banks. The following April he was appointed Provost Marshal, and held that position until August, when he was relieved, and assigned to the command of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, but retained his command during Gen. Pope's retreat, and until the battle of Antietam, after which he was for some time laid up in hospital, his legs being partially paralyzed in consequence of a shot wound across the lower lumbar vertebræ. In October, 1862, he resumed command of his regiment, and in January, 1863, was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, though still suffering much from sciatica, and having but partially recovered the use of his right leg; but after several months of hard service and much misery, he was compelled to resign, and he left the service in June, 1863. When his health was sufficiently restored, Dr. Blanchard resumed his practice in Buffalo, much to the gratification of the many friends who had learned to value his services before

the war. In November, 1866, Dr. Blanchard married Miss Cornelia A. Lamson, of Detroit, Mich.



UNHAM, RUFUS COGWELL, M. D., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was born at little Utica, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 18th, 1819. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and did much good service in the cause of his country. His mother, Lucy Cogwell, was a native of Pittsfield, Mass.

His education was received partly in the district schools, and partly in select or private academies. Till the age of seventeen, he worked on a farm, except when at school, and afterwards commenced teaching in the common school, which occupation he followed at Ionia, N. Y., till the spring of 1839, when, desiring to study medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Wareham Root, a noted allopath in the village of Canton, N. Y., remaining with him till he graduated at the Geneva Medical College, in 1843. He now commenced practice in the place of his birth, where he continued till he became a convert to homœopathy, in the spring of 1848. At this time he moved to Canton, in which place he found three allopathic practitioners. He, however, introduced the practice of the new system, upholding its doctrines against the followers of the old.

Although his business soon became very extensive, it was not at first very remunerative, as he declined to receive any pay until his patients became thoroughly convinced of the truth of the new doctrine. Whilst in Canton, many instances of remarkable cures effected by him, when the other school had failed, are on record. Being something of a politician, he was elected to fill various offices of trust, such as Superintendent of Schools, Town Clerk, and Coroner, etc. He was twice married, first, in 1843, to Caroline Conant, and again, in 1859, to Susan Laidlaw, by which unions he had three children. His practice in Canton

being mostly a country one, he found his health suffering from his arduous duties, and removed in 1860 to Seneca Falls, where his practice would lie more in the city. In 1862 he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Pension Department, which office he still holds, though at one time he thought he would have to abandon it, on account of questions being asked by H. Van Aernam, the Commissioner of Pensions, which he deemed impertinent.

His practice in his present abode is thriving, and is all any reasonable practitioner could desire, and at times much more than he can attend to.

BRADLEY, DANIEL HIESTER, M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was born near West Chester, Pa., September 15th, 1849, and is consequently in his twenty-fourth year. He comes of a highly respectable family, his father being Caleb H. Bradley, Esq., and his mother Caroline Hiester, a descendant of General Hiester, a brother of Ex-Governor Hiester of Pennsylvania.

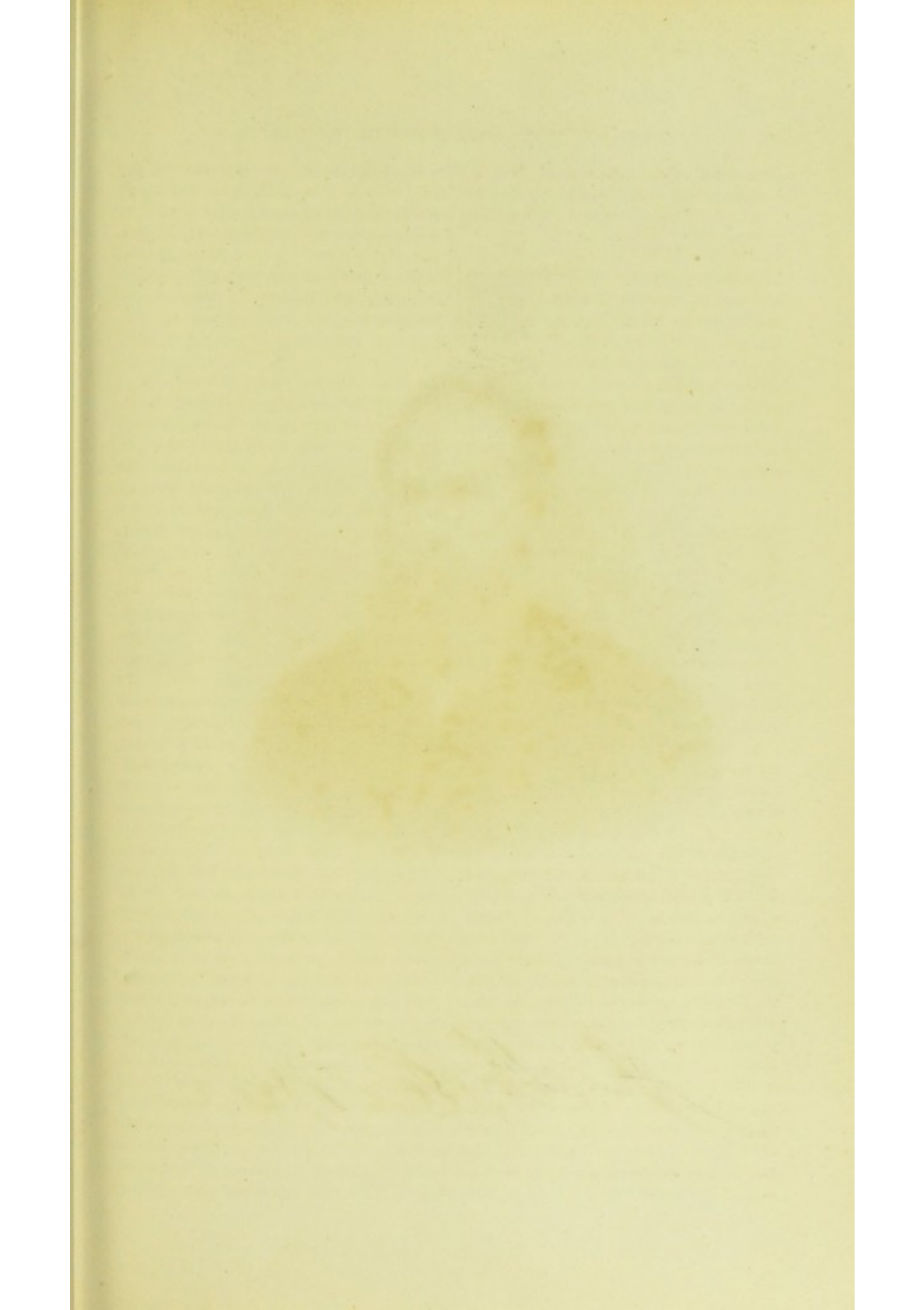
Dr. Bradley was fortunate in having parents whose position enabled them to give him a liberal education in the High Schools of West Chester and Coatesville, and finally at the Chester Valley Academy. He early commenced the study of homœopathic medicine and took his degree at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the class of 1871-72.

During his collegiate career Dr. Bradley enjoyed the privilege and advantage of being under the tuition of Malcolm MacFarland, M. D., professor of clinical surgery, whose assistant he became. Soon after graduating he was appointed by the faculty to the position of Quizmaster and assistant to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He however resigned this position, and in the fall of 1872, removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he is now practising as a homœopathic physician and surgeon.

Dr. Bradley is still a very young man, and necessarily his experience cannot be as large as that of many of his brethren; but if we may judge from what he has already achieved, there lies open before him a long and brilliant career of usefulness and fame in the practice of the principles inculcated by the illustrious Hahnemann.



WARD, ALOA FRANCIS, M. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., was born in Amboy, Oswego county, N. Y., on June 30th, 1834. His father, Aloa Ward, was a laboring man; his grandfather, it is supposed, enlisted in the army, as he left home during the war of 1812, and was never afterward heard from. He is of English and Scotch descent. His mother died when he was about fourteen, and shortly afterward he went to live with an uncle in Portland, Chataqua county, N. Y., where he remained until he reached his majority. His education was principally obtained at a common school, though he attended two or three terms at a select school in Portland, and also two half terms at Fredonia Academy. He began to study medicine about January 1st, 1856, with Dr. L. M. Henyon, of Westfield, who removed to Buffalo the following June; then he continued his studies with Dr. George A. Hall, of Westfield. In August of that year he went, in company with Dr. A. E. Keyes, to Pittsfield, Mass., and attended his first course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College. From that time until the winter of 1859-60 he pursued his studies as best he could, teaching school a part of the time, and occasionally working by the day or month to obtain means to pay his expenses. He attended his second course of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College in the winter of 1859-'60, and graduated at the close of the term. He commenced to practise at Girard, Erie county, Pa., about the middle of May, 1860, but not meeting with a remunerative business, he removed to Jamestown, N. Y., on April 1st, 1861, where he still





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J. F. Cooper

resides, and where he has worked himself into a successful practice.


He has been a Republican ever since the formation of that party, but takes no active part in politics.

He has been married twice: first to Helen M. Farnham, on January 26th, 1863; she died on January 16th, 1869; and on February 1st, 1870, he was united to Jane S. Hastings.

Dr. Ward is almost entirely a self-made man. He is a thoroughly informed physician, very enthusiastic in his profession, and devoted to the principles of homœopathy. In the sick-room his gentle and sympathetic manners made him a universal favorite, while his social qualities have won him numerous friends in every community where he has dwelt.

OOPER, J. F., M. D., of Allegheny City, Pa., was born in East Liverpool, Columbiana county, O., September 25, 1822. His ancestry to the third generation were American born. His medical education was obtained in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1853. Settling in Allegheny City he commenced practice with his preceptor, Dr. C. Bayer, until April 1855. From that time to April 1st, 1862, he practised alone, and since then has been associated with Dr. M. W. Wallace, formerly a student of his. He was married April 4th, 1844. He takes a high rank in the profession, and is highly esteemed by the community. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and has served two terms as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has rendered valuable service as a member of its medical staff. He has made several valuable contributions to medical literature, and transformed many students into successful and accomplished

M. D's. To a well stored mind are added moral and social qualities which inspire confidence and command esteem.

PENCER, NATHAN, M. D., of West Winfield, N. Y., was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 29th day of March, 1809. His grandfather, Randall Spencer, was born in Rhodinsland, and was a colonel in the army of the revolution, dying soon after the declaration of peace. His father, Job Spencer, was born in Rhodinsland, and was one of the pioneers of Western New York, settling first in Brookfield, Madison county, and after a few years removing to Sangerfield, Oneida county, when he died after a life pilgrimage of 83 years.

After completing his literary studies, Dr. Spencer commenced reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. Eli G. Bailey, of Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., remaining with him until the spring of 1834. During this time he attended three full courses of lectures, one in Castleton, Vt., and two in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., a short time after becoming a member of the County Medical Society.

He was married in the fall to Sophronia Bailey, the daughter of his former preceptor.

Being a liberal student, seeking the truth wherever it was to be found, and desirous to keep pace with the advance of modern science and discovery, he was led to investigate the claims of homœopathy, and eventually was enabled to perceive its truth. For fourteen years a practising physician, faithfully attending to his duties and possessed of the confidence of the community, a member of influence and in good standing with the society with which he had united, he found himself, because of the acquisition of knowledge his colleagues did not possess, shunned by them, denounced as a charlatan and the object of their envy and hatred.

Desirous of disgracing him in the eyes of the community, and anxious to destroy the influence of one who had placed himself in a position to shame them by his acquisition of scientific knowledge and his superior success in treating disease, they summoned him to appear before their august body, in convention assembled, to answer—as though he had committed a crime—certain charges of disgracing the members of the Society especially, and the profession generally. And as if to give the blow the more effect, published in all the county papers their action, that all might shun a man who—willing for the sake of humanity, to break through the trammels of an uncertain system of medication, of whose efficiency even its wisest practitioners have doubted, and which already the most intelligent classes in every community have condemned—had dared to profess himself a disciple of Hahnemann and an adherent of his hated system. Possessed of an intrepid soul, he answered the summons, ably defending himself and the system of which he had become an adherent, and confessing to but one dereliction of duty, namely, that, having by his agreement to the By-Laws promised to make progress in the healing art, and report to the Society, he had failed in not having long since told them of his success through the application of his newly-acquired knowledge, and urged upon them the adoption as their motto the law enunciated by Hahnemann: "*Similia similibus curantur.*"

The Society, passing first a resolution to hold a secret session, and to keep secret their action, proceeded to resolve to withdraw their recognition of him as a physician, and to refuse to counsel with him or in any way to admit him to be worthy of their regard or the esteem of the community, of which they desired to be the autocrats. Disregarding the assertion of some professional friends, that in two years the cause of homœopathy would be dead and soon forgotten, and convinced of the correctness of his position, he resolved—and for him to resolve was to act—to advocate openly and plainly the principles for which he had been ostracised, and to practise

them faithfully. And he has lived to see their vindication and his own triumph. He has the gratification of knowing of not less than six physicians who learned to love the science he so enthusiastically taught them, and who, after receiving their degrees of Doctors of Medicine from the homœopathic medical colleges of New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland, are extending the beneficent influence of the true healing art in various localities. Battling single-handed for many years in Winfield, he now has seven associates fraternally working with him in that town to relieve the sick by the same gentle, yet potent means.

He has two sons in active practice—Orson B. Spencer, a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College of 1867, of Kankakee, Illinois, and Herbert S. Spencer, a graduate of 1870, of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, of West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.—both, like the father, strong in the faith of the power of the infinitesimal dose. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, with the latter of which he joined on his expulsion from the Allopathic Society twenty-five years ago, and of which he is also the President.



ÜLLGRAFF, OTTO, M. D., of New York city, was born in Berlin, Prussia, August 15th, 1819. His birth occurred at the General Hospital in Berlin, his father being Inspector-General of that and other hospitals. His father's meritorious services during the war of 1813-'15, and subsequently, were rewarded by King Frederick William IV. with the order of knighthood of the insignia of the "Red Eagle." About 1843 he was transferred to the hospital in Munster, Westphalia, and six years later, in 1833, to Minden—a fortification on the Porta Westphalia—as Senior Inspector-General of Hospitals and Military Buildings, always, however, residing in one of the hospitals.



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W. Tullgraff

Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. M. R. H." or similar, in cursive script.

Dr. Füllgraff received his general education at the Gymnasia of Munster and Minden, and studied medicine, in general, and music specially, at the several hospitals of which at the time he was a resident. Entering the Prussian military service in 1837, he remained in it until 1842, and then sailing for America, landed in New York city October 1st, 1842, where he located himself permanently. From the date of his arrival until the middle of 1849, he was chiefly occupied with orchestra music and with giving music lessons. Elected in 1843 an active member of the New York Philharmonic Society, to perform on various instruments with which he was familiar, he was a member of the then celebrated "test quartette, quintette," etc., in which virtuosi were tried on classical music at first sight—performers such as Henry Herr, Ole Bull, Vincent Wallace and others being members. He was also busily engaged in giving lessons in vocal and instrumental music, and in composing music.

In 1849, Dr. E. E. Marcy advising him to commence the study of medicine, or rather to resume that of his earlier days, he became his student, and subsequently entered the University Medical College in New York. There he was a pupil in surgery of Dr. Valentine Mott, the celebrated American surgeon, and received from him his private diploma in surgery. For two years he was prescriber at the University Female Clinic of his (now deceased) friend and preceptor, Professor Gunning S. Bedford; attended two courses of lectures, with vivisections, under Dr. Brown Séquard; attended the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons—then in Crosby street—delivered by Dr. Marshall Hall, on "reflex action;" attended at the New York and Bellevue Hospitals, and graduated at the University Medical College in 1852. Until 1857 he was with Dr. E. E. Marcy as his assistant, establishing on January 25th, 1855, the Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary. His absorption in medical studies led to his entire abandonment of music, excepting in private; and he devoted all his time and energies to a perfect acquaintance

with his new profession, in which his success has been all that he could desire.

The Bond Street Dispensary has proved a decided success. It is now in the nineteenth year of its existence, and has been liberal beyond its means in the bestowal of its beneficence. One-fourth of a million of cases have been attended to at the Dispensary; nearly eighty thousand out-door visits paid, and nearly seven hundred thousand prescriptions given out. To use the language of the *New York Underwriter*:

"These figures may signify little to the casual reader; but the imagination—its vision quickened by a tender, generous sympathy—sees over the wide vista of these years, how many sorrows soothed, how many meritorious suffering poor afflicted, healed or relieved!

"In the supervision of Dr. Füllgraff, a physician of eminent attainments in the best school of medical learning, an extensive personal practice, and specially endowed by nature with that generous, prompt sympathy with suffering, as well as kindly courtesy of manner, which in itself is potent medicine to the afflicted, the public have every necessary assurance that the Bond street institution will continue to be one of the most important and useful dispensaries in the city."

Dr. Füllgraff has devoted a large amount of attention to the clinical treatment of the throat and nasal catarrh, and uterine diseases. His experiments in the departments of his practice, and his great success in it, have attracted a very marked attention from scientific men, who have yielded to him and his system their unqualified approval. The *New York Home Journal* and the *New York Dispatch* have both noticed with strong endorsement his efforts and success.



RYANT, Z. A., M. D., of Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., July 29th, 1811.

When he was but an infant, his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y.

His early educational advantages were very limited, but being of an inquiring mind, every opportunity afforded was embraced.

In 1828, his attention was called to the subject of medicine by the writings of Dr. Thompson, and a very great interest awakened in him, respecting the healing art, which he was finally led to practise.

In 1832, having reached the age of twenty-two, he received an injury which incapacitated him for active labor, and the eight subsequent years were passed by him in teaching at a select school in Homer, Courtland county, N. Y.

While at Homer, he devoted attention to the study of theology and the languages, and, in 1847, entered the ministry, in which profession he served during fourteen years.

While devoted to the duties of his calling, he nevertheless continued his study of medicine, giving close attention to both the old and new school practice, and through firm conviction of the truth of Hahnemann's system was led to adopt the practice of homœopathy. With full faith in its efficacy, he became a zealous practitioner of the new and beneficent school. In 1863, he established himself as physician and surgeon at Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he has built up an extensive practice, and has gained general respect and confidence.



DRAKE, OLIN MILTON, M. D., of Ellsworth, Me., was born in the town of Effingham, Carroll county, N. H., April 26th, 1847.

In his boyhood he had the benefit of such education as the public schools of Effingham could supply, and he availed himself of every facility within his reach to aid in his preparation for a collegiate course. His attention was early directed to the homœopathic theory of medicine, and he soon decided to make it his profession. Abandoning his plans for a collegiate course, he entered the office of Dr. O. S. Sanders, a distinguished homœopathic physician of Boston. This was in 1864,

when he had but just attained his seventeenth year. He attended medical lectures at the Howard University in the winters of 1866-'67-'68, pursuing faithfully his office studies in the intervals. In 1869, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1870 as M. D.

Shortly after his graduation, Dr. Drake went to Ellsworth, Me., and immediately opened an office as homœopathic physician, and is now in full practice. He is the youngest physician of any school in that county, but is rapidly acquiring an excellent reputation for medical knowledge and skill. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1870, he married a daughter of Henry Whiting, Esq., one of the most prominent merchants of Ellsworth.



DAVIS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, M. D., of Natchez, Miss., was born in Washington, Mason county, Ky., in the year 1802. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of New Jersey; they emigrated to Washington in 1784. Both his grandfathers served in the revolutionary army. He enjoyed superior educational advantages in Washington and Augusta, Ky. Having completed his general education, he entered upon a course of study of medicine under competent direction in Augusta. At its termination he became a student of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from which, after complying with the usual conditions of study, he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1824. Immediately after graduating he commenced the active duties of his profession in Augusta, continuing in that place for nine years. In the winter of 1833 he concluded to go South, and he located at Natchez on May 3d of that year. Here he met with even greater success than in Augusta, soon drawing around himself a large and influential circle of patronage.


But the longer he practised the more skept

tical he became, until eventually all faith in medicine, so far as he knew it, was lost. Too honest to continue to practise according to principles, the soundness of which he could not endorse, he abandoned his practice, left Natchez, and proceeded to Cincinnati for the purpose of spending the summer of 1846. Having nothing with which to occupy himself, curiosity suggested an investigation into the claims of homœopathy. From Dr. Pulte he borrowed some works on the new system, and sat down to a careful study of their contents. Following up his reading with experiments he became satisfied of the truth of homœopathic principles. Thereupon he returned to Natchez, publicly announced his conversion, and at once commenced the new practice. At first he encountered, as was to be expected, some opposition from his former associates, but this he gradually overcame, while his success in the new practice soon secured him a large list of patients. Notwithstanding his advanced age he still devotes himself to the relief of suffering humanity, and his long and varied experience causes his advice to be eagerly sought by younger practitioners.


Therapeutic College of the same place. Dr. Gulby, desiring to extend the Hydropathic System, went west, where he opened and conducted successfully water cures, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Chicago.

Eager to avail himself of every possible aid in the practice of his profession, Dr. Gulby was led to investigate the principles and philosophy of homœopathy. Finding the system of "*Similia similibus curantur*" a scientific truth, he commenced its practice, and has never wearied in disseminating its doctrines.

Dr. Gulby matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association. He is an ardent student of the system, an earnest practitioner, and indefatigable in searching means to advance the cause. In Illinois he found many bitter opponents, but he has removed prejudices, and made many converts. He has a large and growing practice, which he conducts with the most untiring energy, and by his kindness and promptitude in obeying the summons of the sick, he has secured a large circle of warm friends.

ULBY, JOHN BOTH, M. D., of Geneva, Ill., was born at Clifton, Bristol, England, October 20th, 1816. He is, on his mother's side, great-grandson of Lord Both, and nephew of Dr. J. M. Gulby, of Malvern, England. Dr. Gulby's education commenced in his native city, under his parents' supervision, but owing to reverses of fortune, involving an entire loss of property, he was thrown, at an early age, on his own resources. Making choice of medicine as his profession, he entered upon the study at Bristol, and continued it in London and other cities.

In 1847, he emigrated to America, and placing himself under the instruction of Dr. Nichols, he graduated in 1850, in the first Hydropathic College in New York. At a later date he graduated from the Hygienic

OWLE, ORRIN, M. D., of Moscow, Mich., was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., on December 20th, 1831. He is the second son of Benjamin and Caroline Fowle, who moved to Moscow, Hillsdale county, Mich., in June, 1833, where they now reside, on the land bought from the Government, improved and successfully managed by them. The elements of his education he received in a district school. Thirsting for more knowledge than was to be obtained through that medium, and receiving encouragement from his parents, he, at the age of fifteen, took his satchel in hand and started on foot for the Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor, Jackson county, where he remained almost uninterruptedly for four years. Being an assiduous student, he gained a

good mastery of the ordinary branches of education, and a considerable insight into chemistry, anatomy, physiology, natural philosophy, astronomy, and algebra; one year he included Latin in his course, and one term he studied Greek. Returning home he worked, after his majority, upon the parental farm for a while, and taught school for a number of years.

While engaged in teaching he became acquainted with Professor B. L. Hill, of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, under whose directions, having for some years had an inclination toward the medical profession, he studied medicine for about two years and a half. Then he entered the Cleveland College, in 1857, and making good use of his opportunities, graduated with much credit in 1859.

After graduating, he returned to Moscow, and has been more or less closely engaged in his profession ever since. His talents, strict attention to even the smallest details of his cases, the success that has attended his ministrations, and many amiable characteristics have conduced to placing him in possession of a flourishing practice, and a widely extended circle of warm friends.

Having large proprietary interests, being the owner of valuable farm and mill property in the neighborhood, he is much attached to Moscow, and contemplates making it his permanent home.

In political faith, Dr. Fowle is a Republican, and he has consistently supported that party, but he is no politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and aspires to no office.



FARNSWORTH, ARPHAX, M. D., of East Saginaw, Michigan, son of Deacon Asa Farnsworth, was born January 25th, 1829, in Lewis, Essex county, N. Y. He labored on a farm until nineteen years of age, attending the district school during the winter season. He now found means to attend a select academy, and by a few months' close atten-

tion, prepared himself to teach a country school. He spent the intervening time until twenty-four years of age, alternately teaching in the winter and laboring in the summer. He now entered the New York Central College—a Manual Labor Literary Institute—at McGrawville, N. Y. Here he spent three years of faithful, laborious study in preparation for future usefulness, and was regarded as an excellent student. While here, he became acquainted with Miss Hattie L. Niles, of Amber, N. Y., whom, on October 20th, 1858, he married.

In 1856, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Brown, of Homer, N. Y., and attended college, at Cleveland, Ohio, 1857-'58, graduating with honor in the spring of 1859. These years of labor and study prepared him for successful work in his profession. Immediately on graduating he sought a field of labor in the young and enterprising city of East Saginaw, Mich., where he is now in active and successful practice.

He has held the office of city physician for five years, and was United States Pension Surgeon for the same length of time. He is now forty-four years of age,—not robust, but in good health. Dr. Farnsworth was the first to introduce homœopathy into the section of the State where he resides. He was not at first cordially received, but his pleasing address and agreeable manners soon won many friends; and his skilful treatment of disease, together with the beauties of the new practice, early gave him a remunerative field of labor. He has, for many years, proved the most successful practitioner in the place. Giving all his energy to the work, he became a benefactor to the community. His labors are very thoroughly appreciated. Few men have as many or as warm friends. In his business relations, Dr. Farnsworth is faithful, upright and honorable. Sterling integrity forms the basis of his character. Liberality marks his judgment of the character, motive, and actions of others, and characterizes his opinions upon all subjects. The poor bless his bounty, and the unfortunate find in him a friend. Too liberal in expendi-

ture to amass a fortune, he has, nevertheless, secured a competency. Fortunate in marriage, happy in his domestic relations,—his noble wife fully sympathizing with him in the labors, difficulties, and trials of a wide and varied practice,—he is still content to live a life of usefulness in healing the sick and assisting the afflicted.



THAYER, S. B., M. D., of Battle Creek, Michigan, was born at Canadaigua, N. Y., February 12th 1815.

He received his medical education at Geneva, N. Y., and graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in the year 1842; after which he practised in the county of Kalamazoo, Mich., until 1846, when his attention was called to the homœopathic system, by the late venerable Dr. E. A. Atlee, of Philadelphia. After testing homœopathy at the bedside of his patients under the instruction of his late venerable colleague for more than a year, he became thoroughly convinced of the great merit of the new system; and, removing soon after to Detroit, he, in connection with Dr. John Ellis, began in earnest the life of a medical pioneer. In the long-continued efforts of the friends of homœopathy to secure recognition in the medical department of the University of Michigan, Dr. Thayer has been most conspicuous; first, in securing the enactment of laws to that end, and second, in his efforts for their enforcement.

He a second time appeared before the Legislature of the State. On this occasion, with a bill for the appointment and installation of two professors of the homœopathic school, one of Theory and Practice, and one of Materia Medica, in the medical department of the State University, which passed both Houses, and became a law. Thus ended a contest of more than twenty-five years duration; and the recognition of homœopathy in the first university on this Continent will, it is to be hoped, add to its

strength and facilitate its further recognition. In 1861, Dr. Thayer was appointed surgeon of the 2d Missouri Cavalry (Merrill Horse), and subsequently he received the appointment of Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director of a Military District. In consequence of disease, contracted on the field, he was compelled to resign his position in the army late in 1863, and has since been practising in the city of Battle Creek, Mich., and he is at present President of the State Medical Society.

Dr. Thayer was one of the earliest and most persistent anti-slavery men; never ceasing in his opposition until Abraham Lincoln set the black man free. He voted for all the most liberal candidates for office, and in 1854 he assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Michigan. In 1860, he supported Abraham Lincoln, and in 1872, he worked as enthusiastically for the election of Horace Greeley. He was the candidate of the Liberal Republican party for State Senator, and though not elected, received a larger vote than any other candidate on the ticket.

In private life, Dr. Thayer enjoys the respect of all classes, and has a large and successful practice.



RICARDO, NORTON CLEVELAND, M. D., of Passaic, N. J., was born in New York city, on the 23d day of September, 1847.

He is the son of the late George Ricardo, well-known as the manufacturer of the "Excelsior Poudrette," on Staten Island. He received his literary education at the Western Military Academy in Connecticut, under the principalship of A. S. Garvis, graduating from that institution in 1863. He afterwards turned his attention to the study of medicine, and after pursuing a full course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduated as a homœopathic physician, on the 1st day of March, 1869. In April, 1868, he was married to Miss A. Lavinia, the eldest daughter of James Berdan, of

Hackensack, N. J. Shortly after receiving his degree of doctor of medicine, he settled in English Neighborhood, now Fairview, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, entering at once upon a large country practice, but in the fall of that year, chose Passaic, N. J., as his permanent home. He is here enjoying a good and remunerative practice.



VINING, DAVID TAYLOR, M. D., of Conway, Mass., was born, October 19th, 1821, in Hawley, Franklin county, Mass.

He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and afterward attended the Franklin Academy, at Shelburne Falls, Mass. After leaving the academy, he was engaged in teaching, in Morris and Hanover townships, New Jersey, for three years. At the end of that time, he returned to his native State and entered the office of Dr. Horace Jacobs, in Springfield, Mass. Dr. Jacobs was at that time a very eminent physician of the eclectic school.

Dr. Vining attended the course of lectures of 1845-'46, at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and afterwards graduated at the Eclectic Medical College, in the same city; commencing the practice of medicine in Ware Village, Hampshire county, Mass., according to the principles laid down by that school.

In 1849, he married Miss Emily H. Sears, daughter of the late Jonathan F. Sears, Esq., of Greenwich, Hampshire county, Mass., and during the same year, removed to Dana, Worcester county, Mass., where he resided and practised six or seven years, winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, as they showed by choosing him for their representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1855.

His attention having been called to the merits of homœopathy, in 1856, he began to investigate its claims, and becoming convinced of the superiority of that system of medical practice to every other, he adopted it,

and has practised according to its principles, to the present time.

In 1857, he removed to Conway, Franklin county, Mass., where he now resides. In 1862, he was appointed to the office of Inspecting Surgeon by Dr. William J. Dale, Surgeon General of Massachusetts. His duty in that position was to inspect the physical condition of the recruits raised in Conway and other places, and to report upon the same. It was an office which demanded acuteness and discrimination, as many would feign infirmities, in order to escape the service, etc., but he filled the difficult position with the energy, faithfulness, and success he has shown in the several characters of teacher, legislator and physician.



HEPARD, SAMUEL W., M. D., of Troy, Pa., was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., on September 24th, 1818. His

father was of the New England Puritan stock, whose ancestry is traced back to 1604, in England. Among them were several independent ministers, who came to the New World to avoid persecution by the established church. His mother was of German descent. When he was about one year old his parents removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts; at nine years old he was taken by his brother to Canton, Bradford county, Pa. There he remained, working on farms during the summer and attending common schools in the winter, until May, 1834, when, being unusually mature for his age, strong and self-reliant, he started for the west, visiting Chicago and portions of Iowa; going down the Illinois river to St. Louis, he was seized with chills and fever, and on arrival there was treated by Dr. Campbell. On recovery, by that physician's advice he entered the drug store of Mr. Atwood. After a while business required his return home, but he visited several cities on the way, taking a trip even as far as New Orleans by steamboat. He reached home on January 1st, 1837. He married on September 2d, 1838,

in the township of Granville, in which vicinity he has lived ever since. Having maintained and increased the medical knowledge gained in St. Louis, and keeping always a good supply of allopathic medicines, he prescribed for all who applied for his services. About that time there were frequent epidemics, such as scarlatina, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc., the only treatment of which was allopathic. The mortality was very great, and so shook his faith in the "old school," that he gladly took up the study of homœopathy, on his attention being called to it by his brother, Dr. Silas E. Shepard, a convert from allopathy. From that time until now, some twenty-five years, he has practised according to the homœopathic doctrines, and with marked success, curing especially almost every case of hydrocephalus, consumption and typhoid fever coming under his care, as well as a few cases of cancer.

In 1850, Theodore L. Pratt, of Canton, a school teacher, a consumptive, whose case had been pronounced incurable by the "old school" physicians, came to him for treatment, not believing in homœopathy, but being willing to give it a trial. He was treated at Dr. Shepard's house on strict homœopathic principles; was made a sound man again; became a convert; studied the system; graduated, and in his practice has been enabled to win over many others to the cause. His own family Dr. Shepard has treated for twenty-five years without once administering an emetic or cathartic to one of the four. For several years he has been located near Troy, where he has a large and lucrative practice, and enjoys the esteem of the whole community.

Dr. Shepard is an enthusiast in the cause of homœopathy, distributes much of its literature in his neighborhood, and loses no opportunity of defending it from the attacks of the allopaths. He is especially interested in teaching parents how to prescribe for the minor ailments of their children. He uses from tinctures to the six attenuations of medicine, and sometimes the two hundred, but generally the low numbers.

In politics he was always a consistent Democrat, until the separation between the pro-slavery men and the free-soilers, at which time he was a nominee for the House of Representatives, for Bradford county, Penna. The Democratic ticket was defeated by the union of the free-soilers with the Whigs, and since then he has taken no part in politics, and seldom exercises his franchise. Before then he was once elected an Auditor of Bradford county, and once a Justice of the Peace. He is greatly averse to litigation, and has never had but one suit in court.



TUCKER, HENRY, M. D., of Claremont, N. H., was born in Guilford, Belknap county, N. H., on the 1st of May, 1843. He is the son of Alvah Tucker, one of the earliest cotton manufacturers in New Hampshire. His early advantages for a literary education were good. He passed through a course of instruction at Guilford Academy, Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), and the Pittsfield Academy, Pittsfield, N. H. Pursuing the natural bent of his mind, he commenced the study of medicine, on the termination of his literary studies, with Dr. Albert Lindsay, a homœopathic physician of Laconia, N. H., in the summer of 1863.

In the following spring his studies were temporarily suspended by his enlistment as a private in the United States signal corps. He served in this capacity on the lower Mississippi, in Louisiana and Alabama, and was on special duty at General Canby's headquarters at the final siege of Mobile. Receiving his discharge in September, 1865, he left the army and pursued his medical studies with Drs. D. F. and J. C. Moore, at Lake Village, N. H. Continuing with them for four years, he attended the course of lectures of the Dartmouth Medical College, and of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from the latter of which he graduated on March 1st, 1869. In May following he located at his present place of residence, in Claremont,

Sullivan county, N. H. He is here building up a solid practice, and occupies a very important position, being the only exponent of the law of cure in a radius of twenty miles. He was married, October 25th, 1870, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. Daniel T. Moore, of Lake Village, his former preceptor.

He holds the positions of County Physician and of Superintendent of the Public Schools. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Connecticut Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.



VINCENT, JOHN A., M. D., of Springfield, Ills., was born on June 14th, 1833, in Richmond, Va. His father, a man of culture, refinement and large wealth, was born in Paris, France, but was attracted to this country by his love of republican institutions and the American form of government. At Philadelphia he became acquainted with Miss Rachel Beall, whom he subsequently married. When the subject of this sketch was less than twelve months old, his father fell a victim to cholera. For a time he was given every care by his mother, and sent to the best schools in Philadelphia. Subsequently he became an inmate of his uncle's home in New York, where he attended Maeppe Academy, and afterwards Union College, from which he graduated with honor.

On leaving school he returned to his native State, and commenced the study of law under Judge Richardson. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and began practice with good success and better prospects. Hard study and too great application to business, however, broke down his health. Consulting the late Dr. Hughes, of Richmond, a homœopathic physician, he was advised to abandon the pursuit of law as endangering his health and life, and to take up medicine, becoming a patient and student in the home of his adviser. He concluded to accept the offer, and having passed through the usual routine

of office study, he attended lectures at the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and subsequently the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O. He graduated with distinction in 1858.

On graduating he at once settled down to the duties of his new profession, and has continued constant in his discharge thereof, except during two years, when his health necessitated a rest and residence in the South. In 1869 he was practising in Newark, O., in partnership with Dr. H. L. Sook, with much success, when Professor R. E. W. Adams, of Springfield, Ills., died, and he was invited to fill his place. For awhile he hesitated, but the earnest solicitations of many of the best citizens of the place, and of members of the profession elsewhere, prevailed, and he removed to Springfield. In that city he has now a practice that is growing to almost unwieldy proportions, and enjoys the high esteem of his medical brethren and of the community generally.

Having been much sought by patients from beyond the boundaries of the city, who complained of the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation, Dr. Vincent has just erected, at considerable expense, a handsome and commodious building, in which he proposes to reside and receive such patients.

Dr. Vincent is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was married in 1856 to Kate A. Blanchard, of Virginia, by whom he has had three children.



PEASE, GILES, Jr., of Boston, Mass., was born in that city on May 3d, 1839. His father, Giles Pease, M. D., was then in practice in Cambridgeport, being one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that vicinity. His early education was of a superior character, but his subsequent preparation for a collegiate course was interrupted for a few years, delicate health necessitating his absence from school. This period, however, was not wholly unimproved. He had early mani-

festated an inclination to follow in his father's footsteps, and as his health permitted he studied medicine. He attended the usual course of lectures at Harvard Medical College. Early in 1861, just prior to the time of graduating, having successfully passed the requisite examination, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy. He continued from that time until the winter of 1862-'63 in active service, but then sickness compelled his return home. While in the navy he acquired a wide reputation as a skilful and careful prescriber, from his great success in the treatment of the yellow fever, during an epidemic of that dread scourge in the squadron to which he was attached; the therapeutics were homœopathic. During his stay at home he applied for an examination for his diploma, and, having passed the same with distinguished honors, it was granted in 1863. He then obtained a transfer to the army, and joined the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry as assistant surgeon, subsequently becoming first medical officer thereof. The superiority of homœopathic surgery was brilliantly demonstrated by him during his service in the army, and his successes won for him the rank of Brigade and Post Surgeon, but ill health again compelled his return home in the summer of 1864. He resigned his commission, and upon restoration to health, entered upon practice in his native city, where he still resides, and enjoys a handsome income from his profession.

Dr. Pease is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; also of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Boston Homœopathic Society. He was for two years Chairman of the Committee on Surgery of the State Society, prior to which he invented several important surgical instruments, some of which he has brought to the notice of the profession through the pages of the *Medical Investigator*, of which he is one of the assistant editors, and to which he has contributed many brilliant and valuable papers.

For two years he held the position of Professor of Anatomy in the Boston Dental Col-

lege. Among the homœopaths of Boston he is regarded as one of the first surgeons in the country.

Popular alike among his professional brethren of either school, distinguished for urbanity and delicacy of refinement in the sick room, possessing also in an eminent degree that *tactus eruditus* which marks the skilful and successful surgeon, master of a wide experience, though only entering, so to speak, upon life, the future career of Dr. Pease cannot well be other than brilliant.



ILLIAMS, CHARLES DRAPER, M. D., of St. Paul, Minn., was born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y., on May 12th, 1812.

He was educated at the literary academy of that place until reaching sixteen, when he removed to Fairfax county, Va., and completed his mathematical and classical studies under the tuition of Patrick Thomas Raney. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of his uncle, Simeon Draper, M. D., and pursued the study of medicine until 1832, when Dr. Draper fell a victim to Asiatic cholera, upon its first appearance in the United States. Soon after he returned to his native place and continued to read medicine with John Stevens, M. D., at Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y. In 1835, he attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer county, N. Y., and in due time graduated. He commenced practice at Seneca Falls, where Dr. E. Bayard, now of New York, induced him to examine the claims of homœopathy about the year 1840. This examination satisfying him of the soundness of the new system, he at once introduced it in his practice. For this, then so-called heresy, he was arraigned before the legally organized medical society of Seneca county, of which he had been several years President, bound over to appear before the judges of the county, and placed under penalties of twenty dollars fine, with imprisonment in the county jail, for every dose of exotic medicine

he prescribed. The following are the absurd and arbitrary charges upon which he was arrested and called upon to answer:

"*Charge 1st.* We solemnly charge Dr. Charles D. Williams, of the village of Seneca Falls, Seneca county, and State of New York, with gross quackery, to wit: in practising homœopathy.

"*Charge 2d.* We also charge the said Williams with gross immoral and unprofessional conduct, to wit: in associating and consulting with a known quack, to wit: Edward Bayard.

"*Charge 3d.* We further charge the said Williams with gross malpractice, to wit: in not applying a poultice to a boil on the shin bone of one William Wood, a gardener, as soon by one day as should have been done.

Signed, "GARDNER WELLS, M. D.
"AMHERST CHILDS, M. D.
"B. WIRTZ, M. D."

Nevertheless he continued his growing practice, and was not prosecuted. This was owing to the exertions of his old friend, Dr. Bayard, who convened a mass meeting, which being made acquainted with the facts, passed resolutions daring allopathy to prosecute, inviting Dr. Williams to go on with the new practice, and declaring that they would pay all fines and tear down all jails that held him on that account. This state of things continued for three years, when his trial came on, and his prosecutors being unable to show any malpractice, or any bad results from homœopathic treatment; while for the defence, which was led by Dr. Bayard, a strong case was made out of its beneficial effects; a decision was obtained that there was no cause of action, and Dr. Williams was left free to practice, while his rights in the profession were restored. After residing for nine years at Seneca Falls, he removed to Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., where he made a hard and successful public contest with Professor Charles A. Lee, then of the Geneva Medical College. In 1846, he removed to Cleveland, O., and remained there eighteen years. Find-

ing that homœopathic students were refused admittance into allopathic colleges, and there being but one homœopathic college in the United States—that in Philadelphia—Dr. Williams, together with Dr. J. Brainerd, Dr. Storm Rosa and one or two others, determined upon establishing a college for those of the new faith in Cleveland. Dr. Williams drew up the charter in 1849, and early in 1850 succeeded in getting it passed by the Legislature of Ohio. Upon the organization of the college the Trustees conferred upon him the Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy (Dr. Williams delivering the inaugural address upon the opening of the college), the duties of which position he discharged for seven years, when, having educated professors in the school competent to carry forward the first great objects of the institution, he resigned. The college now takes rank second to none in the United States. During all these years a constant warfare had been waged against homœopathy and the college by the old school physicians, Professor Delamater of Cleveland, and Professor Dascom of Oberlin College, being their special champions. These two gentlemen it became Dr. Williams's duty to meet publicly in debate. The present condition of the college and of homœopathy in Cleveland affords eloquent testimony as to the success with which he met their arguments. In 1854, he was associated with Professors J. H. Putle and H. P. Gatchel, in the editing and publishing of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy*, published monthly and containing forty-eight pages. About the same time he was made honorary corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Paris, France. In 1861 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of regaining his health and of obtaining a wider field for the investigation and treatment of chronic diseases. On arrival he found that the storm against homœopathy, which had almost subsided in the East, was raging in all its fury. To meet and subdue it, he, with others, drew up a charter under the general incorporation act of the State,

and organized the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Institute, which has now become firmly established, and is a sure bulwark of defence against all allopathic assailants.

Feeling now that his pioneering work, which has extended over nearly forty years, is done, and seeing the great reform, which with his friend, Dr. Bayard, he labored so earnestly to advance, so safe and so nearly completed, Dr. Williams justly considers himself entitled to take life a little easier, and to leave the further promotion of the good cause to those who have not spent the vigor of life in preparing its way. He has nobly earned a rest, and into his comparative retirement he carries the gratitude of all lovers of their kind. His efforts very largely conduced to the early success of homœopathy in central New York, and he will ever be regarded as one of the foremost pioneers of the new system in the West.

Dr. Williams was an early member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia; also member of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, of which he has been President.



TALMAGE, JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, A. M., M. D., 155 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born on a pleasant hill-side, called Mont Verd, near Somerville, N. J., on March 11th, 1833, and was named after his mother's brother-in-law, the late General John Frelinghuysen.

His father, Thomas Talmage, was one of twelve children of a gentleman of the same name, all of whom reached maturity, served their generation in various spheres, and at last died in the fellowship of the Christian church.

One of these was the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, President of Oglethorpe University, Ga. Another was the father of four sons who became ministers of the gospel, James, John, Goyn, and J. De Witt, of whom the second

is a distinguished missionary in Amoy, China, and the last the widely known and popular pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Dr. John F. Talmage was brought up on his father's farm, enjoying the best of advantages in an intelligent and happy home circle, and in the society in which his parents moved. His preparatory education was begun in the Academy in the village, and completed under the personal tuition of his father's pastor and friend, the Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., of New York, who at that time was settled in Somerville.

The pupil always regarded this training as one of the great blessings of his life, not so much in the instruction given, as in the habits of attention, thought and self-discipline which were then formed.

Dr. Chambers, having himself been under the care of that prince of teachers, the late Dr. Alexander McClelland, was able in some measure to reproduce the results of his unrivalled method and tact. He, however, left New Jersey in the year 1849, and the same year, Dr. Talmage was entered at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and took his place in the second term of the Sophomore class.

He acquitted himself with fidelity in the collegiate course, and was graduated with his class, in 1852, his diploma bearing the signature of Theodore Frelinghuysen, President.

Soon after this he travelled extensively in the Southern States, and for a time filled the professorship of Ancient Languages in an Alabama college, now extinct. At Huntsville, Ala., he became acquainted with Drs. Burritt and Gillson, physicians of the homœopathic school of medicine. The former he often accompanied during his professional calls among the people of the neighboring cotton plantations, and had opportunity personally to observe the effects of the treatment upon a great variety of maladies, both among the whites and the blacks; and he was surprised to note the number of cures effected, even in cases which had been pronounced hopeless by physicians of the allopathic school, then dominant.

He was thus led by his own observation to abandon the convictions of earlier years, and adhere to the school of Hahnemann. At the same time there revived in his mind a purpose of devoting himself to the profession of medicine—a purpose formed soon after graduation, but then renounced in view of the apparent plethora of practitioners.

His experience has shown what an eminent medical man of Edinburgh has said—that however great the crowd in any particular sphere of life, there is always room there for brains.

For six months Dr. Talmage pursued his medical studies with his friends in Huntsville, and then coming North, attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. The next summer, through the kindness of a connection by marriage, the Hon. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, he was introduced to the late Dr. A. Cooke Hull, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who received him into his office as a student. This was a very great advantage. Dr. Hull was the most distinguished physician of the new school of scientific medicine in Brooklyn, and had a larger practice than any other of any school.

He was also a man of extensive and varied culture, of enlarged public spirit, of great refinement of manners, and adorned with many social virtues; and hence of much weight and influence in the community. He was, if not the originator, one of the prime movers and most efficient helpers in the establishment of many of Brooklyn's best institutions. Among these are the Athenæum, the Philharmonic Society, the Art Association, the Academy of Music, the Historical Society, the Brooklyn Club, etc.

Pursuing his studies with such eminent aid, Dr. Talmage made rapid progress, and, in the year 1859, received his graduating diploma from the University Medical College, in which at that time the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott was Emeritus Professor of Surgery. It is a singular illustration of the haste with which men hurry into the profession, that Dr. Talmage and some five or six others were the

only members of his graduating class, which numbered a hundred and fifty, who had passed through college and held the degree of A. B. The humanities of course will not make a physician, but any practitioner is the better for having studied them.

After spending some further time in Dr. Hull's office as pupil, Dr. Talmage became his partner, and remained in that relation for about twelve years. For one year he acted as Physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and during that time met with uniform success in treating all the epidemic and other diseases apt to prevail in such institutions.

He afterward received an appointment to the department of Diseases of Women in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, but in the course of a year was compelled to resign it in consequence of the growing demands of his large private practice. For the same reason he has been obliged to decline all active service in any of the medical charities of the city, but, however, is one of the consulting physicians in the Gates Avenue Dispensary.

At the time of the last visitation of Asiatic cholera in this country, in 1866, early in the spring he issued a printed circular, containing hints and suggestions for his patients. Though intended only for private circulation, it soon came to the knowledge of others, and so admirably did it meet a great pressing emergency, that various public journals, such as the *Union* and *Eagle* of Brooklyn, the *New York Tribune*, the *Springfield Republican* reproduced it at length, with emphatic commendation of its form and matter.

This wide diffusion enabled it to perform a good work throughout a large portion of the country. Dr. Talmage's contributions to the literature of the Hahnemannian school have been scanty, and have been given to the profession generally in the form of clinical observations.

After the death of Dr. Hull, Dr. Talmage naturally succeeded to the larger portion of his practice, which, added to his own, occupied every moment of his time. Indeed so great became the pressure that, in 1870, he

found it necessary to seek aid, lest the strain upon his physical endurance should become too severe. He accordingly associated with himself his brother, Dr. Samuel Talmage, who like himself was a graduate of the Medical College of the New York University, and also a very successful practitioner.

In 1863, Dr. Talmage gave pledges to fortune by taking to himself a wife. He was married to Miss Maggie A. Hunt, a lady of great personal and social attractions, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., widely known as one of the merchant princes of New York. They are happy in the possession of three children, the oldest of whom is a daughter, the others sons.

As the doctor's practice lies chiefly among the most cultivated and refined families of the beautiful city in which he lives, he enjoys an enviable social position, and a constantly growing appreciation of his professional ability and skill. The secret of his large and rapid success in life lies in his acumen in diagnosis, prognosis, and therapeutics, his unremitting attention, his soundness of judgment, his fidelity to truth and honor, and his unfeigned sympathy with suffering and sorrow. These qualities win confidence and command respect.

Dr. Talmage has recently been appointed Surgeon of the 11th Brigade National Guards, State of New York, Brigade General J. V. Meserole commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel William Bunker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff. Still in the prime of a vigorous manhood, he has the prospect of filling the role of "the beloved physician" for many years to come. All who know him pray that that prospect may be fulfilled. This sketch is kindly written by Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D., of New York.



WOOD, ORLANDO SCOTT, M.D., of Omaha, Neb., was born in Binghamton, N. Y., on January 27th, 1832, being the elder of two brothers. In the spring of 1836, his parents removed to Berrien Springs, Mich., where his father died in October, 1838. His

father was a shoemaker, and, dying young, left his family nothing. Until his mother could accumulate means sufficient to take the boys East, her home being in Pennsylvania, the subject of this sketch was sent to live with strangers, and found a kind protector. In the spring of 1840, his mother started East with himself and his brother, and in twelve weeks, which was the best time they could make, arrived at Binghamton. Their journey was full of adventures. Taking passage at St. Joe on a schooner, they made the trip around by the Lakes until they came to St. Catherines on the Welland canal, when a "jam" compelled them to adopt another route. Driving over to Queenstown, they crossed the Niagara river in a small boat at night, nearly losing their lives through the drunkenness of the boatman. On discovering the man's condition, Mrs. Wood knocked him over into the bottom of the boat, and, seizing the oars, reached the American shore in safety. After staying in Binghamton for two weeks with her husband's relations, Mrs. Wood with her boys proceeded to her native place, Montrose, Pa. In November of that year, the subject of this sketch went to live with an uncle, a farmer, eighteen miles out of the town, and from that time until her death, in March, 1869, he never saw his mother but once a year. He was a farmer's boy with his uncle for seven years, working for his board and clothes. Spending the winter of 1847 in Montrose, he, in the ensuing March, apprenticed himself for three years to learn carpentering at \$25, \$35, and \$50 per annum with board. At the end of the term, he had \$40 coming to him, and the following day engaged with his employer for \$20 a month and board. Up to the time of his apprenticeship he had received no instruction except during three months each winter in country schools, but he thirsted for knowledge, and resolved to enter some educational institution as soon as he could save a little money. Working steadily until December, 1851, he fitted himself out with a little extra clothing, a kit of tools, and with \$75 in his pocket—all he was worth in the world, without a home or any one to back him—he

started for the University of Lewisburg, Pa., then presided over by Howard Malcolm, D.D., now of Philadelphia. He entered the academical department, and, keeping his means up as well as he could by working at his trade on Saturdays and during vacations, continued on until the close of his junior collegiate year. Then through the lowness of his funds he undertook to work during the summer term, keep up with his class and enter again with it at the commencement of the fall term. As a result before the summer was gone he was taken with fever, and his expenses increased so much that he was compelled for the time to abandon his college scheme. In October, 1856, he removed to West Chester, Pa., where his friend Rev. Robert Lowry, now Professor at Lewisburg University, procured him a situation as clerk in a book store. Here he hoped to save money to finish his Lewisburg course, but was disappointed, and finally gave up the project. In the spring of 1857, he commenced studying homœopathy, having no money, but making good use of the friends he had gained in West Chester and Philadelphia, with whom he arranged for his boarding and clothing expenses while studying in West Chester, and attending lectures at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College. Knowing that he would require \$100 for graduating purposes and to get medicines for commencing practice with, he had arranged to borrow it of a Philadelphia friend on or before February 1st, 1860. Two months previously this friend informed him that he could not accommodate him, and seeing no way of getting the \$30 that must accompany his thesis, he seriously thought of giving up all idea of graduating. A fellow-student, afterward Dr. Ira R. Adams of Lowville, noticed his melancholy and, drawing from him the cause, borrowed the money for him, proving himself a friend indeed. After graduating, Dr. Wood settled in Phoenixville, Pa., on April 1st, 1860; was married on 12th of the same month. He began practice \$1500 in debt, principally incurred for educational purposes, the balance for professional outfit. In the following March, he re-

ceived an offer from Dr. R. R. Gregg, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to take his practice, his health compelling him to seek another climate. Terms being agreed upon, Dr. Wood started for Canandaigua on the day Fort Sumter was fired into, and, paying \$300 for the good will, took possession of the practice on May 3rd; kept it for over five years, then contracting catarrhal disorder was compelled to make a change, sacrificing a practice that paid \$5000 during the last year and \$4500 during that previous. He transferred to Dr. Voke in May, 1866; from the proceeds of this practice he paid off every cent of his indebtedness, and brought away \$1000 in cash, and about \$1300 in personal property. For some time he located in Philadelphia, and in addition to practising attended, in the winter of 1867-'68, the first course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, where he again graduated in March, 1868. In the following June, he started for Omaha, stopping at Lewisburg, and marrying his second wife, having lost his first at Canandaigua. On July 10th, he opened his office in Omaha, and although he found two homœopathic physicians settled there, he experienced no trouble in securing a good practice, converting many to homœopathy. In November, 1872, his business had so increased that he took Dr. E. F. Hoyt as partner.

Dr. Wood is eminently a self-made man, and has fought his way up to a high position in a learned profession in the face of obstacles that would have kept down any less determined man. During his Lewisburg and medical student's life, he saw some very dark days, being for weeks at a time, on more occasions than one, unable to raise money enough to pay postage on a letter, or the carrier two cents for delivering one.

He takes no active part in politics, and seeks no public positions of any kind. While at Canandaigua, he was instrumental in the organization of the Ontario and Yates County Homœopathic Society, of which he was Secretary until he left the town. He represented it one term in the State Medical Society at Albany.



WORCESTER, SAMUEL H., M. D., of Salem, Mass., was born in Gloucester, Mass., on February 16th, 1824. For several generations, Gloucester had been the home of his maternal ancestors. His mother is a daughter of Fitz William Sargent, and a niece of Winthrop Sargent, the first governor of the Mississippi Territory. His father, Rev. Samuel Worcester, afterward of Bridgewater, Mass., was the author of many useful school-books and other works; he was the son of Noah Worcester, D.D., known as the "Friend of Peace," and a cousin of the Lexicographer. The subject of this sketch studied at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Brown University, Providence. In 1837, he obtained a practical knowledge of the value of homœopathy. He had been for many months suffering from a scrofulous affection of the eyes, and the eminent physician, Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, having declared that it must permanently unfit him for study, he was placed under the care of Dr. Gram, of New York, a homœopath, by whom he was very soon cured, and enabled to enter college. For several years of his youth and early manhood, he was engaged as a teacher, being for a time the preceptor of Framingham Academy, one of the oldest incorporated schools in Massachusetts. In August, 1851, he was ordained a minister of the New Jerusalem church (Swedenborgian), and was settled in Baltimore, Md. Finding it necessary to follow a secular calling for the support of his family, he continued in the University of Maryland a course of medical study begun several years earlier, and in due time began to combine the duties of a physician with those of a clergyman. Gradually the former intrenched upon the latter to a degree inconsistent with his ideas of the responsibility of a clergyman in a great city, and being averse to abandoning clerical work altogether, in 1860, he removed to Gardiner, Me., where he preached and practised for eighteen months. In 1861; upon receiving his degree from the Homœopathic College of New York, he retired from the active

duties of the ministry, and removed to Gloucester, where he soon acquired a large practice. In the spring of 1868, he went to Salem, installing as his successor, at Gloucester, Dr. Thomas Conant, an arrangement eminently in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things," the gentleman being a direct descendant of Roger Conant, of earliest Cape Ann memory. At Salem, Dr. Worcester succeeded Dr. E. B. de Gersdorff in an extensive practice.

In 1844, Dr. Worcester was married to Jane Ames Washburn, of Bridgewater, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living. In 1855, he was married to Elizabeth A. Scott, of Baltimore, who has borne him eight children, five of whom survive. Of these children, one, Dr. Samuel Worcester, is practising in Burlington, Vt., and another, Fitz William S. Worcester, is a student in Harvard Medical School.



ENTWORTH, WALTER H., M. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., March 11th, 1841. He received a full academic course of education, at the academy of his native town, during which he exhibited his personal appreciation of the value of his time as a student. From early life, he had an intense desire to enter the United States Military Academy, but yielded to the wishes of his father, to study medicine, hoping that an opportunity might present itself in after years, to enter the army or navy, as a staff officer, if he should then desire to do so.

Immediately after the close of his academic course, he placed himself under the instructions of a private tutor, eminent for his scholarly qualifications, that his preparation for his medical studies might be complete. In 1858, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Barnes, a homœopathic practitioner of most excellent reputation at Chatham, N. Y., and with whom he made full preparation for his collegiate course.

He matriculated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from which he graduated, March 11th, 1863.

Directly after his graduation, he received an appointment by the United States Government, as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy Department, and was immediately ordered to New Orleans, but before he reached there, in obedience to orders, the vessel, to which he had been assigned, was utterly destroyed.

A call had already been made on the navy, by the Army Department, for medical assistance, and Dr. Wentworth was immediately sent to Baton Rouge, La., where he was placed in charge of the "Harney House Hospital." Here he remained till some time after the fall of Port Hudson, unremittingly employed in the discharge of the duties of his position, and from which he reaped the advantage of a desirable experience. The remainder of his time spent in the service, was chiefly in hospital treatment. He received his honorable discharge in the latter part of the year 1865. He immediately commenced the practice of homœopathy, in Lenox, Mass., where he remained but a brief time; for in the spring of 1866, he was called to occupy the field made vacant by the death of Dr. Gifford, in the adjoining town of Lee. Here he stayed two years in the enjoyment of a good practice and excellent success, but at the expiration of this time, in the fulfilment of his desire for a wider field, and an increased usefulness in his profession, he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he has found ample employment for his widely acknowledged and appreciated skill, and where, as a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a staunch advocate, and an efficient practitioner of its doctrines and principles, he has earned and possesses not only the honor and confidence of his patrons, but the high esteem of the profession.

Dr. Wentworth commenced his medical studies with the intention of becoming a homœopathic physician, but soon as his studies were completed, he gratified his old desire by entering the service. At the close


of the war he retired from it. His acquaintance with superior officers, more than aught else, secured him his appointment on the hospital staff.



PRATT, WILLIAM MADISON, M. D., of New York, was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., on July 4th, 1831. He was raised on a farm, to which circumstance he attributes the constitution which has enabled him to endure, without injury to his health, the arduous duties and severe exposures incident to the life of a physician. He received a sound, even liberal education, partly at Pompey Academy, New York, and partly at the Eclectic Institute, Hiram, O. He began life by teaching in the public schools in central New York, for three years, after which, in 1854, he entered the office of Dr. Lewis McCarty, of Throopsville, Cayuga county, N. Y. With that physician he remained for three years, acquiring a valuable insight into the theory and practice of medicine, and giving promise of future excellence in his chosen profession. He removed to New York city, in 1857, and continued his studies in the office of Dr. E. M. Kellogg for one year, attending, at the same time, a course of lectures, at the New York Medical College (allopathic). In 1858, he accepted an offer from Dr. J. T. Evans, of New York, to become his assistant in a very large and lucrative practice. He remained with him, enjoying the benefits of his wide experience and valuable clinical instruction, till he graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in 1861. After graduating, he began practice on his own account, and has gradually worked up in the great metropolis, where he still continues to reside, an extensive and remunerative practice. Such a fact speaks volumes for Dr. Pratt's attainments and skill. It is very seldom that an inferior physician succeeds in securing any considerable patronage in a city like New York. Dr. Pratt has been a very successful practitioner, and his gentlemanly bearing,


pleasant manners and general culture make him popular alike with patients and general society.

He was married to Frances H. Smith, of New York, in 1861.

 TOWNSEND, E. W., M. D., of Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Penna., was born in Washington county, October 12th, 1826. His father, Elijah Townsend, Esq., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and for twenty-one years a faithful and tried servant of his country as a justice of the peace in his native township. So sound and discriminating were his judgments, that every appeal from his decisions resulted in their approval by the courts, no decision of his ever having been reversed. So bright an ornament to society was the worthy father of the subject of this sketch, who in a different department of life has acquitted himself with equal honor. On leaving home, in his seventeenth year, Dr. Townsend commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. Gourhea, of Waynesburgh, Greene county, Penna., a graduate of the University of New York, who, after practising on allopathic principles for twenty-five years, is now laboring successfully as a disciple of Hahnemann. After two years of study in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati—at that time in successful operation—he graduated in the spring of 1851. Commencing the practice of allopathy on the completion of his first term, he was, during four years, a zealous practitioner of the system. But his attention being drawn to homœopathy, by a series of investigations he proved its utility.

Professor Hill, to whom he applied for counsel and direction, furnished him with a list of the books he would need, and gave him every encouragement. Thorough examination convinced him of the truth of the principles of the new science, and after attending the lectures of the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1853.

He located in Warren, Trumbull county, O., where, amid a vigorous opposition, he introduced and successfully established homœopathy. Nine years of residence in a malarious region so seriously affected a constitution naturally delicate, that he was compelled to relinquish his duties and seek in his father's home rest and recuperation. In two years he was enabled to resume practice in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he succeeded in gaining for homœopathy a highly respected position, and in securing for himself a large and lucrative business. In 1864, he was appointed Examining Surgeon of Pensions in his district, the duties of which he performed during two years; when, under the administration of Andrew Johnson, he was removed from this office. Since his residence in Greensburgh he has married a lady of that place, and has attained a comfortable home. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy during its session in Pittsburgh, in 1866.

 HEES, MORGAN JOHN, M. D., of Hollidaysburg, Penna., was born near the southeast corner of Second and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, July 15, 1824. His father, J. Loxley Rhees, was principal of the Model (public) School, near the corner of Eighth and Race streets, for more than twenty-two years. His grandfather, Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, was a Welsh gentleman, who, in company with Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, purchased a tract of land in what is now Cambria county, Penna., on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, and established there a colony of Welsh emigrants. Dr. Rhees's great-grandfather was Benjamin Loxley, keeper of the king's stores in Philadelphia before the revolution. His education was obtained in the Model School, and in the High School of Philadelphia. His parents became converted to homœopathy under the treatment of Dr. G. H. Bute, about the year 1834, and were ever afterward its enthusi-

astic advocates. His natural tastes would have led him into some mechanical pursuit, but in deference to his mother's wishes he decided in 1842 to become a physician, and during the winter of 1842-'43 studied the German language. In April of the latter year he went to Nazareth, Penna., the home of Dr. G. H. Bute, and entered his office as a student of homœopathy. Here he read the works of Hahnemann and others in the German, during the summer, and in the autumn of 1843 matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1846. In April he commenced the practice of homœopathy in Mount Holly, N. J., and in June attended the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in Philadelphia, and became a member of that body. On his return home he issued invitations to all the homœopathic physicians he knew of in New Jersey, to form a branch of the American Institute. Three physicians besides himself met at his office, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers. He was elected Secretary, and at a subsequent meeting was appointed a delegate to the meeting of the Institute at Boston in June, 1847.

In 1849, having become infected with the gold fever—although he had built up a large practice in Mount Holly—he went to California, via Cape Horn, to seek gold. His search was unsuccessful, and after a varied experience of six years, he returned to Mount Holly, and in October, 1855, resumed practice. Here, against an unscrupulous competition, he built up a second time a large, and, for a country town, a profitable business. In April, 1868, he sold his practice and retired to a farm, where, in about sixteen months, he sunk nearly all his property, and was obliged to return to practice. He went to Hollidaysburg, Penna., in November, 1869, where he received immediate and generous support.

During his residence in California he practised medicine at times, and was appointed physician to a homœopathic hospital. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Charlotte L. Head, formerly of Boston, Mass. He corresponded with the American Institute, and,

his communications being approved, he was appointed a member of the Central Bureau of Materia Medica. This appointment he held for several years, and in conjunction with Dr. B. F. Joslin, endeavored to accomplish some good, but without much success. During this time and subsequently he contributed frequently to the *American Review of Homœopathy*, both original and translations from German periodicals. He has always been held in the highest estimation by his friends and patients, for his soundness of judgment, correctness in diagnosis, honesty in expressing his opinions, and success in practice. He is, and has always been, a Hahnemann in practice, and has endeavored to maintain a just mean between the extreme schools of homœopathy. If he had been less retiring, and more self asserting, and had had a genuine love of his profession, he would have been one of the most eminent members of the homœopathic faculty.



PARHAWK, GEORGE E. E., M. D., of Gaysville, Vt., was born in Rochester, Vt., February 20th, 1830. His early education was received, first, in the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph, Vt., and completed at the West Randolph Academy. Graduating in this latter institution, he commenced teaching, in 1846, in the common schools, and continued in that vocation until 1852. His inclinations and tastes favoring the study of medicine, he commenced, in 1849, a course of medical reading, and continued assiduously in it until March, 1852, when he resigned his office of teacher, and entered the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. At the close of the term in June, he entered the office of Dr. William F. Guernsey, of Frankford, Penna., where he remained until October, when he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and took his degree in March, 1853. In June following, he went to Rochester, Vt., and commenced practice with Dr. H. W.



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Hamilton, with whom he continued in assiduous and faithful attention to the duties of his profession until January, 1854, having secured many warm friends, and built up for himself a valuable practice. In January, 1854, he took the exclusive charge of the business, and married Miss Lucy Ann Griswold, of Randolph, Vt., in the following March. She died of consumption in December, 1858. On her death, he moved to Gaysville, Vt., leaving to Dr. C. B. Currier his practice at Rochester.

Dr. Sparhawk is one of those earnest and laborious physicians—of whom there are many—whose quiet and unobtrusive ministry in their profession sheds light and comfort all around them. Confining himself and his work to a country town, the world outside knows and hears nothing of either. His ministry of healing “is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives and him that takes.” Dr. Sparhawk has been connected with the Vermont Medical Society since 1854, and has served in its various offices. He is now its efficient Secretary.



GORTON, DAVID A., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., eldest son of John and Joanna Sheldon Gorton, was born near Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., November 22d, 1832. As a child he was noted for his thoughtful and studious habits, preferring the companionship of books and the society of grown people rather than that of those of his own age. His educational advantages were such as could be afforded only by the district school, and having possessed himself of these, he earned by manual labor money to buy books, which he studied at night, and thus acquired some knowledge of history, of mathematics, of mental philosophy and of Latin. A debating society contributed much to his mental development. He also attempted a systematic study of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and in his early youth he macerated for this purpose the remains of a dissected cadaver, cleaned the bones, and

kept them in his bed-room, much to the horror of those who chanced to discover them. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of Dr. Charles W. Adams, of New Woodstock, where he remained three years, profiting by the experience and instruction of his excellent tutor. But before leaving him, he had become convinced of the fallacy and uncertainty of the doctrines and practice of the dominant school; and in this state of mind, fallow for new ideas, he went to New York in 1857, and entered as a student the Hygienic College, then under the management of Dr. R. T. Trall, and at the same time attended the clinics of Bellevue Hospital, of the City Hospital, and of the University of New York. Soon after receiving his degree, he entered into partnership with Dr. Trall in the management of his Hygienic Institute, in Laight street, New York, and was subsequently elected to the Board of Curators, and to the Chair of Chemistry and Physics, in which he acquitted himself so well that he secured the enthusiastic commendation of the class, and the respect of his professional coadjutors. But, becoming imbued with the medical heresy of *similia similibus curantur*, he resigned his position, and entered upon the practice of his profession under the banner of the new faith. In 1855, he married Maria F. Graham, of Delta, N. Y., eldest daughter of Horatio S. and Harriet Betts Graham, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

Dr. Gorton is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of King's County, and one of the consulting physicians of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum. He has for some years past been engaged in a fine practice at Newburgh, N. Y., and latterly in Brooklyn, and has won the reputation of being an eminently successful practitioner. His independence of all mere conventionalisms, his comprehensive and philosophical views concerning mental and physical hygiene, moral therapeutics, etc., and his boldness in the advocacy of what he regards as having a true physical and ethical basis, commands the respect of the most advanced minds, and

secures him the high estimation of all lovers of truth for its own sake. Dr. Gorton's life has been an incessant round of work and study. Much of his knowledge of the homœopathic materia medica, and of the modern languages, has been acquired in his carriage, on the road, and by the light of the "midnight oil." He has contributed largely to various periodicals, and is now preparing manuscripts, soon to be published, which, from the popular style in which they are written, the philosophy advocated, and the large amount of useful, practical information they contain, will, it is believed, afford much gratification alike to the profession and the general public. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a volume from his pen entitled "Principles of Mental Hygiene," in which the reciprocal relation of mind and matter is discussed in the light of modern developments of physiological knowledge.



KENIG, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, M.D., of Jersey Shore, Pa., was born November 1st, 1829, in Danstedt, near Halberstadt, in the Prussian province of north Saxony. His grandfather, Heinrich August Koenig, was Pastor and Superintendent in Muhlhausen, in Thuringia. His father, Carl Bernhard Koenig, died in Auderbeck, near Halberstadt, March 23d, 1846. He was pastor in that place, and, during the ten years preceding his death, was a leading writer in favor of popular liberty, at the time of the religious and political difficulties between the government and people. His father and party demanded religion independent of the State, and schools independent of the church.

Maximilian was educated at home by a private teacher from 1838 to 1840; attended the Gymnasium at Halberstadt from 1841 to 1848, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. During the first four years of his residence here, he studied medicine with his uncle, C. G. Reinhold, then in Boalsburg, Centre county, Penna. In 1855, while in Louisville, Ky., he formed the acquaintance

of Dr. E. Caspari, a homœopathist and hydro-pathist, with whom he acted as assistant during three summers, attending regular lectures during the winter. In 1858, he served as clerk in a drug store in New Orleans, and in the following year commenced homœopathic practice in Newark, N. J. During the war he was assistant army surgeon in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places, and in 1864 went to Memphis with the intention of practising; but finding the profession well represented, as soon as he could earn the means, he returned to New York. There he received an invitation to Williamsport, Penna. He remained in charge of the office vacated by the death of his old preceptor, until his cousin had graduated, and then settled in Jersey Shore, where he has now the second best practice among seven physicians. He was married January 4th, 1872.



MILLER, HARRISON VAN RENSELLAER, M. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., was born in Apulia, Onondaga county, N. Y., September 17th, 1828. His father, John Miller, formerly of Hartford, Conn., was a descendant of William Miller, Ipswich, 1648; his mother, Lina Woodford, was a descendant of Joseph Woodford, of Farmington, 1663. After passing through Pompey Academy, he entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1851. Engaging in teaching in the South, and in California, he subsequently spent a year and a half in agricultural pursuits in Illinois. Politically he is wholly Republican. In 1858, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Birdseye, daughter of the late Victory Birdseye, of Pompey, N. Y. On commencing his medical studies, he was attacked with a severe and obstinate ophthalmia, which was relieved only by homœopathic remedies. During his first year of study he would have been unable to proceed but for the considerate and faithful help of Mrs. Miller, who, reading to him in the various branches of medicine, examined him daily in

review. He records the fact that, "without her patient and efficient aid, he should never have undertaken the study of medicine." She was the only preceptor he had. He did her instruction ample justice by passing a highly creditable preliminary examination. He graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1862, after attending two terms. He practised for brief periods at Pompey Hill, Jordan, and Memphis, in New York, and during the past seven years in Syracuse. For four years and a half he was in partnership with Dr. S. Seward. Dr. Miller is a valuable contributor to the *Hahnemann Monthly*, and other medical journals.



MORGAN, EDWARD JAY, M. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., was born in Venice, N. Y., on June 29th, 1825. His father, Thomas Morgan, of New London, Conn., died in 1836. From circumstances connected with the financial condition of the country at that time, he left his family almost wholly unprovided for. The subject of this sketch was therefore from the first thrown upon his own resources, a circumstance which in after life he came to look upon as having exerted a materially beneficial effect upon him. At the age of fourteen he went to Auburn, N. Y., for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of dentistry, in order that he might earn means sufficient to defray his expenses while at school. He was soon enabled to commence an academic course at Auburn, which he completed at Groton, N. Y., under the tutelage of S. D. Carr, now of New York. He had prepared himself to enter Hamilton College, then intending to join the ministry. Circumstances changed his determination, and in 1844 he went to Ithaca, where he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. J. E. Hawley, allopath, who was at that time the principal surgeon in Ithaca and the adjoining county. Having, by practising dentistry, obtained the funds necessary to enter a medical college, and sufficiently pre-

pared himself, he took two courses of lectures in 1848 and 1849, at Geneva Medical College, becoming at the same time a pupil of Professor Thomas Spencer. He graduated in 1850; immediately returned to Ithaca, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Hawley.

During the winter of 1855 he was called to a neighboring city to see his invalid mother, by whose bedside he met Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn, the able and honored pioneer of homœopathy in western New York. Through his influence Dr. Morgan was induced to examine into the claims of the new system, which he had been taught to regard as but the "fabric of a vision," but which he found to be based on a broad and solid foundation of scientific research, and therefore adopted in the same year. He has now practised it for a period of eighteen years, and every year has become, to use his own language, more and more satisfied with the change. His practice is extensive and lucrative.

At one period he was temporarily engaged at a medical institution at Spencer Springs, N. Y., the management of the homœopathic dispensary being entrusted to him. His services to the cause of medicine, at the time he sought connection with this establishment, elicited numerous highly complimentary testimonials from such men as Ezra Connell, founder of the university that bears his name.

In 1851, Dr. Morgan married the youngest daughter of Hon. Andrew D. W. Bruyn, of Ithaca, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter; the former is studying medicine with his father.



EE, CHARLES HOMER, M. D., of Tarentum, Penna., was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, Penna., May 31st, 1840. When two years old, his father removed to Allegheny City, where he lived until his sixteenth

year. Removing then to Preston county, Va., he remained there one year, and returned to Allegheny City. He was educated in the Fourth Ward Public School in that city. After leaving school, he commenced the study for the ministry when nineteen years of age. Finding trouble in using his voice from some derangement of the bronchial organs, he was dissuaded from the prosecution of his plans, and commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. J. F. Cooper, of Allegheny City, to whom, for his kindness and labor in his behalf, he has ever entertained the liveliest gratitude. He prosecuted his studies diligently until he graduated at the Homœopathic College at Philadelphia, March 2d, 1864. Commencing practice in Etna, Allegheny county, Penna., March 20th, 1864, he continued, until, in February, 1867, he became resident physician and surgeon of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. His health failing, in six months he resigned and removed to Tarentum, Allegheny county. He found a bitter hatred of homœopathy existent in the community; but patience, perseverance, and—much more—success, have wrought a thorough change in public sentiment on the subject, and now Dr. Lee has the best practice in the place. The beginning of his residence at Tarentum was marked with great difficulties from the misrepresentations and falsehoods of his opponents. He was reported as understanding nothing of surgery or midwifery; but these were met by successful performances in both departments of practice. And when, in order to compel him to leave, they reduced their charges, he made no reduction and increased his practice.

In 1860, December 27th, he was married to Miss Lizzie A. McGee, of Addison, Somerset county, Penna. He has two relatives—an uncle, Dr. J. K. Lee, of Philadelphia, and a brother, Dr. J. K. Lee, of Johnstown, Cambria county—who are homœopathic physicians.

When commencing the study of medicine, he took up the allopathic system, which he pursued for six months; but while reading "Watson on Practice," he became bewil-

dered in its treatment of disease. Hahnemann's "Organon" coming into his hands, he read it with eagerness, and found in the system propounded by him the solid grounds on which the true medical practice is based, and cordially adopted it, and up to the present time he has never regretted the change. He says the longer he is in the practice of homœopathy the more confirmed is he in the fundamental principles of its curative effects.



MORRILL, HENRY E., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29th, 1813.

His father, Micajah Morrill, died when his son was but six months old. Dr. Morrill's early days were passed in Wilmington, Mass. At the age of nine years he suffered from coxalgia, being confined to his bed during one year. Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, successfully treated the case and restored to his patient the perfect use of the limb. At ten years of age, his stepfather dying, he was thrown upon his own resources. At this tender age he was obliged to seek employment that would furnish him a home. He commenced life on his own account as an errand boy in the establishment of J. F. Bumstick & Co. His early endeavors at a support were so successful, that in 1830 he was enabled to enter Phillips' Academy, Andover, where he prepared for college. In 1833, he was admitted to the university, where he acquitted himself with credit, but his resources failing, he was compelled to leave. Going South to Natchez, he spent two years in teaching a private family. His success was such that the most flattering and tempting offers were made to induce him to establish a ladies' seminary. This he did under the most favorable auspices. Just at the opening of this enterprise, the yellow fever swept over the town, nearly decimating its population. His young wife, to whom he had been married but six days, fell an early victim to the cruel disease. A month later he was attacked by the fell destroyer, which had

carried off nearly all his wife's family. He recovered sufficiently to be removed to the North late in November. As soon as his health was restored, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, entering the office of Dr. Boyce, in Athens, O., as a student, and subsequently attended lectures in Cincinnati, O. He completed his studies in Philadelphia, where he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1840.

Removing to Madisonville, a suburban town of Cincinnati, he commenced the practice of medicine allopathically, and followed it up for several years. •

In 1847, he removed to Brooklyn, L. I., and for eight years was engaged in the drug business, in New York. During this time he turned his attention to the subject of homœopathy. In 1858, he resumed the practice of medicine homœopathically, and has been favored with a constantly growing and successful practice.

Dr. Morrill is a member of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, and has enjoyed the intimate friendship of that clergyman since boyhood. Dr. Morrill is in his sixtieth year. It is feared that he will be obliged to abandon active practice, being a great sufferer from phthisis pulmonalis, which has been aggravated by two severe attacks of pneumonia. But he has labored well in the field of homœopathy, and done much to advance the cause.



RATT, S. MILTON, M. D., of Hiawatha, Kan., was born at Waterbury, Vt., on December 2nd, 1835, and is descended from old New England families that came over in the Mayflower. When he was ten years old, his parents removed to Bureau county, Ills., where his preliminary education was completed, and the study of languages commenced under the superintendence of a private tutor. In 1849, homœopathy was first introduced in that section by Dr. Z. B. Nichols, now of Faribault, Minn., and his parents, who had always entertained an antipathy to the old system of

medicine, were among the first to embrace the new faith. In 1853, his parents again emigrated, going further West, and settling in River Falls, Wis., of the Academy of which place the subject of this sketch at once became a student. He therefore enjoyed remarkably good educational privileges. In the fall of 1857, he commenced the acquisition of a knowledge of medicine under the guidance of his uncle, the late Dr. R. B. Clarke, at Racine, Wis. Having under this physician's care sufficiently prepared himself for attending lectures, he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, becoming the student of Professor William Todd Helmuth. Under the inspiration of that brilliant and enthusiastic teacher he gave special attention to the study of anatomy, and attained singular proficiency as an anatomist. He graduated with marked distinction in March, 1861, and at once commenced practice at Dover, Bureau county, Ills. In June of the following year, he entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital at Mound City, then under the charge of Professor E. C. Franklin. He resigned in the ensuing November, and returned to private practice.

In August, 1864, he was married to May E., daughter of William Martin, one of the earliest and best known residents of Northern Illinois. Since marriage, Mrs. Pratt, a lady of unusual mental powers and rare womanly qualities, has thoroughly qualified herself as a physician; is now engaged with her husband in the practice of medicine, and has added materially to the popularity of homœopathy in the communities where they have resided.

In the fall of 1870, Dr. Pratt, whose success as an anatomist while a student indicated his peculiar fitness for the position, was offered the chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and, although contemplating a removal to Kansas, he accepted the appointment for one session, during which he afforded ample evidence of its judiciousness. His lectures proved of great value and interest, while with both the faculty and the students he won popularity and respect.

The removal to Kansas occurred in the ensuing spring, and with his most efficient helpmeet, Dr. Pratt settled at Hiawatha, where he still resides, where he has acquired considerable landed interests, and where he and Mrs. Pratt have a large and growing practice.



BRUCHHAUSEN, CASPAR, M.D., of Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., was born August 25th, 1806, in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, the former capital of the German Confederation, and, up to 1866, one of the four Free Cities, the native place of Goethe, and the original residence of the Rothschilds.

His father was of pure German, his mother of French descent, her grandfather, Sellier by name, a staunch Huguenot, having emigrated from Paris, when Louis XIV. revoked the tolerance Edict of Nantes—proclaimed by his ancestor, Henry IV.—and settled in Hanau, a manufacturing town, where many refugees found an asylum under the Landgrave of Hesse's protection.

Dr. Bruchhausen received a classical education, but without any special profession earned a scanty livelihood as a literatus by writing, proof-reading, translating, and teaching.

In the spring of 1836, he came to America and found employment in Philadelphia with Mr. George Wesselhoeft, who imported and dealt in books and homœopathic medicines, and published a German weekly newspaper.

In this connection he made the acquaintance of Dr. C. Hering, Green, G. Humphreys, Matlack, and other disciples of Hahnemann. Among them, Dr. Charles F. Hoffendahl, a graduate of the old school, of Berlin, Prussia, but converted to homœopathy by witnessing the cures of a hospital physician in Vienna, and who had been physician in ordinary to the Count of Schwerin, befriended Dr. Bruchhausen particularly, and by his encouragement and under his auspices he commenced the study of medicine, 1839, went with the same to Albany, where he (Dr. Hoffendahl) entered


on a large and lucrative practice, counting among his patrons also the late Governor Seward. When Dr. Hoffendahl (1841) removed to Boston, Dr. Bruchhausen went to Hudson, N. Y., and prosecuted his studies under Dr. George W. Cook, later of Brooklyn, now deceased.

Thence he betook himself to New York city with a view of attending lectures in one of the allopathic institutions, and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; but a fit of sickness, and the slim prospect of one so heterodox obtaining a diploma from the Regulars, prevented him from completing the course, to enjoy for a while a purer air in Providence, R. I., and the advantage of preparing himself privately for practice with Dr. Parlin.

Conversant, besides Latin and Greek, with French, German and English, he improved also all opportunities for familiarising himself with homœopathic literature. He wrote a "Popular Essay on Homœopathy and Allopathy," which was published in *Hull's Homœopathic Examiner*, vol. ii. Nos. 5 and 6, and afterwards circulated as a pamphlet. In 1842, he engaged in the translation of "Hufeland's Enchiridion Medicum," which he finished in August of that year. About that time learning that there was an opening for a homœopathic physician in Chenango, one of the then more secluded counties of the State (now traversed by two railroads), he repaired to Greene and embarked upon the hard life of a country practitioner, which tries both body and mind. As a pioneer of the new doctrine he had in addition much prejudice and opposition to combat with, but bravely fought his way, gradually winning for himself and the system the favor of the people. The following May, 1843, he located in the village of Oxford, where he remained five years. In 1848, he moved to Norwich, the county seat, and resides there still, active within a more limited circle, better appreciated and satisfied to have broken the road for a method of doctoring more beneficent in its effects to suffering humanity than any hitherto known, leaving younger practitioners to reap the harvest of

his early labors, which pecuniarily profited him comparatively little.


Literary in his tastes, Dr. Bruchhausen has acquired some reputation as a translator, and has himself written several papers on medical subjects, and also miscellaneous articles of interest to the general public. In 1870, he published even a volume, entitled, "Rhymes of the Times, and other Chimes," one of the few collections of verses written by one, whose vernacular is not the English, and which has been favorably noticed.

ORTER, WILLIAM WALTER, M. D., of Galesburg, Ills., was born in a small town, known as Clarkson Corners, near Rochester, N. Y., January 31st, 1826. His father, Harry Porter, served with distinction as captain, in the war of 1812, and was afterward colonel of a regiment of New York Militia. In 1834, the family removed to Illinois, and settled on a large farm in Fulton county. The subject of this sketch obtained his literary education at Knox College, Galesburg, after which he read medicine for eighteen months in the office of Dr. Johnson, of Vermont, Ills., and again for an equal time in that of Dr. Christie, of Farmington.

After completing his professional studies at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, he commenced the practice of medicine as an allopathist at Lancaster, Peoria county, Ills. In the following year, the famous '49, he became one of the thousands of travellers to the gold regions of California, crossing the plains with a company of one hundred men, as their captain. For two years he practised medicine there, and then returning to Illinois, entered into partnership with Dr. Wright, of Berwick, Warren county, where he remained until 1854. Then he spent a year and a half in Northern Iowa, whence he was recalled by the illness of his mother. He now (1856) located in Abingdon, Knox county, and here his attention was first directed to the system

of homœopathy, to which he became a convert after patient and careful investigation.

After six years of practice in the new school, Dr. Porter again went to the West, during the Salmon River gold excitement, and spent two years in Oregon and Idaho, most of the time in the practice of his profession. Returning to the States, he located at Kewanee, Henry county, Ills., where he remained for one year. In 1856, he removed to Galesburg, where he is now permanently established in the practice of his profession. The great acquirements, skill and experience of Dr. Porter, have justly obtained for him a large and flourishing practice and an extended reputation, for the exercise and enjoyment of which he has apparently before him many years.

RAGIN, JOHN, M. D., of Mobile, Ala., was born in Douglas, Mass. He is a descendant of the John Cragin who was conspicuous among the prisoners of war, sent to this country by Oliver Cromwell. While in his early boyhood, part of the family of young Cragin removed South with him, and when arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the William and Mary College, of Virginia, to pursue his education. He was an apt pupil, and an industrious student; and at the close of his collegiate course, he was well prepared to enter upon the study of medicine, the profession of which his taste and inclinations decided him to follow. He commenced its study in the office and under the direction of an eminent allopathic practitioner. He entered upon a critical examination of its theory, and pursued it with a thoroughness and depth of research, which is characteristic of the man. He could not find that it rested upon any scientific basis; but on the contrary was forced to the conclusion, that the whole system was wrong—wrong in its doctrines, principles and practice.

Greatly disappointed in the result of his investigation, he turned from it with a feeling akin to disgust.

Being thoroughly conversant with the politics of the country, and possessing a high order of literary talent, he devoted his time and energies both to politics and literature. About 1845, he became connected with the leading Democratic press of Alabama, under the auspices of the late Hon. William R. King, in which position he soon distinguished himself, and came to be universally regarded as one of the ablest political writers of the State.

He was also a frequent and able contributor to the literary periodicals of the country both North and South.

While engaged in these pursuits, his attention was directed to the new system of medicine—homœopathy. Upon a most rigorous investigation of its principles and theory, and finding them laid on a foundation broad as nature, and whose truths are as uncontroversial as her laws, he became a true believer in and an unflinching advocate of the new science. After two years of thorough investigation and study, he retired wholly from the field of politics, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in Annapolis, Md. He remained here, however, but a year; when he returned to Alabama, and established himself at Mobile, where, during his eighteen years of active practice, he has met with that high degree of success, commensurate with his eminent ability and skill.



JACOBSON, EDWARD H., M.D., of Bethlehem, Pa., was born March 31st, 1831, in Salem, N. C. He is a son of Bishop John C. Jacobson, an eminent Moravian Divine, for many years the Principal of the Female Moravian Seminary at Salem, N. C., who originally came from Denmark, and who died November, 1870.

Dr. Jacobson was educated at Nazareth Hall, Pa., and graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, receiving his diploma in 1854. He commenced practice in Freedonsville, where he

married, in 1855, Miss Louisa V., daughter of C. A. Suckebach. In 1857, he left Freedonsville, and went West, practising there four years. He returned to Bethlehem, but, in 1864, he again went West, and for some time practised in Hope, Ind. In 1867, he again returned to Bethlehem, and established himself in practice.

Having tested the homœopathic remedies, and satisfied himself of their efficacy, in 1855, he adopted that system of practice, and has ever since relied upon its teaching, and exhibited its remedies with gratifying success.



HEWITT, THOMAS, M.D., of Allegheny City, Pa., was born in Stockport, England, January 31st, 1821. While quite young, every advantage of a thorough education was afforded him. After a complete mastery of the English branches was obtained, he was placed for his study of the classics under the private tutorage of a gentleman widely known for his scholastic attainments, and who possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of imparting knowledge to others. He found in young Hewitt a close student, an apt pupil, and one who reflected honor upon his worthy instructor. Having always manifested a decided preference for the medical profession, he entered upon his preparatory studies, under the direction of R. S. Graham, M.D., F.R.S., who was distinguished for his learning and his professional ability. He had, however, been with him but a comparatively brief time, when his father was overtaken by misfortunes in his business transactions, and his financial ruin was complete; thus throwing his son Thomas completely on his own resources, which of necessity compelled him to relinquish, for that time, the further prosecution of his medical studies. He resorted to school-teaching, but finding the remuneration inadequate to his wants, by the influence of friends, he obtained an appointment in the Post Office Department, which position he held up to 1849, when he resigned it and came to this

country. Here, although he did not relinquish for a moment, his cherished purpose of becoming a physician, he engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1853, when it was quite evident to his mind, that the auspicious time had arrived for him to carry out the plan and purpose of his early years. Being still a young man of but the age of thirty-two years, he had lost none of ambition's incentive to explore the realms of medical science; and he set about it with a sturdy resolve, under the guidance and instruction of Dr. F. R. Moore, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

With an assiduity deserving of the highest commendation, and which won for him the high esteem of his preceptor, he pursued his studies. He matriculated at the Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, O., from which he graduated with deserved honors, in March, 1857. During the same month of his graduation, he accepted the position offered him of resident physician of the Cleveland Hospital. After enduring, for a few months, the dullness and monotony of his position, his restless and ambitious spirit could not brook the restraint, and he sent in his resignation; on the acceptance of which, he went to Arkon, Summit county, O., and established an excellent and remunerative practice, which he continued till the spring of 1864, at which time he was induced to remove to Allegheny, Pa., where he has been eminently successful, and has established a practice and a reputation of which he may justly be proud.



COOKE, WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., was born near York Sulphur Springs, Pa., January 1st 1829, and is the only son of Jesse and Rebecca Harvey Cooke.

The several branches of his ancestry came from Great Britain, in the latter part of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, and settling around Philadelphia, many of them became large proprietors of the soil in the new province. They brought with them letters from their trans-Atlantic homes, some

of which are still in existence, commending them as "honorable, worthy, and upright people."

The family history has been well preserved, one branch of it extending back through a long line of English ancestry of twenty-two generations, to Richard De Guylpyn, in 1206, who was then the owner and occupant of the Manor of Kentmere, in the north of England, during the reign of King John. Among this extended ancestry were men noted for valor, and in literature, and distinguished both in Church and State, besides others, whose memories are equally deserving of mention for their quiet Christian virtues and upright lives.

Our subject received an academical education in Chester county, of this State, and, after spending several years in teaching, commenced the study of medicine with an old friend of his father, the late Hiram C. Metcalfe, M. D. He subsequently matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he attended two full courses of lectures, receiving his degree of M. D. therefrom.

He spent some time in travel in the States, living for several years on the Western frontier, during the Kansas and Nebraska troubles. He was amongst the first settlers in the Territory (now State) of Nebraska, filling important offices there, and taking a prominent part in the initial civic organizations, then being formed in its wilds.

In 1859, he returned to his native State, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Richmond Marsden, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Marsden, of Adams county, Pa., and granddaughter of the Rev. Robert Smith Grier, a prominent member of the Grier family of Pennsylvania.

Their nuptials were celebrated in the parish church, at York Springs; the ceremony being performed by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William S. Heaton, in presence of a large company of friends and invited guests.

Soon after his marriage, Dr. Cooke commenced the practice of medicine according to

the theory of *Similia similibus curantur*, at Carlisle, Pa.

His rare gifts and acknowledged skill in this his chosen profession, soon secured to him an extensive practice, mainly among the more influential and intelligent part of the community of that old town. His prompt and faithful attention to his professional duties, together with his close application to study, are remarked by all, and have doubtless been promotive of his eminently successful career as a physician.

In 1866, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He issued the call resulting in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Cumberland Valley; a society which has greatly promoted the advancement of homœopathy in the locality it represents.

He has given much attention to meteorology, having been for some years a member of the corps of observers and a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute, of Washington, D. C.

He is a gentleman of culture and refined taste, an active and zealous churchman, and is a vestryman of St. John's Parish, Carlisle.



MOORE, JOHN DE VELLO, M. D., of Nyack, N. Y., was born, January 27th, 1845, near Johnstown, N. Y., where his great-grandparents located on their emigration to America. He was a pupil in the Johnstown Academy, from his fifth year until he attained the age of twelve. He then entered the well-known family-school of the Rev. James Gilmore, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he was prepared for the second year of his collegiate course. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, and was received in the office of Henry Berkly, M. D., of Peekskill, N. Y., in 1865. In March, 1868, he graduated in the New York Medi-

cal College. Going to Europe, in May of that year, the following month he was received as an interne pupil, in the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, in Dublin, Ireland. Here he completed the prescribed course, and received his diploma and certificates of merits. He then visited the several hospitals of London. Afterwards he went to Vienna, where he spent a year in the General Hospital of Vienna, attending the clinics regularly, and receiving special instruction from many of the celebrated physicians at that time connected with that famous institution. This he could not have accomplished had he not possessed a complete knowledge of the German language. Very soon after his return from Europe, he located in Nyack, where his success, as a practitioner, has secured for him a large and remunerative practice.



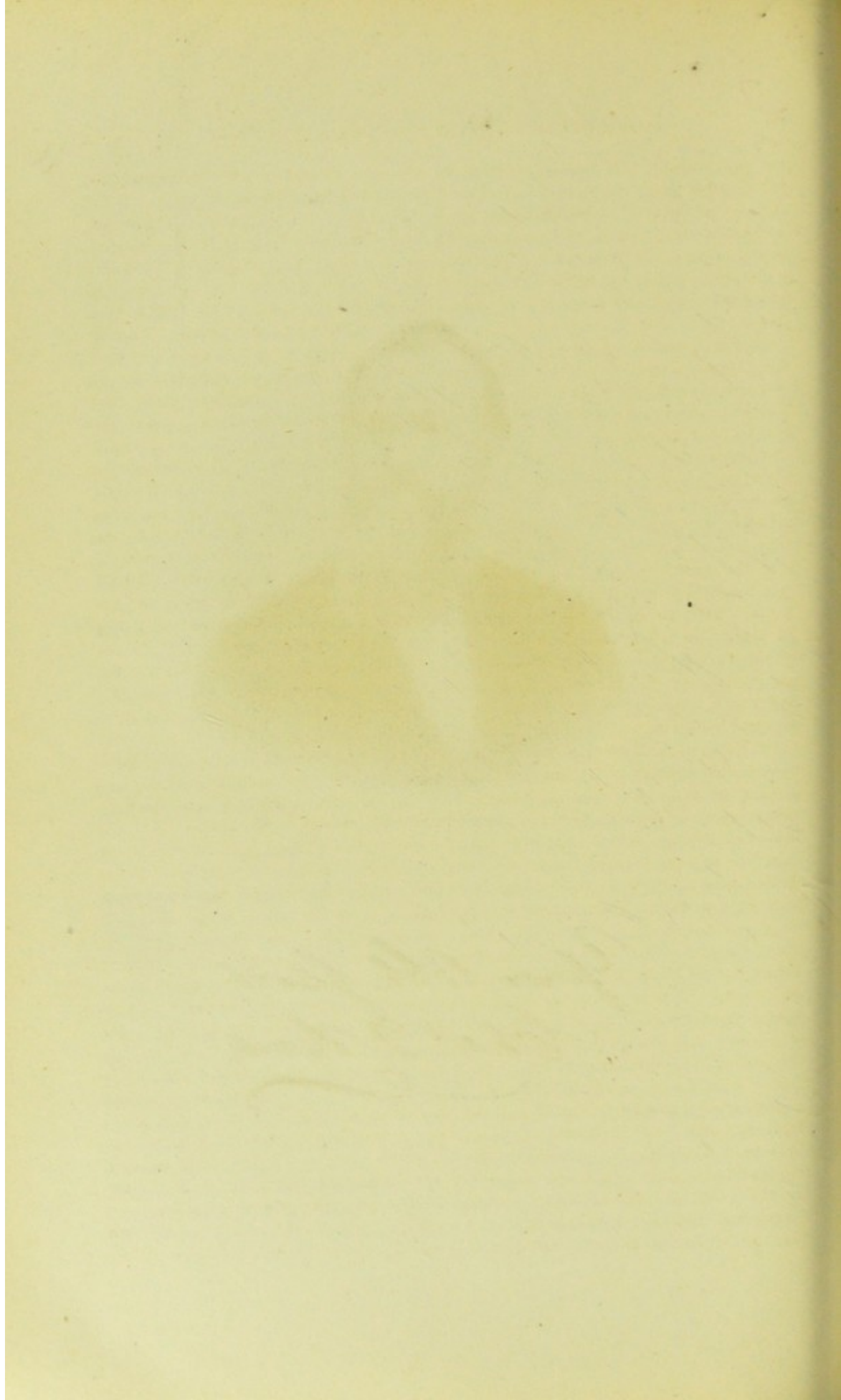
HART, CHARLES PORTER, M. D., now temporarily residing at Yellow Springs, O., was born at Norwich, Conn., April 17th, 1827. His ancestors rank among the nobility of England, being connected, on his mother's side, with Lord North, Prime Minister of George III. His father, Dr. Eliphaz Hart, served with distinction in the war of 1812, as did his grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Hart, in the revolutionary war of 1776. His mother, Elizabeth Armstrong, of Newport, R. I., was a woman of noble character and benevolent disposition, alike noted for her social qualities, and the unnumbered acts of charity in the community in which she lived.

Dr. Hart's literary education was principally obtained in his native town, under the tuition of Dr. George W. Standish, in company with several other schoolmates, who have since risen to high honor and distinction, among whom may be especially mentioned, the distinguished linguist and missionary, Rev. William Aitchison, and the no less distinguished scientist, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, late President of the American Society



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Your Ob. Servt,
Chas. P. Hart,
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for the Advancement of Science, and chemist to the Geological Survey of the Canadas. Among the incidents of his childhood, may be mentioned the fact of his having resided in the house in which Benedict Arnold, the traitor, was born, it having been his father's residence several years previous to its demolition.

Having come into possession, through his father, of the surgical works and instruments of that celebrated New England surgeon, Dr. Jonathan Turner, his mind received an early bias in favor of medicine and surgery, and after passing the prescribed course of study, under the distinguished American surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, he matriculated at the New York University, in 1853, and graduated the following year.

In November, 1848, Dr. Hart married the only daughter of Rev. Thomas Beacham, of Xenia, O., by whom he has one daughter. In May, 1872, he was called to mourn the loss of his beloved companion, who died of organic disease of the heart, at Yellow Springs, O., where, during the last few years they had resided on account of her health.

Dr. Hart's medical writings have hitherto been mainly confined to the domain of surgery, in which he has become a noted and skilful operator, and have been given to the profession, through various allopathic journals, especially the *Western Lancet*, and the *Medical and Surgical News*, of Cincinnati, since the year 1856. Among them may be mentioned the following: "Successful Operation for Complete Retroversion of the Uterus, in the Sixth Month of Gestation, with Cases," "Primary Encephaloid of the Spléén," "Observations on the Periodicity of Fevers," "Pathology of Fibrin in the Circulation," "Orthopædic Surgery, with Cases," "Ice Cream as a Topical Remedy in Inflammatory Disease of the Throat and Stomach," and on "Anomalous Polypoid Growths of the Uterus, Connected with Hydatids of that Organ." He is now preparing for the press an original work, entitled "Analytical Manual of Homœopathic Practice," the result of many years' study, reflection,

and experience, which will, probably, be the crowning effort of his life.

Having passed a successful examination by the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners, Governor Tod, in June, 1862, ordered him to report for duty, as a surgeon of the United States Army, to Dr. McDougal, Medical Director, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., by whom he was assigned to duty in the field, under General Asboth, at Rienzi, Miss., where he was assigned to the 44th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. After passing through the battles of Perrysville and Stone River, Dr. Hart resigned his position in the army, in January, 1863, in consequence of sickness in his family, but re-entering the service in June following, he was placed in charge of the Surgical Wards and Eye Department of Brown General Hospital, at Louisville, Ky., where he served with distinction until the close of the war, having been elected, by the surgical staff of the hospital, President of the Board of Medical Examiners, besides receiving from them other testimonials of the appreciation in which he was held.

As a surgeon, Dr. Hart enjoys the reputation of being a bold, skilful, and very successful operator, having performed most of the major operations of surgery. Notwithstanding this, he has always inclined to the conservative side, deeming it a much higher honor to be able to save a diseased or mutilated member, than to obtain eclat as a "dexterous" operator. The same conscientious regard for human life, early led him to an honest investigation of the merits of homœopathy, and becoming convinced, both by reason and experience, that it was the only true system of medical practice, he has, during the last eight years, devoted himself exclusively to it. He is a firm believer in, and an uncompromising advocate of, high potencies, except in miasmatic, anæmic, and so-called zymotic, or "blood" diseases, such as malarious and exanthemic fevers, chlorosis, syphilis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., which he treats to some extent on a different principle, and which, we understand, will re-

ceive special elucidation in his forthcoming work on practice, to which we have already referred.



ONES, GAIUS J., Rawsonville, O., was born in Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., February 27th, 1840. He is of Welsh descent.

His great-grandparents, on his father's side, emigrated from Wales, in 1795. The families of his paternal grandfather and grandmother were prolific—counting no less than ten children in each family. The mother of Dr. Jones left Wales at the age of sixteen, emigrating alone to America, where, however, she had friends to welcome her.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm. After the age of seven, he was sent to the district school, which he continued to attend until he was thirteen. At the age of fourteen, he attended a select school for three months, and a year later entered the Academy of Prospect, N. Y. In order to do this he was obliged to walk two miles and a half twice a day, and working on the farm night and morning. The fall before he attained the age of sixteen he passed a very creditable examination before the School Commissioners, but was denied a certificate to teach, being under the required age. At fourteen, Dr. Jones performed the work of a man on his father's farm. By means of his industry and a most commendable hoarding up of his spare moments, he secured for himself a good education. Having no taste for agricultural pursuits, to which his father destined him, he entered, in the spring of 1861, a dry-goods store in the city of Utica, N. Y. While engaged here as clerk, he enlisted on the 24th of April, just after the fall of Fort Sumter, in the 14th Regiment New York Volunteers. In the month of August following, he was attacked with typhoid fever, from which he recovered so slowly, and which entailed upon him chronic diarrhœa and dyspepsia, that he was discharged from the army. Impaired in health, he could not engage in physical

labor, and resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine. This he commenced, scarcely believing that he would ever be able to engage in the practice. Almost impoverished by his long illness, he was unable to attend lectures until the winter of 1864-'65, when he went to Cleveland, where he attended the Homœopathic College. In the spring, he found himself destitute. Having no choice, but compelled to engage in something that would yield him a maintenance, however modest, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, at Liverpool, O. In 1866, Dr. Jones married and moved to Holland Patent, N. Y., where he took the practice of his preceptor, but failing to find business as good as he was led to expect, he returned to Liverpool.

In 1868, in connection with Drs. Cushing, of Elgin, Rust, of Wilmington, and Peckham and Wilmot, of Rawsonville, he organized the Homœopathic Medical Society of Lorain and Medina counties, an organization which still exists, and does much good. Dr. Jones acted as secretary and treasurer the first two years. In 1871, he graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, and soon after was appointed Lecturer Adjunct to the chair of Anatomy, in the latter institution. After delivering a course of fifty-six lectures and demonstrating also, he was elected to the full professorship of Anatomy. Dr. Jones is associated with Dr. C. J. Wolcott, in a lucrative and increasing business.



INCENT, FRANK LYON, M. D., of Troy, N. Y., was born in Northumberland county, Pa., February 28th, 1839.

Dr. Vincent received his academic education at Waterford, Pa. In 1855, he entered the Collegiate Preparatory School, at Fort Edward, New York. He commenced the study of medicine, in 1857, his preceptors being Drs. Small and Beebe, of Chicago. In the spring of 1858, he went to Philadelphia, entering the prescription drug store of Samuel Sheppard, and attended lectures at

the College of Pharmacy. He returned to Chicago in 1859, matriculating in the Lind University of Medicine in that city; re-entering the office of Drs. Small and Beebe, and with them continuing his studies until the fall of 1860, when he entered the first class of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated the following spring.

He began practice at Champaign, Ills., but soon removed to Rockford in the same State, where he established a fine practice, which he relinquished in 1869 to remove to Troy, N. Y. His practice here and reputation are such as to make him prominent among his professional brethren.

Dr. Vincent is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is its Recording Secretary.

FORD, ISRAEL SHIPMAN PELTON, M. D., now resident in Brooklyn, L. I., was born in Hadlyme, Conn., September 16th, 1805. His parents were of high respectability, and in very easy circumstances. His mother, whose maiden name was Beckwith, was descended from Admiral Sir Francis Drake, whose name and deeds are conspicuous in the annals of the British navy. In 1811, the family removed from Connecticut to Sag Harbor, Long Island; a year or two after to Utica, N. Y., then only a small village; and in 1818 to the town of Collins, in Erie county of the same State; and in 1818 to Middleburg, Genessee county, near Wyoming. In Middleburg, he entered the academy, and continued his connection with it until his graduation in 1826. In that year he began the study of medicine with Dr. Frederick Fitch, of Le Roy, N. Y. From 1828 to 1830, he attended lectures in Fairfield, N. Y. In the spring of 1830, he took charge of fourteen students in medicine, in the office of Dr. Elijah Park, of Vernal, Gen-

essee county, and though comparatively young, gave direction to their studies. Here, having plenty of patients, with horses at his command, he made himself familiar with the details of practice, of which, as there was no clinic at Fairfield, he had known little experimentally. At the County Medical Society's annual session of that year, he read a paper "On the Use and Abuse of Blisters;" and subsequently, one "On the Use and Abuse of Emetics." Treatises on these subjects were greatly needed at that time, when blisters and emetics were considered as the most useful appliances of a physician's treatment of his patients.

In February, 1831, he settled in the town of French Creek, Chataqua county, arriving there on the day of the great total eclipse. On September 19th of this year he married the fifth daughter of the Hon. Isaac Wilson, of Middleburg, Genessee county, N. Y. Suffering from the ague, which threatened to undermine his constitution, he removed to Attica, and entered into partnership with Dr. E. Park. In April, 1834, he started for the West, and reached Chicago—then a bed of mud, with but a few scattering houses—in May. Passing on, he made a claim on the Dupage river, twenty-nine miles west from Chicago, at a place since called Warrenville. Here, where ague and fever of their worst types were very prevalent, his labors were incessant by day and by night; he riding from thirty to forty miles in all directions. He had no competition in this field, but his practice was too fatiguing, and concluding to circumscribe his field, he went to Chicago, which was then growing rapidly, and had almost attained the dimensions of a city. Here he purchased eligible lots, and, erecting a house, prepared to commence the practice of his profession. But the lack of patients, followed by the financial crisis caused by the great fire in New York, compelled him to leave, and he removed to Warrenville, where he resumed his old practice. In 1838, he discovered a method of reducing quicksilver for blue mass, by trituration, at one-tenth the cost of the old method. After manufacturing

a ton and a half of blue pills with a machine of his own invention, he abandoned it, and the secret of this discovery he has never disclosed. An alarming attack of illness, in which his attendant physicians were unsuccessful, confirmed his belief that the fewer and simpler the medicines in use, the better. He now confined his practice to a very limited number and quantity of the drugs in use, and was virtually a homœopathist. He was indebted to Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, for a copy of Hahnemann's "Organon," which was accompanied with some very valuable advice. He read the book, but did not follow the advice, and had almost made up his mind to abandon the profession. His friend, Dr. Smith, advised him to continue, and to use the homœopathic remedies. In these he was successful. In 1849, he started for California. The cholera was prevailing fearfully along the overland route; and so successful was his treatment that but one case died, and that was an infant. In California the disease was exceedingly fatal. In its treatment the homœopathic practice was uniformly successful.

After travelling in all parts of the State, he sailed for the Eastern States on the 15th February, 1851, returning to his old place and practice; and in 1861 went again to Chicago. Here in five years he built up a large and successful practice; but suffering greatly from a persistent cough, he removed to Poughkeepsie in 1867; and in 1872 removed to Brooklyn, where he is now engaged in successful practice.

Dr. Lord is a thorough homœopathist, repudiating in his practice all blisters and emetics, and giving the finest attenuations which will reach the disease in hand. A temperance man from principle, he never, under any circumstances, uses or prescribes intoxicating drinks, and carries out his total abstinence principles in the matter of tobacco.

In his ecclesiastical relations, he was a member of the Baptist Society for twenty-five years; and in 1853 transferred his membership to the Society of the Disciples, or Campbellites.

Dr. Lord's contributions to medical literature have been quite numerous and very popular. Chief among them are an essay on the "Abuse of the Obstetric Forceps;" one on "Alcohol;" a review of "Hale's New Remedies;" a report on "Materia Medica," presented to the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society; and a paper on "Typhlo-Enteritis," contributed to the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1871, he published an octavo volume of 350 pages, on "Intermittent Fever." This work, which is largely clinical, is based upon notes and data accumulated during many years' experience. It is an original and invaluable monograph. Dr. Lord's intense hatred of shams has led him to gather a large storehouse of facts upon which his ideas of practical medicine are founded. For twenty-three years he has taken a verbatim phonographic report of every case of every disease for which he has prescribed. All the conditions and circumstances pertaining thereto, as well as the medicines given, their attenuation and repetition, have been carefully noted down *at the bedside*. These have been as carefully copied by his own hand, so that he now has seven large folio volumes, or 4000 pages of manuscript, which it is hoped will one day be available to the profession.



OWELL, HANS, M. D., of New York city, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on February 14th, 1844.

He is the second son of George Powell, for many years Secretary of the Royal Board of Education, Ireland, and grandson of Hans Denniston, for some years British Consul to the Netherlands, who was one of the chief participants in the rebellion of 1798, and was granted his life on condition of leaving the country forever. The subject of this sketch was educated by a private tutor at his father's residence in Clontarf, Dublin county, Ireland. When he was called upon to make choice of an occupation, he selected the profession of medicine, and having passed



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Hans Powell M.D.



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through a preliminary course of study, he passed his first examination, with credit, at Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, on October 3d, 1856. Thereupon he was indentured for a five years' apprenticeship to the eminent surgeon and practitioner, Robert Newland, of Dublin. Under that gentleman's guidance he rapidly acquired a thorough insight into the theory and practice of medicine, according to the allopaths. His first diploma he received from the Coombe Hospital, Dublin, on November 22d, 1860, and he was granted the first certificate of the Pathological Society of Dublin, in 1861. He attended Mercer's Hospital, and lectures in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and graduated in 1862. It will thus be seen that his medical education was of a very extended and thorough character.

Being possessed of an adventurous spirit, he determined upon leaving Ireland for the United States, and came over as physician of the emigrant ship "Columbia," in January, 1863. As soon as the duties of that position were fully discharged, he applied to the Governor of New York, Horatio Seymour, for an appointment as medical officer in one of the volunteer regiments engaged in active service in suppressing the rebellion. After a close examination as to his professional qualifications, through which he came with marked success, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 142d New York State Volunteers, in February, 1863. He at once entered upon active service, and, in association with various commands, was present in most of the severe and trying battles of the war. He was promoted to be surgeon of the 3d New York State Volunteers for distinguished services rendered at the capture of Fort Fisher, and after being some months in charge of the hospital in Raleigh, N. C., was honorably discharged at his own request at the end of the year 1865, the war having then terminated.

In the year 1867 he entered into partnership with Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, in New York city, whose practice was an extensive one. That gentleman was a homœopathist, and it

was mainly through observing the success that attended his ministrations, and his teaching, that Dr. Powell became a firm believer in and earnest advocate of the principles of homœopathy. On the retirement of Dr. Snodgrass from the profession, Dr. Powell succeeded to his practice, and is now pursuing it with advantage to a large circle of patrons and profit to himself. He has especially a good surgical practice, performing many operations daily. Some of the operations performed by him have been of a peculiarly critical nature, but his success has been unqualified. In this branch of his profession his army experience has proved of the highest value to him, and in connection with his varied service in the Dublin hospitals, have placed him in the front rank of the surgeons of the day.

Since his retirement from the army, he has always manifested a deep and earnest interest in all matters relating to soldiers and sailors, and has been twice elected by large majorities, over able and distinguished opponents, Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has also compiled a complete list of all the wounded soldiers and sailors of the State of New York, a record of great interest and value.

In June, 1871, he became a member of the American Institute of homœopathy.



ROSS, EDWIN C., M. D., of Rochester, Minn., was born in Bradford, Orange county, Vt., April 16th, 1824. On the death of his mother, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age, his father being in indigent circumstances, young Cross determined to depend upon his own exertions while securing an education, and, by his own labor, he supported himself during the next five years, while pursuing his studies at the academy, and afterward, while studying medicine.

On leaving the academy he spent two years in the office of Dr. John Poole, of Bradford,

and was subsequently a pupil of Drs. Dixie Crosby and Edward R. Peaslee, of Hanover. He attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, another at Castleton, Vt., and a third at Woodstock, Vt.; and afterward he also attended lectures by Surgeons Mutter, Gross and Pancoast. While laboring to support and educate himself, the doctor engaged in the publication of a cheap monthly journal, which proving somewhat profitable, he was enabled to enjoy advantages which would otherwise have been beyond his reach. He commenced practice in Leyden, Mass., July, 1846, where he remained about four years. While there he married Miss Fanny E. Marcy, youngest sister of Professor O. Marcy, of the Northwestern University, near Chicago, Ills.

During the next seven years he practised in Brattleboro, Vt., and while there experimented much with homœopathic remedies, according to the principle of *Similia similibus curantur*, and soon learned that as good results were secured by that as by other systems of practice. Losing all his property by the great fire in Brattleboro in 1857, he decided to go West, and finally made his home in Rochester, Minn., where he has established an excellent paying practice.

To the interesting and practical lectures of Professors Gross, Mutter and Pancoast, he considers that he owes much of his success, and also of the reputation he has acquired as a surgeon; although it has twice been his fortune (as it is frequently that of others who have any property) to be sued for malpractice; he was, however, acquitted in both instances, and his practice justified and defended by the ablest surgeons in the State.

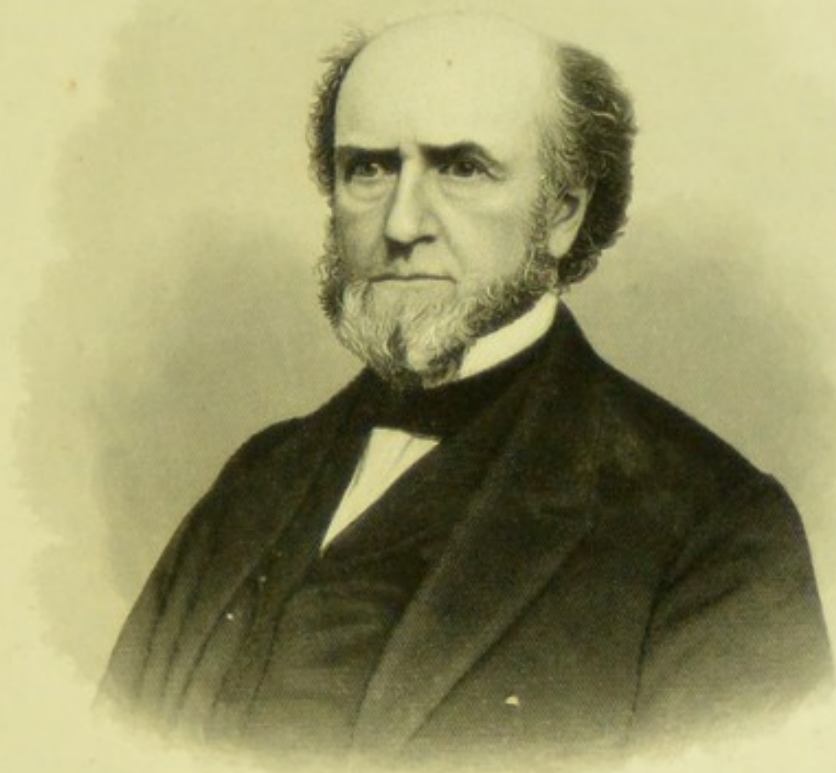
During the war of the rebellion, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Surgeon of the Provost Board for the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

The doctor is, in theory and in practice, a liberal-minded man. He believes in homœopathy, and he also believes that there is much which is valuable in other systems of practice; and although most strongly disposed in

favor of homœopathy, yet he would not ignore the advantages often to be derived from other methods of treatment. Conscientious in regard to the duties he owes his patients, he will not allow prejudice to prevent his using any means which shall promise most speedy relief. Actuated by such sentiments, creditable to him alike as a man and as a physician, Dr. Cross is one of those who do honor to the profession.

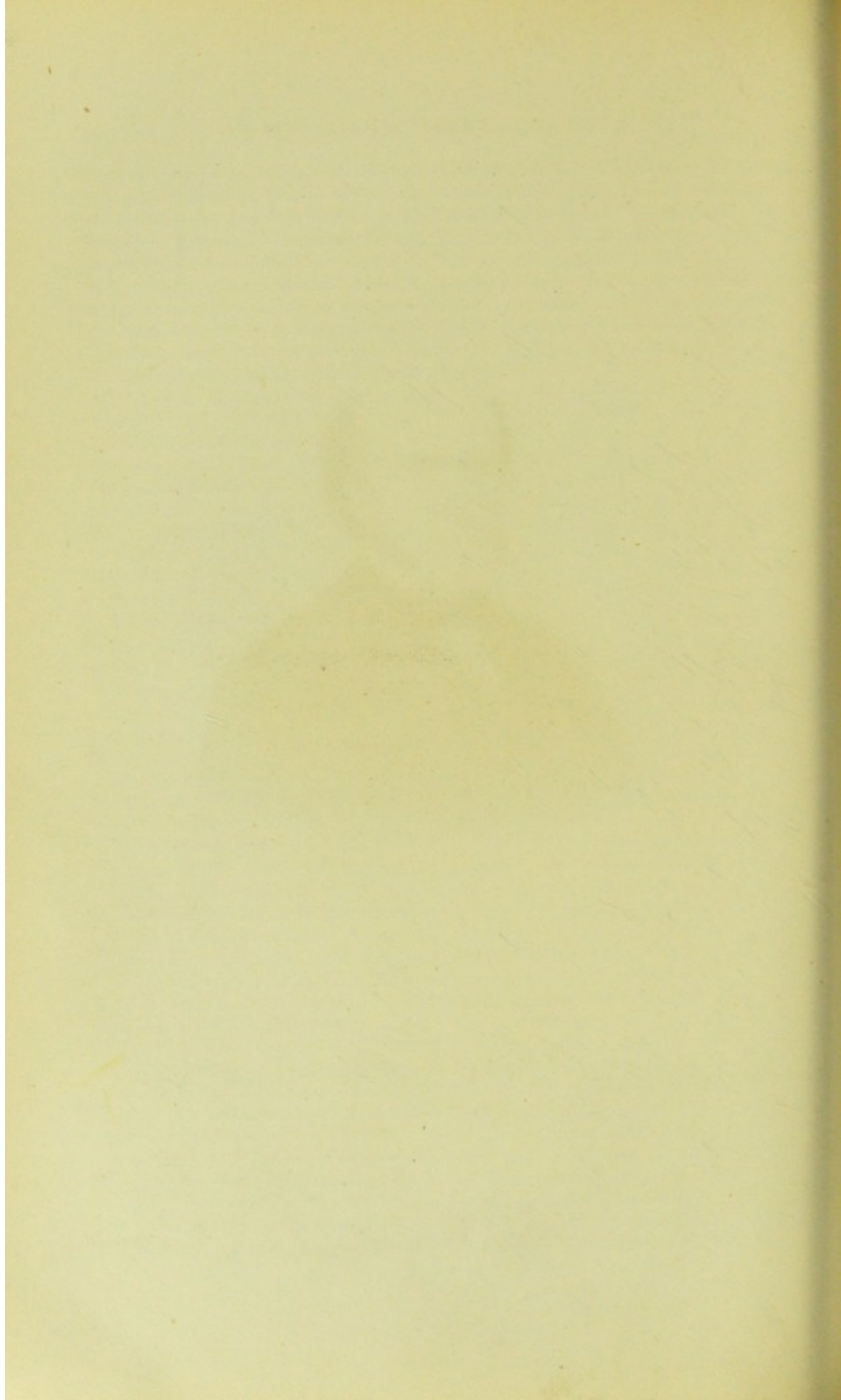


ULLER, MILTON, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Westmoreland, N. H., January 5th, 1799. He is the son of Noah Fuller, a farmer of that place, and grandson of Noah Fuller, a prominent physician in his day. He was brought up on a farm till the age of eighteen, and during these years devoted much time to acquiring such education as the district schools afforded. Agricultural pursuits proving incompatible with his tastes, in 1817 he left home and embarked in a mercantile business in Keene, N. H. After a fair trial he determined that a professional life would best accord with his tastes and aspirations, and he entered the Chesterfield Academy to obtain a literary and classical education prior to entering upon the study of medicine. After two years of assiduous application in these necessary branches, he removed to the city of Boston, and became a pupil of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, at the Marine Hospital in Charlestown, Mass. He attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical College connected with Harvard University; also two courses by Dr. Ingolls of Brown University, upon anatomy and surgery. These advantages, coupled with three years' experience in the hospital, fitted him for the practice of his profession. He married in 1823, and commenced allopathic practice the same year in the town of Scituate, Mass., where he remained until 1841. In this year he became a sincere convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. He immediately removed to Medford, Mass., where success awaited



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Milton Fuller M.D.



him in the establishment of a large and lucrative practice. But a wider and more important sphere was destined to secure his valuable services. In 1855, upon the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and influenced too by family reasons, he removed to the city of Boston, and was soon laboring earnestly in a still more extensive and superior practice. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in the first year of its existence, and, in 1860, was elected President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. It is only necessary to add that his social and moral worth is commensurate with his professional rank and attainments. He is an able advocate of the homœopathic system; the thirty-one years he has so faithfully devoted to its practice having served to confirm the wisdom of his choice.



ALLINGER, JACOB H., M. D., of Concord, N. H., was born in Cornwall, Canada West (now the Province of Ontario), on March 28th, 1837. His father—a farmer, with a large family to support—was unable to give to them the extended advantages of education which he desired. Having attended the public schools until his thirteenth year, he entered a printing office in his native town, and after serving three years as apprentice, he removed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he worked as a journeyman printer for one year, when, returning to Cornwall, he took charge of the establishment in which he had learned his trade, the proprietor having died. He was then in his seventeenth year, and after spending a year as printer and editor, and continuing his studies, he resumed school. In his eighteenth year his attention being called to medical studies by witnessing the destructive effects of calomel upon the constitution of a younger brother, he entered the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, and graduated in 1859. In August, 1860, he went to New Hampshire to be married; he was induced to study homœopathy, and, in 1861, associated

himself with Dr. W. B. Chamberlain, of Keene. In May, 1862, he returned to Concord, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been a frequent contributor to medical periodicals, and is now one of the associate editors of the *New England Medical Gazette*. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society, of which latter he has been Secretary for the past ten years. He is an honorable member of the Vermont Medical Society, and of the Connecticut Valley Medical Society; and, in 1869, he received a special degree from the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In politics he is strongly Republican, and is now a member of the State Legislature, and chairman of one of its most prominent Committees, and also a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is an ardent advocate of total abstinence, and a warm friend to all enterprises of an educational nature.



HOLT, DANIEL, M. D., of Lowell, Mass., was born in Chaplin, Conn., July 2nd, 1810. His father, Nehemiah, a local magistrate, was a man of sterling judgment, much respected for strict integrity in all the relations of life. He died when this son was but fourteen years old; but not until he had received a thorough education in those common schools organized with the State itself, perfected by Horace Mann, and a model over the world. So prepared, the son commenced his classical studies at Amherst and Ashford Academies, in 1826, and, in 1831, entered the scientific department of Yale College. He secured the degree of M. D., in 1835, and with it the highest honors of his class.

Immediately following graduation, Dr. Holt settled at Glastonbury, Conn. There he was tendered the position of Assistant Physician in the State Insane Asylum at Hartford; but, unwilling to sacrifice a growing practice, felt constrained to decline. For several succes-

sive years he was Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the Hopkins Medical Association, comprising the principal physicians of central Connecticut, and requiring an unanimous vote for membership. He wrote several valuable essays, and delivered as many medical addresses while resident at Glastonbury—one of the former being an elaborate monograph upon *Scarlatina*, which was crowned with a prize of the Connecticut Medical Society. In 1844, he associated a former pupil in his practice, that he himself might thereby improve his own knowledge by travel and the examination of various systems of hospital management. It was while spending a year at New Haven, that Dr. Holt's active mind was led to investigate the claims and principles of homœopathy. His former teachers at Yale recommended this course, as he would be likely, as they said, to sift out any truth in it; and after devoting himself ardently to it, and applying every test in the most rigid manner, he was won to a cordial adoption of its theory and practice. He immediately embodied his views in a treatise of forty-eight pages, entitled, "Views of Homœopathy; with Reasons for Examining and Admitting it as a Principle in Medical Science." In the autumn of 1845, he commenced homœopathic practice in Lowell, Mass., where this system then was barely known. A dysenteric epidemic of singular severity appeared in 1847, and it was subsequently estimated that one-tenth of all who were treated allopathically died. Dr. Shaddock—now of Portland, Me.—and Dr. Holt suffered but two deaths in one hundred and fifty cases conducted homœopathically—a seventy-fifth to a tenth. The result was so singular as to command report in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, in 1847.

Dr. Holt has paid great and studious attention to diseases of the lungs, and in an unusually large practice has been signally successful. His record shows that in twenty-seven years' practice, including near six hundred cases of acute lung disease—pneumonia, pleurisy, acute bronchitis, and catarrhal fever—he has had but one fatal result: a record as creditable

to his skill as it is final in its demonstration of homœopathic usefulness. He relied and still relies upon aconite, bryonia, phosphorus, and antimony as the specifics for this class of disorders.

Admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society, in 1846, and to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society on its constitution, in 1848, Dr. Holt immediately became one of the most valued and leading members of the latter. He delivered its annual oration, in 1858, upon "Medicine as an Art and as a Science." He was chosen President of the society, in 1863. In 1856, a paper he read before the North Middlesex Medical Society of Massachusetts, on the "Pathology of Zymotic Diseases," was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, republished in pamphlet form, and received the unqualified commendation of the profession generally, and especially of Dr. Alonzo Clark, the eminent pathologist of New York city.

Dr. Holt ascribes his distinguished success as a physician very largely to his close study of the pathology of disease. He has mingled very little in political life; but served one successful term in the Legislature. It is eminently due to him to say that while his practice has been chiefly among the wealthy classes, he has given freely of his services to the poor, and has ministered very largely without reward to the clergy and their families.



STEVENS, GRENVILLE SMITH, M. D., of Providence, R. I., was born in Raynham, Mass., July 10th, 1829. He was sent to school at an early age, and during his whole rudimentary course, he manifested that eagerness for study, and desire to attain knowledge, which has been a marked characteristic with him through life. At the age of sixteen he had attained a remarkable degree of proficiency in the common English branches, and at that time,—1845,—he entered upon an academic course of study, preparatory to a collegiate course: having thus early, the

medical profession as his ultimate object. After three most profitable years engaged in this course; in 1848, he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., from which he graduated in 1852. During his college vacations he pursued his preliminary medical studies, in the office of Drs. Barrows and Graves, of Taunton, Mass. In September, of the year of his graduation from the university, he entered Dr. Okie's office in Providence. The following year,—1853,—he attended his first course of medical lectures in Pittsfield, Mass. He afterwards attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, where, in 1854, he graduated. In July of the same year, during the prevalence of the great cholera epidemic, he went to Chicago, Ills. After a brief residence of three weeks in the "Garden City," he was taken ill, and acting under advice, he immediately returned east. In August, 1854, he opened an office in Providence, R. I., and commenced practice. He soon gained an excellent reputation for his professional skill, and in a short time he was in the enjoyment of a fine practice and the confidence and esteem of his patrons. For thirteen years he continued uninterruptedly in the performance of his professional duties, which were extremely arduous, and had had a marked effect upon his health; and in consequence, in 1867, rest and recuperation became an imperative necessity, and he retired to his farm, for the space of two years. In 1869, he returned to Providence, and resumed the duties of his profession with restored health and unimpaired energies. Since which time he has been in full practice, with increasing prosperity and success.



ARPEL, EDWARD N., M. D. of Shenandoah, Pa., was born in Reading, Berks county, Pa., February 21st, 1840. He is the second son of the Rev. M. Harpel, M. D.—a man universally revered for his sterling principles and deep piety. His son Edward,

at an early age, evinced a fondness for study, which placed him at the head of his classes, won the approbation of his teachers, and which enabled him, some time before he attained his majority, to reach that degree of scholastic attainments, as eminently qualified to take upon himself the duties and responsibilities of a teacher in the public schools. Aside from his regular preparatory course of study, he attended several sessions of the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa.

During seven years, he taught schools in Lancaster county, and at Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa.; after which, entertaining a strong desire to enter the medical profession, he became a student under the instruction of Dr. Shelly, of the allopathic school, at Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. He had not long pursued the study of medicine under his direction, when Dr. Shelly was taken suddenly ill, and died. He then repaired to Lebanon and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Gloninger of that place.

After the breaking out of the civil war, imbued with the prevailing spirit of patriotism, he enlisted as a soldier; but suffering greatly from rheumatism, to which he was subject, he was pronounced disabled, and in consequence could not be mustered into service. He soon after went to Pottsville, where he was married to Miss Essie C. Foster, the daughter of Jessie Foster, Esq. In 1867, he laid aside his medical studies for a brief time, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Shamokin. But finding this business unprofitable, and not suited to his taste, he returned to Pottsville and resumed the study of medicine. After a thorough preparation he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and from which he graduated in 1869. He then commenced the practice of homœopathy in Pottsville, from whence, after a time, he removed to Shenandoah, Pa. Here he has established a most excellent and extensive practice, realizing his most sanguine expectations. In February last,—1873,—he became a member of the State Homœopathic Society.

Dr. Harpel is still a young man in years,

having reached but his thirty-third birthday, and, endowed as he is, with more than ordinary talent and ability, and possessing a fervent love for his profession, he has before him the prospect of a brilliant and useful future.



BAXTER, HARRIS H., M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in Mount Vernon, O., August 15, 1846. His father was Dr. John Baxter, formerly of New York, and at one time Professor of Anatomy in the New York Medical College; an intimate friend of Dr. John F. Gray, and one of the earliest converts to homœopathy in this country.

He attended the public schools in Mount Vernon until his sixteenth year, when he entered the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Mass., where he graduated in 1865, with the rank of captain, the highest cadet office in the institution.

On leaving school, he entered the office of Dr. G. W. Barnes, and pursued the study of medicine for three years, graduating from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1868. He formed a partnership with Dr. J. B. Hunt at Columbus, O., and entered upon practice. In 1870, he received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica in Cleveland Homœopathic College, and removed to that city to enter upon the duties of his office.



HITE, WILLIAM HANDFORD, M. D., of New York, was born in Cleveland, O., on March 4th, 1834. His father was a native of Vermont, and served his country in the war of 1812; was an officer at the battle of Plattsburg, and was present in all the other engagements in which the Green Mountain Boys participated. His mother, Mary White, was one of the earliest students in the University at Middlebury; received what was then considered a liberal education, and was thereby enabled in later life to superintend the

education of her children. The subject of this sketch was the youngest child. His father intended to bring him up as a farmer, but the instincts of the boy rebelled against such a career; his ambition led him to desire a wider field for his mental powers. Eventually his father gave way, and reluctantly allowed him to follow the strong bent of his nature and forsake the farm. Then the lad devoted himself with untiring industry and enthusiasm to the study of medicine. Taking it up, in 1850, he was enabled to graduate with distinction, in 1854.

In the same year, after a course of study with Professor B. S. Hill, he removed to Coldwater, Mich., where he was one of the pioneers of homœopathy. He attended the first Homœopathic Convention held in the State, and his talents received recognition in his appointment on the committee for framing the constitution and by-laws for the convention, together with Dr. Lodge, of Detroit. In Coldwater he was isolated from other homœopathic physicians, and thrown wholly upon his own resources. Under these circumstances his natural self reliance stood him in good stead, and his zeal and ambition led him to work out alone problems that others enjoyed more favorable means of solving. He labored constantly, and being a keen observer and careful student of nature, discovered several of the indigenous remedies that now hold high rank in our Materia Medica. The severe discipline of this period of his life developed an independent habit of thought which has since been of great service to him.

In 1861, Professor G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, having been commissioned as Brigade Surgeon, Dr. White was chosen to occupy the chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, in that city, thus left vacant. He filled this position ably for a short time, but becoming infected while dissecting from a subject who had died from diphtheria, he lost his voice, and was compelled to resign. In 1866, he removed to New York, where he entered into partnership with the eminent physician and author, Dr. E. E. Marcy, an association which has been remarkably fortunate



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W. Sanford White



Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly a signature or name.





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D. V. Robinson

for both, their practice being more profitable than that of any allopathic firm of physicians in the country, and including a goodly proportion of the best families and most distinguished citizens of New York.

Dr. White's success has been the legitimate and almost inevitable result of rare natural qualities of intellect and character. He is a ceaseless worker, devoted wholly to his profession, and personally very popular with his patients. He has a quick perception of symptoms, perfect coolness and self-possession under all circumstances; a faculty for rapid and sure decision in doubtful cases, with a readiness for every emergency.



ROBINSON, SAMUEL ADAMS, M.D., of La Porte, Ind., was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., April 3rd, 1838.

His father, Rev. John Robinson, was born in Virginia, and is of Irish descent, his parents being the only representatives in America of ancient families long settled in the North of Ireland.

His baptismal name, Samuel Adams, is derived from the maternal side. His grandmother, Patty Adams, was born near Boston, and was a member of the Adams family of Massachusetts, which has produced so many great intellects, and is still a strong stock. His grandfather, Samuel Plumer, was also of an old Massachusetts family, and emigrated early to the then wild West of Pennsylvania, and settled near Pittsburg. He became possessed of large tracts of land, and established a family, which is among the best known in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Robinson was chiefly educated by his father, and, showing early a predilection for medicine, began study for his profession at the age of sixteen, and was graduated before he was twenty, from the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O.

He entered on practice in Warren, Pa., where he was the pioneer of homœopathy, and established an excellent business.

He subsequently introduced homœopathy in Girard, Pa., but his health failed after some years of arduous labor. He therefore passed about two years in travel for the re-establishment of his health, and in study to prepare himself better for resumption of professional life. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and occasionally in the New York Homœopathic College, together with the clinics of the various hospitals of New York city. Being eminently fair-minded and free from professional bigotry, he wished to avail himself of whatever good allopathy can bestow, although a hearty champion of his own theory.

In 1867, he made a permanent location in La Porte, Ind., and has met with full success. He has a large experience in the diseases of this malarious district, and is exceptionally successful, patients from a great distance frequently applying for treatment of this class of complaints so often intractable and persistent in the hands of good practitioners. He has done homœopathy excellent service in this direction.

Dr. Robinson has paid special attention to diseases of women, in which he has had marked success in the midst of this engrossing general business. Physicians, who know him best, think no man in the West prescribes for more patients yearly.

Few men could endure so constant mental and physical labor, but his fine elastic constitution enables him to sustain an almost unlimited demand upon the nervous energies. The most distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Robinson, aside from an enthusiastic love for his profession, is a boundless energy, which has heretofore expended itself in efforts towards practical success. At thirty-five he has been able to place himself where we may hope he will no longer be so fully immersed in business, and that the profession will gain through his pen something from the rich stores of his practical experience.

Dr. Robinson married, about ten years ago, Esther, daughter of Hon. Hiram Greeley Butler, of Crawford county, Pa., a cousin of

the lamented Horace Greeley. They have one son. Dr. Robinson is a member of the American Institute, the Indiana State Institute, and a life member of the Hahnemann Society. He was also a member of the Western Institute, and its last Corresponding Secretary.

He has refused several professorships, preferring to devote himself wholly to practice.

In addition to his acknowledged skill and large experience he has a high sense of personal and professional honor, which renders him at once the safe confidant and true friend of his patients. As a citizen he is enterprising, influential, and respected.



SMITH, C. CARLETON, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 27th, 1833.

After receiving a good education, he was left to his own resources, and thence forward was obliged to fight the rest of life's battles himself. Those who were most interested in the young man's future welfare, but who in their eagerness failed to observe the bent of his mind, endeavored to give him a mercantile education. But this proved a lamentable failure. The great taste for medicine, which he displayed at a remarkably early period of life, now asserted itself more strongly than ever, despite the bundles and boxes with which he was surrounded in his new capacity.

Instead of applying himself to the task of fathoming the mysteries of the dry-goods trade, he was silently engaged in gathering around him the various standard medical works of that day, and studying them carefully, as opportunity offered.

Having thus, as far as his limited means would allow, gained a considerable insight into medical literature, he turned his attention to a full and impartial examination of the peculiar doctrines of Hahnemann. After careful deliberation he promptly decided in favor of homœopathy; but this was only the beginning, as he was obliged to carve out his own way, step by step, surrounded by the

many trials and difficulties incident to student-life. But nothing daunted, and encouraged and counselled by his faithful wife, who stood bravely by him through all, he at last graduated as a homœopathic physician in New York city, receiving the diploma of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in 1861.

Receiving his degree, without loss of time he located at once in Stamford, Conn., where surrounded by the intelligent and wealthy, he soon built up an enviable reputation as a practitioner, in spite of the strongest opposition. After remaining there for four years, he was desirous of entering a larger field, should opportunity offer, and accordingly left that locality, as well as a host of friends, to take charge by request of the practice of Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, Ills., during his absence in Europe. While there, he was duly elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of that city.

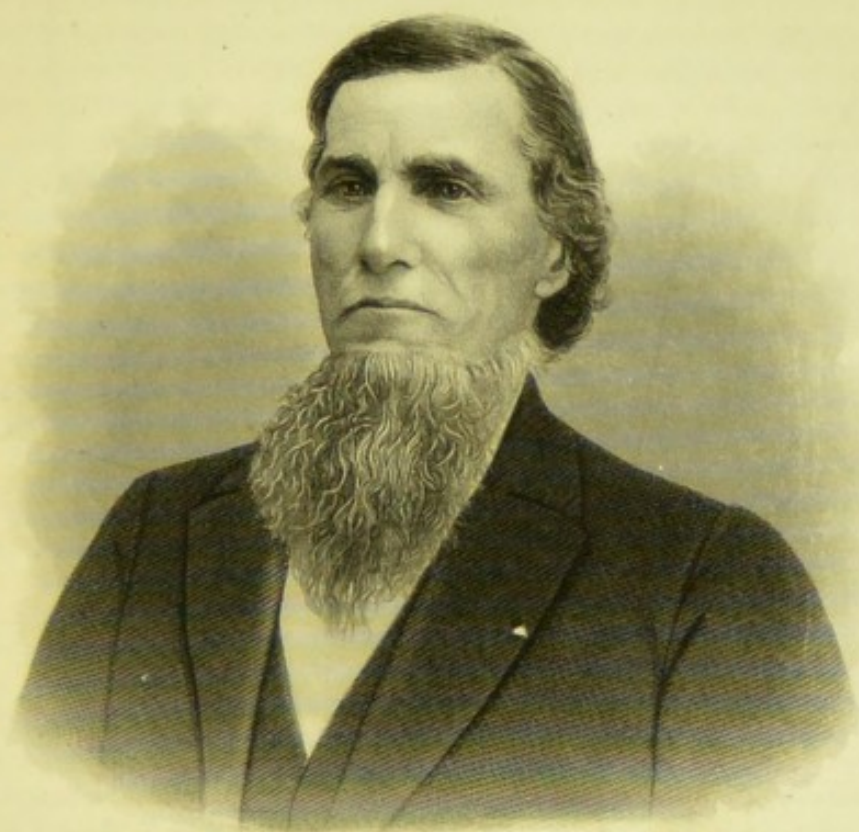
After building up a large practice in the "Garden City" amongst the most influential families, he returned to the East, in 1870, and took up his abode in his native city, where he now holds the position of Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Smith is an honorary member of the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Connecticut; and, in March, 1872, he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia.

He is one of the editors of the *Medical Investigator*, published in Chicago, and has been a constant contributor from the beginning, to the leading homœopathic journals throughout the country. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the homœopathic school.

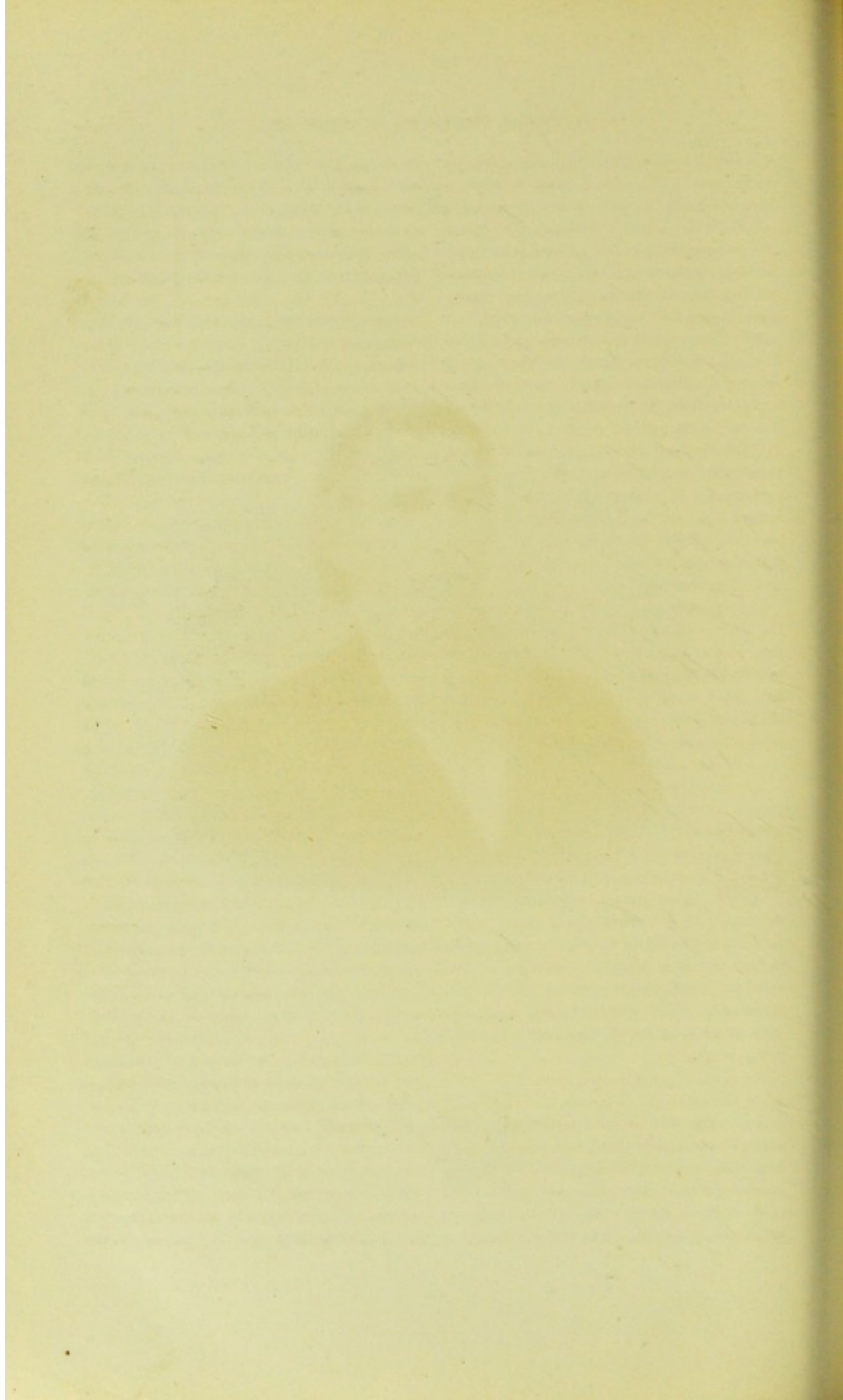


ONES, LEONIDAS M., M. D., of Brooklyn, Mich., was born at Painesville, O., on August 24th, 1822. His parents emigrated to Michigan, in the year 1828, when it was sparsely settled territory. His educational ad-



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L. M. Jones



vantages, therefore, were inconsiderable. He attended the common school of the district, and made the most of his opportunities for acquiring knowledge from that source. He received his medical education in Michigan and in Ohio. He attended lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1858.

After graduating, he practised at Camden, Mich., for some two years, with encouraging success. Then, desirous of a wider sphere for his energies, he removed to Brooklyn, in the same State, where he has resided until the present time. Being a skilful physician, very attentive to all the requirements of his profession, and a warm-hearted, kindly-mannered gentleman, he has won his way to the confidence and esteem of a considerable portion of the community, his practice being now large and lucrative.

It is worthy of mention that the father of Dr. Jones was a military man, and that he served as a major in the noted Black Hawk war of 1831-'32; he was also the founder of the now prosperous village of Jonesville, Mich. His mother is yet living, having attained the venerable age of eighty-three years.



WARD, ISAAC MOREAU, M. D., of Newark, N. J., was born in the village of Bloomfield, a few miles north of Newark, in 1806.

After receiving a primary education, he became a student in Yale College, from which he graduated in 1825. Choosing medicine as his life-work, he at once commenced its study under Dr. David Hossack, and graduated from Rutgers Medical College, New York, in 1829.

He settled down to practice in Newark, and early secured a large share of the confidence of the community and his compeers, being chosen to high positions in the County and State Medical Societies, and to fill important public trusts. One of these was to study and report upon the Asiatic cholera, when first it appeared in New York city, in

1832, its character, and the comparative effects of remedial agents. He saw homœopathy and allopathy tried side by side in the Park Hospital, and the superior advantages of the former demonstrated beyond all question. Being the first homœopathic practitioner in the State, he gained while quite young a large measure of notoriety, and his talents becoming known, good prospects opened before him at home. He was, however, induced by Drs. J. T. Gray and A. Girard Hale, to whom he felt greatly indebted for his knowledge of homœopathy, to remove to Albany, N. Y., in 1841. Homœopathy having been introduced there by two German physicians, Drs. Biegler and Hoffendahl, the way to a successful career was opened before him. While residing here he assisted in the organization, in 1844, of the American Institute of Homœopathy. On the formation of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1849, he was elected its first President. In the following year, his constitution showing signs of giving way, he retired to a home in the suburbs of Newark, leaving his practice to Dr. Henry D. Paine, who had been associated with him for four or five years. During this retirement he devoted much attention to the subject of horticulture, and especially to the cultivation of the pear, upon which he published a series of valuable papers.

In the year 1853, he was called to fill the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and of Medical Jurisprudence, in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Loomis. He retired in 1857, but was recalled to the same position in 1859. He permanently resigned in 1861 to aid in the organization of the New York Homœopathic College, in which he accepted the same professorship. While filling this chair he became interested in the effort to afford women an opportunity of acquiring a thorough medical education, out of which arose a medical college for women. He himself drew up the charter, acted as its Dean, for two years occupied the same chair as in other colleges, and during

one winter added a course of lectures on the practice of medicine. This action giving offence to some of his colleagues in the New York Homœopathic College, he resigned his professorship there, and shortly afterward retired altogether from professional teaching.

The patients presented for clinical instruction during these years of service to the profession—which was in the main without compensation—gave him an acquaintance with the condition of the poor and outcast ones, that moved his sympathies to devote his energies for their amelioration, and led him into connection with many philanthropic associations.

At one time he was President of the Howard Mission, one of the Five Points charities, and he took a prominent part in the organization of religious meetings and in the establishment of homes for the fallen and outcast.

Dr. Ward married the eldest daughter of William Rankin, of Newark, by whom he has had six children. Joseph, the eldest of his two sons, graduated in the Philadelphia Homœopathic College in 1858, and now occupies, in the Homœopathic College, St. Louis, the same chair his father filled in other institutions for fifteen years.

The crowning, if not the closing work of his life, he claims to be that of seeking, in association with others from all the different denominations of Christians, a unity of effort to promote a higher standard of Christian living among the Lord's people, by an entire consecration to His service, and a full trust in our Saviour Jesus Christ.



LENTZ, L. R., M. D., of Fleetwood, Pa., member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Berks and Schuylkill counties, was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pa., December 23d, 1836.

At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources, and a year afterward apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carriage building. In 1857, he established a

carriage manufactory in the village of Fogelsville, Pa., and in consequence of his careful habits and patient industry, soon succeeded in securing a profitable business.

Being studiously inclined, all his leisure moments were spent in the perusal of useful books, and his eager thirst for all useful knowledge led to his reading several medical works obtained from the library of his friend, Dr. Helfrich, which resulted in the development of a fondness for the study of medicine, and his final determination to adopt it as his profession. Accordingly in the spring of 1862 he entered, as a student, the office of Dr. John H. Helfrich. During the winter of 1862-'63, he attended lectures at the New York Medical College, and the next season at the Homœopathic Medical College in the same city. In the winter of 1864-'65, however, he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., and immediately commenced practice in the village of Fleetwood, Berks county. Being the first homœopathic physician in that neighborhood, he had the usual strong prejudices to overcome; but, strict and careful attention to his business, the exercise of an excellent judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the specific action of the homœopathic remedies, have enabled him to obtain a profitable and constantly increasing practice.

In 1869, Dr. Lentz married Miss Sarah M. Koch, the estimable daughter of Hon. Daniel Koch, formerly of Ausborn, Schuylkill county, Pa.



ENISON, J. T., M. D., of Fairfield, Conn., was born in 1806, and has spent forty years in the practice of his profession. He enjoyed in early life the best advantages for an education, and graduated in Yale College in 1824, after a thorough course of instruction. As he had manifested early in life a preference for the medical profession, he now turned his attention toward the acquisition of a knowledge of it. He received instruction in its

principles, according to the allopathic theories of that time, and after thoroughly fitting himself for professional duties, he graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1827.

He then commenced a successful practice of twenty-five years as an adherent of the school in which he had been educated, and about fifteen years since was led to investigate and finally to adopt the system of homœopathy, of which he has been to this time a worthy exponent. He has now, in a measure, retired from the active duties of his profession, and having patiently borne the burden and heat of the day, seeks some rest, hoping to live long enough to see the beneficent means of the rational and scientific method of Hahnemann recognized and fully adopted by the entire profession.



LINDSEY, ALBERT, M. D., of Laconia, N. H., was born in July, 1822, in the town of Wakefield, N. H., where his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Lindsey, had been the first resident physician, and was for many years the only one in a territory of thirty miles square.

When he was ten years of age the parents of Albert Lindsey removed to Lincoln and Chester, in the eastern part of Maine, then a new country. Being a delicate child, subject to frequent illnesses, his parents declined sending him away to school, and his education depended, therefore, upon his own boyish efforts; but being studiously inclined, every moment his health and labors would permit was spent with his books.

At the age of fifteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and soon after went to Bangor, where he learned cabinet-making, and then removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he married Miss Elizabeth F. Somerby, niece of Dr. G. W. Swasey. In 1846, he became acquainted with Dr. C. B. Mathews, of Philadelphia, Pa., and through him obtained his first knowledge of homœopathy. At this time Mr. Lindsey was an invalid,

supposed to be in consumption, and was advised by his physician to forsake the workshop and try the effect of more active pursuits in the open air. This advice he followed, and soon became quite strong again. Dr. F. A. Gordon, who had long felt an interest in the young man, then strongly urged him to commence the study of medicine, and accordingly he began reading with the doctor, and continued with him until he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he entered the office of his wife's uncle, Dr. G. W. Swasey. While with him he attended lectures at Brunswick, Me., but finally graduated, March, 1851, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was for a time the pupil of Professor Mathews.

On receiving his diploma he returned to Massachusetts and commenced a successful practice in Roxbury. But his feeble health would not permit of his constant exposure to the inclement east winds which prevail on our sea-coast, and in 1856 he was compelled to remove inland.

In the clear bracing atmosphere of the New Hampshire hills his health has much improved, and through careful attention to his physical condition, his capacity for the labors of his profession has so increased that he has been able to again secure a remunerative practice.



BEEBE, GAYLORD D., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born at Newark, N. Y., May 28th, 1835.

During early life, and until the age of seventeen, he remained on a farm, having the advantages only of an English elementary education. Being denied the facilities he ardently desired, and which could have been afforded him by his father, who was possessed of ample means, he commenced to supply his mental needs by a course of self-culture. In the meantime he endeavored to earn means by manual labor, to enable him to enter college, which he did, pursuing the Union College course to the junior year. This was followed by a course of medical

study in the office of Dr. L. M. Pratt, of Albany, N. Y. Here he also attended the full course required by the Albany Medical College, but being under age, as well as in very straitened circumstances, could not apply for the degree. He proceeded to Philadelphia, and after a full course, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of March, 1857.

At this institution Dr. Beebe was invited to become a beneficiary by the Dean of the Faculty, who had learned his pecuniary circumstances. But his spirit of independence prompted him to decline the proffered charity, preferring to pay for what he received. Having availed himself of such hospital and clinical instruction as was accessible in Philadelphia, Dr. Beebe proceeded westward and located in Chicago, where he commenced the practice of medicine on homœopathic principles on May 1st, 1857. In 1858, he was chosen to fill the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He accepted, and held the position until the breaking out of the war. Abandoning at once a lucrative practice, he proceeded to Washington in answer to an invitation from the Secretary of War, and after a thorough examination by the Regular Army Medical Board, was commissioned Brigade Surgeon by President Lincoln. While this appointment was pending, he was engaged in an earnest effort to secure the recognition of homœopathy by the Government, and its introduction into the military service. Blank petitions were furnished to the medical men of the homœopathic school, and through their co-operation a large number of petitions were presented to Congress from all parts of the country. Dr. Beebe remained in Washington and maintained a vigorous lobby force of *one*, experiencing numerous encouragements and disappointments; one day securing by unanimous vote of the Cabinet an executive order for the equipment of a large homœopathic hospital in Washington, and the day following learning that the Surgeon-General refused to carry out the order until Congress should authorize it by legislation. On a subsequent

day he was assured by Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, that this Committee had decided to recommend the establishment of a chain of homœopathic hospitals in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, also Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis; and if the system maintained itself in that trial, then to introduce it in the field service. A few days later, finding that Senator Wilson was influenced by a large lobby force of allopathic physicians, Dr. Beebe was not surprised to find the homœopathic lobby force of *one* defeated. A recognized army surgeon, he was ordered away by the Surgeon-General to do duty with a brigade under General Hunter in Kansas. Subsequently he was on duty under General Halleck, and his successor, General Grant, at Corinth, Miss. One promotion followed another, until Dr. Beebe found himself assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Thomas, as Chief Medical Director of the 14th Army Corps.

Dr. Beebe's services during the battle of Perryville were commented upon in the most flattering terms in the official reports, on file in the War Department. It was strongly urged by Dr. Beebe that tents to shelter the wounded, instead of confining them in buildings, as was then the custom, would be found vastly more healthy and comfortable. In his reports to the War Office, he strongly insisted upon this sanitary movement, and at length had the satisfaction of witnessing its adoption throughout the army, and, more recently, in Europe. This is probably the crowning achievement of Dr. Beebe's life, judging from its effects in the saving of human life. In the official report by Major-General Thomas, of the battle of Murfreesboro', he was specially mentioned for distinguished services on the field. Unremitting labor at length prostrated a fine constitution, and Dr. Beebe was compelled to withdraw from this field of usefulness and seek rest. Returning to Chicago, he received the appointment of Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic College, which position he filled most acceptably to all concerned. In November, 1863,

he was married to Mary, daughter of the late Alexander W. Brewster, of Erie, Pa., the result of which union has been a most happy domestic life and the birth of four children, of whom three are living.

The professional life of Dr. Beebe, and his labors in the cause of homœopathy, have been of incalculable advantage to the profession in many important particulars. In the critical operation of ovariectomy he was the first to apply "torsion" to the vessels of the pedicle, and in a series of brilliant and successful cases demonstrated the value of this method as a substitute for both the clamp and the ligature. He demonstrated by an operation for strangulated hernia the possibility of removing without fatal results a considerable portion of the human intestines, even with co-existing pregnancy. He was the first in this country to apply acupressure to the securing of arteries after surgical operations. Dr. Beebe was also the first to urge the employment of chloroform in holding in check puerperal convulsions. In the limited space of a mere sketch, the many measures of reform and progress in the school of homœopathy introduced and established by Dr. Beebe can not be given. His experience presents material for a lengthy biography of the most interesting character, and undoubtedly such an one will one day be given to the world. So much usefulness, ability and merit cannot surely be confined to the mere record of a few pages, but as a living example of what self-culture, perseverance, the undaunted surmounting of pecuniary difficulties, and indefatigable industry can accomplish in this life, a full and complete history of his whole career should be published for the stimulation of the American youth.

Scotland, by an unsuccessful effort at farming, in 1838, immigrated with his family to Canada, and settled in Yorra, county of Oxford, Ont. Young Logan received his rudimentary education at the parish schools in Scotland. Soon after his arrival in Canada, it was thought advisable that he should be left in some degree dependant on his own resources. After an experience of five or six years, which was not agreeable to his tastes, he again became a student, entered the school at West Yorra, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of the various English branches, for two years, in which he attained a remarkable proficiency. Subsequently he engaged in the study of Latin, under the instruction of his personal friend, Rev. D. McDairmid. In 1855, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of his cousin, Dr. George Duncan, an allopathic physician of Embro, Ont., who, he says, "ground him without mercy on the bones." Having acquired sufficient knowledge of the principles of homœopathy to convince him that it was the *true* science of medicine, he subsequently entered the office of Dr. Ferguson, a homœopathist of Woodstock, Ont., under whom he energetically prosecuted his studies. When sufficient preparation had been made, he attended the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, O., and from which he was graduated in 1860. He passed the Canadian Homœopathic Board of Examiners the same year, after which he entered into practice in Nilestown, Ont., where he remained about three years, during which time he made many converts from the adherents of allopathy to the new system. He then removed to Bowmansville, where he was the pioneer in homœopathy. He made a favorable introduction of the new system by a series of public lectures, and he succeeded in establishing a large practice. Finding the labors of a country practice too severe for the safety of his health, he removed from thence to the city of Ottawa in 1868.

During this year he was married to Miss Ellen M. Merrick, second daughter of T. H. Merrick, Esq., barrister at Merrickville, Ont.



LOGAN, GEORGE, M. D., of Ottawa, Canada, was born at Rosehall, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the year 1824. He is the second son of James Logan, who, after making a wreck of a small fortune, in Altos,

Here he has been the sole representative of homœopathy since the year of his removal. He has built up an excellent practice, and his professional labors have been crowned with success. He has studiously avoided politics since the commencement of his professional career, and so thoroughly attentive has he been to its duties, that he has not been absent two months during the whole time.



O'DELL, REV. CHARLES MANN, M. D., of Paw Paw, Mich., was born in Kingston, Canada West, on the 14th day of December, 1814. His ancestors were English, and removed to this country prior to the revolutionary war. His father, who was a farmer, was born in the State of New York. His mother was a sister to the late Horace Mann. The family being broken up by her death when he was but eleven years of age, he went to live with his grandmother, and while there received a common school education. He then worked for some years at a trade, studying meanwhile, and earning money sufficient to carry out his purposes.

He was married, in February, 1838, to Miss Hannah R. Tuttle, and has reared quite a large family.

In 1835, he entered the office of Dr. Carter, an allopathic physician of Norwichville, Canada West, and commenced the study of medicine, remaining two years. Finding it, however, so unscientific and unsatisfactory in its theories, and so uncertain in its means, he sought for some time a better system before entering into practice, and investigated successively the botanic and eclectic works on theory and practice, and subsequently established himself as an advocate and practitioner of the school of the latter.

After some years spent in the duties he had assumed, he was taken very sick, and remaining invalid for a long time, concluded to turn his attention to farming and merchandise, hoping to derive benefit from a change in his manner of living. While thus engaged he

became acquainted with Dr. J. I. Lancaster, the first homœopathic physician he had met in Canada, and being relieved by him of his disease in a short time, entered at once, under his instruction, into an investigation of the new system, which he adopted soon after. In May, 1850, he settled in Paw Paw, Mich., and was for some time one of the nine physicians in the whole State practising homœopathy. He soon obtained a large practice, both of medicine and dentistry (which latter he had added to his regular business), and is still actively employed in his professional duties. He obtained his degree from the Detroit Homœopathic College. In 1832, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and being an active worker in the cause of Christ, was soon after licensed to preach. He has been preaching for many years, and amid all his study and practice, he has been studying and preaching the Gospel. He was ordained to the ministry February 21st, 1863.

Dr. O'Dell is an earnest and conscientious worker in all his duties, and has met with a success proportioned to his devotion to his work.



TETTIT, THOMAS J., M. D., of Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., commenced teaching school in 1836, having previously qualified himself for such duties by a thorough course of instruction under competent masters. Employing himself in this way first in the town of Easton, Washington county, he pursued his calling for fifteen years, during that time giving it his undivided attention. He then commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Mott, of Saratoga county, an allopathic physician, continuing to teach meanwhile, and remained under instruction in this way until 1852. He was then led to examine some homœopathic works which had come under his observation, and perceiving their scientific character, and the advantage over the works he had previously read on the application of remedies to dis-

sease, in the directness of their effects, he entered the office of Drs. Scudder and Seymour, of Rome, New York, in order to obtain a more perfect knowledge of that way, and remained with them for two years. Pursuing his investigations with the patient and careful attention of a student and teacher, he attended the medical lectures of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1854. The following year, he removed to Fort Plain and commenced to practise as a homœopathic physician, and after a few years completed his collegiate course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. For eighteen years, he has remained at the place of his first settlement, and has sustained well the cause of rational medicine, meeting with deserved success.



YOUNG, THOMAS, M. D., of Gahanna, Franklin county, O., was born on the 22d day of February, 1811, at Harrisburg, Pa., and

went, when five years of age, with his parents to Chillicothe, crossing the Alleghenies to Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio in a flat boat. He received a common school education in Columbus, O., to which place his parents removed from Chillicothe after four years' residence, and they both dying, he was sent to learn a trade, and was thrown on his own resources for support.

Earnestly desirous of possessing knowledge, he spent, for some years, all his leisure hours in its acquisition, and finally turned his attention to the study of medicine, under the tutorship of an allopathic physician. Being, however, of logical mind, and desirous of obtaining an explanation of the irregular and unsystematic prescriptions of his preceptor, and being repulsed by him with the assertion, that no reasons could be given, he relinquished his studies and professional plans, and turned his attention to farming. In 1847, he met, for the first, a homœopathic physician, Dr. Morrill, of Boston, Mass., and gratified at last in his desires for a scientific

basis of practice, received instruction from him, and afterward from Dr. Lenstrom, of Cincinnati, who furnished him with some recent translations that were of great assistance in affording him the much coveted knowledge. After further assistance in his course from the celebrated Dr. A. O. Blair, and working hard meantime to enable him to pursue his investigations, he commenced to practise in 1856, and, though meeting with great opposition from the old school physicians, has, step by step, fought his way to a full vindication of the system of Hahnemann, and to such success in practice, as to be unable to point out but few persons in the community in which he resides who are unbelievers in the system he advocates. He is now above sixty years of age, and, having reaped a good reward of his labor, is only desirous of seeing a worthy successor to himself well established to gather the fruit of his toil in a large and successful practice.



HACKETT, GEORGE HERBERT, M. D., of Henniker, Merrimac county, N. H., born at Upper Gilmanton (now Belmont), Belknap county, N. H., January 25th, 1845, is the son of Hon. Charles A. Hackett, notary public and farmer of Belmont. His parents are both living. Until his twelfth year he attended the common schools, and then entering the Gilmanton Academy, spent six years, reciting during the spring and fall terms. When in his thirteenth year he commenced teaching, employing his winters in this work until he reached his twenty-second year. His summers were spent in work upon the farm. After leaving school he began the study of medicine at home, under Dr. D. F. Moore, of Lake Village, N. H., but was obliged to discontinue it for a time on account of his eyes. He then employed himself in manual work for two years, in company with his father; after which he served for one year as an officer of the New Hampshire State Prison, devoting his leisure

hours to the study of medicine. Then accepting an appointment on the Concord Railroad, from which he was transferred to the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, he served the Company faithfully for some time, and then entered the office of Dr. J. H. Gallinger, Concord, N. H., as his student, where he remained for two years, prosecuting his preparatory studies in medicine, and then entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. After attending one full course of lectures at that college, he secured and held the position of Clerk in the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department at Washington, devoting all his leisure time to the earnest study of his chosen profession, and practising medicine also among a few families whose acquaintance he had made.

Returning to college at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1870, he attended the full course of lectures, and graduated the following spring, receiving his diploma March 10th, 1871. During the month of November, 1870, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Medical Institute, connected with the College, to which position he was unanimously re-elected, and served in it through the remainder of the winter. After graduation he returned to New Hampshire, and took charge of Dr. Gallinger's practice for a few weeks while he was away on a visit. About the middle of May, 1871, he located at Fitchburg, Mass., where he soon had a good practice; but during the spring of 1872 he was attacked with a lung fever, which, owing to premature efforts to attend to his professional work, resulted in a violent cough, which was followed by raising considerable blood. His health continuing to fail until August, he became so ill that he was forced to abandon his practice and return to his home in New Hampshire. By October his health was so far recovered that, naturally anxious to resume his duties, in accordance with the advice of his medical attendants, he located at Henniker, N. H. The improvement of his health has been such that he is able now to engage in a full country practice, in which he has remarkable success.

Dr. Hackett became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June, 1871.

BARR, D. T., M. D., of Ludlowville, Tompkins county, N. Y., was born at Sharon-Springs, August 5th, 1812.

At sixteen, he went to Auburn and joined his brother in the clothing business, attending at the same time the Auburn Academy.

Choosing medicine as his profession, he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn. Subsequently he attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated there in 1852. He then returned to Auburn, where he practised medicine for about a year. Subsequently he removed to Ludlowville, his present abode, where he has been very successful, securing entire confidence.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM Q., M. D., of Winfield, Kans., was born in England, in 1819, where he was educated as an apothecary and druggist. In the year 1851, he emigrated to America, and located in Buffalo, N. Y. Here he attended three courses of lectures, and graduated in 1857. For several years previous to this he had practised medicine to a considerable extent and with fair measure of success. Homœopathy he had always considered as one of the greatest delusions of the age. However, his prejudices were removed by a circumstance which happened soon after he graduated and in connection with his practice, which served to convince him that the delusion existed in a very different quarter from that which he had been taught to believe. He could not give much attention to the matter at this time, as the war broke out, and he immediately decided to participate. Submitting to an examination before the Medical Board organized by the Surgeon-General at Albany, he received a certificate as full surgeon. Not

waiting to employ means to secure a commission, he enlisted as a private in the 92d Regiment New York Volunteers, then organizing at Potsdam, a few weeks after he was elected captain of the company, of which he was a member, but was induced, by the earnest solicitation of Colonel Sanford commanding, to accept the position of assistant surgeon. On account of the age and infirmity of the surgeon, Dr. Mansfield was the only medical officer with the regiment during the first year of its service in the field. Having served with the regiment to the end of its term, in 1864, he was promoted surgeon, and assigned to the 118th Regiment New York Volunteers. This was followed by the appointment of brigade surgeon, which was conferred upon him while serving in the trenches before Petersburg. In this capacity, he remained until the organization of the Army of the James, when he was detailed as the surgeon in charge at the celebrated Dutch Gap. On the memorable 3d of April, 1865, his regiment was among the first troops entering Richmond. At the close of the war, Dr. Mansfield resumed the practice of medicine, but not the old system. Locating in Richmond, he became, unintentionally, identified with the moving incidents of that time. He was elected delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1866. He was also appointed by the commanding officer of the district, General Schofield, collector of taxes and registering officer of the city of Richmond, and at the first United States District Court, held in that city after the war, by Judge Underwood, Dr. Mansfield was on the first grand jury ever organized in the United States, composed of both white and colored men. He was subsequently nominated for senator on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by a small majority. This closed the political career of the doctor, who, to free himself from politics entirely, and from politicians, emigrated West in the fall of 1869. He located at Emporia, State of Kansas. Here he published a small work, entitled, "Homœopathy, its History and Tendency." This was designed to ex-

plain the law of *similia*, and draw public attention to the subject. The year following, Dr. Mansfield moved to Winfield, Kansas, situate near the Arkansas river, and within a few miles of the Indian Territory. He is now engaged in a flourishing and lucrative practice, which brings him in contact with a large portion of the community, with whom he is popular, and among whom he has made many warm friends.



GARVIN, JOHN J., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, on June 28th, 1819. His father, Captain John J. Garvin, was commander of several first-class vessels in the merchant service, one of which, the "Ohio," sailing between New Orleans and Philadelphia, he commanded for many years. Being desirous that his son, the subject of this sketch, should become a machinist, he placed him, at the age of sixteen, in the establishment of M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia. The trade, however, proved uncongenial to the young man, and, having a predilection for a seafaring life, he relinquished it for that occupation. After making voyages to various parts of the world, during which he passed through the several grades and attained the rank of captain, he assumed, in 1852, command of the steamship "State of Georgia," plying between Philadelphia and Savannah. In that position he remained until the outbreak of the war. When the vessel was purchased by the government in September, 1861, Captain Garvin offered his services to the country. They were accepted, and in the following October, he was appointed to the command of the United States steam transport "Union," belonging to the Quartermaster General's Department. While engaged in carrying supplies for General Sherman's expedition, against Port Royal, S. C., the vessel encountered and was disabled by a fearful gale. To save his crew, Captain Garvin was obliged to beach her on Bogue Island, N. C., where he fell into the enemy's hands, and

was held a prisoner for ten months in Fort Macon, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Libby prisons. He was exchanged August 17th, 1862, and appointed captain of the steam transport "John Rice," in which position he remained until August 15th, 1863.

During his maritime life, Captain Garvin was always provided with a case of homœopathic medicines, and while the steamer "State of Georgia" was laid up for repairs, in the fall of 1857, he entered the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, and completed that course of study. Subsequently he pursued his medical studies in every spare moment, and his gratifying success in practising among his passengers and crew increased his desire for proficiency in the profession he had partly adopted and resolved to enter. Accordingly he re-entered the college in the fall of 1863, continued lectures, and graduated with distinction in the year following.

After graduating, he settled down to practice in Philadelphia, and has succeeded in building up an excellent connection. He is a very earnest student in his profession, and an unwavering advocate of the superiority of homœopathy over the old system. He has met with much success in the treatment of disease, and this, together with his personal qualities, has secured to him the full confidence of all his patrons.



KARSNER, CHARLES, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Elkton, Md., May 26th, 1814. His parents, Daniel and Eleanor

Fulton Karsner, were born and reared in the same town. Charles was sent to school at an early age. In the Academy of Elkton and in private country schools, he received a good English education. At the age of sixteen, he was placed with Charles Ellis, of Philadelphia, to learn the drug business. Here he continued for five years. In 1832, he joined the M. E. Church, of Philadelphia. Four years after, his mind was impressed

with the conviction that he was called to the ministry. Yielding to this impression, he abandoned the idea of embracing the medical profession, and in 1836, was received into the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, of which body he still continues a member.

Medical literature to him had many charms, and he added the study of it to that of theology. The result was a determination to graduate regularly. He matriculated, and after an attendance upon two full courses of lectures, he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March, 1859. He then determined to acquire a knowledge of homœopathy so as to judge of the merits of the two schools. By careful study, he succeeded in informing himself upon the chief points of the new school. He was at this time in pastoral charge of a church in Germantown, which he was compelled to relinquish in consequence of bronchial trouble, and the members thereof earnestly entreated him to locate among them and practise medicine. He had already embraced homœopathy, and therefore adopted it as his system of practice. While thus engaged, he was appointed by President Lincoln, chaplain of the Germantown Hospital. His homœopathic proclivities aroused the ire of the allopathic physicians, who combined for his removal. He was afterwards offered a chaplaincy in Washington, D. C., but declined to accept it, concluding to continue his profession in Germantown. A large and lucrative practice has rewarded his labors. He possesses the esteem and love of his numerous patients, who find in him not only an able physician of the body, but often of the soul. Spiritual needs he administers to with a gentleness and Christian charity that makes him welcome at the bed-side of the sick, and doubly so at that of the dying. He unites the character of Christian consoler with that of medical adviser.

Dr. Karsner was married to Miss Lavinia Rosalie Millechop, of Milford, Del., in April, 1839. His family consists of four

sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are graduates of medicine. All four, during the late war, responded to their country's call, and, though in many battles, but one was wounded.



WALTERS, REUBEN WILSON, M. D., of Chagrin Falls, O., was born in Geauga county, in the same State, on August 22d, 1838.

Having received a good education at high class seminaries, he made choice of the medical profession. After a course of reading, under competent guidance, he attended a first course of lectures (also a summer course) at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia—session of 1865-'66. He attended his second course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College (allopathic), and graduated from that institution, with much credit, on February 19th, 1867.

During the same year that he graduated, his attention was drawn to homœopathy, and a careful examination of its principles, combined with observation of the results obtained in its practice, caused him to embrace the system. Thereupon he introduced it into his practice, and has continued a consistent and earnest advocate of its advantages to the present time.

Feeling that he would derive benefit from a course of study in a homœopathic college, he entered himself as a student at the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, from which he, in due time, graduated on February 12th, 1873. He is a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society.

At the present, Dr. Walters enjoys a considerable practice, which has been steadily growing, and which increases in volume and lucrativeness every day. This is only a natural consequence of the marked ability and care that distinguish, and the large success that attends, his treatment. Personally he is a gentleman of much culture and attractive manners.



SCHENCK, BENJAMIN BAIRD, M. D., of Plainville, N. Y., was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, in the same State, on July 20th, 1809. His father, Rulof Schenck, of New Jersey, was of illustrious descent, and German extraction. In 1815, he emigrated into the very wilderness, settling in the most northwestern portion of Onondaga county, accompanied by his wife, a daughter of Major Wm. Baird, and six children, to which number five were subsequently added. The subject of this sketch was the fifth child and second son. His early educational advantages were inconsiderable. At an early age his services were made useful in clearing the land and working the farm, his education being obtained at odd times in the common or district schools. Thus his life passed until his twenty-third year, when, his health failing, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he entered the private school of T. W. Allis, Skaneateles, in November, 1832. He remained there for eighteen months, excepting a short period, during which he taught a district school. In June, 1834, he attended Homer Academy one term; taught a select school during the winter of 1834-'35, and in the following spring began the study of medicine, under Jas. H. Skinner, M. D., in Plainville, and attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, N. Y., in 1835-'36. In the succeeding spring, he followed his preceptor to Hannibalville, Oswego county; taught the village or district school that summer, and in the winter attended lectures at the Geneva College, N. Y., taking his final course in the winter of 1837-'38. Graduated from Geneva College, on February 10th, 1838.

He began practice in Plainville, N. Y., desiring to be near home, because his health had not greatly improved during the five years and a half of his pupilage, and his strength being unequal to a large practice. He soon monopolized the entire patronage of his vicinity. In 1844, he united with the Christian Church in that place, and four

years subsequently, at the urgent request of his friends, he was ordained a minister of the Gospel by its Conference. His general health improving, he preached and practised. As he presented the Scriptures in a literal light, his early popularity waned, and he was dropped from the list of preachers as "out of harmony with the Church" by the Conference, in 1852. Some three years previously, he had commenced an examination of homœopathy, by reading Hahnemann's "Organon," and Hartman's "Acute and Chronic Diseases." Continuing his investigations patiently through 1849 and '50, he early, in 1851, adopted homœopathy as his mode of practice, carrying with him into the new school all but two of his former patrons. In 1852, he took his brother-in-law, who had been his student for three years, into partnership, and in two years retired in his favor. Then he entered into mercantile business, but the crisis of 1857, and the war, seriously embarrassed him. His brother-in-law having removed to Memphis, N. Y., he was prevailed upon to resume the practice, which has continued to grow steadily.

In June, 1838, he married Harriet, daughter of Capt. R. Sullivan, of Seneca county.

In the militia of the State, he held a lieutenant's commission for four years, and a captain's for seven; and was then honorably discharged. From 1849 to 1853, he was postmaster at Plainville; was reappointed on November 2d, 1863, and still holds the position.



ALLEN, RICHARD COX, M. D., of Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Frankford, October 23d, 1846. His father was a soldier, who served with honor in the war of 1812.

Dr. Allen received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and commenced the study of medicine at the early age of sixteen; he had been a student of allopathy three years, when a remarkable cure of diphtheria, under homœopathic treat-

ment, of a case which an eminent allopath had pronounced hopeless, drew his attention to the study of that mode of practice. He purchased Hahnemann's "Organon," and was so impressed by its teaching, that he decided to adopt it as his system of practice; and after attending three courses of lectures, he graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in March, 1868. During his studies he made anatomy a specialty, and at the end of his second course, received a fine case of instruments, as a prize for proficiency. In 1871, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Allen has contributed a number of excellent articles to the various medical journals, and has now in preparation a work entitled the "Dissector's Guide." The plan of the work is quite different from that of any work of the kind heretofore published, and it will undoubtedly be of much value to the young anatomist.

Dr. Allen is now located in his native place, and the extent of his practice seems to indicate that a worthy prophet may sometimes receive honor even in his own country.



MANCHESTER, CHARLES F., M. D., of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Providence county, of that State, on February 7th, 1805. His earlier education completed, he entered Brown University, in Providence, R. I., from which institution he was graduated with distinction, in September, 1825. Commencing then the study of medicine, which he pursued with ardor, he entered upon its practice, having received his degree of M. D. from Cambridge, Mass., in August, 1828. He practised allopathy for eleven years. In this, he gained a large and valuable experience, and won, during those years, many friends, by his faithfulness, skill, and genuine kindness. In 1840, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, which he had conscientiously adopted. The confidence of the community remained with him in this change,

and he is still laboring under the new system, for the relief of suffering. He was one of the original founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



WHITE, NEWELL, M. D., of New Castle, Pa., was born in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Mass., November 30th, 1807. His parents were direct descendants of the Pilgrims who first settled in New England. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and spent several years in teaching. Although remarkably successful as a teacher, he was not satisfied to make it his life's vocation. Fond of the pursuit of knowledge, it had been highly useful to him, in the opportunity it gave, to gratify his taste for study, and perfect his education. Although an honorable and useful calling, still there were wider fields which he desired and longed to occupy; and among them all, there were none which to him presented more or greater attractions, than that of medicine. He therefore, in 1831, entered upon its study. Passing through his preliminary course, he attended the Berkshire Medical College, and graduated in 1834. During this same year he was married to Miss C. N. Porter, daughter of the well known medical practitioner Dr. David Porter, of Worthington, Mass.

Shortly after his marriage, he located at Windham, Portage county, O., where he pursued the practice of his profession, till 1840. At this time he removed to Warren, Trumbull county, O., where he remained for a period of five years, when he was induced to return to Windham. About this time, his attention was directed to the subject of homœopathy. Giving it the most serious consideration, and testing the efficacy of its remedies for a space of two years, with highly gratifying results, he was thoroughly convinced that its theory and practice were established upon a true scientific basis, that it overshadowed the old system, and proved it to be irrational, and radically wrong. Acting

upon these conscientious convictions, he wholly abandoned the practice of allopathy, and gave his undivided time and attention to the practice of homœopathy, and the promulgation of its truths. After his conversion to the true faith, he continued in Windham about three years, sustaining a fair patronage, and converting many. In 1850, he came to New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa. In this field he has labored assiduously, and with an eminent degree of success. He can look back with pride and satisfaction upon the last twenty-six years of his professional life, and feel that he has not lived and labored in vain, and his future crowning years are full of promise for himself and homœopathy.



SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Meriden, Warwickshire, England, January 11, 1811. His father, Captain Thomas Smith, of the British army, on General Finch's staff in the Peninsular war of 1801, was wounded at the taking of Alexandria, in Egypt, and retired. He subsequently took command of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which position he filled nearly forty years. He was distinguished for his bravery during the Egyptian campaign. A sword, a gold medal, and other testimonials presented by General Finch, and now in possession of his family, attest the high estimate in which he was held by his commanding officer. His mother was the daughter of a gentleman residing at Fakenham, Norfolk, one of the oldest families in England.

His education was received in part at the Meriden Academy, a very celebrated school in Warwickshire; and was completed at the West Bromrich Academy, in Staffordshire, under the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth. It was his father's wish, on his leaving school, that he should enter the army—the Earl of Aylesford, a nephew of General Finch, a warm personal friend of his father, offering to purchase for him a lieutenant's commission

in the 14th Light Dragoons. He had studied military tactics under his father, and at a military school at Weedon. But his mother objected so strongly to his entering the army, that he relinquished the plans formed by himself and others for his advancement in military life, and commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. George Thomas Smith, one of the most celebrated surgeons of the country. He attended, in London, many of the lectures of Drs. Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Benjamin Brodie, and Charles Bell.

On April 4, 1831, he arrived in this country, merely on a visit to his brother, Thomas Moore Smith (named after the poet Moore, who was an intimate friend of his father). While here, he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was a pupil of Dr. George McClellan, during 1831-'32, acting as one of his assistants in the cholera hospital during the epidemic which prevailed in the latter year.

In 1834, he married Miss Anne Stuart McNivin, daughter of Captain Archibald McNivin of the East India service. In 1840, after his return from a visit to England, he commenced the study of homœopathy with Dr. Gideon Humphrey, an author of some celebrity, and for many years applied the homœopathic treatment to diseases of animals. He is believed to have been the first person in the United States who applied homœopathy in this direction, thereby refuting the argument of the old school that it is the imagination that effects the cure. He had no works to guide him, as at that time none were published, and he had to practice by analogy alone. He enjoyed the confidence of Drs. Hering, Williams, Okie, (now of Providence,) Bayard of New York, and many others, who watched with deep interest his experiments, and were ever ready to aid him with their counsel, in establishing more firmly, the truth of homœopathy. His success has secured many converts to the new system.

Dr. Smith graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1864,

since which time he has practised steadily and faithfully, as well as successfully.



ONNELLY, PETER JOHN, M.

D., of Des Moines, Io., was born near Carlow, in Ireland, on the 4th day of July, 1815. His

parents were of the farming and commercial class, and not burdened with any pretensions to royalty. He continued under the guardianship of his mother, who was a lady of culture and refinement, and a firm and devoted adherent to the holy Catholic Church, till he had reached the age of thirteen years, when he was transferred to the care of his uncle, the Rev. Francis Haly, parish priest of Kilcock, county Kildare, and who was afterward made bishop of the diocese of Kildare and Lough, for the purpose of preparing him for the priesthood, for which holy calling, his mother and friends had long intended him, and which they were desirous to have him embrace with the zeal and piety appropriate to that high vocation. But subsequent developments in his youthful career, forced his friends to the painful conclusion, that he did not possess enough of the spirit, and "sobriety of the Gospel" in fee simple, to warrant the assumption that he was divinely ordained to save souls. Since nature had failed to endow him with a very eminent fitness to administer holy unction to the souls of dying men, as the next akin, it was deemed advisable to put him to the study of medicine, thinking, albeit, if he could not save their souls, he might perchance their bodies.

With this purpose in view, he was sent to an academy in Kilcock, where he entered upon the study of Latin, Greek, and other kindred studies, preparatory to his medical course.

This was more in accordance with his personal desires and inclinations, and he entered upon these preliminary studies with a new-born zeal and interest. Here he diligently applied himself for three years, when

he was sent to the College of Tullon, county Carlow, where he spent three more in the prosecution of his classical and mathematical studies; attending also lectures on medical topics. From thence he went to Dublin, and placed himself under the instruction of the eminent Dr. Highland, with a view to further preparations for entering upon his professional career. But after spending a short time in Dublin, the "Divinity that shapes our ends," drifted him to America; where, in 1833, after a very narrow escape from shipwreck, he landed, a green and unsophisticated Hibernian, bareheaded, without money and without friends. Under these trying circumstances, the conviction was not slow in dawning upon his mind, that the advantages of the past must immediately be turned to some practical use. Seemingly under the inspiration of the advice of the late lamented Horace Greeley to young men, to "go west," young Connelly, during the fall of the same year, turned toward Ohio, where he arrived in a financial condition altogether unenviable.

During the winter he was variously employed, but the following summer, fortune wreathed her smiles for him, and he was engaged as a teacher in the public school. This seemed to him a "God-send" indeed; as it relieved him of a drudgery, for which neither nature, inclination, nor experience of former life, had prepared him. He entered upon the duties of this school with the bright hope of a glorious success, and a better future, resolving to make every effort to please all of his patrons.

But alas! at the close of a seven months' term, he found that he had not rendered satisfaction to any of them. He had, however, fifty dollars in money, and his religious experience epitomized in the "charity that is not puffed up."

The next winter he was employed in a neighboring district, in Tuscarawas county. He entered this school, determined first of all to please himself, and in so doing, he had the eminent satisfaction of pleasing his many patrons, in whose estimation he was a prodigy

of learning, and he came out with flying colors.

During this term he employed every spare hour with his medical studies. He became deeply interested in homœopathy. He obtained Jahn's old "Manual," and Dr. Hering's "Domestic Practice," together with a case of one hundred remedies, half-drachm vials, of the thirtieth potency, at a cost of fifty dollars. After carefully studying the instructions of these venerable teachers, and further preparing himself with unremitting diligence efficiently to enter upon the duties of the medical profession, he commenced the practice of homœopathy. About the year 1863, he removed to Des Moines, Ia., where his professional labors have been attended with remarkable success. During his thirty-eight years in the active practice of homœopathy, he has found it to be indeed a "multum in parvo," worthy of, and establishing its highest claims. Thoroughly wedded to his profession, he exults that the fabled mustard seed has grown to be a prolific tree; and, "Junius" like, shall be content to rest in the shade.

BREYFOGLE, CHARLES WESLEY, M. D., of San Jose, Cal., was born in Columbus, O., June 7th, 1841. His father was of German descent, but native American, and his mother a direct descendant of the Huguenots. In 1858, he graduated from the High School at Columbus, O., and in 1862, from the Ohio Wesleyan University and the Athenian Society, receiving the degrees of A. B., and A. M. He then read law in the office of Judge W. R. Rankin, of Columbus, but, being afflicted with amaurosis, he was obliged to give up his studies, and for fourteen months he served as captain in the 9th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and during the last three months was detailed as Judge Advocate of Court Martial, at Nashville, Tenn. His increasing blindness compelled him to leave the army, and seek medical aid. His case was pronounced hopeless by several allopathic physi-

cians and oculists, but he was, notwithstanding, speedily cured under the skilful homœopathic treatment of Drs. Blair, of Columbus, and Earhart, of Philadelphia, and in consequence he was led to study medicine; as practised by the homœopaths. He read medicine with Dr. Blair, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1866-'67. He commenced practice at Jeffersonville, Ind., but shortly after entered into partnership with Dr. Caspari, of Louisville, Ky. In 1869, he purchased Dr. Caspari's remaining interest, and took his brother, Dr. William L. Breyfogle, into partnership. In the fall of 1870, being threatened with Phthisis, he visited California in hopes of relief; there his health so much improved, that, in December, 1872, he disposed of his interest in the Louisville firm, to Dr. R. W. Pearce, and located in San Jose, the county seat of Santa Clara county. In October, 1866, he married Olivia, daughter of Hon. Woods Mabury, of Jeffersonville, Ind. Dr. Breyfogle has been eminently successful as a practitioner, and is enthusiastic in his devotion to the cause of homœopathy.



McDERMOTT, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, M. D., of Warren, Pa., was born at Westminster, Middlesex county, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, July 29th, 1848. His parents are of Scotch and Irish descent, having immigrated into Canada in the year 1830. His father is a highly respectable farmer, and gave his son the best education the place could afford, at the common school, which however his son afterwards supplemented by a course of studies in the higher branches, pursued under guidance of a private tutor, directing his attention, from his natural predilection, to the mastery of the dead languages, notably the Greek and Latin.

Early imbued with an ardent desire to become a celebrated physician, he labored as a school teacher, from the age of seventeen to twenty, in order to obtain the means of

prosecuting his medical studies. During his career as teacher he obtained much self-taught knowledge of the science of medicine, and, at the termination of his scholastic engagement, had economized sufficient means to enable him to pursue his medical course under the direction of able and learned professors.

In 1868, he matriculated in the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., where, after a severe and laborious course of study, he graduated in February of the year 1870, being then under twenty-two years of age.

After receiving his diploma, he became associated in medical practice with H. H. Jackson, M. D., of Painesville, O., exhibiting such decided ability in his profession that his future success could not fail to be assured.

About this time a favorable opening being offered, by the withdrawal of Dr. J. A. Partridge of Warren, he removed to that place, where he established himself as a homœopathic physician, obtaining, in a very brief period, by his well known reputation for skill and scientific acquirements, an extensive and lucrative practice, which he has the satisfaction of seeing increase daily, through his diligence and constant attention to business, especially in the widely spread and populous territory in the vicinity of his present abode.

On August 14, 1872, his happiness was crowned by his marriage with Miss Clara J. Waters, which union increased his realization of the stern and imperative duties of married life impelling him, if possible, to more strenuous and ardent exertions to attain the brilliant pinnacle of fame, the all absorbing object of the dreams of his youth.

Dr. McDermott is to a very great extent a "self-made man," most of his knowledge having been acquired by his own exertions, and exhibits another proof of the truth of the French proverb, "*aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*" He is still a very young physician, being under twenty-five, but, judging from the past, as far as human prescience can extend, there is every reason to predict that few years will

have rolled away ere he is entitled to rank amongst the notables of homœopathy.



LEWIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Auburn, N. Y., March 24th, 1847. He was educated in Pittsfield, Mass., and when twenty-two graduated at the New York University. He immediately settled in Buffalo, where he has continued in the practice of homœopathy. A large, constantly increasing, and substantial patronage has rewarded his skill and fidelity, and he is firmly planted in the affectionate confidence of the people. He is remarkable for his independence and originality, and has never sought influence through any society or organization; but relying exclusively upon his success in his practice, has earned the reputation of one of the most skilful and popular men of his profession. His keen discrimination in diagnosis has excited the wonder of his friends.

Much of the success of Dr. Lewis may be attributed to his extremely genial manner. Carrying sunshine with him into the sick room, it is thought that his mirthfulness has accomplished as much good in many cases as his professional skill; his wealth of humor and anecdote being always at his command, and used with judgment.



NIVER, J. FENIMORE, M. D., of Cambridge, N. Y., was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., April 21st, 1839. After the usual preliminary instruction, he was sent to the Hudson River Institute and Claverack College, where he studied during four years, perfecting himself in the knowledge of the higher branches of a liberal education. He afterwards matriculated in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., where he passed his examination and graduated in the year 1862. Previously, however, to his entering the latter college, he had followed a thorough

course of medical and surgical study in the office of Dr. William W. Greene, professor in the Berkshire College, and one of the most skilful surgeons in the country.

Having enjoyed such ample opportunities of becoming proficient in his profession, he determined to commence its practice at once, and, immediately after receiving his diploma, established himself at Stillwater, N. Y., where he remained for six years doing a profitable business. His practice was not only extensive but extended, many of his patients residing at considerable distances from his office, thus obliging him to ride night and day, in the most inclement weather, over the hills and rough roads in that vicinity. This frequent exposure to the storms of winter and the heats of summer finally preyed upon his health, which became so impaired that he was reluctantly compelled to relinquish the active duties of his profession for a time. For the sake of repose, by which to recuperate his shattered health, he now removed to Cohors, N. Y., where he opened a drug store, doing a good business during the two years he remained there, at the same time performing the duties of Health Officer and City Physician.

By this time, his health having become fully re-established, he eagerly resumed his professional labors, establishing himself in his present home, at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1870, where he has a good practice, with every prospect of its largely increasing. He makes diseases peculiar to women a specialty, treating such cases with remarkable success. He also officiates as Health Officer in the village where he resides.

Whilst living in Stillwater he became acquainted with and married Miss Ada L. Thomas, daughter of Henry B. Thomas, Esq., of Falls Village, Conn.

Dr. Niver is still a young man, and, in all probability, his record will be found to lie less in his past than in his future, which, judging from what he has already accomplished, bids fair to be a brilliant one. Such, at any rate, will be the wish of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.



MANDEVILLE, FREDERICK B., M. D., of Newark, N. J., was born in that city, August 16th, 1839. His parents were James C. and Caroline Mandeville, of Orange, N. J. His grandfather, Giles Mandeville, was the founder of the Orange Library, and for many years a leading literary man of that place. His education was received in the old Newark Academy, and in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Leaving the college at the close of his sophomore year, he entered the store of L. R. W. Neall & Co. (carriage department), and at the end of his first year was sent by L. R. W. Neall, the assignee of a bankrupt firm, to close up the establishment, and to represent his interest in it; and was afterwards engaged as book-keeper to the same house. During all the above time he was engaged in the study of medicine at night, and when, during the day, his time would permit. During his nineteenth year he attended lectures in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1861. During the winters of 1861-'62-'63 he attended lectures at the New York Medical University, from which he received a diploma in 1863. In the fall of 1862, he received the appointment of Medical Cadet United States Army, and was afterwards Acting Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was detailed for duty at the Ward United States General Hospital in Newark, and was afterwards promoted to be Assistant Surgeon. He remained in the United States service eight months, when he became the assistant and afterwards the partner of C. F. Fish, M. D., of that city. Dr. Fish leaving the city at the expiration of a year, he continued the practice of homœopathy with such success that he was compelled by the rapid increase of business, in 1871, to take as a partner Dr. Andrews of Cincinnati.

He has been President of the New Jersey State Medical Society; was, with Dr. Youlin, chiefly instrumental in obtaining a liberal charter for the society; has been President of the District Society three times; is a member

of the Board of Education of the city; and was appointed, in 1869, to the Chair of Diseases of Children and Hygiene, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which, however, he was compelled to decline on account of the pressure of his private business. He is a Director in the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Newark. Dr. Mandeville is married, and until recently an active elder in the Presbyterian Church.



PARSONS, SCOTT BURRILL, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Orono, Penobscot county, Me., October 11th, 1843. He is the grandson of John Perry and Joseph Parsons, two pioneers of Maine and veterans in the early struggles of our country. His father was Elijah Graves Parsons, a soldier in the war of Hampden. He was educated to the practice of medicine in Chicago, under the guidance of Dr. N. F. Cooke, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in that city, in 1863. Immediately after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he was tendered the position of Prosecutor of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, with the privilege of lecturing twice weekly. Declining the offer, he settled in Sandwich, Ills., but soon left there and went back to Chicago in company with his preceptor, where he shortly afterward received a post-mortem wound, which so affected his health as to oblige him to go abroad for a time. Visiting Europe, he attended for one year the lectures at King's Hospital College, receiving most valuable information from the able lecturers in that institution, and especially from Sir William Ferguson, the able and eminent English surgeon.

Returning to America, he immediately settled in St. Louis, and took charge of a free dispensary; continuing in that capacity for two years.

Though but thirty years of age, he has been Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, Professor of Anatomy

and Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in each of which positions he has given unbounded satisfaction to both the faculty of the college and the students. He is now devoting his whole energies to the study of surgery, intending to follow its practice exclusively.



STARKEY, G. R., M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Vassalboro', Kennebec county, Me., June 2d, 1823. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. His father died in 1825, a victim, if not to what is called the "regular" practice, yet to one of those mistakes incidental to the allopathic system, and of not infrequent occurrence. For some slight illness a dose of magnesiæ sulp. (Epsom salts) was prescribed, and potas. nitr. (saltpetre) was received and taken instead. His mother, after a second marriage, died when he was twelve years old.

Like the early years of most New England boys, those of Dr. Starkey were years of rough and hard work. From the time he was able to lift a hoe until he was fourteen years old, he was obliged to labor regularly upon a farm with "the field hands," and often considerably beyond his strength—for he inherited a delicate physique. But he also inherited a deep thirst for knowledge; and at the age of fourteen, a benevolent Quaker lady, who knew of his eagerness to obtain an education, succeeded in interesting in his behalf Anna B. Jenkins, daughter of Moses Brown, a very wealthy citizen of Providence, R. I. This was at the Friends' "Yearly Meeting," at Newport, in 1837. Mrs. Jenkins, with a disinterestedness as beautiful as it is rare, made him her ward and protégé at the famous "Friends' Boarding School" in Providence, providing while there for all his wants. Here he remained two years, passing creditably through the entire curriculum of the school—the classics only excepted.

He then returned to his native State with an increased desire for a more extended edu-

cation. And by teaching school in the winter and working at farming—often sixteen hours a day—in summer, and occupying his leisure hours in study, he fitted himself for college, and entered at Waterville, Me., at the age of twenty-one. He managed, by teaching school a portion of each year, to work his way through college and keep up with his class, graduating in the first grade in 1848; and this, notwithstanding an absence of six months in his senior year, during which he was employed by his first Alma Mater, in Providence, as teacher of the classics and higher mathematics.

Leaving college with health somewhat impaired by the combined weight of study and work, he passed two years in the family of his cousin, E. A. Brackett, the sculptor, recruiting his health and assisting Mr. Brackett in his art.

Soon after this, he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855. He then commenced practice in Reading, Pa., where he remained nearly two years, having, at the time he left, one hundred and fifty families on his visiting list. In January, 1857, he removed to Philadelphia, and the following year succeeded to the practice of Dr. S. R. Dubs, who thereupon retired.

In June, 1860, Dr. Starkey was elected to the Chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; and the year following was called to the Chair of Surgery in the same institution. This chair he filled to the satisfaction of the several classes for four successive years.

Early in 1869, Dr. Starkey found that his professional labors were steadily impairing the vigor of his constitution, never very robust. About this time, too, his attention was called to the compound oxygen gas treatment, by some remarkable cases of cure which accidentally came under his notice. He was led to investigate this new agent, and the result of the investigation was, that in October of the same year he adopted this treatment (the compound oxygen) as a specialty for the cure of chronic diseases; relinquishing

his general practice, which, at that time, was larger than at any previous period. During the last four years he has been actively and successfully engaged in administering this new agent; in developing its remarkable resources; in writing and publishing expositions of its action, and in clinical records and testimonials of cures performed by it; and through his extensive correspondence, this practice has now become known in nearly every part of our country.

Although Dr. Starkey regards the compound oxygen as a *desideratum* in every system of medical practice for the treatment of a large class of *chronic* cases, his faith in homœopathy as the one system of medication is yet unimpaired, as is proved by his daily administration of its remedies. He regards the new agent—from whose administration he has witnessed such astonishing results—as only a system of wonderful hygiene; and while he thinks it worthy to stand at the right hand of every practitioner, it does not and can not come in conflict with any system of therapeutics.

In 1852, Dr. Starkey was married to Miss Cairn Skelton, of Lexington, Mass., and is now the father of six children—two sons and four daughters. Though staunchly republican and patriotic, he has never taken an active interest in politics. Like many other distinguished homœopaths, he accepts Emanuel Swedenborg as the most advanced and luminous writer on theology that has yet appeared, and is a member of the New (or Swedenborgian) Church. He is a gentleman of refined tastes and feelings, of sterling integrity, fine social qualities, and highly esteemed both as a man and physician by all who know him.



THOMAS, WILLIAM WAY, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Delaware. He received his literary education in Wilmington. Left an orphan at an early age, he passed his youth at the residence of his

grandfather, Judge Way, in the suburbs of the city. On attaining his majority, he entered into mercantile pursuits, and during the time thus engaged, he was for years a sufferer from asthma to such a degree as to almost incapacitate him for any active business, and several times his life was despaired of. After years of treatment after the manner of the allopathic and Thompsonian practice, he as a last resort had recourse to homœopathy, which, in the course of six to nine months, proved so beneficial, as to awaken in him a determination to become a disciple of Hahnemann. In accordance with this desire, he became a student of the distinguished Dr. T. C. Gonwisch, the pioneer of homœopathic practice in Wilmington, Del. After a thorough course of instruction, he matriculated at the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, and graduated in the Western Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, O., in 1860. For many years he has been a patient practitioner of the healing art, and a genuine homœopathist; and by his candor and uniform kindness of manner to his patients, as well as by his faithful attention, he has won the confidence and the respect of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

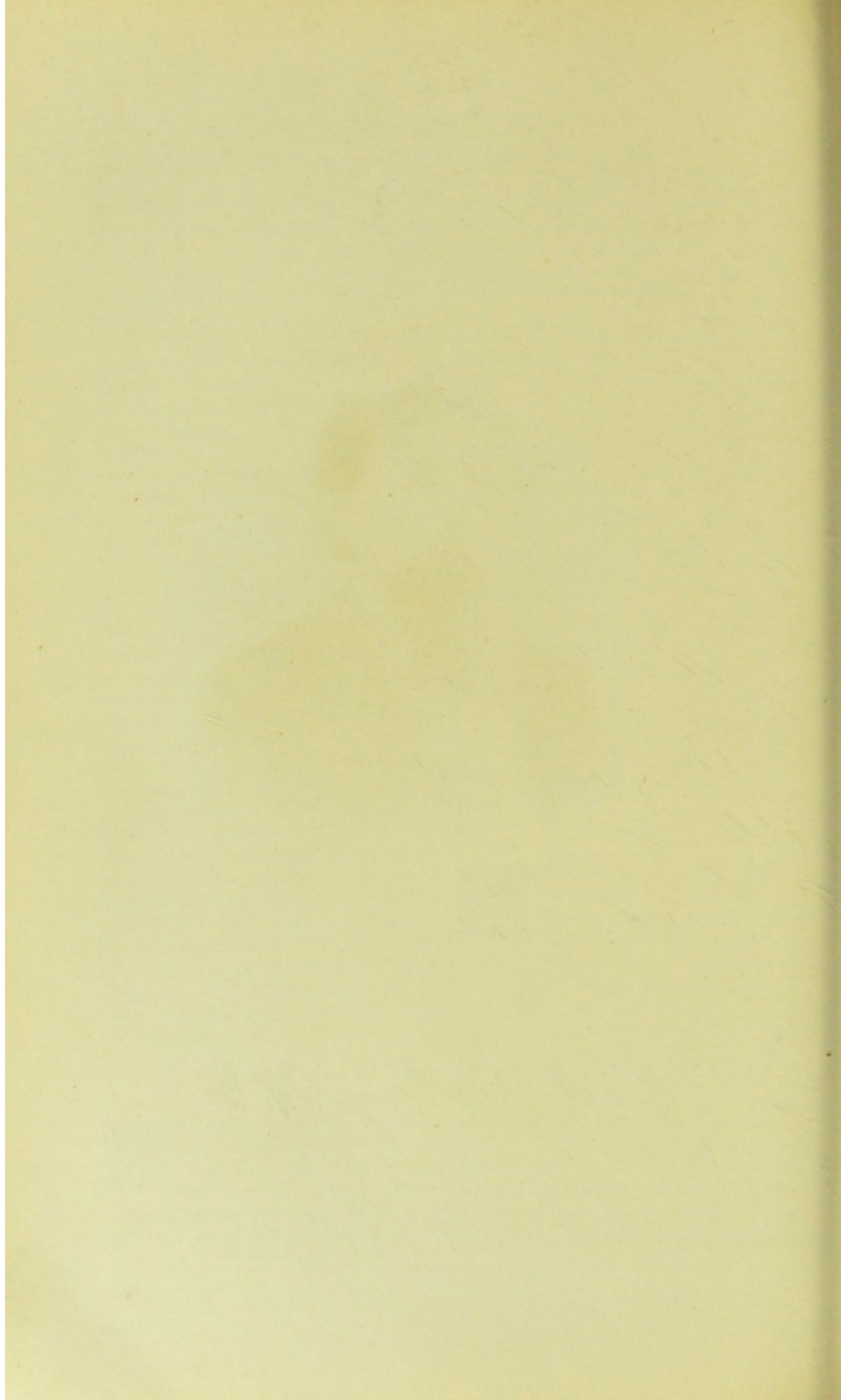


NICOLAY, WILLIAM J., M. D., of Minier, Ills., was born in Somerset county, Pa., May 31st, 1835. His early education was received in the common and normal schools of his native county, with such profitable results, that, at the age of eighteen, he was qualified to assume the position of a teacher, which he occupied for several years. About the year 1859, his mind being forcibly attracted to the study of medicine, he procured some text-books of the different schools, which he studied during his leisure hours, with a view to satisfy his mind as to the merits of the rival theories, examining them all with unbiased impartiality. His studies and investigations resulted in his entering the



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Wm. J. Nicolay, M. D.



Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1861, remaining there until the close of the spring session, when he resumed his occupation as school teacher, continuing, however, his medical studies during his leisure hours, as before.

Three years subsequently he entered the office of Dr. Enos Holmes, a prominent allopathic physician of Hillsboro, O., which gave him the advantage of comparing that system with the eclectic, and, in July of the following year, established himself in local practice in Russell, O., still guided by the advice of his former preceptor; in the meantime having married Miss Mary Ethel Shannon, of Bloomington, Ills.

Two years passed away in this manner, when he determined to pursue a second course of lectures, entering the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., from which institution he received his diploma May 28th, 1866.

Whilst at Cincinnati a circumstance occurred which changed the current of his after life. It was his good fortune to have for a room companion a student of homœopathy. Although having already regarded that system favorably, he was not sufficiently acquainted with it to decide upon its merits; but his frequent conversations with his new friend, and the study of his books, opened his eyes to the light, convinced him that homœopathy is the only true system extant.

He became a sincere convert, commencing on his return home to administer the remedies prescribed by the new science. Finding that this method of treatment produced far more satisfactory results than the old one, he could no longer conscientiously practise allopathy; abandoning it entirely for the new system, to which he gave his whole attention.

In the fall of 1867 he removed from Russell, and, in the beginning of 1868, we find him established in Minier, Tazewell county, Ills. He has always enjoyed a good practice, but during the last five years it has astonishingly increased.

Dr. Nicolay has impartially investigated the theories of the three schools of medicine

—the allopathic, the eclectic, and the homœopathic—and it is but just to assume that, in his judgment at least, the claims of the last are paramount to those of the other two.



ENNET, GEORGE HENRY
ROBINS, M. D., of Brooklyn,
N. Y., was born in that city on
July 15th, 1837. He is the son

of Dr. George J. Bennet, of the same place, at the present time a practising physician. He received a sound and liberal education at private schools in his native city, and, electing to follow in his father's footsteps, began the study of medicine in his father's office in 1856. He attended lectures at the New York University, and graduated with distinction from that institution in 1860. A year or so afterwards he commenced practice in Brooklyn, and has continued one of the physicians of that city to the present time.

In the year 1862, he was appointed House Surgeon of the Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Institute, a chartered institution, now no longer in existence, which was principally under the supervision of Dr. Louis Zaner, a German surgeon of considerable eminence, and author of a work on orthopædic surgery. That position he held for two years, and during that time he assisted at all Dr. Zaner's operations, both those in the hospital, which were numerous, and also those in his private practice. In this manner, and from having all the hospital cases, both surgical and medical, he was enabled to obtain a very varied and valuable experience, which has proved of the greatest service in his subsequent practice.

In the summer of 1868, he was induced to investigate homœopathy, to which he had formerly been bitterly opposed. After many trials and much careful study, he became convinced of the truth of the principles upon which the system of homœopathy is founded, and without the least hesitation, although the step cost him much unpleasantness at the hands of some of his friends, he openly

avowed his belief, and has practised according to its teachings ever since. Year by year his experience confirms him more strongly in the homœopathic faith.

On the outbreak of the rebellion, he joined the 23rd Regiment National Guards, State of New York, as Assistant Surgeon, and served in that capacity for a little more than seven years, participating in the campaign of the New York Militia, for the defence of Harrisburg. At present, Dr. Bennet is an honorary member of the regiment, and also a member of its Veteran Association.

He has never taken any active part in politics, nor has he sought public positions of any kind. He is thoroughly engrossed with his profession, which commands his enthusiasm as much now as in his student days. His scrupulous care of the smallest detail of any case he undertakes, his skill, his gentleness, and cheerful disposition, are among the chief qualities that have gained him the large and lucrative practice he now enjoys.



MOFFIT, MRS. ELIZABETH, of Chillicothe, Ills., was born at Chillicothe, O., June 23rd, 1815.

Her father removed from his native State (Connecticut) to Ohio, and died when she was very young.

Her primary education was limited to what knowledge she could obtain in the common district schools; but, her mother being married again to D. W. Bates, of Massachusetts—a graduate of Harvard University—she found in her stepfather a kind and efficient tutor, who did all in his power to remedy the defects of her early instruction, by imparting to her a great amount of knowledge and learning, of which she would otherwise have been deprived.

In 1837, she removed with her family to Marshall county, Ills., where she engaged as a school-teacher, which occupation she followed for five years. In 1843, she had an opportunity of enlarging her knowledge of the world by a visit she made to Chicago,

which lasted about a year. This sojourn she turned to advantage by making herself tolerably acquainted with the theory and practice of homœopathy.

On returning home, in 1844, she resumed her duties as school-teacher, continuing them till her marriage with Mr. Moffit, in 1846. For nine years she lived happily with her husband on a farm; but his failing health compelled him to exchange agricultural for mercantile pursuits, till 1857, when he was removed by death.

It is said that "misfortunes never come singly." This at least was the widow's experience, for the financial crisis of that year swept over the West with alarming severity; the most solid mercantile houses were shaken, and the feebler ones overwhelmed. In the general wreck, Mrs. Moffit lost the bulk of her property, finding herself a widow almost destitute of resources, with five small children dependent on her for support, whose delicate health demanded better treatment than could be found in the place.

The situation would have tried the nerve and courage of the boldest, but she bravely met it. She called to mind her partial studies of homœopathy at Chicago, and resolved to turn them to advantage. She earnestly resumed its study, beginning with domestic works, and proceeding with those of a more advanced character, thus obtaining a knowledge of the science, sufficient to entitle her to a degree of M. D.

There being no homœopathic physician in the place, she opened a depot for the sale of books, cases, medicines, etc., at the same time practising in the town. She soon built up a fair trade, which was increasing when, during the war, she was notified to take out a government license. The expense of this being too great, she abandoned that branch of her business, confining herself in future to the practice of homœopathy, which she has continued ever since with great ability and well merited success.

It is impossible to accord too much praise to Mrs. Moffit for the self-devotion, energy, and ability, she has displayed in extricating

herself from the serious difficulties surrounding her at the death of her husband, and the cheerful uncomplaining spirit in which she has confronted the hardships and toils of her adopted profession. The cause of homœopathy may well be proud to have such disciples enrolled in its ranks.



OUCH, ASA S., M. D., of Fredonia, N. Y., was born in Westfield, N. Y., October 22nd, 1833.

After having received a thorough academic education, he entered upon the study of medicine in the year 1852.

In the succeeding autumn he attended a full course of lectures in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and, in the following year, a similar course in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with honor, in the spring of 1855.

In June of the same year, he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, and also that of Assistant Surgeon in the same college, which positions, though very young, he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

This appointment afforded him another full course of homœopathic study and instruction, and an opportunity, of which he gladly availed himself, to attend clinical lectures in the hospitals of Philadelphia.

In February, 1861, the subject of our sketch took an active and prominent part in the reorganizing of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, being elected and appointed to many important positions in its management, and, in 1863, he was tendered, but declined, a professorship in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In many respects Dr. Couch is entitled to rank with the most noted practitioners of our school. The character of his contributions to its literature—which unfortunately have hitherto been but too few—his wonderful skill as a diagnostician, and his thorough knowledge of the Materia Medica have all conspired to

place him at the head of the profession in the locality where he resides.

It is to be hoped that, having now fully resumed practice after a temporary respite, he will take an active part in the legislative and administrative functions of the school, to which he so ardently belongs, and for which he is so well fitted by education and experience.

The career of Dr. Couch is a brilliant one and replete with instruction, affording an incentive to the ambition of all aspirants to medical fame; we trust, however, he will remember that the pen is mightier than the sword, and use the vigorous one, which we know he can so well wield, more frequently to combat the errors of the past, and strive for the advancement of the great cause of homœopathy, of which he has shown himself so warm an advocate.



ENYON, LORENZO M., M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 18th, 1821. He received a good English education in the Academy at Jamestown, N. Y., and immediately on leaving school, in 1836, commenced the study of medicine with Samuel Forte, jr., M. D., and attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, at Fairfield, in the winter of 1838-'39. His second course was at the Albany Medical College, in 1843-'44. He commenced practice at Youngsville, Pa., March 1845, and, on January 1st, 1846, removed to Westfield, N. Y. Mrs. Kenyon being very ill, and given up by her husband and his partner, Dr. C. Jones, of Westfield, she was restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. G. Wolcott, a homœopathic physician. On June 1st, 1846, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, and continued it there until his removal, in 1856. During the years 1854-'55, he was postmaster at Westfield. Removing to Buffalo, July 1st, 1856, he practised in partnership with N. H. War-

ner, M. D., until his death in 1860, since which time he has been in active practice in Buffalo.

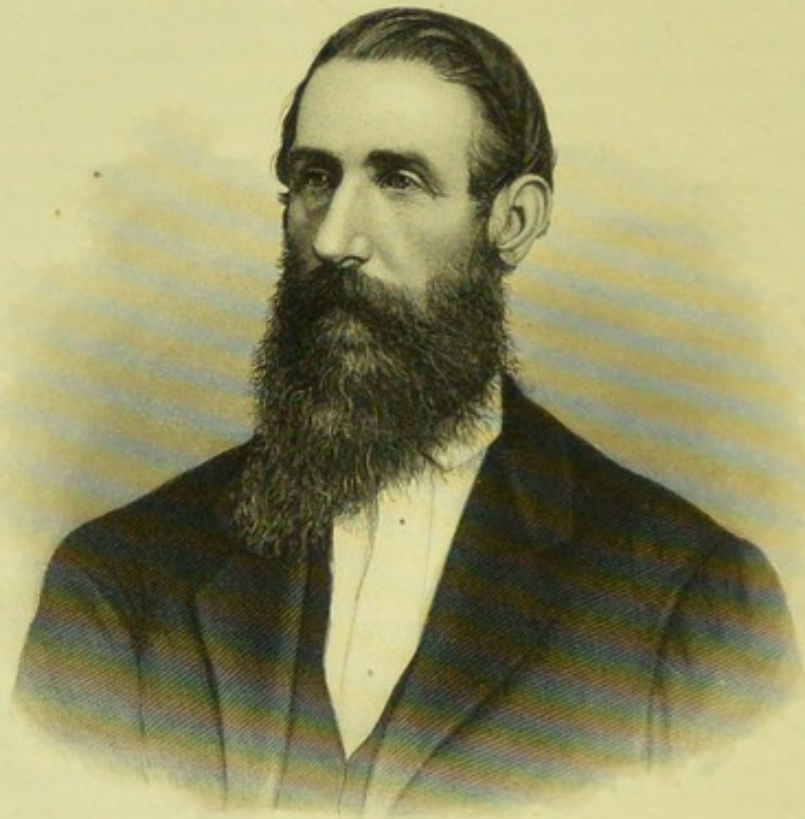
UNWODY, WILLIAM ELIOTT, M. D., of Marietta, Ga., was born in Liberty county of that State, on November 6th, 1823, of parents of high respectability in both lines of descent. His early education was conducted at home and in Connecticut, after receiving which he commenced the study of medicine, attending his first course of medical lectures at the Medical College in Augusta, Ga., in 1843-'44. His second course was pursued at the University of New York, in 1844-'45, where he graduated in March, 1845. From the date of graduation to May, 1856, he was engaged in the practice of allopathy, after which he adopted the homœopathic law of cure, which he still continues to practise. He was married in 1846.

The testimony of those who know him well is that he is a man of high toned moral and religious character, faithful in all his relations, kind and attentive to his patients, and generous to the poor, even to his own hurt. His success among his patients has been very marked, although his pecuniary reward has been far from proportionate.

OFMANN, ERNST F., M. D., of New York, was born in Coburg, Germany, April 25th, 1832. His father was a Government officer, as were also his brothers. His father dying when he was quite young, he devoted himself to general business. Becoming dissatisfied with this employment, he devoted some time to the study of medicine, and having a love for the English language, paid special attention to its acquisition, and becoming sufficiently accomplished in its use, emigrated to America, in 1852. Having limited means, he was obliged for some months to apply himself industriously to work to gain a livelihood.

His first medical friends in the United States were Drs. Neubert and Eckhardt, a pupil of Hahnemann, with whom he studied for about a year and a half. He afterward attended daily the Bond Street Dispensary, under charge of Otto Fullgraf, M. D., until 1858. Becoming acquainted through Dr. Fullgraf with E. E. Marcy, M. D., he was enabled by the kindness of the latter to enter the University of the City of New York, where he graduated, in 1858. During his studies he enjoyed the special friendship of the illustrious surgeon, Professor Valentine Mott, assisting him in his clinics and in his operations in his private practice. He was also assisted in his progress by the late Dr. A. D. Wilson, for whom, and for Dr. Marcy, he prepared medicines, aiding himself also in gaining his education by his own practice. Some time after graduating, he entered into a partnership with H. Hall, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N. Y., a kind-hearted man, advanced in life and of great experience, a surgeon in the war of 1812, with whom he remained the greater part of six years. During his residence in Poughkeepsie, he was married to Miss Laura Skeel, an accomplished painter and sculptor, known by her execution of the marble bust of Matthew Vassar, the founder of the college which bears his name. With her he visited Europe, and provided with letters of introduction from Professor Valentine Mott to Drs. Velpeau and Civiali. In daily attendance with them at the hospitals he became an enthusiast in Civiali's method of crushing stone in the bladder, which he has since practised in several cases with perfect success. On his return he entered the army through the recommendation of Dr. Mott, and was stationed for a time on hospital duty at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria, Va. He was afterwards at his own request assigned to field duty with the light Artillery Brigade of the 6th Army Corps, then stationed in front of Petersburg. After some months' service, worn out by privation, hard work, and excessive excitement, he was taken sick with abdominal typhus fever, conveyed to Washington, and afterward in very bad health and with





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loss of memory made his way to New York, where in the house of his brother-in-law and at death's door he received the attention of Drs. Marcy and Lean, and the careful nursing of his wife till his recovery. Soon after he resumed practice in Poughkeepsie, establishing the Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary, in which he was aided by Dr. Hubbard.

In 1867, he was induced to take the chair of Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical College for Women in New York city. Remaining here through one term, and opposing the action of the Board in granting diplomas to some members of the class, he commenced practice in New York, making a specialty of the treatment of diseases of women, using hydropathic applications in connection with homœopathic treatment. He is the inventor of the Anatomical Pelvic Pessary, and of a suspensory bandage.



HAMISFAR, CHARLES WILAMIAM, M. D., of St. Mary's, O., was born in Perry county, O., May 26th, 1829. His father came from Prussia when in his eighth year. His mother, born in Pennsylvania, is of English parentage. His early education was conducted in the district schools, and then at Mason's High School in Somerset, Perry county, O. His father was both farmer and merchant; and he, as a means of pleasure and profit, used to drive fat cattle to the eastern markets for several years. He was reared on a farm until the year 1854, and then went to the city of Circleville, Pickaway county, O., where he studied law with Messrs. Page and Renick for two years. Not altogether satisfied with law, he decided upon the medical profession, believing that to be his destination. When a boy, he had learned much of medicine from an uncle, who was a botanical physician. On November 20th, 1855, he was married; and with the knowledge of anatomy and medicine in its various departments, which he had already acquired, he commenced the practice of allopathy in Hopewell, Perry

county, O., and had greater success than many of the older and more experienced physicians. In the winter of 1860, he removed to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., and was compelled to return to Ohio, in the fall of 1861. In conversation with Drs. D. H. Beckwith and Stanley, he was led to give to homœopathy the attention which it merits. Procuring Hempel's and Hahnemann's "Materia Medica," and several works on medical practice, he studied them very thoroughly for eighteen months. He then located at St. Mary's, October 6th, 1863, since which time he has practised homœopathy exclusively, and has, in his great success, won a signal triumph over allopathy. Homœopathy is now a fixed system in the community, too firmly rooted to be easily removed. He graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College, in 1871. He has refused all offers for political advancement; but has served in the most prominent offices in the Masonic lodges. His strict devotion to business, and his skill and success in practice, have opened the door to a large and enviable career of usefulness on which he has entered.



WEICK, JOHN MICHAEL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Rhodt, Rhenish Bavaria, on January 6th, 1803. His father and his grandfather were physicians and surgeons, so that he inherited a taste for medicine as a profession. He obtained his early literary education from a clergyman. Subsequently he became a student in the classical school at Speyer, but in consequence of the death of his father, he had to discontinue his literary studies, and to choose a profession, offering a more immediate prospect of an income. He accordingly devoted himself to the study of medicine, for the first two years under the supervision of Dr. Kœnig, at Edenkoben, then at the University of Heidelberg, and later at the Surgical School at Bamberg, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1828.

Soon after obtaining his degree, he began to practise at Ohrenback, in the province of Middle Franconia, Bavaria, and continued to labor as an allopathic physician for eighteen years.

His interest in homœopathy was first aroused by the reading of periodicals, and especially of a call published by Dr. C. Hering in the *Allgemeine Reichsanzeige*, persuading German physicians to emigrate to America, and to study homœopathy in the German language. He determined to investigate the system, and this investigation resulted in his conviction of its truth. Thereupon he resolved to emigrate with his wife and three children to the United States. In accordance with this resolution he arrived in Philadelphia on July 13th, 1847. He then set earnestly to the study of homœopathy under the guidance of Dr. Alleborn, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for four years. At the expiration of that period he proceeded to a German colony in Clayton county, Iowa, where he first entered upon homœopathic practice. Dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the colony, he returned to Philadelphia, in 1852, and has continued to reside in that city up to the present time.

Dr. Weick is a thoroughly accomplished physician, deeply read in the literature of medicine, and experienced in its practice. He is also possessed in large degree of the personal qualities that should supplement such knowledge and experience. He therefore commands the respect of his fellow-practitioners, and the confidence of his patients.



WARREN, ERASTUS B., M.D., of Cooperstown, N. Y., was born in Otsego, in that State, on August 8th, 1830. His parents gave him an ordinary primary education, but, being thrown upon his own resources at the age of thirteen, he acquired his literary and professional training by his own unaided efforts. Until about his twenty-fifth year, he lived in Otsego county upon a farm, working for his living, and improving every leisure day or

hour by devoting them to study. He then entered the office of Dr. S. C. Warren, of Otsego village, and after benefiting by his tuition for a while, he proceeded to Philadelphia. There he attended two full courses at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated on March 7th, 1860.

He entered upon his professional career, soon after, in the village of Butternuts, Otsego county, and remained there for three years. Then he removed to Middlefield, in the same county, and acquired and sustained a large practice for something over nine years. On September 10th, 1872, he was induced to take up his residence in Cooperstown, N. Y., where he has already established a large and lucrative practice, and intends to make it his permanent home.

Dr. Warren has his whole heart in his profession, and confines his attention strictly thereto. He continues a close student, and, being a man of progressive ideas, he neglects no opportunity to prove for himself the value of any new discovery. His irreproachable private character and conscientious regard of all the claims made upon him as a citizen and a physician have secured him the high esteem of every community in which he has resided.



ANDON, REUBEN B., M.D., of Fredonia, N. Y., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on September 1st, 1821. Of his early days and school education we have no record. His medical education was acquired at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills., and in the medical department of the University of Indiana. He served in the Mexican war as Captain, Company B, 1st Illinois Volunteers. At the close of his military life, he commenced the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois. In 1850, he removed to Mochison county, N. Y., thence to Oneida county, N. Y. In these adjoining counties he continued the practice of medicine. In 1857, he witnessed the action of one dose of opium 6th, which, with after experiments,

converted him entirely to homœopathy. In August, 1861, he received a commission of Lieutenant in the 44th Regiment New York Volunteers, in which capacity he served one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He entered the medical department the ensuing fall, and continued therein during the remainder of the war. After the mustering out of the troops, he returned to Fredonia, N. Y., and resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Landon was married to Mary A. Loomis, of Chicago, Ills., in 1847, with whom he lived happily twelve years. She died in 1859, and, in 1866, he married Elizabeth Taylor, M. D., a graduate of a New England female medical college, located at Boston, Mass.

Dr. Landon is an honorary member of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society.

SPENCER, JAMES HAWTHORNE, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Manchester, England, March 6th, 1825. Although English by birth, he is American by residence and education, his parents removing to this country when he was only six months old. His father established at Germantown, in Philadelphia, the first calico printing works in the United States.

In early life, Dr. Spencer attended the classical school of the Rev. Dr. Mann, at Attleboro', Pa., from whence he went to Dickenson College. On graduating, he became engaged in the manufacture of drugs, in Philadelphia. His business was successful, but not accordant with his tastes; and devoting himself to the study of medicine, he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1847, and then, for nearly fourteen years, was busy with a large and exacting practice as a physician. Some cures effected by homœopathic physicians, of which he was cognizant, directed his attention to that system. At first, he deemed these cures merely fortuitous, but a careful and prolonged investigation con-

vinced him that the system of Hahnemann was superior to the allopathic, which accordingly he abandoned. In this change he was followed by his patients almost without exception—so great was their confidence in him as a man and physician.

While giving close attention to his practice, Dr. Spencer has found time for other pursuits. He is the inventor of the art of printing bur-laps for use as carpets, this manufacture supplementing the common and cheaper grades of carpets with a much more elegant and tasteful article. These matters are, however, extraneous and recreative. His heart is in his profession, in which he has gained an enviable reputation. He is specially skilled in obstetrical cases, and only his reticence and modesty have prevented him from becoming extensively known in the schools.

BURGHER, JOHN C., M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born at Windham, Portage county, O., November 1st, 1822. Having pursued his preparatory studies in the public schools and the academy, and, while yet in his minority, he commenced the profession of a teacher, which he followed for about eleven years—nine of them in Pittsburgh and vicinity. While engaged in teaching, he occasionally delivered lectures on temperance and educational topics, in which he acquitted himself with entire success. He was an active member of the Allegheny County Traders' Association, of which he served as Secretary for several years. On his resignation he was unanimously elected an honorary member. Having already made considerable progress in the study of medicine under Dr. D. M. Dake, he became, in 1851, a student of Dr. J. P. Dake, and, in 1853, attended a full course of lectures in the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., and in the autumn of that year matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the spring of 1854. Then entering into partnership with Dr. J. P. Dake for three years, he continued his medi-

cal labors with him until April 1st, 1857, when he opened an office of his own, and entered upon a career of usefulness and success, which attest his ability in his profession. On May 5th, 1857, he was married to Miss Esther Rutherford. He was the first to propose the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny City, and to him its promotion was largely due. It is the oldest society of the sort in Pennsylvania. He served as its president during three successive terms. He is a life member of the Cleveland Prot. Homœopathic Hospital, and a member of the Board of Censors of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. He was one of the first to aid in the establishment of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, of which he was one of the original corporators, and has served as a trustee ever since its organization. He is one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and is now Chairman of its Bureau of Materia Medica. In 1869, he delivered the annual address before the society. For eighteen years, he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was elected vice-president in 1872, and he is a member of its Bureau of Clinical Medicine.



HINKLY, ALONZO SQUIRE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y., August 26th, 1822. Removing to Ohio, with his parents, in 1835, he then prepared for college, but the death of his father leaving him in straitened circumstances, he was prevented from carrying out his design. He, however, pursued his studies, under the most trying difficulties, and secured to himself a classical and mathematical education.

At Cleveland, O., he studied medicine with Professor Williams and President Wheeler. In 1856, he graduated, and the same year he located in Buffalo. Here he entered upon the practice of his profession,

which he continued, with very good success, until 1870, when he removed to Alton, Ill. He did not remain here long, but after a few months' experience returned to his first field of labor. In Buffalo, he has built up a large and remunerative practice, the demands of which he fulfils promptly and unceasingly, although his constitution is not strong, and he often feels the need of entire rest from his labors. Dr. Hinkly is strictly homœopathic in his practice. His own abiding faith in the system begets confidence in his patients, who rely upon his skill and judgment, though he does not make their symptoms the only subject of conversation during his professional visits. He treats his cases quietly and with much reserve, and thus avoids all the depressing consequences of injudicious communications.

Dr. Hinkly was married, in 1853, to Miss Theresa M. Baker, of Florence, Erie county, O. He has an interesting family of children—two daughters and four sons.



GILMAN, MARTIN, M. D., of Vicksburg, Miss., was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., July 24th, 1821. He is the youngest son of Salmon Gilman, who is still living on a small farm in Lorraine, Jefferson county, N. Y., at the advanced age of 81. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and lived until his twenty-first year, excepting during the autumn and winter months, which were spent in school and in teaching.

Dr. Gilman is descended from an illustrious line of Scotch families, among whom was the family of John Taylor Gilman, for many years Governor of New Hampshire, and who filled many other important positions of trust, during and immediately after the war of the revolution. His father served with distinction in the war of 1812, since which time he has been occupied with his farm. His pecuniary resources being restricted, his son was thrown upon his own ingenuity for means to defray the expenses of his educa-

tion. This he accomplished by alternately teaching and attending school. His literary education was received at the Black River Literary Institute, Watertown, N. Y. After leaving this institution, he went, in 1842, to South Carolina, where he was engaged in teaching for nearly two years. Returning again to his native State, he commenced the study of medicine, and took his first course of lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and graduated at the New York University, in the spring of 1846. Immediately after his graduation, he commenced the practice of medicine in his native county, where he continued for two years. At the very urgent solicitation of his cousin, Dr. John Gilman, then a practitioner of homœopathic medicine, in Columbus, O., he removed to that city in the spring of 1848, to investigate the claims of homœopathy. After a year and a half of experiments, and a thorough trial through a fearful cholera epidemic, he became fully satisfied of the truth of the great law on which rests the curative action of medicines.

In 1849, he settled in Lexington, Ky., where he remained until 1851, when he accepted the chair of Chemistry in the Memphis Medical Institute. Early in his course, the chair of Obstetrics was made vacant by the resignation of its incumbent, and Dr. Gilman was unanimously selected to fill that chair in addition to his own. In the spring of 1853, he removed to Port Gibson, Miss., where his success in the treatment of yellow fever, in the terrible epidemic of that year, won for him a distinguished reputation. In 1854, he was married to the third daughter of Samuel Wherritt, of Richmond, Ky. He removed to Vicksburg, in 1859, where he has filled the positions of Alderman, Mayor, County Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education. He has now a call to fill a chair in a Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

In whatever position Dr. Gilman has been placed, he has performed his work with credit to himself and with honor to his profession. As a teacher, a physician, a professor, and a civil officer, he has acquitted

himself admirably and with entire success. If the past is any guarantee of the future, a career both useful and brilliant is opening before him.



OSTER, EDWARD HORATIO, M. D., of Marblehead, Mass., was born in Canterbury, N. H., October 13th, 1839. He is a direct descendant of Reginald Foster, mentioned by Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and who came from Exeter, Devonshire, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1838; and his great grandfather, Captain Asa Foster, of Andover, Mass., held the commission of captain under George II., and assisted at the capture of Louisburg, from the French, in 1745. His grandfather, Colonel Asa Foster, of Canterbury, N. H., enlisted in the American army when fourteen years of age, and was one of General Arnold's body-guard at the time of the general's desertion, at West Point.

When sixteen years old, Dr. Foster suffered from a long and severe illness, and while recovering, was, most unfortunately, thrown from a carriage and sustained such severe injuries that he only escaped the loss of life through a severe surgical operation. For eight years he walked only with the aid of crutches, and was much of the time compelled to use an invalid's chair. During this trying period of his life, he very naturally became interested in the study of medicine and surgery, and through the kindness of his medical attendant, he was liberally supplied with books on those subjects, which he studied with an ever-increasing interest. In 1866, he graduated at the Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., having attended his first course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical School. In the fall of 1866, he commenced practice at Bradford, Vt., and met with very good success, but soon found himself quite unable to sustain the hardships of a country practice, and he therefore removed to Marblehead, Mass., where he soon acquired a good business. In 1869, he became

a member of the American Institute. Early in 1871, he determined to indulge in a trip to the Pacific coast, and with a single companion, in the winter of 1871-'72, he travelled on horseback over much of the Humboldt Valley and the wild mountainous regions north to the Owyhee River, in Oregon. And in the spring of 1872, much improved in health, and much to the gratification of his old patrons, he returned to Massachusetts, married Miss Ella M. Merrill, and resumed the practice of the profession, for which by nature and by his thorough education, he is so eminently fitted.

PPOOL, AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Oswego, N. Y., was born, March 30th, 1818, at Easton, Bristol county, Mass. His forefathers for a number of generations lived in Bristol. His father, who was an excellent mechanic, removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., when his son was three years old. The latter attended the common and select schools of the county until he was nineteen years of age. Then he taught school for three terms, and in the fall of 1839, went to Oswego, where he taught a select school during the following winter. In this city, he formed the acquaintance of the late E. A. Potter, M. D., with whom he studied medicine according to allopathic laws, for four years; teaching in the public schools during the winter. At the close of his studies, Dr. Potter, who had been investigating the doctrines of homœopathy, was so impressed with the truth of the system, that he adopted it. At his request, Dr. Pool remained with him, also making homœopathy his earnest and constant study. As soon as the County Homœopathic Society was organized, recognizing the worth and qualifications of Dr. Pool, it bestowed upon him a diploma. He remained with Dr. Potter ten years, at which time they dissolved, and Dr. Potter took his son into partnership, Dr. Pool practising alone after the dissolution; and on the death of Dr. Potter, in 1867, took

his office, and most of his business in the city, where his skill and faithfulness secured for him a large practice and the respect which his energy and perseverance have so well deserved.



ORME, FRANCIS HODGSON, M. D., of Atlanta, Ga., is a son of Archibald and Lucy Priestly Orme, and is a lineal descendant of Archibald Orme, a colonel in the revolutionary army, and of Dr. Joseph Priestly.

In 1850, being about eighteen, he left Milledgeville, then the place of his residence, and entering the office of Dr. J. B. Gilbert, of Savannah, commenced the study of medicine under his direction.

In 1854, having completed the course, he graduated at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and returned to Savannah in the spring of that year. Here he entered into partnership with Dr. W. H. Banks (the former partner of the late Dr. Gilbert), and practised through that fearful epidemic year of yellow fever, in which one thousand persons lost their lives. During the height of the epidemic, he alone, of five homœopathic physicians then resident in Savannah, was able to practise; the remaining four having sickened and left the city. Dr. Orme fully appreciated the fearful responsibility that now devolved upon him, and devoted himself with energy to his important work—esteeming it a privilege to be able to ameliorate in some degree the sufferings of the fever-stricken inhabitants. By taking the proper precautions he escaped the disease until late in the season, when he was compelled, by a severe attack of the fever, to abandon his post for a short time, but, by judicious treatment, was enabled in ten days to renew his attendance upon the sick. His successful application of homœopathic remedies, and his faithful adherence to his professional duties during this plague, fully established his practice. Dr. Banks continuing in partnership with him for four





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years, at the end of this period, Savannah was again visited by yellow fever, and Dr. Orme, for the second time, contracted the frightful disease. This, together with the tax made upon his strength by his extensive and increasing practice, so far impaired his health as to render necessary an entire suspension of his professional duties. He retired to Atlanta, where, in the society of friends and relatives, he speedily recovered his health and soon after resumed his work. In 1859, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and so continues at the present time. In 1867, he married Miss Ellen V. Woodward, of Beaufort District, S. C.

The success of Dr. Orme, as a physician, may be attributed to his earnest and exclusive devotion to his profession, which he has always made the first consideration, never allowing politics or speculation to interfere with his duties. He has, by his exertions, probably contributed as much to the spread and popularity of homœopathy in the south as any other physician, and is now in the prime of manhood, the professor of a full and flourishing practice.



KÜCHLER, KARL FERDINAND, M. D., of Springfield, Ills., was born in Lanchstædt, near Halle, Germany, June 17th, 1822. Dr. Küchler received his first instruction in the teaching of the immortal Hahnemann in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where, while a student, in 1844, he became acquainted with Professor J. Pantillon, first homœopathic physician of that city, who, in consequence of a remarkable cure effected in the case of a daughter of the celebrated Bettina Von Arnim, was, by special decree of the king, permitted to practise and dispense his own medicine; a privilege never before granted to any physician.

In November, 1845, Dr. Küchler left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and the same month embarked for America in the ill-fated ship

"Pacific." When three days out, the ship was wrecked and Dr. Küchler, having lost everything but the dressing-gown and slippers which he wore, returned to Bremerhaven, and there commenced the practice of medicine. It was there he first met Constantine Hering, who, with his bride, was returning to America.

In July, 1846, Dr. Küchler again sailed for America, and arrived safely in New York, after a stormy voyage of forty-six days. Nine months afterward he removed to Springfield, and was at that time the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis; and but one person in Springfield knew anything of homœopathy. Yet in one month's time, in consequence of his great success, his practice became so large that he was compelled to seek an associate, and he invited Dr. Bernhard Cyriax, now at Cleveland, to become his partner.

In 1848, Dr. Küchler married Miss Meta Fischer, of Bremen. In 1866, worn by the cares incident to an extensive practice, and burdened with grief for the loss of a favorite daughter, the doctor sought relief in change of labor and of scene, and for a few weeks returned to the fatherland. During this visit, while at Cœthen, he was introduced by Dr. Arthur Lutze to Fräulein Hahnemann, the only surviving daughter of the great reformer; and at the old family residence he sat in the famous arbor where her illustrious father wrote and studied, and drank a glass of the Gose, of which he had been so fond. He was presented also with a lock of the great master's silvery hair, which he values as one of his choicest treasures.

In person, Dr. Küchler is slight, but well built, with large grey eyes and a profusion of glossy black hair; though not a man of large physique, his vitality is great, and he possesses a wonderful amount of mental power; retaining that enthusiasm which led him, when a poor man in Bremerhaven, to spend his last dollar for the privilege of passing a few hours with Jenichen, of Wismar, the famous advocate of high potencies. In his successful practice, he values more the

continuous triumphs of homœopathy than his golden fees. But we are inclined to believe that his remarkable successes are not more due to the high potencies, to the use of which he so persistently adheres, than to his clear head and largely sympathetic nature; for through his acute sympathy, mental and physical, we believe him to be, (although perhaps unconsciously,) greatly aided in his diagnoses, and, through the confiding trust his manner inspires, is he greatly assisted by his patients in forming those accurate judgments, upon which success in the use of all potencies depends. A consistent member of the Baptist Church, beloved by the poor, admired by his colleagues, trusted and respected by all, few men have crowded more of quiet usefulness in the same years, or made themselves more necessary to the community, in which they dwell, than Dr. Kûchler.



ADMUS, JAMES M., M. D., of Hammondsport, Steuben county, N. Y., was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., July 3rd, 1834.

Left at an early age, by the death of his mother, to the care of strangers, his early education was such only as could be obtained at the common schools, but after attaining his majority, he attended the academy at Sonora, N. Y., and also a select school at Havana, in the same State. He studied medicine with Dr. H. S. Benedict, a homœopathic physician of the latter place, with whom he remained five years, and attended lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O., from which he graduated, in February, 1866; and soon after entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Benedict, who had removed to Corning, N. Y.; there he remained one year, and then located in Hammondsport, a pleasant village in the Rhineland of America, where he has since acquired a fair practice, which is constantly increasing. During the late war Dr. Cadmus served over three years in the Union army. Entering the service as first lieutenant

in the 161st Regiment, New York Volunteers, he was twice severely wounded, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He is a member of the Steuben County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is the Secretary and Treasurer; and he is also a member of the American Institute, and of the Yew York State Homœopathic Medical Society. His growing practice now demands nearly his whole time and attention, yet he finds leisure for the preparation of many interesting articles, which are read with profit before the local societies of which he is a member. In 1863, Dr. Cadmus married Miss H. A. Tompkins.

Self educated and without means, the doctor has struggled with adverse circumstances, and won for himself a position of respectability, and the estimation of a large community.



WIENER, MORRIS, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Berlin, Prussia, on the 15th day of January, 1812. His father was Jasper Wiener, Esq., a wealthy banker of that city, and his mother a Scotch lady, whose family name was Morris, born in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Scotland. At the age of seven years, he was sent to the Joachheimsthal Gymnasium College, and graduated there in 1828.

In 1829, he entered the Berlin Friedrich Wilhelm University, as a student of Philosophy. The following year he was taken seriously ill, and was unable to leave his bed for upwards of a year. When sufficiently recovered to permit the fatigue of travel, by the advice of his physicians, he left Berlin and travelled through Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa, occupying about two years. The change of air and scenes, and the excitement and interest of his journeyings, gave elasticity and health to mind and body; and on his return in 1832, he entered the University at Berlin, as a student of medicine, studying under Hufeland Rust, Graefe (the father), Juenken, Busch, Wolff, and others.

From this Institution, he graduated in 1836. The succeeding five years, he practised his profession in his native city, filling the position of an assistant surgeon, at the Charité Hospital, under Rust. During this time he became greatly interested in the science of homœopathy, devoting much of his leisure time to an investigation of its principles and practice. Finding that it rested on a firm and enduring basis of truth and reason, far excelling the old system, so long practised with such imperfect success, in healing and eradicating disease, his conscience and judgment would no longer permit him to follow its uncertain practice, or content himself with its unsatisfactory results; and with no misgivings, or feelings of regret, he left allopathy to those whose minds were less progressive, and became an earnest and zealous disciple of the immortal Hahnemann. In 1842, he emigrated to the United States, pursuing here the practice of the new system, with gratifying success. In 1849, he took up his residence in Baltimore, and during his long practice, has been in the possession of a large and desirable patronage, has enjoyed a high reputation for professional skill, has been instrumental in advancing the interests of homœopathy by every honorable means, and has held the universal respect and esteem of all.



COWPERTHWAIT, ALLEN C., M.D., of Nebraska City, Neb., was born May 3d, 1848, in Cape May county, N. J. He is the son of Dr. J. C. Cowperthwait, once a popular dentist of Philadelphia, now a resident of Peoria, Ills. While he was quite young, his parents removed to Toulon, Ills., where the larger part of his youth was spent. Owing to a tendency to pulmonary disease, he was obliged to relinquish the pursuit of a regular collegiate course; yet in the Toulon seminary, and subsequently in the Iowa University, he received an excellent preliminary education. Exhibiting a fondness for the printing business, he served an apprenticeship at it, but ill

health constrained him to abandon it. In his eighteenth year, he entered the office of Dr. F. Bucmeister, of Toulon, Ills., for the study of medicine, and after a thorough application, during which time he made several valuable provings, he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 3rd, 1869. Immediately on his graduation he returned to Illinois, and settled in Galva, where, in spite of his extreme youth, he succeeded in a short time in building up a large and valuable practice.

On June 2nd, 1870, he was married to Miss Ida E. Erving, daughter of J. F. Erving, M. D., of Oskaloosa, Ia. Dr. Cowperthwait's fondness for literary pursuits was manifested at a very early age, three juvenile Sabbath-school books emanating from his pen before he had reached his fourteenth year. His contributions in both prose and poetry have appeared in several leading journals and magazines, and for their beauty and originality have received the highest encomiums.



WILKES, ARLAN, CALEB, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Milltown, Newcastle county, Del., on October 13th, 1814. He began the study of medicine in 1833, and graduated in 1836 at the University of Pennsylvania. Thereafter for ten years he practised the old system in the vicinity of his birthplace. During this time he was attracted to homœopathy, and becoming a convert thereto he removed to Wilmington in 1847, to practise the new system. Being the first physician of Delaware to abandon the old and adopt the new system, he met with violent opposition. The allopathists attacked him in public debate and in the papers of the day, but his defence was so able and earnest that his opponents were glad to retire from the field. In 1855, he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Lecture on Allopathy and Homœopathy," which was noticed by the eminent Dr. Hering, in his periodical, in the following com-

plimentary terms:—"Very ably written; full of interesting remarks, and a great many new ideas." When the State Normal University of Delaware was established in Wilmington, he was chosen to deliver a course of scientific lectures therein, and so valuable did they prove, and so highly appreciated were they, that they were continued during five academic years. The series embraced lectures, all finely illustrated, on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Organic Chemistry. During the winter of 1868, his talents as a scientific lecturer were called into requisition by the directors of the Wilmington Institute, and he delivered before it a full course on Anatomy and Physiology.

From childhood Dr. Harlan has been passionately fond of polite literature, and even in the midst of exacting professional engagements he has found some leisure to devote to composition. In 1860, he was induced to publish anonymously a small volume, entitled "Ida Randolph of Virginia." The publication was almost wholly private, its chief circulation being among his intimate friends, by whom the work is much admired. He has contributed considerably to the daily, weekly, and periodical press, one of his best contributions being a peculiarly grand and restful poem, "Thoughts on Life and Death," which by special request we publish herewith.

Dr. Harlan has but one son, who graduated with honor, at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1872, and who is now associated with his father in his professional labors.

THOUGHTS ON LIFE AND DEATH.

BY C. HARLAN, M. D.

When I have reached a thousand years of age,
And can behold on memory's truthful page
My life celestial, ever shining bright,
Without a sinful thought to shade its light;
How happy then will my existence be,
To know from all remorse my soul is free.
What then to me is pain or toil, while here?
But trifles these! ordained to disappear,
As constant progress lifts the soul above,
And conquers all things with subduing love.

The Saviour said: God's kingdom dwells within—
Be PURE in heart! be KIND and free from sin,
Then peace and comfort, such as angels know,
On you, existence always will bestow.
Why wait, poor worm, till death dissolves this frame?
Cannot your firmness noble thoughts sustain,
Till passion yields obedient to the will?
Though tempted oft,—be sternly master still!
Dash down the cup! the door to ruin close,
Make God your friend, make peace with all your foes;
Then welcome death, however startling near,
Thrice happy dead, if truly happy here.

The wicked die, and anguish thrills the ear,
In horrid groans, in sighs, and shuddering fear,
The moment when they touch that dismal shore,
Where sin meets sin perchance to part no more.
The smelting furnace, not so hot, so red
As keen remorse endured by all the dead,
When unprepared, they pass from earth to roam,
Without a hope, to seek the criminal's home.
And such a scene! a home without a sun!
No moon to rise, no glorious dawn to come;
No trees to leaf, nor fruits, nor flowers to bloom,
But desert sands all wrapt in fearful gloom;
The storm-like shade forever on the plain,
Shuts out the sky from all that vast domain;
Till every being walks he sees not where,
And stops and howls, then sinks in mute despair.

Oh, how unlike the peaceful golden strand,
Home of the pure in heart,—the summer land,
Where all who live as God designed while here,
Find kindred love, and friends almost as dear;
A home prepared with gorgeous scenes in view,
Majestic prospects opening, ever new,
As floats the spirit on—away—away,
From orb to orb, through spheres of endless day.



OSTER, WILLIAM DAVIS, M. D., of Hannibal, Mo., was born in Van Buren county, Ia., on the 7th day of September, 1841.

After the completion of his literary studies, he entered the office of Dr. D. Prince, the distinguished surgeon of Jacksonville, Ills., in 1868, but owing to various circumstances, chiefly pecuniary, he was unable to pursue consecutive studies. In 1861, he entered the army, where diligent application was made under the able guidance of the late surgeon Ellery P. Smith, 7th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. In 1863, he was commissioned surgeon of the above regiment, and served in that capacity until the close of the war.

During the active operations of the forces in the states of Missouri and Arkansas, he served on various boards of operating surgeons, and for the examination of all applicants for discharge, on surgeons' certificates, etc. He located in Hannibal, Mo., in 1865, in September, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in 1869. He is unmarried.

BRADFORD, THOMAS C., M. D., of Cincinnati, O., was born in that city, October 3, 1835. He received his medical education at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and subsequently at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, graduating at the latter in the spring of 1864.

After leaving college, he went directly to Cincinnati, commenced practice there, and has continued in the persistent labors of his profession in that city ever since. He has kept himself aloof from the excitements of political and military life, and has held no office under the government. He is one of the incorporators of Perth Medical College, a member and Treasurer of the Faculty, and Professor of Gynecology.

He was married October 6th, 1868.

BETTS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, M. D., of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pa., December 1st, 1845. He is the youngest of three sons, surviving children of John and Sarah C. Betts. His ancestors on his father's side came from England, with William Penn, to whom they were related by ties of consanguinity; and they, together with his maternal ancestors, belonged to the religious Society of Friends, of which he also is a member. When he had reached about the twelfth year of his age, his mother died suddenly of heart disease. Her exemplary

character had endeared her to every one with whom she was brought in contact, and her loss was deeply felt by an unusually large circle of friends; but to none was this loss so great as to those who were just growing into young manhood, and were left without a loving mother's counsel and approving smile. But it can be truly said, that there are few, thus bereft in early life of the guiding and restraining hand and the moral and elevating influence of that dearest earthly friend who, above all others, moulds the heart, shapes the character, and gives to the mind its future cast, who escaped with so little of the contamination of childhood's outer world, as he who is the subject of this sketch. But the memory of a sainted mother—whose purity, virtue and active piety while on earth does not escape even the eye of the child—often goes with him through each circling year, falling like gentle dew on the heart, silent, yet efficient in its influence. Young Frank's surviving parent and friends were observant of his fondness for study, and he was early sent to school, where he made rapid advancement in his studies. His education was principally obtained at the Lellar Academy, in Hatboro, Pa., and under the tutorship of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, principal of the Mount Holly Institute, of New Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Aaron was a man of unusual firmness and decision of character, a true Republican in the fullest sense of the word, an earnest Christian, of the strictest honesty, fearless in upholding the right, an eminent scholar and a thorough instructor; and under his tuition, young Betts completed his literary course with proficiency and honor. After leaving school, he engaged with his uncle in mercantile pursuits. But during this time, he lost none of his interest in study, employing all his hours of leisure in reading and storing his mind with useful knowledge. Finding that merchandizing was not suited to his taste and inclinations, he left it for the study of medicine; to which profession his mind had long been favorably disposed, and for which he had a particular fondness, and

natural adaptation. Engaged in its study, he found his mind in its right channel, and his whole heart and energies were enlisted in the science. In due time he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated from the same in 1868. Determining that his professional education, preparatory to his entering upon his life's work, should not cease with the accomplishment of his collegiate course, in the following April of the same year of his graduation, he embarked for Europe to visit all its principal hospitals. He remained in Vienna one year, and then made the tour of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France and England, making himself familiar with their different modes of practice and treatment, after which he returned to Philadelphia and entered into active practice. On the 14th day of November, 1871, he was married, in Baltimore, Md., to Miss Lucy C. Corse of that city. Dr. Betts has exhibited in his practice a thorough knowledge of his profession, calling to himself a large and increasing patronage.



LEFAVOR, WILTON F., M. D., of New Albany, Ind., is of French descent, his father's ancestry being Huguenots. He was born in Portland, Me., March 1st, 1847, and removed with his father, in 1850, to Columbus, O. His literary education was received at Norwich University, Norwich, Vt. On September 1st, 1866, he commenced the study of medicine, under the guidance of J. R. Flowers, M. D., and after attending two courses of lectures in Philadelphia, graduated at Cleveland, O., in the spring of 1870, when he removed to New Albany, Ind., and commenced practice on May 1st. On December 27th, 1872, he was married to Mary J., eldest daughter of J. H. McMahan, Esq., a prominent citizen of New Albany.

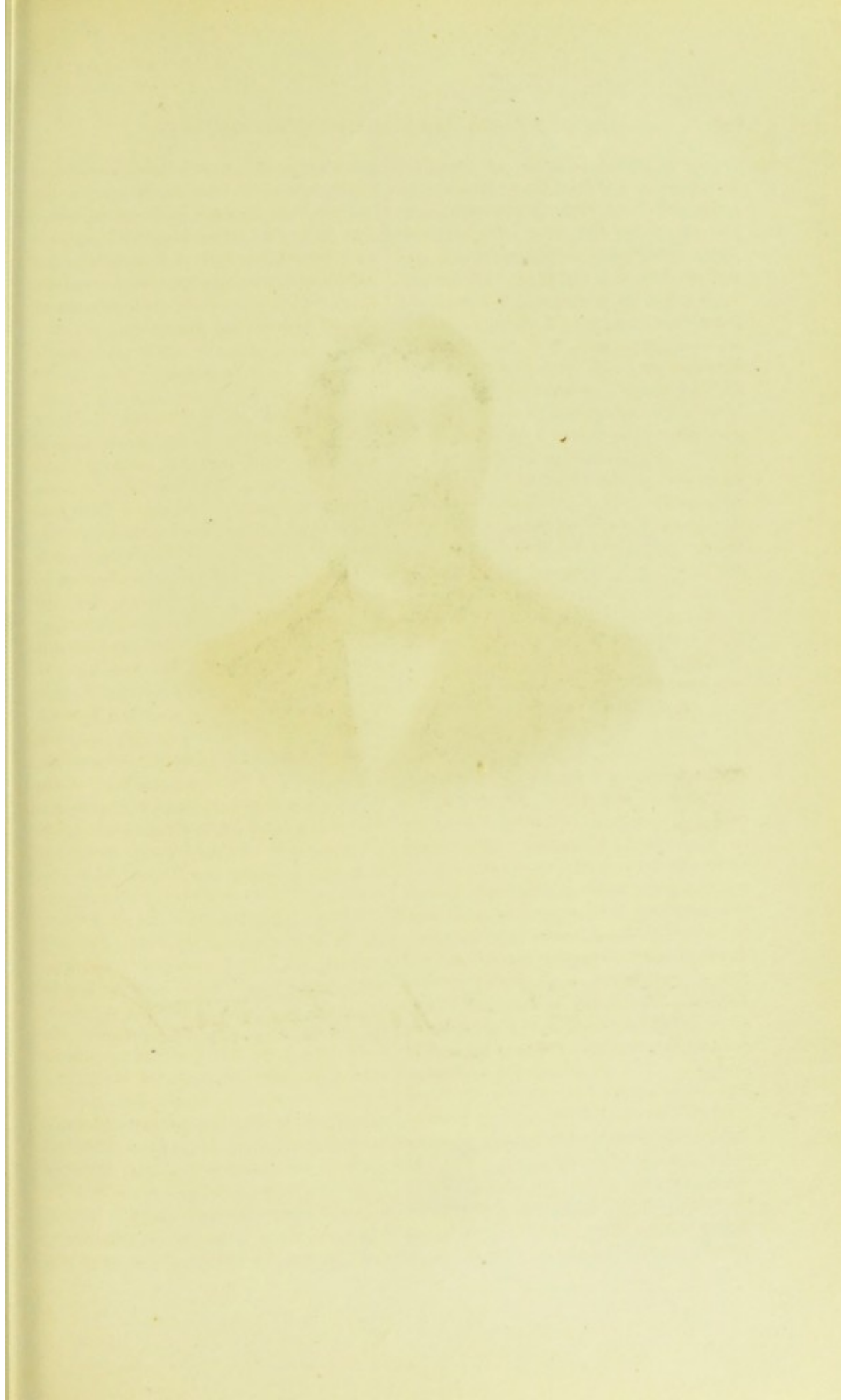
Dr. Lefavor is held in high esteem by those who know him best, as a thoroughly educated man, and as a close and laborious student. Devoted to his profession, he is

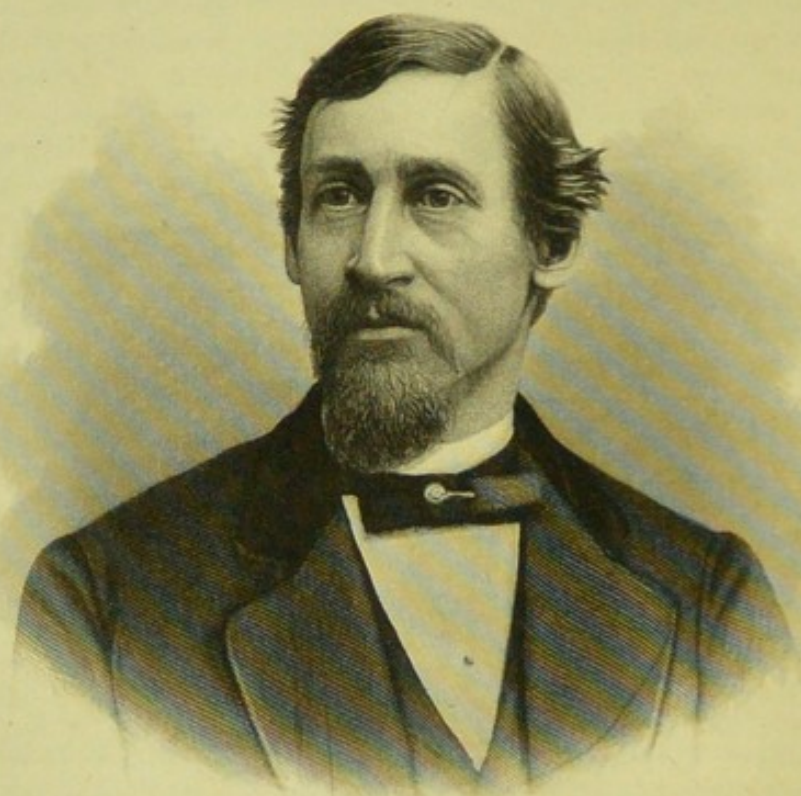
earnest in his attachment to homœopathy, in which he has acquired a comfortable practice. He stands at the head of his profession in New Albany. Competent to add largely to the valuable literature of homœopathy, his friends indulge the hope that he will not longer withhold from the profession the results of his study and experience.



ORMES, CORNELIUS, M. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., was born at Westhaven, Vt., on August 4th, 1807. He is the son of General Jonathan Ormes, of Hampton, Windham county, Conn., who served in the revolutionary war as a private, and in that of 1812 as a brigadier-general. His general education he gained at Castleton Academy. He first studied medicine under Professor Theodore Woodward; attended lectures at Castleton Medical College, and received its degree in 1832.

On graduating he located at Pomona, Chataqua county, N. Y., opening his office as a physician and surgeon on February 13th, 1833. The country being new and settling rapidly, and physicians scarce, he soon acquired a good practice, his surgical experience obtained under Professor Woodward especially qualifying him for residence in a lumbering district, and where so large a portion of the population was engaged in clearing land for farming purposes. His ride soon extended into northern Pennsylvania, then almost a wilderness, and principally occupied by lumbermen. His duties entailed the endurance of great hardships from bad roads and exposure. The success that attended his labors soon gained him a high reputation, and his professional brethren recognized his great abilities by electing him to the highest offices in the County Medical Society. He established a great name for the treatment of ovarian diseases, to the study of which he gave special attention. He performed a number of entirely successful operations for the removal of ovarian cysts and





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tumors; in two cases the uterus and the uterine appendages were all implicated, the tumor in one being calloid in form and weighing fifty-one pounds, while the uterus was eleven inches long, ophacelated from continuous pressure, and its cavity entirely obliterated.

Dr. Ormes was first instigated to examine homœopathy by Dr. James Birnstil, then of Westfield, N. Y., and afterwards of Pittsfield, Mass. He continued his studies with Dr. A. W. Gray, now of Milwaukee, and eventually, after careful comparison of the effects of the two systems, he gave in his adhesion to homœopathy, and has practised it consistently since 1848.

He removed from Pomona to Jamestown, in the same county, in May, 1863, and built up an even larger practice than he had enjoyed at the former place. In 1872, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Uterine Surgery in the Detroit Homœopathic College, and the duties of the position he has discharged with marked advantage to the college and the cause of homœopathy. He is also engaged in a general practice of large and steadily increasing dimensions in the city of Jamestown.

In 1856, Dr. Ormes was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and he has been a prominent member of the New York State Homœopathic Society since its organization.

He has never held or sought any public office, his mind being too much given to his profession to admit of active participation in politics. He has no ambition outside of his chosen sphere. By all his fellow citizens he is highly esteemed as a courteous and cultured gentleman.

the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted successfully for several years. He finally disposed of his interest in that business to engage in the calling of a druggist and apothecary, but the close application and hard work necessarily connected with this employment, in a few years affected his health, and he was obliged to relinquish a very profitable business. Having been for some time impressed with the probable truth of homœopathy, and having witnessed some of the results of its application, and having a decided taste for the medical profession, he commenced study in the office and under the instructions of Dr. O. B. Ganse, of Philadelphia. Here the same characteristics exhibited themselves that had marked his previous life, viz.: an indomitable will and a determination to succeed in all of his undertakings.

He was a faithful and diligent student. During the last course of lectures he was absent but twice during the whole term of five months' duration. After the completion of a thorough system of instruction, he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1865, and soon after moved to Wilmington, Del., and commenced practice there. His success is almost without an exception. His first year's business amounted to three thousand dollars, and his second and each subsequent year to ten thousand dollars. As he is a kind and exceedingly affable gentleman and a very careful student, homœopathy has in him one of its strongest and firmest advocates and supporters. Enthusiastic in the faith of its beneficent and scientific provisions for relieving the sick and restoring health, he has labored as hard to advance the system as for his own personal benefit.

TANTUM, JOSEPH R., M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Monmouth county, N. J., on the 12th day of April, 1834. He is the son of James Tantum, a wealthy farmer of that county. He was educated in the best schools in that section of the country. At

PAYNE, FREDERIC W., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born January 1st, 1845, at Bath, Me., and is the eldest son of Dr. W. E. Payne of that place. The subject of this sketch acquired his preparatory education in

the excellent graded schools of Bath and at a private academy in Massachusetts, specially designed to fit boys for college. The time arriving for him to select his future profession, he, after much reflection, decided to enter directly upon the study of medicine, and immediately commenced in the office of his father, under whose direction he continued throughout his pupilage.

He attended his first course of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the winter of 1863-'64. The two following years he was a member of the Medical Department of Harvard College, where he graduated in the spring of 1866. The following year he attended a course of lectures at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, receiving a diploma at the end of the term. He was thus accredited by both the allopathic and homœopathic schools as competent in the practice of medicine, and in the collateral and supplementary branches. The next year he spent in practice with his father in Bath, where he rapidly acquired the confidence of his patrons. In the winter of the same year, he attended another course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, devoting his time chiefly to anatomy and practical surgery. But desiring to pursue his professional studies still further, he sailed for Europe in September, 1868, and proceeding directly to Vienna, spent a year at the University and homœopathic hospitals of that city.

In addition to the general instruction at the University, he received private teachings in the several departments of ophthalmology from the assistants of Professor Arlt; on diseases of the ear from Gruber; on microscopic and pathological anatomy from Rokitansky; on obstetrics from Braun; on diseases of the lungs and throat from Schroeter; and took practical courses of instruction in surgery, etc., under Billoth. After leaving Vienna, he spent some time at the universities of Berlin and Bologna.

Completing this extensive course of study in the latter part of 1869, he returned to America and resumed practice with his

father. His fellow townsmen seem to have appreciated his rare qualifications, for during the few years of his practice in Bath, he filled the important posts of City Physician for one year, declining a re-election, and of Vice-President of the Central Homœopathic Medical Society; of Secretary for one year of the Maine Homœopathic State Society; for two years Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Homœopathic Society. He was also physician and surgeon to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home—an institution established by the State—of which he remained in charge until his removal to Boston, in October, 1872.

Dr. Payne now makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear and throat; and though so young a man, takes a very high rank among the many distinguished physicians of the great literary and scientific city. He is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Boston Homœopathic Society, and has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867.



VOAK, JOHN EMORY, M. D., of Bloomington, Ills., was born on the 16th of March, 1829, in Potter, Yates county, N. Y. He became a student in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, N. Y., when about twenty years of age, and in that institution, and in Genesee College, located at Lima, N. Y., he acquired his literary education. His medical education was obtained first as a private student in the office of Dr. Lathrop, of Syracuse, and afterwards in the Syracuse Medical College, from which he graduated on the 22d of February, 1855.

In the year following Dr. Voak's graduation from the medical college, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah M. Pierce, of Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y., in the month of February. Removing immediately to the West, he located, in the spring of the same year (1856), in Independence, Iowa. On account of dissatisfaction with the teachings of the eclectic school of medicine, and a

certain conviction that the eclectic practice would prove unsatisfactory in the results achieved, he determined not to follow his profession as an eclectic physician, and commenced business as a druggist. His prepossessions in favor of homœopathy were conceived in his youth, and were probably owing to his early experience of the superior value of homœopathic remedies which he obtained in the use of a case of medicine and in the study of a small "Domestic Treatment"—both homœopathic.

In 1859, Dr. Voak removed to Illinois, and located at Havana, Mason county, where he immediately commenced the practice of homœopathy. During the winter of 1865-'66, he attended courses of medical lectures in the city of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He there became a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society. Since the date of his removal from Iowa (1859), he has been diligently and devotedly engaged in the practice of his profession, in Mason, Logan and McLean counties, Ills. For seven years he has been a resident of Bloomington, Ills., where he still pursues his former profession. Dr. Voak possesses the *true* inspiration of his profession, viz.: a desire and disposition to "do good." Naturally sympathetic, his professional offices are rendered with a lively feeling for those whose sufferings he is engaged to relieve; and this sincere regard for the welfare of his patients, reinforced as it is by a depth and fervor of Christian feeling by which he is influenced in his whole life, both individual and professional, makes his visits to the sick room particularly desirable. His practice has engaged his entire attention, and has been very successful. Qualified as he is to contribute usefully to the literature of homœopathy, it is to be regretted that he has found so little leisure in the midst of his active professional work, for the employment of his pen. He is now, however, engaged in the preparation of a Treatise on Hygiene and Domestic Practice, which is already in press, and will soon be issued. The volume will contain about 300 pages octavo.



ROSE, JOHN F., M. D., of Oxford, Chester county, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, March 13th, 1841.

He is the only son of William Rose, the celebrated manufacturer of plasterers' and brick trowels. His mother's maiden name was Jane L. Davenport—a lady of estimable character. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, having emigrated to this State in the time of William Penn.

Dr. Rose received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Central High School in the summer of 1860. In the autumn of the same year, he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. R. Lee, of Philadelphia; and entered the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1861. This was the second year of the great American conflict. In the summer of 1862, notwithstanding his acceptance of the homœopathic formula, *Similia similibus curantur*, he was appointed Medical Cadet in the medical department of the army, and was assigned to the Satterlee United States Army General Hospital, under the command of Dr. J. J. Hayes, of Arctic fame. This was the largest hospital in the United States, its capacity being about 4000 beds. Here, although coolly treated at first by his superior officers on account of his known medical creed, his assiduous attention to the sick and wounded, and his faithful discharge of all his duties, soon won for him the respect and esteem of all. Although compelled by army regulations to *practise* allopathy, he continued while in the hospital an avowed disciple of Hahnemann. Yet important trusts were often confided to him; and during the latter portion of his service he had control of two wards in the hospital.

Having a strong desire to complete his medical studies, Dr. Rose resigned his position in the hospital after a service of two years; but after the battles of the Wilderness, at the request of the surgeon in charge, he returned to his post for the space of two months longer. When the closing campaign

of the war was about to open, he tendered his services to the Government, and was accepted as a volunteer to assist among the wounded at the expected battles. He was ordered to Petersburg, Va., whither he went, arriving at just the time when his services were most needed. He followed the army sixty miles west of Petersburg, until the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox, enduring the customary hardships of the field, and rendering good service to the sick and wounded.

While connected with the army, Dr. Rose compiled the history of several interesting cases for the "Medical Record of the War." He graduated with distinction at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1865, and is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute. Soon after receiving his diploma, he located in Media, Pa., and was the first to introduce there the homœopathic practice. But in the spring of 1866, he removed to Oxford. Here, after encountering many difficulties—the usual prejudices of the people and hostility of the allopathic practitioners—he has, by dint of energy and perseverance, united with medical skill, succeeded in establishing both himself and homœopathy securely in the confidence of the people.



HENRY, JOHN HAZARD, M. D., of Selma, Dallas county, Ala., was born at Montgomery, Montgomery county, in the same State, on January 3d, 1829. He is a descendant of Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and the eldest son of Dr. Hugh W. Henry, who served as a surgeon at Sackett's Harbor, during the war of 1812, and who was one of the early founders of Montgomery, where he practised for over forty years. He was educated at Clarkston, Monroe county, N. Y., and began to study medicine at the age of twenty, under Dr. James Manon Sims, in Montgomery city, in 1848. He graduated with honor from the University of New York, Medical Department, in 1850. Previously to this time he

had commenced the study of homœopathy, though he had to be cured of chronic diarrhœa, sore throat, and Asiatic cholera before he gave in his full adhesion to its principles. His father was naturally bitterly opposed to his adoption of homœopathy, but nevertheless he continued its study under Drs. Cook and Beakley, of Broadway, New York, and later under Dr. Ulrich, of Montgomery, the first homœopathic physician in the South. Eventually his father became reconciled, and at his instance the subject of this sketch graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia in the spring of 1851.

After graduating, Dr. Henry practised for awhile in his native city; but in 1853, he was called to Charleston, S. C., to take charge of the practice of Dr. Kniffner, who wished to remove to a colder climate. There he enjoyed a large and lucrative business. In the following year yellow fever raged with great virulence, and Dr. Barton, the only other homœopathic physician in the city, being confined to his house by the sickness and subsequent death of his wife from the fever, his duties were exceedingly arduous. Late in that fall he himself was taken sick, and his health became so broken that he abandoned practice and speculated in land in Kansas and Missouri during 1855 and 1856. Then he returned to Alabama, and began practice in Selma in 1857, enjoying now a wide patronage.

Dr. Henry has for years occupied a prominent position in the politics of his city and State. He is an ardent Republican and advocate of the Union. In 1860, and the two following years, he was elected to the Selma City Council; in 1863 he was chosen Mayor, and as such surrendered the city to General Wilson on April 2d, 1865. He stumped the State for Stephen A. Douglass in 1861; in 1866 for Grant and Colfax, and in 1872 for Grant and Wilson. He made, on June 5th, 1865, the first Republican speech ever made in Alabama, and wrote the first Republican resolutions ever offered in the South. In 1869, he was elected City Physician of Selma by a large majority, and

served two years. In 1871, although sick in bed and not expected to live, he was only defeated for Mayor by a small majority, as he claims, by frauds and Kuklux machinations. At the time this sketch was written he was again a candidate for City Physician. In 1870, he was appointed Examining Physician by the Pension Bureau; in 1872, was elected for three years a Commissioner of his County. Though a large slaveholder before the war, he does not regret emancipation or the loss of his fortune, advocating the elevation of the colored race. During the war he lost many friends for homœopathy by his political course, but they are now all returning.

Among other services to homœopathy, Dr. Henry made the first extended proving of *gelseminum*; proved *apocynum androsemi-folium*, or dog's bane; assisted Dr. Needhord in proving *cinalasis*, and at this date is proving tag alder, a common American plant in all low ground, and the remedy for scrofula, syphilis and cancer. He much admires Dr. A. Lutze's "Practice," and G. H. G. Jahr's "Forty Years' Practice." In 1851, he became a member of the Homœopathic Society of the United States.

On April 15th, 1863, Dr. Henry married Mary M'Curdy, of Dallas county, Ala.



LA MUNYON, IRA WALKER, M. D., of North Platte, Neb., was born July 4th, 1827, at Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. His parents removed to Northville, Wayne county, Mich., in June, 1828. From there they went to Vernon, Mich., in February, 1837. Here they were eighty miles from any settlement, except small, scattering neighborhoods. No schools had been established in that section, and Dr. La Munyon had to rely upon his own unaided exertions in that line, in order to secure to himself even the ordinary branches. He studied untiringly, and with such success that at the age of twenty-one he had mastered the higher branches of mathematics, and entered the field as a surveyor

and civil engineer. He soon acquired a reputation in his chosen profession, and became Surveyor, Railroad Engineer, and Government Deputy Surveyor of the Public Lands. Geology, botany, and natural history became favorite studies. His researches in geology and his collections are unexcelled in this country.

Dr. La Munyon took up the study of languages, which he pursued in his leisure moments, and succeeded in mastering Hebrew, Greek and Latin. His taste for botany led him to investigate and study our indigenous plants. In 1859, he became a convert to homœopathy, through the instrumentality of B. S. Hill, M. D., of Burton, Erie county, O. With this able practitioner he studied until 1863, then commenced the practice, but his health failing, he removed to North Platte, Neb., in August, 1871. Here he engaged in Government surveys during the summer of 1872. Having regained his health, he bought the *Lincoln County Advertiser* in December, 1872. The following January this paper and the *North Platte Democrat* were consolidated and published under the name of the *Enterprise*. Dr. La Munyon, with Mr. Peake, was associate editor and proprietor. This has proved a success, but has not entirely prevented Dr. La Munyon from healing diseases when his skill is required. He is always pleased to be called to cases abandoned by other physicians, and has won laurels by effecting cures where all hope had been given up. He is essentially a self-educated and self-made man, and stands forth a bright example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish.



DANFORTH, WILLIS, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Lake Village, N. H., on September 26th, 1826. His father and mother, natives of New England, came of the old Puritan stock. They emigrated to Geneva, Kane county, Ills., in 1837. Their son, after receiving a common school education,

began studying medicine with George W. Richards, M. D., of St. Charles, Ills., in 1846; attended lectures at Indiana Medical College (allopathic) in 1847-'48; graduated at Rock Island Medical College at the close of the session of 1849-'50.

He started as a physician at Oswego, Ills., in 1850, and two years after was married to the daughter of the Rev. James H. Moore, of that place; removed to Joliet, in the same State, in 1854, and there resided for sixteen years. While there he was converted to homœopathy through being cured of sciatica, which had resisted all manner of allopathic remedies for over six weeks. On recovering he read "Rane's Organon," and most of the homœopathic text-books, and having felt his way cautiously for two years, openly espoused the cause in 1860.

In 1861, he entered the army as Captain in the 13th Illinois Cavalry; served for two years; was then appointed Surgeon of 134th Illinois Infantry; was soon promoted to be Medical Director for the District of Western Kentucky, and did not leave the service until the close of the war. Then returned home and resumed a practice which has now grown to extensive proportions and embraces a large surgical business.

In October, 1869, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; delivered that winter's course, and located there in the following spring. He was elected President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; became associate editor of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, also, Surgeon-in-chief to Scammon Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Danforth's lectures are mostly extemporaneous, abound with anecdote, wit, and quotations from standard literary and medical authors. He seizes upon the cardinal points of a subject and presents these in such a manner as to induce not only close attention but after thought. His writings offer the same features, and are full of practical suggestions. As an operator he is safe and careful, though bold and fearless when there is occasion for the exhibition of such quali-

ties. In practice he is fertile of resource. He receives constant calls from different sections of the country to operate in difficult cases.



BISHOP, ROBERT S., M. D., of Medina, N. Y., was born in Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., November 22d, 1831, of English ancestry.

After enjoying the benefit of home institutions, he entered, in his sixteenth year, Whitestown Seminary, at Whitestown, N. Y.; at eighteen, Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y. After leaving that school, he engaged in teaching for several years, and in mercantile pursuits, and graduated from the Western Homœopathic Medical College in 1861. He then became a partner with Dr. D. F. Bishop, of Lockport, N. Y., for two years, when, at the urgent request of friends, he located, in 1863, at Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y. There he was the pioneer of homœopathy, and attained a large and very valuable practice. Again, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, he removed to Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., in April, 1865, to occupy the field made vacant by the death of Dr. Stebbins. Here he encountered a violent allopathic opposition, but by his prudence, tact and ability has overcome it all, and placed homœopathy upon a solid basis in that vicinity.

Early in business life he was married to Miss Mary L. Hutchins, of Cazenovia, N. Y. In 1867, he became a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1869, he was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and has been Secretary and Treasurer of Niagara and Orleans County Homœopathic Medical Society since its organization.

Dr. Bishop, in his professional career, has a character for gentleness in his treatment of his patients, while his quick eye and unerring judgment have contributed largely to his success in practice. By faithfulness in professional duties, and by his weight of character, he has won an exceptionally large

practice, and a high place in public esteem throughout the County of Orleans.



McGEORGE, WALLACE, M. D., of Woodbury, N. J., was born in Bath, England, on January 31st, 1843. He is the son of William and Mary A. McGeorge, and the ninth child in a family of twelve. He was brought to this country in 1850, and was educated in the public schools of New York city, which are so justly celebrated. In his twelfth year, he entered a printing office in the same city; worked at that trade during the day time and attended school in the evening. Until 1863, he continued in the printing business. On the outbreak of the war he took up a strong position in regard to the colored race. As early as 1862, he with several others began urging publicly the importance of arming the colored men to battle for their country, and by his pen and purse contributed, in 1863, toward raising the first regiment of such troops sent from New York State. Just before this result had been achieved, he published a paper entitled, "The Standard of Justice," having for its aim the awakening of a more earnest support and enthusiasm for Lincoln's war measures, particularly the emancipation proclamation, and the enrolment of colored troops; also the extension to the race of equal and exact justice. In 1864, he applied for permission to be examined as Hospital Steward, not feeling qualified to fill a higher position in the medical department. Upon appearing before the Board, he was urged by its members to attend a course of lectures during the ensuing winter, and in the spring to apply for a medical cadetship in the regular army. He acted upon their suggestion, and attended lectures, but the war closed in the following spring, and not caring to enter the army then, he returned to his old business. Shortly afterwards he was solicited to, and did take charge of a large printing establishment in Philadelphia, continuing in the meanwhile to prosecute his studies in medicine. In 1866, he

began reading medicine under Professor J. H. P. Frost, M. D. The same year he urged upon Dr. Macfarlan the advisability of resigning from the regular army, and of coming to Philadelphia. That gentleman did so, and on his being elected Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the subject of this sketch entered his office, and completed his studies under his directions. He graduated from this college in February, 1868, having during the immediately preceding winter been appointed Prosecutor of Surgery in the institution.

Immediately on graduating, Dr. McGeorge devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. For three or four years previously he had prescribed, as opportunity presented itself, in and out of the dispensary, but he did not rely upon it for his support. This experience proved very valuable to him. He first located in Hightstown, N. J., stayed there for two years, but did not find the field large enough, and removed to Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y. He was the first physician to introduce the practice of homœopathy in this part of the county. At first, of course, he met with much opposition, but his strong advocacy of the beneficent principles of the new system, and the still more powerful influence exerted by his success in the treatment of suffering and disease, gradually overcame all captious criticism and prejudice. Before long he had made many warm friends and won over many converts to homœopathy. He found a fine field for surgery, the cases occurring principally among the boatmen on the Erie Canal, and consisting for the most part of fractures, contusions, and lacerated wounds. Not liking the country driving, finding it unsafe and dangerous to turn out at all hours of the night, he directed his steps toward Philadelphia. In January, 1871, he entered into partnership with Daniel R. Gardiner, M. D., in Woodbury, N. J., and, in November of the same year, succeeded him, assuming the entire business. This field he still occupies, and finds it sufficiently large and difficult. He is an unswerving adherent of homœopathy, and endeavors to firmly uphold and advance its

principles in all their purity in his practice and in his life.

In May, 1869, Dr. McGeorge issued a call for the formation of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, and presided over its deliberations until an organization was effected. He was then elected its Secretary, and has been re-elected every year, except while absent from the State, and still holds the office. This affords some idea of the estimation which he commands from his brother practitioners in his immediate section of the State. The society itself is one of the most efficient district organizations in New Jersey, and has accomplished much good. Also during 1869, Dr. McGeorge was instrumental in securing a charter for the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is one of the incorporators. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Bureau of Materia Medica.

But his efforts for the furtherance of the cause of homœopathy have not been limited to his private teaching, his professional duties, and his participation in the establishment and maintenance of incorporated associations having that special object. He wields a powerful and elegant pen, and this has been made to do good service. He has contributed many valuable papers to the journals of the new school, several of which have attracted much attention and given rise to prolonged discussions, resulting in great advantage to homœopathy. He has also labored industriously and successfully to enrich the *Materia Medica* by his observations, devoting most of his time to that branch of medicine. In the fall of 1872, he delivered two lectures in the preliminary course before the students of the Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania. They were characterized by distinguished ability and wide research.

Dr. McGeorge was married on September 15th, 1869, to Anna Frances Pullen, the youngest daughter of Hon. Isaac Pullen, by whom he has had two children, both boys.

He is a very earnest and persevering man, devoting his whole energies to any project he may take up, and never admitting the possi-

bility of failure while an effort may be made. The traits in his character have been conspicuous throughout his life, whether he was advocating the cause of the colored man, seeking to acquire a medical education, to establish a reputation as a physician, or to advance the cause of homœopathy. They have enabled him to accomplish more during a yet short life than many men with far greater opportunities have achieved during a long career. As the introducer of homœopathy in an important section of the country, the constant and able advocate and exponent of its principles, and the active promoter of several valuable homœopathic organizations, he is entitled to a high rank among the pioneers of the new practice.



DEABODY, ADAMS, M. D., of Jefferson City, Mo., was born in Milford, Hillsborough county, N. H., January 22nd, 1813. He comes of unadulterated Puritan stock, his ancestors having landed at Plymouth Rock. His father and mother were born in Milford, his paternal grandfather being a native of Massachusetts. His early opportunities for education were limited to those afforded by the district schools of that day. In his sixteenth year he entered a store as a clerk, serving in that capacity for four years and a half, removing then to the City of New York, where he accepted a position as an assistant clerk in a hotel, afterwards engaging in the grocery business. Here he was married to Miss Frances C. Smith, of New York, and from here he removed to Detroit, and was there in charge of the office of the American Hotel, and a few months later to St. Josephs, Mich.

During his residence here, he kept a hotel, carried on the work of a farm, and became for the first time interested in the management of a paper. Ill health following, he removed to Cleveland, and from there to Cincinnati, entering the office of one of the leading papers of that day. Not long after he took up his residence here, he assumed the charge of

the commercial department of the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, and while so connected, established *The Price Current*, publishing and editing it for five years. Upon the opening of the Merchants' Exchange, he assumed charge as Superintendent, continuing to hold the position for nearly three years, when he was induced to remove to Perry county, Tenn., hoping thereby to be benefited in his health, which had again become impaired.

After a short residence here, he put into practice the knowledge of medicine he had acquired through reading and through private suggestions from professional acquaintances in Cincinnati. In February, 1851, he again removed, settling in Boone county, Mo., and two years after became interested in a newspaper, published in Columbia, which he edited and published for three years, still attending to some extent to the calls made upon him as a physician. At the close of his management in Columbia, he located permanently in Jefferson City, becoming Assistant Editor of the then official paper of the State, the *Examiner*, and upon the inauguration of Robert M. Stewart, Governor of Missouri, accepted the position of Private Secretary, holding the office over two years. As during these two years he had practised medicine to some extent, he now gave more time and attention to his professional duties, adding to this the task of editing the *Missouri Educator*.

In the fall of 1864, he became Editor of the *State Times*, and some months later received the appointment of Clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, retaining the office between six and seven years. In 1866, he began to preach as a minister of the New Jerusalem Church, of which he had long been a member, and was ordained five years later.

He is devoted to his calling, and expects to serve the remainder of his time as a minister of these doctrines, but has continued to furnish medicine to those who desire it until he shall find a suitable successor. Of nervous temperament and slight of form, he is full of activity. Inclined to shrink from publicity as a physician, he yet patiently administers to

those who apply to him for advice or medical assistance.

He is pleasantly surrounded by a large family relationship.



JONES, ELIJAH UTLEY, M. D., of Taunton, Mass., was born in Augusta, Me., May 2nd, 1826

Of his parentage and ancestry we have no definite information. His early education was received in Augusta. He entered Waterville College, Me., in his fifteenth year; afterwards he taught school for six years, and commenced the study of medicine in Gardiner, Me., in the office and under the direction of Dr. W. P. Jackson. He attended the Maine Medical School in Brunswick, Me., and then, entering the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, graduated in 1853. Immediately after his graduation, he settled in Dover, N. H., and, in 1854, moved to Taunton, Mass., where he still resides, engaged in the active duties of his profession. During the past four years, he has served as Secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In this position, which involves a large amount of labor, he has acquitted himself with admirable efficiency, and has contributed largely to its present standing and usefulness. He edited the first volume of its proceedings, covering a period of twenty years; and has written and published a valuable and interesting work on the "Early History of Homœopathy in Massachusetts." He is at present one of the editors of the *New England Medical Gazette*.



JODDINGTON, FANNY R. R., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in New York on April 3rd, 1831.

Her father, John J. Rickers, a native of East Friesland, Holland, served with great honor in the Prussian Army as Aid-de-camp to General Blücher, receiving the Iron Cross of the Legion of Honor, on the defeat of Napoleon the Great at the Battle

of Waterloo. On various other occasions he was the recipient of awards of honor from King Frederick William, being favored with three medals in addition to the much prized Iron Cross. Not only was he distinguished as a soldier; he was a remarkable scholar and linguist, speaking fluently seven languages. After the declaration of peace he came to the United States, where he married Miss Annie Baker, of Bozrah, Conn., and located finally in New York. The subject of this sketch, his fifth child, received her education in the public schools of New York. In 1848, she married John M. Coddington. Early in life she had manifested great interest in the study of medicine, and being some years later thrown upon her own resources, she turned instinctively to the medical profession as a means of livelihood. Taking counsel with Mrs. Dr. Lozier, she was encouraged by that eminent lady to place herself under her tuition. This she did, and all through her course of study was guided, directed, and materially assisted by that gifted and noble woman. In due course of time, Mrs. Coddington attended lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College for Women, of New York city, Professor Mrs. C. M. Lozier, Dean, and graduated in the first rank, in 1867. After graduating, Mrs. Coddington commenced practice in Brooklyn, where she still remains, and where she has met with much success.

Mrs. Coddington is eminently fitted for the duties of a female physician. She has great nerve and presence of mind, combined with singular gentleness of nature and the most delicate refinement. An earnest student also, and devoted heart and soul to her profession, she has a brilliant and useful future before her.



AYWARD, JOSEPH WARREN, M. D., of Taunton, Mass., was born July 11th, 1841, in Easton, Mass. He is the youngest son of George Washington Hayward, who is probably the only one now living of the fourth

generation in descent from Sir Thomas Hayward, who came from England and settled in Duxbury, Mass., in the year 1635.

The family have an enviable local reputation for truth, honor and integrity as well as industry. Elisha Hayward, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a physician of the old school in Raynham, where his name is still reverently cherished by the few patrons who survive him.

Dr. Hayward received his early physical training upon the farm. He graduated from the State Normal School at Bridgewater in July, 1860, and immediately after entered upon his preliminary medical studies, more with a view to use the knowledge which he should gain therefrom in teaching, than with the thought of becoming a physician; but each advancing step strengthened the desire to go farther; and he devoted his whole time to the study of medicine. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Harvard Medical College, in the winter of 1862-'63. Immediately after the close of the lectures, he was appointed Medical Cadet of the United States Army, after passing the requisite examination by the regular army board in Philadelphia. He served his term of enlistment—one year—in general hospitals in Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., after which he returned to New England, and took his degree of M. D. from the Medical School of Maine in June, 1864. Immediately after taking his degree, he passed a rigid examination before the Army Board in New York, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers. He was ordered to report to Major General B. F. Butler, then in command of the Department of Virginia, and Army of the James, and having his Headquarters at Bermuda Hundreds, Va. Assigned to duty with the Artillery Brigade of the 10th Army Corps, he went through most of the Petersburg and Richmond campaigns, having a large surgical observation and experience. In the winter of 1864-'65, after the relief of General Butler, and the assignment of General Ord to the command of the department, he was transferred from the 10th

Army Corps to Headquarters, and was present at the fall of Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. A few days after the surrender, General Ord established his headquarters at Richmond, and he was placed on duty as Assistant Medical Director of the Department, and soon after was promoted major by brevet. He served as Assistant Medical Director until his application for discharge was accepted November 24th, 1865.

About the first of December, he opened an office on east Twelfth street, New York city, and in connection with his professional duties there, he attended lectures at various medical colleges in that city. The conversation which led him to investigate homœopathy occurred while he was in Richmond. An allopathic physician of considerable repute, a prominent member of the Board of Health, in his search for cholera remedies, desired to find the one used by homœopathic physicians, saying that in both epidemics, which had occurred since his recollection, the homœopathists had been much more successful than the allopathists, and it was his opinion that they had stumbled upon some remedy which had a specific effect in cholera, as quinine has in intermittent fever. In Dr. Hayward's search for this remedy, he discovered that it was the homœopathic knowledge and application of a principle instead of a remedy which gave them success.

In March, 1866, he came to Taunton, Mass., and in April of the same year, entered into co-partnership with Dr. George Barrows. In June, he was married to Lemira H. Drake, of Easton. In July, 1867, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 3d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Militia, which position he still holds. A very pleasant partnership with Dr. Barrows was continued until April, 1872, a period of six years, when it was relinquished by mutual consent. He is now assiduously working by himself for the advancement of the cause, and the good of his fellow men. What he has already accomplished offers assurance of increased usefulness.



LMSTED, CHARLES C., M. D., of Fond du Lac, Wis., was born in Middlebury, Vt., December 19th, 1839, where he lived with his parents until 1850, when they moved to Fond du Lac. He had a good common school education. He began the study of medicine when in his seventeenth year, reading during his first year with Dr. F. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac, and the balance with Dr. Cornelius Ormes, of Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y. After attending two courses in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, he graduated, in his twentieth year, February 28th, 1860. He practised two years in Geneva, O., four years in Painesville, O., and six and a half years in Fond du Lac, locating there in 1867. Since his graduation, he has been in constant practice, excepting six months, when his health would not permit attention to his professional work. He assisted at the organization of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, in Chicago, and was, for two years, a member of the Board of Censors for the Ohio State Medical Society.

His whole attention for thirteen years has been devoted to his practice and the constant study that makes a good physician, and his almost unvarying success in practice attests that his quiet work is to some purpose. He is one of the firmest adherents of homœopathy, having done much in his State to increase the faith of the people in it, and has won the respect and confidence of all classes of practitioners by his straight forward course in his profession. His already large practice and great success in treatment insure him a promising career for the future.



REBS, FRANK HUGO, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Sackish Silesia, Prussia, on December 3d, 1823, and is the youngest son of Weastrel Krebs, proprietor. Losing his mother when only seven years of age, his father sold his estate and moved to

Glatz where he attended the town school until his fourteenth year. He then was apprenticed to a furrier, with whom he served three years. In order to perfect himself in his trade, he travelled two years, visiting the principal cities of Germany. When nineteen years of age, he entered the military and served in the artillery in Breslau. He was one of three who were chosen from his company to enter the brigade school to attain a high military education,—an arrangement designed to cultivate an ardor for a military career,—but after an attendance of two years, he took his discharge. During his connection with the military, his father died, and left thus, very much to his own guidance, he spent much of his time in the study of anatomy, visiting the dissecting rooms and attending medical lectures.

Leaving Prussia, he visited Russia, where, during his sojourn, he visited Odessa, the principal cities of southern Russia, and the Caucasus. Arriving at Tiflis, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Von Andrejensky, Surgeon General, and physician to the Prince Woronzow, Governor of the Caucasian provinces. This acquaintance was probably the means of confirming his interest in medical studies. Dr. Von Andrejensky entrusted to his care a large estate called Dreux, nearly ten miles from Tiflis. While in charge of this estate, he had frequent opportunities of prescribing for the sick among the peasantry, and, meeting with much success in his treatment of diseases, he made up his mind to devote himself exclusively to the study of medicine. After a residence of eighteen months at Dreux, he resigned his situation and went to Odessa. In February, 1849, he left in the steamer for Constantinople, with the intention of visiting Palestine. In Constantinople he made the acquaintance of Dr. Clark, of Edinburgh, who advised him to sail immediately for America. Travelling with Dr. Clark in Greece and Italy, he reached Palermo, and on the 9th of May, set sail for Boston, where he arrived on the 16th of June. After a journey of six weeks in the West, he returned to Boston, where he com-

menced the practice of medicine. Meeting frequently with homœopathic physicians,—many of them men of high culture,—he was led into a careful examination of the system as founded by Hahnemann, and at the expiration of one year, adopted the system, and commenced practising upon it exclusively. His knowledge of the idioms of the English tongue was as yet very limited, and as soon as he attained a sufficient acquaintance with these, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1859.

In 1869, he revisited his native place, and devoted himself, in Berlin and Vienna, to the study of gynecology and obstetrics, subjects in which he had always had a very deep interest. Dr. Krebs is recognized as a physician of considerable talents.



PARSONS, WILLIAM H., M. D., of Atchison, Kans., was born in St. Clair, Mich., on October 22d, 1842. Having lost both parents in his early childhood, he started in life at the age of thirteen years, entirely dependent on his own exertions, and determined to obtain a good education, cost what it might. Though meeting with many of the difficulties which usually beset boys attempting to carve their own fortunes, his courage never failed, nor his resolve to become a useful member of society. His early years were passed alternately on a farm and at school until, at the age of seventeen, he made up his mind to become a physician, and entered college, where he studied for about two years. On the breaking out of the late war, Dr. Parsons felt that his place was at the front, and enlisted as a private in the ranks, but, on account of his knowledge of medicine, was soon detailed, first as steward then as assistant surgeon in General Field Hospitals, serving until August 1st, 1865. During this time he profited largely by the many opportunities afforded him for improvement in his profession, particularly in surgery, his favorite branch,—he having been for some time

disgusted with the confusion of ideas in therapeutics and practice,—and was considered, by his superiors, a skilful operator for a student.

After he had left the service, wishing to perfect his knowledge of medicine, he entered Ann Arbor College, but was compelled, by failing health, to abandon his studies, and became travelling agent for a commercial house, visiting, in the course of two years, most of the States and Territories. When he had regained his health, he decided to study homœopathy, and entered the office of Dr. Hubbard, his present partner; attending lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he remained for three years, enjoying many special advantages, and working generally in concert with the surgeons in their operations before the class and in Scammon Hospital. In the spring of 1871, Dr. Parsons graduated at the head of his class, and was also at the time President of the Hahnemann Institute in Chicago. After leaving college, he remained in Illinois for a short time, and then concluded to go West, arriving in Atchison in October, 1871. Here his practice is large and steadily increasing, his knowledge, skill, and experience winning him the confidence and esteem of his patients and of the community at large.

BUSWELL, ALBERT, M. D., of Lowell, Mass., was born in Hartland, Windsor county, Vt., on the 15th day of August, 1821.

His father was a farmer, with whom he lived until twenty-one years of age. He had a good taste for reading and took a lively interest in the public schools, which his son attended until twenty years of age, at which time he was sent to a select school in Hartland, Vt. After attaining his majority, he attended a second term at the same school, teaching the following winter, and entering the New England Seminary, at Windsor, Vt., at the close of his school, where he remained five terms, continuing to teach during

the winters. In June, 1844, he entered the Norwich University (military) at Norwich, Vt., from which institution he graduated in August of 1847. Two terms previous to that time, he was engaged in teaching in the Academy at Canaan, N. H., where he remained until the close of the spring term of 1848. The following autumn, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Mitchell M. Davis, of Norwich, Vt., and in the winter of 1849-'50, he attended a private course (a reading term) of lectures at Woodstock, Vt., given by Dr. Rush Palmer, and subsequently two public courses, graduating at Castleton, Vt., in November, 1851. He was then engaged for seventeen years in practice as an allopathic physician in New Hampshire and Vermont, moving at the end of that period to Lowell.

The winter of 1868-'69 (having previously been led to see some of the advantages of the homœopathic practice), he spent in Philadelphia, matriculating at, and graduating from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in February, 1869. He then returned to Lowell, where he has since been engaged in active practice, and where he has had, by his successful application of the principles of the new and scientific treatment, many striking evidences of its superiority.

He has been twice married, his first wife dying early and without children.

AMES, ISAAC, M. D., of Bustleton, Pa., was born in Radnor Township, Delaware county, in the same State, in the year 1777.

He received a good plain education. In his thirteenth year, he joined the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church; eight years later, he was licensed to exhort, and two years afterwards to preach. He was ordained in 1806 by Rev. Mr. Asbury, and in 1849 by Bishop Marsh as an elder. In 1785, when he was baptized, the whole membership of the M. E. Church, in the United States, was but 18,000, with only 104 preach-

ers. After a time, he deemed it advisable to study medicine, but, while attending lectures and afterwards all through his career as a practitioner, he continued to preach, once, twice, or oftener every week. His special study in the medical profession has been that of the diseases of women and children. Many years ago, he was led to examine the principles of homœopathy, and after a careful examination with long-continued experiments, he became convinced of the beneficence of the new school; adopted its doctrines in his practice, and has continued a consistent homœopath to the present time. During his life, he has made many changes of residence. He removed from Radnor to Trenton in 1816; from Trenton to Philadelphia in 1826; from Philadelphia to Radnor in 1828; from Radnor to Feasterville, Bucks county, in 1834; from Feasterville to Humeville 1835; from Humeville to Bustleton in 1836; from Bustleton to Holmesburg in 1839; and from that place back to Bustleton in 1852. After practising for a year in the last mentioned place, where he now resides, he retired from active service on account of old age, with the honors of a well spent professional life resting on his brow.

Dr. James was married in early life, and has had nine children, six of whom have attained their majority, while several have become favorably known in the city of Philadelphia. John F. James, for thirty-three years, filled the position of Actuary in the Girard Life Insurance Company until his decease. Thomas P. James was for many years a wholesale druggist in that city, and is well known in his past connection with the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, being accounted one of the best botanists in the city,—lichens and mosses being his specialty. He now resides in Cambridge. Dr. David James is a prosperous and widely respected homœopathic physician. Samuel N. James, who now lives with his father at Bustleton, was engaged in Philadelphia as a druggist for years. He is a member of the Local College of Pharmacy.

The whole life of Dr. James has been one

of extraordinary activity and of great usefulness. His services to the cause of homœopathy, and of the M. E. Church have been of a distinguished character. Among other efforts, it may be mentioned that he started religious worship at Rockland in 1830; at Somerton in 1834, and at Sandyford in 1836. He is now the oldest living Methodist in the world. As a physician, preacher, and politician, he has always been free from conservatism, honest to his convictions, fearless and out-spoken. He possesses remarkably clear judgment and quick perception.

Since his boyhood, Dr. James has kept a full diary, and these old manuscripts contain numberless items of much interest.



CHMIDT, JACOB, M. D., was born in Kreuznach, province of the Rhine, Prussia, June 29th, 1813. He received his early education at the government High Gymnasium at Kreuznach, where he remained until the age of nineteen.

The Prussian law requires that every able-bodied man, on arriving at the age of twenty, shall serve in the army, but a privilege is accorded to those who voluntarily enter before the age of twenty, that is, they are allowed to select the corps in which they prefer to serve. Availing himself of this arrangement, the subject of this notice made his choice, and entered the Engineer Corps at the age of nineteen, in which he served his full time. At the termination of this period, he underwent a very rigid examination before a military commission, which resulted in his promotion to the rank of officer in the Reserve Corps.

In 1836, he left his native land and came to the United States, where he quickly found employment for his professional ability in a Corps of Civil Engineers. He continued to follow this occupation until he was prostrated by a severe attack of illness in Philadelphia. Dr. F. C. Hussmann, then assistant to Dr. C. Hering, was called in to attend

him, and after having restored him to his former health, recommended him strongly to abandon his present occupation and adopt the profession of homœopathic medicine in its place. Through the influence of Dr. Hussmann, he was received by Dr. Hering as a student in his office and an inmate in his family. He remained with his preceptor, studying and practising under his supervision for three years, when he received a flattering testimonial and certificate from that physician, recommending him as a skilful practitioner of homœopathic medicine. He had, during this time, attended lectures at the Pennsylvania College (allopathic), and received the degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine from the Homœopathic Institution, situated at Allentown, Pa., at that time the only institution of the kind in the United States, and was also elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy on the 10th of April, 1844.

Being now prepared, he sought an opportunity to commence practice, which soon offered in Baltimore, in which city homœopathy was then but indifferently practised. He, therefore, concluded to remove thither to ascertain what could be effected. His views were then and are still to carry out the principles laid down by Hahnemann, and some of his more prominent followers, to the letter, and, in spite of opposition from his adversaries, he steadily persevered in this course, with the most marked success.

It will not be out of place, in connection with the above, to quote a passage from a Baltimore paper of June 18th, 1871, which, though of a later date, expresses the state of affairs in that city as Dr. Schmidt found them:

"Dr. Schmidt," it says, "is the leading homœopathic physician in Baltimore. He may be said to be the father of homœopathy in this city. Before his coming here, it was practised mostly by eclectic hybrids, who used whatever system their patients preferred. Dr. Schmidt has always adhered closely to the precepts of Hahnemann, and if a pillicule could cure a broken leg he would use no splints."

In the year 1867, the degree of M. D. was conferred on him by the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. Whenever an opportunity has offered, he has always defended the system and denounced those who strove to misinterpret it, and in so doing has been instrumental in putting the science on a sure and honorable basis, and in making many converts. He is the author of numerous polemical papers, all tending to the same end, and all exhibiting the ability which has characterized him in every position he has occupied. From what we have seen of his writings, he has shown himself to be a worthy antagonist in any controversy, and his force of reasoning is a sure proof that he is a skilful and learned man; well acquainted with the old as well as modern languages, and well versed in matters of science having a bearing on the practice of the healing art.



CHNEIDER, N., M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in Wentworth county, Ontario, Canada, in the year 1839, and is of German parentage. He was educated at Hamilton, Ontario, and at the Baldwin University in Ohio, and graduated in medicine and surgery at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1864, since which time he has remained in Cleveland, busily engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1866, he was appointed Surgeon to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, which position he still holds, performing its duties most acceptably to the company and to the sufferers who come under his care. In 1869, he was appointed to the Chair of Surgical Anatomy in the Cleveland College, his Alma Mater, and in 1871, received the appointment of Professor of Surgery in the same college, which position he still occupies; and, if we may be allowed to judge, the Cleveland College has been most fortunate in its acquisition of his services. His thorough knowledge of anatomy and pathology, and his acknowledged skill as an

operator render him an accomplished surgeon, while his genial manner, his patient effort, and his happy faculty of so expressing himself that the dullest mind must comprehend, make him a most efficient, successful, and popular teacher.



LILENTHAL, SAMUEL, M. D., of New York city, was born at Munich, Bavaria, December 5th, 1815. His father was a merchant of Munich. He gave to his sons the best educational advantages, sending Samuel to the Gymnasium in Munich, and afterwards to the university of that city. Here his preceptor was Dr. Schlagintwait, father of the celebrated traveller of that name. After graduating with full honors, he was entrusted with a position in the city hospital. This, however, he did not long hold, being persuaded to join some friends emigrating to America. Letters of introduction from Professor Schubert, of the Munich University, were furnished him; these were directed to parties in Allentown, Pa., where Dr. Wesselhoeft then had charge of the Homœopathic Institute. Although the young emigrant had listened to lectures in Munich on homœopathy, he still clung to the regular school, and settled down to the practice of it in Lancaster, Pa. Here his profession was just becoming lucrative when he was forced to abandon it on account of failing health. Going South, he located on the Savannah River, where he practised for a number of years. Here he married Miss Caroline Netter, the love of his youthful years, who courageously followed him to the country of his adoption. All his prospects were now bright and encouraging, and he looked upon this location as a permanency. But the health of his wife gave indications of becoming seriously impaired by the malaria of the river. Continued and increased suffering from intermittent fever, compelled the doctor to take her north. Locating in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., he again com-

menced the practice of medicine, but becoming converted to the truths of homœopathy, changed his treatment and established himself in that line. In this field he successfully practised from 1848 to 1857. Desiring to give his sons the advantages of education, he removed to New York, and was immediately placed on the medical staff of the United States Homœopathic Dispensary, of which he is now senior physician. Dr. Lilenthal is a much esteemed member of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of New York. He also fills most honorably one of the chairs in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and is Professor of Theory and Practice at the New York College for Women. He is now editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and has been a contributor for a number of years, and is now assistant editor of the *Chicago Investigator* and the *Detroit Observer*. He has found the land of freedom to "flow with milk and honey;" prosperity has attended his steps, and he finds himself repaid for the early sacrifice of his friends and beloved fatherland; eminence and distinction in his profession, social position, and the love and esteem of the community, are the rewards of a life spent in assiduous devotion to the duties of his calling.



GEFFERDS, GEORGE P., M. D., of Bangor, Me., was born at Kennebunkport, Me., on May 7th, 1816. Preparatory to entering college, he studied at the academies at Andover, Mass., and Limerick, Me. In 1834, he entered Bowdoin College, Me. After graduating, he was, from October, 1839, to August, 1842, principal of Alfred Academy, Me., and Nashua Academy, N. H. Then he pursued medical studies, attending lectures at Harvard Medical School, and at Bowdoin Medical School. He received his degree from the latter institution in 1845, graduating with high honors.

He began practice at Kennebunkport, taking the place of a physician who had en-

joyed an extensive patronage. In 1850, his attention was turned toward the study of homœopathy. Gaining an insight into homœopathic therapeutics, during the same year he commenced the treatment of disease in accordance with the homœopathic theory. From then until now he has continued the study and practice of the new and beneficent system with steadily increasing interest and confidence. He resided at Kennebunkport until December, 1860, when he disposed of his practice and removed to Bangor, where he occupies the front rank among the physicians of his school.

Dr. Jefferds is a highly accomplished scholar and a man of great natural powers. He has brought to his profession his largest energies, and the success he has won is the legitimate consequence of this ability and application.



HOLDEN, AUSTIN WELLS, M. D., of Glens Falls, N. Y., was born at White Creek, Washington county, in the same State, on May 16th, 1819. He is the son of Jonas and Elizabeth Holden, both of Barre, Worcester county, Mass., and lineal descendants of Richard Holden, who, with his brother Justinian, embarked at Ipswich, England, for America, in April, 1634, in the ship "Francis." His paternal grandfather was engaged as a private in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was educated at St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y. Commenced the study of law at Glens Falls in 1836, but being poor was obliged to abandon the pursuit. From the age of sixteen to twenty-two he learned and worked at the trade of cabinet-making. Failing health, however, rendered it imperative that he should seek some other avocation. Accordingly he commenced teaching school and studying medicine at the same time, in the winter of 1842. He continued that course for two years almost uninterruptedly, and in the winter of 1844 he attended his first course of lectures. The following season he was appointed County Superin-

tendent of Common Schools, and served with credit a term of two years, applying every leisure moment to the prosecution of his medical studies. He graduated with distinction from the Albany Medical College in January, 1848.

Dr. Holden commenced practice in the "old school" at the village of Warrensburgh, Warren county, N. Y., in the spring following his graduation. He continued there for four years, and then removed to Glens Falls, where, in 1857, he was induced to make a trial of homœopathy, and with such eminently satisfactory results that he soon became a convert to its principles, and gradually introduced the practice among his patrons.

With the outbreak of the rebellion, Dr. Holden, stirred by the patriotic impulse that aroused the North, raised a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned a captain, and the company, with another raised in the same village, was incorporated into the 22d Regiment New York Volunteers. Afterward it formed a part of the justly-famed "Iron Brigade," whose fearful losses at the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, warranted its well-earned name. In August, 1862, at the special desire of many officers of his regiment, Dr. Holden was transferred to the medical staff, which relation was maintained with general satisfaction until the regiment was mustered out of the service in 1863, its term of service having expired. Within less than six weeks he re-entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in which capacity he performed active duty until Lee's surrender, being stationed consecutively in the United States General Hospitals at Frederick City, Cumberland, Md., and Troy, N. Y.

On finally quitting the army, Dr. Holden returned to Glens Falls, entered again upon the practice of homœopathy, and has continued in the same up to the present time. Great and well-deserved success has followed his efforts on behalf of the sick and suffering.

In 1869, he was made a permanent member of the New York State Homœopathic

Society; and in 1871, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the same. For a number of years he has been Secretary to the Northern New York Homœopathic Medical Society. He was Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau for three years, but, with others, was dismissed because of his being a homœopathist.

Among the recreations of Dr. Holden's life, literary and historical studies have occupied a prominent place, much of his leisure being devoted thereto. At this writing he has nearly ready for the press an elaborate history of the town in which he resides. He has for many years been a correspondent for the press, and his abilities and acquirements have been recognized by his appointment as honorary and corresponding member of several learned societies.



OWELL, HENRY EDWARD, M. D., of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, England, on May 20th, 1836. His father was Henry Powell, and his grandfather Rev. William Powell, B. A. He was educated at Stockwell Grammar School, London, which was conducted strictly on the collegiate system. After completing his classical education, he assisted for some years his father, who was an allopathic physician, practising in London, England.

In 1858, he married the daughter of a merchant residing near London, by whom he has two daughters. In the same year he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy, and placing himself under Dr. E. G. Alabone, a homœopathic physician of very extensive practice in London, remained with him four years. In 1865, he was admitted a member of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, in London; and in 1866, received the diploma of the Cleveland Homœopathic College. In October, 1867, he accepted the position of Resident Physician to the Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, in New York, retaining the position one year.

In October, 1868, he joined three other homœopathic physicians in forming a new dispensary, which was incorporated under the name of the Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, and for two years held the offices of House Physician and Secretary to the institution. After relinquishing his connection with the dispensary, he continued in private practice in New York city until 1872.

In 1872, he graduated at the Homœopathic College in New York. In the commencement of that year the failing health of his wife entirely broke down, and decided him in leaving New York city and seeking a practice in the country. After some consideration he selected Glen Cove, Long Island, as the field of his future labors. Here he is now located, and is rapidly establishing himself in a large practice and in the confidence of the people.

Dr. Powell is the author of a valuable paper on "Topical Applications in the Treatment of Ulceration of the Os Uteri," which was read before the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society at their winter semi-annual meeting; and of a paper on "Intermittent Fever." Both these papers are published in the "Records of the Society's Transactions," vols. 8 and 9. They evidence a degree of ability, and an acquaintance with the subjects, which give assurance to the profession and the public that his talents will be devoted more largely to the advancement of the work which lies nearest to his heart. His future years will, we are persuaded, amply fulfil the promise of the past.



MILLER, ISAAC S., M. D., of Hartford, Conn., was born at Little Falls, N. J., May 28th, 1819. His father, William Miller, Esq., was a lawyer in New Jersey, and his mother was a daughter of General Richard Dey, and a sister of Anthony Dey, Esq., a celebrated lawyer of New York. Left motherless at the early age of four years, he was adopted by his uncle, J. S. Miller, a man

well known for his great wealth, and the noble uses to which he applied it. By him he was intended for the medical profession, and early commenced the requisite preparation for it; but the sudden death of his patron changed all his plans, and he became a clerk in the Merchant's Exchange Bank, New York. For a number of years he was busily engaged in banking and mercantile life, but spent much of his leisure time in ministering to the poor among the crowded tenement houses of the city. His business engagements hindered his devotion to the study of medicine. He accumulated a fortune, but, losing his health, he spent two years at a Saratoga medical institute in endeavors for its recovery, pursuing, while there, the study of diseases. After many years, during which he never lost sight of the profession of his choice, he graduated, in 1868, from the Twenty-sixth Street Medical College in New York, and settled in Connecticut. Here he has secured a large practice, and is gaining, by his wonderful success among the sick, a character for fidelity and a reputation for skill of which he may well be proud. He has had many cases under his care which had been pronounced incurable, and has rapidly restored them. He is wholly devoted to his practice, giving no time or thought to aught else. When quite young he was married to Miss M. Smith, of New Jersey, and later in life to Miss Emily Chittenden of Connecticut, who is a student in the Women's Medical College, East Concord street, Boston, Mass., and expects to graduate in March, and will devote her whole time to the practice of medicine with her husband.

SAVAGE, JAMES W., M. D., of Wiscasset, Me., was born on the 21st day of January, 1830, in Woolwich, Me. He received an academic education in Bath, in his native State, on the completion of which, finding himself out of health, he went to sea, and by his industry and close attention to his duties,

and fitted by his education to fill any position, he rose rapidly by promotion to become first mate of a ship.

After meeting with a variety of adventures, incident to those "who go down to the sea in ships," during a period of eight years, he abandoned his calling and commenced the study of medicine, with all his physical and mental powers restored. In 1859, he entered the office of Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath, and after profiting by his instruction for some time, he passed through the lecture courses of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1862.

In October of the same year he located for practice in Wiscasset, Me., where for over ten years he has been engaged in advancing the cause of homœopathy by devotion to his professional duties and by his unwearied attention to his patients, and his skilful application of remedies according to the true homœopathic law of cure.



FARNSWORTH, CHARLES HENRY, M. D., of East Cambridge, Mass., was born on the 14th day of June, 1823, at Portland, Me. His grandfather, Samuel Farnsworth, who was a native of Groton, Mass., studied surgery with Dr. Kittredge, of Andover, and settled in Bridgeton, Me., then a new township and sparsely settled, clearing up a new farm and practising medicine and surgery. His father, Samuel Farnsworth, Jr., was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and also studied and practised medicine in his native town, locating at North Bridgeton in 1817; but his education, preparatory to professional study, was received in North Bridgeton, Me. He commenced the study of medicine in 1843, with Dr. Thomas F. Perley, of Bridgeton, attending his first course of lectures during the term of 1843-'44, at the Harvard College Medical School at Boston, and his second course at the New York University Medical School, from which institution he graduated during the term of 1846-'47.

He commenced to practise in his native village, and remained there for seven years, when, wishing for a larger field to labor in, and impressed with the belief that he had not yet learned the best method of cure, he turned his whole attention to the investigation of homœopathy, and in the autumn of 1855 commenced its practice in Lawrence, Mass. Here his marked ability and acquired advantages secured him a liberal patronage for nearly three years; when, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he removed, on the 1st of June, 1858, to his present location—East Cambridge, Mass. He has never sought or held any public office, either political or military; but has devoted himself diligently to the duties of his profession, encouraged by an extensive and successful practice, by the earnest greetings of many warm friends, and by the respect of the community in which he lives, and the confidence of the profession with whom he is associated. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



EHINGER, GEORGE ERNEST, M. D., of Keokuk, Iowa, was born in Speyer, Germany, on December 28th, 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was in his fifth year. Having received a sound primary education, he became a student in Western Reserve College, Ohio, and graduated in 1853.

He settled down to the duties of his profession in Lee county, Iowa, in April, 1853, and for about five years faithfully continued his labors in accordance with allopathic principles. Although he had met with fully average success in his practice, he then came to the conclusion that the science of medicine ought to have something better to offer than allopathy, and determined to search for it. The something better he soon found in homœopathy, into the study and practice of which he entered with constantly increasing zeal and confidence.

In 1860, he had become so strongly convinced of the beneficence of homœopathy and so impressed with the importance of studying it systematically, that he temporarily gave up his practice, and attended lectures in the Homœopathic College at Cleveland. Returning refreshed and strengthened, he continued to labor in his old field until 1865, when he removed to Keokuk. There he still remains, and possesses a large number of professional and social friends.

Most of Dr. Ehinger's labor in the West has been truly missionary, as homœopathy fifteen years ago was almost entirely unknown in that section of the country. These pioneer efforts will hardly be realized or appreciated by an after generation, though richly deserving their gratitude. They will indeed reap where they have not sown, and enjoy in abundant measure the rewards earned but hardly tasted by those who have borne the heat and burden of the day of battle with ignorance, prejudice and partisanship. Dr. Ehinger himself, however, feels amply repaid for all he has endured in the progress thus far attained by homœopathy. Its cause never had a more ardent advocate.



FAHNESTOCK, WILLIAM B., M. D., of Lancaster, Pa., was born in Lancaster, October 13th, 1804, the youngest son of Dr.

Samuel Fahnestock of that place. His early education was limited in consequence of incompetent teachers; but at the age of fifteen new systems were introduced and his progress was rapid. At sixteen he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and from time to time was under his father's instructions in the various branches of medicine. At the age of eighteen he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, whose private lectures, together with those of Drs. Wood, Godman and others, were attended for two years, during which time he also attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania,

and graduated in the spring of 1825. In the winter of 1824, Dr. John D. Godman awarded him the first honor in making anatomical preparations.

While with Dr. Parrish he invented a compress and truss which cured a case of artificial aneurism in the arm of a lady under the care of Drs. Parrish and Physick; and soon after his return to Lancaster, he invented the celebrated "sector tonsillarum," or "tonsillatome," now used by all surgeons of note throughout the world.

He practised medicine and surgery with his father for some years, and at the age of twenty-five was married to Miss Maria Reigart, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry M. Reigart, of Lancaster county.

In 1830, he commenced the use of cold water internally in the hot stages of fevers, and sponging the body from head to foot with the same, at intervals of half an hour, until an intermission was effected, when one grain doses of quinine every hour were given until the fever returned; then the sponging was renewed as before. Great success resulted from this treatment, and speedy cures were effected. Shortly after he used, with the same results, cold water and ice internally in scarlet fever, forbidding at the same time all other medicines, *especially purgatives*. In after years he sometimes gave small doses of aconite internally until the fever abated. Cold water was soon after administered internally in measles, with the most decided benefits; but here also purgatives were strictly forbidden.

In 1833, he opened a separate office, and, upon witnessing some experiments in what was then called mesmerism or animal magnetism, he was induced to investigate the nature of the condition. He instituted many experiments, and developed many important facts, which were committed to paper in 1843, but the work was not published until 1869. The most important facts, however, were published in the *Philadelphia Spirit of the Times*, and in the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*, of 1843; in both which he stated that the condition was independent of

magnetism, electricity, galvanism, or nervous fluid, sympathy, or anything of the kind, and was entered by the subject at pleasure.

In 1839, his father died from the effects of an operation (two years previous) for the removal, by crushing, of an accumulation of sand in the bladder. During the operation the bladder was caught and severely injured—so much so that shreds of the bladder passed away until the time of his death, when a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that his bladder had *positively* and *entirely* passed away.

In 1856, he was induced to investigate homœopathy; and in 1860, was one of the attending physicians to the Lancaster County Almshouse, where he practised homœopathy with great success, as the records of that institution will fully attest.

In 1863, upon the death of his mother (aged ninety-two and one-half years) he removed to Marietta, Lancaster county, and practised homœopathy in connection with allopathy, in all cases where it was preferred. He remained in Marietta until after the war, and then removed to Lancaster as a more congenial field, and is now permanently located there. The second edition of his work on "Statuvolence, or Artificial Somnambulism," was published in 1872, and he is now engaged in treating diseases by statuvolence that cannot be relieved by medicines, and is teaching the art to those who desire to teach others. He has been obliged for the last three years to defend his theory against the attacks of old magnetizers, and his communications to the *R. P. Journal*, of Chicago, and the *Banner of Light*, which were quite numerous, will show with what success he has done so.



ALE, JOSIAH BARTLETT, M. D., of Salisbury, Mass., was born in Kingston, N. H., on January 11th, 1803. He attended school at Kingston Academy, and afterwards at Exeter, in the same State. His education

was of a satisfactorily liberal character, embracing Latin and Greek, with the other branches comprised within the usual academic curriculum. After completing his literary education, he taught school for several winters. Conceiving a taste for the medical profession, he commenced study with a view to adopting the same. After a preliminary course of reading, he attended lectures at Brown's University, under Drs. Wheaton, Pearson, De Wolf and Brown, in 1824. He also studied under the direction of his father, Dr. Amos Gale, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Streatham, N. H., and Dr. L. B. Gale, a brother.

After graduating he practised with his uncle for some time, after which he located in Salisbury, Mass., which has since continued to be his home. He has established an extensive and remunerative connection by his success and estimable personal qualities. During his career he has had some very difficult cases to deal with, and he has treated them with marked success. In one case he was called to attend a lady suffering from dropsy of the bowels. She was tapped twenty-four times, and had a very large quantity of water drawn from her. She recovered, and is now living in perfect health; the operation which effected her cure was performed by Dr. Gale fifteen years ago.

Dr. Gale was educated in the allopathic school, but some ten years ago his attention was drawn to the wonderful results of homœopathic treatment, and he entered upon a close investigation of the system. This inquiry could have but one result. He became a homœopath, and has continued firm in the faith and unswerving in the practice since that time.



ELLGER, ADOLPHUS, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born on the 14th day of June, 1821, in Gmünd, Wurtemberg. His parents removing soon after his birth to Stuttgart, he entered the Latin School in his fifth year, having been previously instructed to read and

write by a private teacher at home, and having passed through all the classes, he entered upon the study of medicine under the highly distinguished obermedicinalrath, Dr. Fred. Von Hahn. He assisted him in the surgical clinic, during the lectures of three years, in his operations and in his private practice, having also the advantages of private lectures, an extensive library, and a large anatomical and pathological collection.

Having passed a very good examination, he attended for one year Paulus College, near Stuttgart, to hear the philosophical and philological lectures. He then, although the youngest of thirty-nine candidates, of whom only six were accepted, passed the military surgical examination as first in the class, and a few weeks afterwards entered the army as a surgeon; becoming, during the following winter, Prosecutor of Anatomy, and remaining in active service as army surgeon for three years, when he took an indefinite leave of absence. He had then attended medical lectures for six years, witnessing during that time the treatment by the most eminent physicians of almost every possible case of disease to be met with in life; but by these very experiences suffering such a change in his former high estimate of medical science, that he would probably have abandoned his profession altogether, had he not met with Hahnemann's "Organon," and witnessed several successful cures by means of the system of the great master of medical science. He then commenced to study, with great delight, the works of Hahnemann and other homœopathic physicians, and gradually exchanged the treatment of the old system for that of the new; and after spending two years more at the Universities of Tübingen, Zürich and Strasburg, he came to this country in 1847, marrying here, and received his discharge—for which he had applied—from the army. During his first five years' residence here he made a zoölogical collection, which he afterwards sent to his brother in Stuttgart, who presented a part of it to the Royal Polytechnic School of that city.

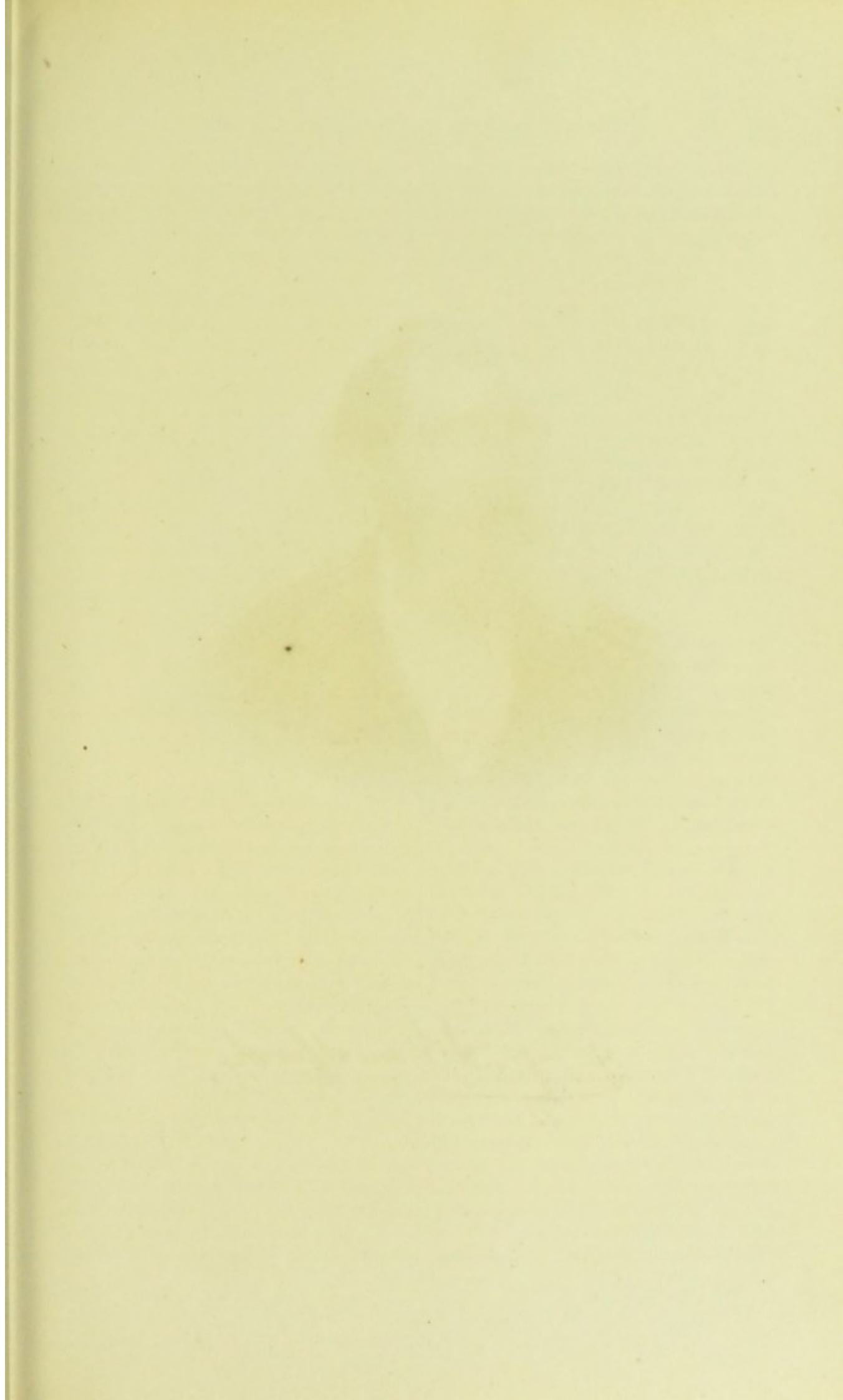
Some years ago he received a small cut



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Ad. Fellger







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L. J. Bradford

while making a post mortem examination, from which he then, and many times subsequently, suffered very much, but from which he has been for some few years past quite free, so that he has been able to attend to a very extensive practice. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, and the author of a pamphlet, dedicated to the American Provers Union, which was well received and quoted by the late Professor Coxe in one of his lectures. It was entitled, "What acts in potentized medicine, and what shall guide us in the selection of the dose?" A large space could be profitably devoted to his experiences in hospitals. The operations he saw and performed; his acquaintance with many persons distinguished in science, art, and literature; his observations in the observatory of the celebrated Vallrath Hoffmann, at Stuttgart, and Colonel Ziegler, at Zürich; his travels in vacation with his professors, in Germany, Holland, France, Italy, and repeatedly in Switzerland and Tyrol, would furnish ample material for a highly interesting book.

BANCROFT, A. AUGUSTINE, M. D., now of Lansing, Mich., was born in Nelson, O., April 26th, 1836. His father, David Bancroft, was one of the pioneers of the State, having emigrated from Granville, Mass., in 1809. Having passed successfully through his preparatory studies at Nelson Academy, he completed his academic course at Western Reserve College. He commenced his medical studies under the allopathic tutorship of Dr. John W. Hughes, of Cleveland, O., with whom he studied two years, when he became a convert to homœopathy. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1869.

Dr. Bancroft is held in high esteem as a practitioner, and a gentleman of standing and ability in his profession. His social position ranks high, and his character is without stain or reproach. Although a young man, he

enjoys a large and valuable practice, in which his success is proportionate. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan.

BRADFORD, LEONARD JARVIS, M. D., of Sylvania, Bradford county, Pa., was born October 12th, 1833, in Ruttance, Tioga county. He is the son of Joseph R. Bradford, formerly of Bristol, R. I., and grandson of Judge Daniel Bradford, who was elected law judge of Bristol county, at the age of twenty-five, and held the office until the time of his death. He is a descendant of William Bradford, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who came to this country in the ship "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth, Mass.

His mother was a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Monroe, a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and who during the war was taken prisoner by the British and sent in a prison-ship to England. Owing to their great privations the prisoners suffered intensely, but the doctor was powerless to relieve them. An officer, with a party of gentlemen, one day visited the ship for the purpose of inspecting their condition, and they conversed in Latin in relation thereto; the doctor being familiar with the language, addressed them in the same tongue, informing them of their needs, and asserting that he could quickly relieve the unfortunate men if furnished with the desired remedies. These the officer soon had sent on board, and the doctor was able to alleviate much suffering.

Soon after a daughter of the same officer was taken seriously ill, and her life despaired of; and he was induced to state her case to Dr. Monroe, who thought her not incurable, and believed he could promote her recovery; he was accordingly furnished with a new suit of clothes and taken to her residence; where he prescribed for her and prepared the necessary remedies, and then returned to the prison-ship; he continued to treat her until

she fully recovered. As a reward for his skilful services, her father procured his release, gave him a purse of guineas and a free passage to America; where he rejoined the army, and served until the close of the war.

Dr. Bradford, the subject of our sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits; his early education was limited, but his special desire being to practise medicine as a profession, he pursued his studies with all the energy, time, health, and means would permit, until the late war, when he enlisted in the army as a private; he was detailed for hospital service, and dispensed medicines to the regiment. He served in this capacity until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he returned to his studies.

Predisposed in favor of homœopathy he attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, but for reasons connected with army interests, he entered, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

Through his untiring efforts, and zeal in his chosen profession, he has profited much by his studies and private researches. He commenced practice according to the homœopathic system, and is meeting with a degree of success which bids fair for a useful and prosperous career.



WARD, E. R., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Georgetown, D. C., March 31st, 1825. His father, George W. Ward, was a farmer in Montgomery county, Md., and served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, John Ward, in that of 1776.

He was educated at McCloud's Academy, Washington, D. C., under a strict preceptor. Being thrown on his own resources, he entered mercantile life at an early age. Having fortunately succeeded in acquiring a competency, his attention was directed towards medicine, and he studied homœopathy under Dr. H. N. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, after-

wards entering the Homœopathic Medical College, of that city, where he graduated, and is now reaping the reward of his industry and perseverance in an extensive and lucrative practice.



INSLOW, MRS. CAROLINE BROWN, M. D., was born November 19th, 1822, in the parish of Appledore, county of Kent, England. She came to the United States when four years old. Her parents were cultivated, intellectual, and highly respectable. Her father, Samuel Brown, was a scrupulously honest man, a profound thinker, and a severe student, to the advanced age of eighty-one years and three months. He died in Utica, in the State of New York, June 10th, 1857.

Her mother was a faithful wife, a true and affectionate mother, an exemplary Christian woman, and lived with her husband for fifty years and four months. She died at the age of seventy-six years.

Miss Brown resided in Utica, N. Y., until her maturity, at which place she was educated, but in consequence of ill-health, her school days were not numerous. In the spring of 1850, she commenced the study of human anatomy under the supervision of R. B. Gleason, M. D., at Glen-Haven, N. Y., Water Cure, and found it a healthy mental exercise, a sort of intellectual gymnastic.

While there, her health gradually and steadily improved, so much so, that in December, 1851, Miss Brown went to Cincinnati, O., to attend a course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College. After attending three full courses of lectures, she graduated with honor, in June, 1853. It is worthy of note that Miss Brown was the first female graduate in medicine, west of the Allegheny Mountains.

In July, 1853, Dr. Brown opened an office at 178 Race Street, Cincinnati, where she obtained a good practice. Here, her attention was called to the homœopathic system of practice, and after a careful examination of its principles, and testing its efficacy in her

own practice, she became a convert to its sublime doctrines.

For the purpose of becoming more thoroughly acquainted with this new system, and enjoying the advantages of the most competent instruction, in October, 1855, Dr. Brown matriculated in the Western College of Homœopathy, at Cleveland, O. She graduated with distinguished honor, February 28th, 1856. Her father having become enfeebled by age, and the sudden death of a sister, leaving an infant to her charge, determined her to return to Utica, N. Y., her parents' home. Here Dr. Brown opened an office for the practice of homœopathy, where she gained the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. Dr. Brown, having made the study of surgical diseases a prominent feature in her medical education, gave particular attention to the treatment of such diseases, and during her residence of nearly eight years in Utica, performed successfully several important and difficult operations.

On the death of her parents, being left free from their care, she, with a little girl left to her charge by the death of her sister more than seven years previous, removed to Washington, D. C., where, during the last year of the war, Dr. Brown was a daily visitor to the military hospitals in and about that city, and by her skilful treatment, using homœopathic remedies *covertly*, because of the iniquitous ruling of the Surgeon-General, excluding that practice from the army, she thus became directly instrumental in saving many soldiers from an untimely grave. Her labor in the hospitals was performed under the auspices of the New York State Agency.

Much of her time was devoted to doing business for the sick and wounded soldiers, writing letters for them, and providing such comforts and delicacies as were needed, and which could not be obtained under army regulations.

Since the close of the war, the subject of this notice has practised homœopathy in this city (Washington, D. C.), giving especial attention to the diseases of women and children.

On July 15th, 1866, the doctor married Mr. Austin C. Winslow, an artisan of good abilities, skill, and cultivation.

Dr. Caroline Brown Winslow is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, also corresponding secretary of the Moral Education Society of this District.



KINGSLEY, MARCUS, M. D., of Kingsville, Ashtabula county, O., was born in the town of Barrington, Yates county, N. Y., on the 15th day of March, 1837. He is of New England descent. On the completion of his early education, he chose the profession of a physician, and commenced the study of medicine in the office, and under the instruction of, Dr. George W. Noble, in Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., in 1856. He attended the medical lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, during the winter of 1859-'60, and soon after the completion of the course located in Kingsville, where he has since resided and continued to practise. On March 2nd, 1870, he was married to Miss C. S. Smith of Kingsville.

In 1863, he was elected honorary member of the Ontario and Yates County Medical Society, in the State of New York. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, having been elected in 1864, a consistent homœopathist, and highly successful physician.



WILLIAMS, CHARLES A., M. D., of Joliet, Ills., was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., April 4th, 1840. In 1847, he removed with his father to Penn Yan, N. Y., and in 1855, to Jonesville, Mich.

During these years, and up to 1857, he had availed himself of his many educational advantages, and was well prepared to enter upon the study of his chosen profession—medicine.

At this latter period—1857—he became the pupil of Dr. E. M. Hale—now professor in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago—at Jonesville, Mich. Under Dr. Hale's guidance and instruction, he pursued his medical studies with a thoroughness rarely equalled. In 1859, and again in the spring of 1860, he attended lectures at the Western Homœopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, O. In the fall of 1860, he was in attendance upon lectures, at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and also in the spring of 1861, at which time he had conferred upon him the degree of M. D., being a member of the first graduating class of that institution. After his graduation he returned to Jonesville and remained with Dr. Hale till the following November, when he removed to North Adams, Mich., and commenced the practice of his profession. In a remarkably brief time, he built up a thriving and very successful practice, which he continued until the fall of 1867.

At this time his health had become much impaired by the incessant and severe labors of his profession, and he was compelled for a while to relinquish his practice. In the spring of 1868, being somewhat improved in health, he was induced to locate at Joliet, Ills., and here he has enjoyed a full repetition of his former prosperity and success. Having given the subject of catarrhal disease of the respiratory organs a large degree of attention, in the spring of 1872, he was appointed special lecturer on catarrhal disease of the mucous membrane, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.



FHAYER, C. N., M. D., of Falmouth, Mass., was born on the 26th of November, 1828, in Attleboro, Mass. He is of English descent. After completing his education, which was the best that could be afforded in the section in which he lived, he devoted a considerable time to an extensive tour in the United States and British Provinces, com-

pleting in this way, by observation and study of men living in different circumstances, that form of practical education so useful in the battle of life. Returning home, where he was justly popular, he represented, in 1855, the town of Pembroke, Mass., in the legislature, and afterward filled many other offices of trust in that town. On the 18th day of September, 1862, he enlisted in the United States service for nine months, and was appointed orderly sergeant and company clerk. On the 13th and 14th of April, 1863, he was in the battle of Camp Birlaus, and on the 14th of June, in the same year, in the battle before Port Hudson. On his return home from the army, he decided to fit himself for the responsible duties of the medical profession, for which he had a preference. He accordingly commenced the study of medicine under the direction of the well known Dr. Edward R. Sisson, of New Bedford, Mass., and remaining under his instruction for three years, applying himself unremittingly to the acquisition of a knowledge of his profession, he commenced its practice in his present place of residence, Falmouth, Mass. Here he has continued for five years, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of a large list of patrons, and by his influence aiding much in the cause of homœopathy, by leading a great many to appreciate and to adopt its practice.



WEST, JAMES ANSIL, M. D., of Geneseo, N. Y., was born in Utica, in the same State, on April 20th, 1835, being the eldest son of Amos S. West. In February, 1840, his parents removed to Rochester, in the common schools of which city, and in Peck's Institute, the subject of this sketch received a sound general education. Having an inclination toward the life of a physician, he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. M. M. Mathews, of Rochester, in February, 1853. This instruction he followed up by attending college lectures, but owing to the

financial crisis of 1857, he was obliged to give up his second course of lectures, and did not, therefore, graduate. He was admitted to practise as licentiate of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1858. On receipt of his diploma, he opened an office in Rochester, where he continued to reside until September, 1862, meeting with fair success. Then better prospects offering in Geneseo, he removed to that place, which has since been his field of labor. In 1868, he attended a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated. He has now an excellent practice, and is held in high estimation, not only by his patients, among whom are many of the best families in the place, but by his professional brethren.

Dr. West was married, in June, 1863, to Fannie, second daughter of the late Archibald Servoss, of Medina, N. Y. He is Secretary of the Livingston County Society.



CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM BAKER, M. D., of Worcester, Mass., was born in New Hampshire, where his early life was spent, on September 15th, 1827.

He is of Anglo-Welsh descent; his father, William Chamberlain, coming of English stock, and his mother, whose name stands in his own, being of Welsh extraction.

He acquired his education at Sanbornton Academy and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, both of which being situated at Tilton, N. H. Undertaking medicine as his life work, he was fortunate in securing, as preceptors, Alpheus Morrill, M. D., of Concord, N. H., and S. M. Cate, M. D., of Salem, Mass., under whose instructions he gained a proficient preliminary knowledge of the medical sciences. He availed himself of the advantages of medical lectures, at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and at Cleveland Homœopathic College, where he graduated in March, 1854.

From his father, he inherited his tastes for

medical pursuits, particularly for botanical studies, which led him to devote his leisure time, in boyhood, to the acquirement of a knowledge of indigenous drugs. This highly relished and instructive investigation, followed by devoted and continued application in maturer years, has procured for him a distinguished pharmaceutical reputation, which he still ably sustains.

After graduating, he settled at Keene, N. H., being one of the first who attempted to introduce the practice of homœopathy in that region. The converts to the new system of medical treatment were at that time but few, and these not well grounded in the faith; hence the labor of attempting to establish such a practice proved to be one involving no inconsiderable amount of mental and physical outlay. For this special combination of efforts, our subject was peculiarly adapted, both by a powerful magnetic attractiveness and an untiring energy, as well as by all requisite acquisitions and knowledge in his school, therefore, by his application and success, he secured one of the largest office and county practices known in the State. This field was held and constantly enlarged for nine years. During most of this time, so great was the pressure of office demands by day that visiting patients had to be done at night, depriving him almost entirely of sleep and rest, thus nearly all the slumber he enjoyed, for long periods of time, was upon the road.

This over-taxation resulted in the distressing ailment known as spinal irritation, when the physician himself became a patient, and was obliged to resign his practice into other hands. This occurred in 1863, when he removed to Fitchburg, chiefly for his own health; but his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Truland, who occupied that field as a professor of Hahnemann's theory, also failing in health, our subject was immediately drawn into practice again. In a short time, from his distinguished success, office practice grew in excess of endurance, and he fled, in 1864, to New York to try Dr. Taylor's "Movement Cure," by which he was greatly benefited.

From here, he was summoned to attend his uncle, Dr. Baker, of Middleboro', Mass., who was sinking under the excessive toils and overwork common to pioneers. Upon the death of Dr. Baker, his nephew succeeded to the vacated practice.

In 1866, he established himself at Worcester, where he now holds a position of honor and success. Since then, he has been President of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, and President of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Medical Society, both which offices he has honored in the holding.

In politics, he has ever been a staunch Republican, and was a prominent abolitionist in the agitated times gone by. Always liberal and progressive in reference to questions of reform, he was naturally one of the first and most earnest advocates of the equal privileges of women as members of the profession.

He was married to Miss Louisa Brainard, of Boston, in 1867. He is possessed of an unbounded jolly good nature, which everywhere serves its owner well, but nowhere better than in administering to chronic patients, in whose cures he has achieved unusual fame, imparting, by his peculiar personal influence and agreeableness, something of his own hope and encouragement to all who seek his aid. He excels also in imparting from his surprisingly great fund of hygienic information, conveying along with the rules enunciated, a pleasant persuasiveness which assures obedience, often so hard to obtain, especially in cases of chronic disease.

Dr. Chamberlain has been and is equally as valuable to students, and younger members of the profession, as to his friends and patients. His ever-ready and generous aid, for all endeavors to know more of the science and practical workings of homœopathy, coupled with his indomitable and able zeal for its integrity and triumphs, endear him to all the fraternity, and do much to place before the people the beneficence of the system in its own true and exalted light,

and to obtain for its disciples, the esteem and love which the noble devotion and generosity of their class deserve.



HOUGHTON, HENRY ARVIN, M. D., of Keeseville, Clinton county, N. Y., was born on Christmas day, the 25th of December, 1826, at Lyndon, Vt. He is the second son of Paul Houghton, Esq., of Lyndon, and received his education at the Lyndon Academy. So great was his desire for knowledge that he undertook to defray his own scholastic expenses by working during a portion of each year in the well-known scale manufactory of Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he doubtless imbibed that interest in manufacturing pursuits which characterized him in after life.

He commenced his medical studies under Dr. Darling, of Lyndon—the second convert in the State to the doctrines of homœopathy. He afterwards attended a course of lectures at an allopathic college in Woodstock, Vt., finally finishing his course of study at Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated in March, 1852.

He now began practising homœopathy, in partnership with his old preceptor, in his native town; his success being so satisfactory that he felt justified in assuming the responsibilities of a family. He found a congenial companion in Miss Sarah D. Page, of St. Johnsbury, and was united in marriage to her about this time.

After practising four years in Lyndon, he removed, by urgent invitation, to Keeseville, a picturesque and thriving village on the Au Sable river, where he has resided for seventeen years, constantly occupied with an extensive practice and numerous consultations, at the same time, however, finding leisure to interest himself deeply in the schools and various manufacturing industries of the district in which he resides.

He was last year President of the New York State Homœopathic Society, and a

very enthusiast in his profession, taking great delight in training the younger aspirants for medical honors, of whom he has already launched on the sea of life twenty, who are now successful physicians.

The character of Dr. Houghton is a happy mixture of the stern unyielding nature of the Green Mountain State and that generous sympathetic spirit which renders its possessor happy by the reflected happiness of others. Living in the Adirondack region, he is passionately fond of nature, and a ride through some of the mountain passes is a high day and festival for him; the healthy bracing air invigorating his frame and the glorious mountain scenery imparting strength and calmness to his mind. Such men never grow old.



PEER, GEORGE W., M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., March 16th, 1820. Thrown at an early age upon his own resources, he acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided, individual effort. Engaged in active pursuits, often requiring manual labor, he acquired a vigorous physical constitution. He was educated at the Marion Academy, Wayne county, N. Y., and in 1844, entered the office of Dr. J. S. Hamilton, a very able physician and surgeon, now of Tecumseh, Mich. He studied medicine and taught school during the winters in order to earn sufficient means to defray his expenses. After pursuing his studies with Dr. Hamilton for two years, he entered the Geneva Medical College, and took his first course of lectures. In 1848, he took his second course, and graduated at the University of New York. Immediately after graduating, he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Chase, a homœopathic physician of Palmyra, N. Y., and remained with him about two years, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he has since resided and practised medicine, with the exception of three years spent in the army as

surgeon, under appointment of the United States Government.

He married Miss Emily M. Sherman, daughter of Samuel Sherman, Esq., of Palmyra, N. Y., November 22d, 1849. After an union of two years of entire happiness, she died, leaving him one son. In 1854, he married Miss Tirzah M. Brown, daughter of Dr. Jonah Brown, of Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Peer was a Democrat until the election of Franklin Pierce, since which time he has been a Republican. He is the oldest homœopathic physician in Rochester at the present time, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and ex-President of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Let the hundreds and thousands of patients whom he has treated, both in the field and at home, answer as to his success in his profession.



LELAND, A. GRANGER, M. D., of Whitewater, Wis., was born at East Otto, N. Y., in 1830. His father,—a man of some political distinction,—died when Granger was nine years old. His mother dying in the same year, he was adopted by his uncle, the Hon. C. R. Leland, a prominent lawyer, of western New York. After receiving his preparatory education at the private academy of H. M. Cornell, and at the Irving Institute, at Irving, N. Y., he entered upon the study of medicine.

His uncle removing soon after to Milwaukee, Wis., he went with him, but his uncle dying in the course of a year, he found his plans necessarily changed for a time. After occupying a position in the post office for six months, he was appointed cashier of the Milwaukee Bank. Two years afterwards, he was elected Secretary of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, which office he occupied for three years. During this period of five years, he made the acquaintance of

Drs. Tracy and Brown and Professor Douglass. The former supplied him with books and medical literature for study during his spare hours. On resigning his position with the railroad company, he commenced the systematic study of medicine with Drs. Tracy and Brown. After studying three years and four months, he graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

Settling in the city of Whitewater, Wis.,—noted for its educational and manufacturing interests,—he has, in eight years, made the practice of homœopathy popular among the educated and enterprising people of the city, as well as profitable to himself. His success indicates his thorough acquaintance with his business, and it is reasonable to assume that the success of the past is an omen of still greater in the future.



ARNOLD, RAWDON, M. D., of Marysville, Cal., was born July 4th, 1836, in the village of Romeo, Mich. He comes of good old Puritan stock, and his parents—on both his father's and mother's side—were New England people, who traced their descent back to the very early times. He was educated at Annada High School and Michigan Normal School, and afterwards received his medical instruction at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. He graduated at this college in 1857, just as he became of age, and at once commenced practice in the State of Missouri. He continued here until 1864, when he embraced homœopathy, his mind having gradually been imbued with the principles of reform. He is now in his ninth year as a homœopathic physician, and has never seen reason to regret the change. He removed to California in September, 1871, and settled in Marysville, where he has succeeded in a marked degree. There was a good opening in the Golden State at that time for homœopaths (as indeed there still is), and Dr. Arnold seemed to step into a place that had long been waiting for him.

He has been married twice,—in 1859 and again in 1870,—the last time to a daughter of Charles Ferguson, Esq., of Mexico, Mo. Dr. Arnold is prominent among people of the Swedenborgian faith. Homœopathy numbers many of its leading professors in this faith, but of them all no one is more esteemed than Dr. Arnold. He is a leader in his section no less religiously than professionally. Residing in Missouri at the breaking out of the late civil war, he was robbed of all his property (some \$30,000 in amount), and he and his wife left to begin the world again with absolutely but twenty-five cents. He at once gave in his adherence to the government, and followed the varying fortunes of the Army of the West, until the close of the war, which found him in Louisiana, where he remained a few months to recruit his health in its genial climate.



KEIM, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born on the 15th day of March, 1843, in Merion Square, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa., and is the son of Samuel C. and Mary Keim.

His ancestors were driven from Germany by religious persecution,—being Protestants, and members of the Lutheran Church,—and settled at Germantown, Pa., in the early part of the eighteenth century, where they resided at the time of the revolutionary war. During the battle of Germantown, they were compelled to take refuge in the cellar of their house, to escape the bullets of the contending armies, the adjoining house having its gable end demolished by a cannon shot, and after the battle, his great-grandfather was compelled, by the British, to assist in the burial of the dead. His early education was received at the public schools of the First School District, Pennsylvania. After its completion, he was engaged before and during the early part of the late civil war, with the American Telegraph Company, resigning March 13th, 1863. From March of

that year to October 9th, 1869, he was engaged in mechanical dentistry, commencing during this period, in the spring of 1867, the study of medicine. He attended his first lecture on November 13th, 1868, at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy—Dr. W. W. Keen lecturer. During the winter course of 1869-'70, the summer course of 1870, and the winter course of 1870-'71, he attended the lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating at the close of the latter term. His preceptors during the time of his study were Drs. C. W. Robbins and Richard Koch. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and from April 1st, 1871, to the present time, he has held the position of Physician to the Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, performing its duties to his own great credit and to the satisfaction of the managers and of his patients. During the winter course of 1872-'73, he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

DAWES, WILLIAM GREEN-LEAF, M. D., of Malden, Mass., was born in Baltimore, Md., on July 12th, 1831. He is the grandson of Judge Thomas Dawes, of Boston, and the son of Harrison Dawes, who died in 1834. Deprived thus early of a father's care, and the circumstances of the family being indifferent, he was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources for an education. By indomitable perseverance, and by devoting every leisure moment to the pursuit of knowledge, in the face of difficulties that would have discouraged the great majority of men, he succeeded in compassing his ambition—admission into the medical profession. His primary education he obtained in the common schools of Quincy, Mass. His medical studies extended over many years, and were pursued under the tuition of different physicians, as circumstances permitted. He ulti-

mately graduated from the Penn Medical University.

His professional life has been passed chiefly at Malden, where he is held in high estimation, and is in possession of a large and lucrative practice. Originally an eclectic physician, but ever studying and seeking to arrive at a satisfactory system, it was but natural that he should become a homœopathist. In this faith and practice he has remained steadfast now for eight years.

Skilful as a physician, scholarly as a man, a retiring and modest gentleman, reticent in speech, but strong in action, and a ready writer, Dr. Dawes is eminently deserving of the respect and esteem which he commands in such large measure from the community in which he resides.



ANTIS, JOHN, M. D., of Morris, Ills., was born in the town of Root, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1817. He turned his attention quite early in life to the study of medicine, and having fitted himself under efficient direction, he took the courses of lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and graduated in January, 1838. He at once entered upon practice in accordance with the principles taught in that institution, which he prosecuted successfully for a period of eight years.

He then gained new light from witnessing the action of aconite and spongia, administered in a severe case of cynanche laryngea, in accordance with the law, *similia similibus curantur*, and profiting by his knowledge, pressed his inquiries until convinced of the truth of the homœopathic system.

Losing a lucrative practice by the exchange of theories, he spent a few months in Chicago with Dr. Aaron Pitney, in acquiring practical knowledge of the workings of the new law, and returning, established himself in practice as a homœopathist, where his merit soon placed him again in the first rank as a phy-

sician. In 1867, he was appointed by the Pension Bureau at Washington to the official position of Examining Surgeon for his district; but after three years of efficient service he was requested to resign, in order, as alleged, that harmony might prevail within the ranks of allopathy, which request he acceded to for the sake of peace, though conscious of bowing to the grosser power of might. He is now in his fifty-sixth year, hale, hearty and well, and more efficient, with increased experience and knowledge, than ever; but conscious of having passed the Rubicon of life, and looking forward to a higher and better existence hereafter.



HOLT, AARON P., M. D., of Lyndon, Ills., was born in the town of Holden, Mass., on October 5th, 1808. He is the third son of Amos S. Holt. He received a common school education, and on leaving school was put to learn the trade of a machinist. He, however, continued his studies at night after work and on Sundays. He began to read medicine in 1835, and five years later commenced practice in Andover, on the botanic or eclectic system. He removed to Lowell, Mass., in 1841, kept an infirmary for nearly six years, and achieved much success as a practitioner. Being dissatisfied with city life, he moved to Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wis., and after a short stay there, located in Lyndon, where he has resided for twenty-six years. In 1849, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which kept him sick for about a year. His mother, brothers and sisters had been victims of consumption. By careful treatment and good nursing he recovered his former health. While lying sick the subject of homœopathy was always uppermost in his mind. After convalescence he purchased a homœopathic library and a case of medicines. In 1850, he began to try the effects of homœopathy upon his patients, and with such success, that although he carried his old-fashioned pill bags under the buggy seat, he

had no occasion to use them, and soon laid them away. He has not practised allopathy since, telling his patients if they had not confidence in the globules not to send for him. Being the only homœopathic physician within forty miles, he secured in time a large practice, although at the cost of much fatigue, his rides being very long. Determined to study the new system as thoroughly as possible, he took two courses of lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, and graduated with honor in 1856. His practice now is as large as he can conveniently manage.

Dr. Holt was a member of the first Homœopathic Medical Society that was formed in the State of Illinois. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He was married on December 2d, 1829, to Clarissa A. Huse, of Chester, N. H., by whom he has had six children, three of whom are still living. He is President of the Iowa Homœopathic State Medical Society. One son is a successful practitioner of the new school at Marshalltown, Iowa. In September, 1854, his first wife died, and in August, 1855, he was married to Rosetta M. Mitchell, of Aurora, N. Y., by whom he has also had six children, five of whom are still living.



ROBINS, EMILY RIDGWAY, M. D., a Philadelphian by birth and education. Matriculated at the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, in 1855, and, devoting herself assiduously to acquiring a knowledge of the science of medicine in all its branches, graduated in 1859, after passing a highly creditable examination. The practice of medicine by women being comparatively new at that time, and women physicians being met in many instances with distrust, led her to suppose that she would meet with a more progressive spirit in a newly settled section of the country. For this reason she selected the town of Fort Madison, Iowa,

and was not disappointed. She was met with cordiality by the people, and treated with respect by the physicians. The field being open for a woman, she was soon engaged in an active practice, in which she continued for three years, being a decided opponent of what she termed the "fallacious nonsense" of homœopathy.

In 1862, she was married to Charles W. Robbins of Philadelphia, a homœopathic physician, with whom she returned to her native city. In compliance with the wishes of her husband, she retired from the active duties of the profession, retaining only a small amount of office practice, for two years. Her husband being then prostrated with a severe and protracted illness, she felt called upon to take charge of his practice, which was a large one. In assuming this position she saw that there was but one alternative, viz.: to prescribe for her husband's patients homœopathically, which she did not feel herself well prepared to do; but being an apt student, she applied herself to the task of what she termed "learning to humbug the people." The result of her observations of this system, in its application at her bedside, led her to give the subject a more thorough investigation.

Her own practice being principally in chronic diseases, she applied her remedies according to the law of *similia similibus* in these cases, with results which were not only satisfactory, but surprising to herself. From this time her opposition to homœopathy ceased, though her conversion was not that of an ardent opponent to an enthusiastic advocate; but was the result of a careful study and analysis of the subject. On writing to a friend some time afterwards, she said: "I was a careful student, and endeavored to be a judicious practitioner; neither do I consider myself dogmatic; but I am well convinced that the toxicological effect and therapeutical action of drugs is taught properly only in the homœopathic schools."

After the recovery of her husband she still continued in active practice, having made many new friends during the time. But his

recovery not resulting in permanent health, she accompanied him, in the autumn of 1865, on a tour to the West, where they spent eight months, stopping three or four months in her former location, Fort Madison, where she was warmly welcomed by her old friends, who sought her professional aid when it was required, as though she had never been absent from them. On one occasion, surrounded by a number of them, while she was extolling the superiority of the homœopathic treatment over the allopathic, she was greeted by a laugh from all present, with the reminder that only a short time previous no one had used more persuasive arguments than herself to prove its fallacy.

Her husband having regained his health, they returned to Philadelphia, where she resumed her practice. At its last annual session, she was admitted as a member to the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Pennsylvania.



MORRIS, JOSEPH PASCHALL, of Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., was born in Philadelphia on the 8th day of February, 1809. He is the third son of Isaac W. Morris, and the grandson of Samuel Morris, who was the first Captain of the First Philadelphia Troop of Cavalry, in the revolutionary war; which served as General Washington's body-guard at the battle of Princeton, etc.

He received his education at the Quaker schools of Philadelphia, and served a mercantile apprenticeship in the counting-house of Thomas P. Cope & Sons. He was afterwards a partner in the foundry and steam-engine business, with Isaac P. and Levi Morris. His natural turn for medical studies led him, whilst a youth, to spend his holidays at the Philadelphia Dispensary, and he became quite a proficient in the then important arts of leeching, bleeding, cupping and drawing teeth, and the administration of the heroic remedies of that era. He also frequented the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital, the University, and the Jefferson Medi-

cal College. But his father not encouraging the natural bent of his mind, he went no farther then in that direction. In 1835, visiting northern Pennsylvania on business of his father's, he became interested in coal lands in Tioga county, and was induced to remove to that remote region. He married and settled at Blossburg, and engaged in the business of mining bituminous coal, then in its infancy. Here he and other capitalists from Philadelphia and elsewhere invested what was then considered large amounts in exploring and developing the mineral resources from which others have since realized immense fortunes.

It was with him as is usually the case with the pioneers of any great enterprise, he never received any adequate return for his investment. At Blossburg Mr. Morris met with Dr. Louis Saynisch and Dr. Yhm, both Germans, from whom he learned the first principles of the new science of homœopathy, which he at once adopted in his family, and became from that time a zealous student, advocate and missionary in the cause. In 1851-'52, he attended a course of lectures at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, with the intention of graduating, Dr. Charles Neidhard being his preceptor. From failure of his eyesight he was prevented from completing the full course, and so was compelled to go on as heretofore as a *lay practitioner*, zealously recommending the new science as the only sure and safe rule of cure, and waging war, offensive and defensive, against the giant allopathy. He has introduced the practice to his acquaintances, both in city and country, with indefatigable energy; has induced many young men to become homœopathic instead of allopathic physicians, and has assisted many in getting a start in practice. He has taken much pains to introduce the homœopathic treatment of domestic animals, and with great success.

In 1850, he purchased a valuable property at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., where he removed and became one of the originators and founders of the State Normal School,

now in flourishing operation at that place, and also of the Mansfield Iron Works; here again laying foundations for others to build upon. He was also one of the corporators, and ever since its foundation a vestryman of the beautiful Episcopal Church of St. James, in the same village.



WENS, WILLIAM, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., was born April 24th, 1823, of American parents. His education was acquired during the intervals of labor. In 1843, he entered the Literary Department of Woodward College at Cincinnati, in which he continued till 1846, when he entered a drug store as assistant. He volunteered at the commencement of the Mexican war, and was present at most of the battles of that conflict. At the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati, re-entered the drug store, at the same time attending lectures till he graduated in 1849. In the autumn he commenced the practice of homœopathy, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the institute. He was afterwards appointed to a similar position in the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland, O. Whilst there he went through a full course of lectures, and returned to Cincinnati in 1852, resuming his practice. In 1855, he took charge of a water-cure establishment at Granville, O.; but at the end of two years, finding it a financial failure, he removed it to Yellow Springs, O., where he continued eighteen months, returning to Cincinnati in November, 1858.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the late war, he aided in raising a company of cavalry, and was appointed its first lieutenant. He went through the whole of the war, occupying at various times different positions. At first he was lieutenant; at another time we find him detailed in charge of the sick and wounded, Acting Assistant Surgeon and Acting Assistant Quartermaster; and in July, 1863, he received his commission as Captain.

In all these various posts he had numerous and favorable opportunities of perfecting himself in the study and practice of surgery, which he has since well known how to turn to account.

At the close of the war he went to Washington to settle the accounts of the various offices he had held. After performing which duty he returned to Cincinnati to recommence his practice, greatly enriched by the army and hospital experience he had acquired during the protracted struggle.

On May 12th, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Wilcox, of Cincinnati.

On June 1st, 1865, he was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions for Hamilton county, holding that position for four years. He was also appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Pulte Medical College, which position he now holds. His practice has rapidly increased since his return from the army, and is now one of the largest in Cincinnati.



DETWILLER, HENRY, M. D., of Easton, Pa., was born at Langenbruck, Canton Basel Landschaft, Switzerland, on December 18th, 1795. His parents were Henry and Verena Detwiller. After attending the village school until entering the thirteenth year of his age, he was placed in a French Institute at St. Immier for two years. At the expiration of that term he became the private pupil of Laurentius Senor, M. D., a graduate of Wurzburg, under whose systematic instruction he during three years prepared for matriculation in the Medical Department of the University at Freyburg, Grand Duchy of Baden. In the spring of 1814, he was admitted to that university, and remained there five consecutive semesters. He had then just entered his twenty first year. Being a great admirer of natural sciences, he longed for a new field in which to cultivate his scientific tastes to their fullest extent. He therefore resolved to visit the United States

and devote four years to the collection of zoölogical, mineralogical and botanical specimens, etc. Accordingly he embarked in the spring of 1817, in company with several hundred emigrants, at Basel on the Rhine, and landed at Muyden, near Amsterdam. During the passage he acted as physician to the company. On arrival at Muyden, he was requested to present himself before a Medical Board at Amsterdam; he did so and was appointed physician on the ship "John," of Baltimore, an old three-master that made then its last trip with over four hundred souls on board. The captain taking a very southerly course, going south of Bermuda in the middle of July, the oppressive heat produced dysentery, cholera morbus and prostrating diarrhœas. The medicine chest was inadequately supplied, and had it not been for Dr. Detwiller's and General Vandame's private stores the mortality would have been fearful.

The vessel arrived in the port of Philadelphia in the latter part of July. Greater part of the passengers being redemptioners, they had to remain on board until disposed of; many of them were on the sick list, and they, as well as the sick on board another vessel in port, were entrusted to Dr. Detwiller's care by the port physician; the same trust was reposed in him at the quarantine station by the official physician. While thus detained in Philadelphia he became professionally acquainted with Dr. Monges, an eminent French doctor, by whom he was frequently called in consultation in the family of General Vandame and other French refugees of rank in Napoleon's time. At the suggestion and persuasion of Joseph Bonaparte, General Vandame and Dr. Monges, he abandoned the idea of going into the Western wilderness—the Indian country—and made preparations to establish himself in a locality where the German language was mostly spoken. Being well provided with letters of introduction, he proceeded first to Allentown, Pa., and on September 3d, 1817, entered the office of Dr. Charles H. Martin as assistant. Here he practised seven months with signal success.

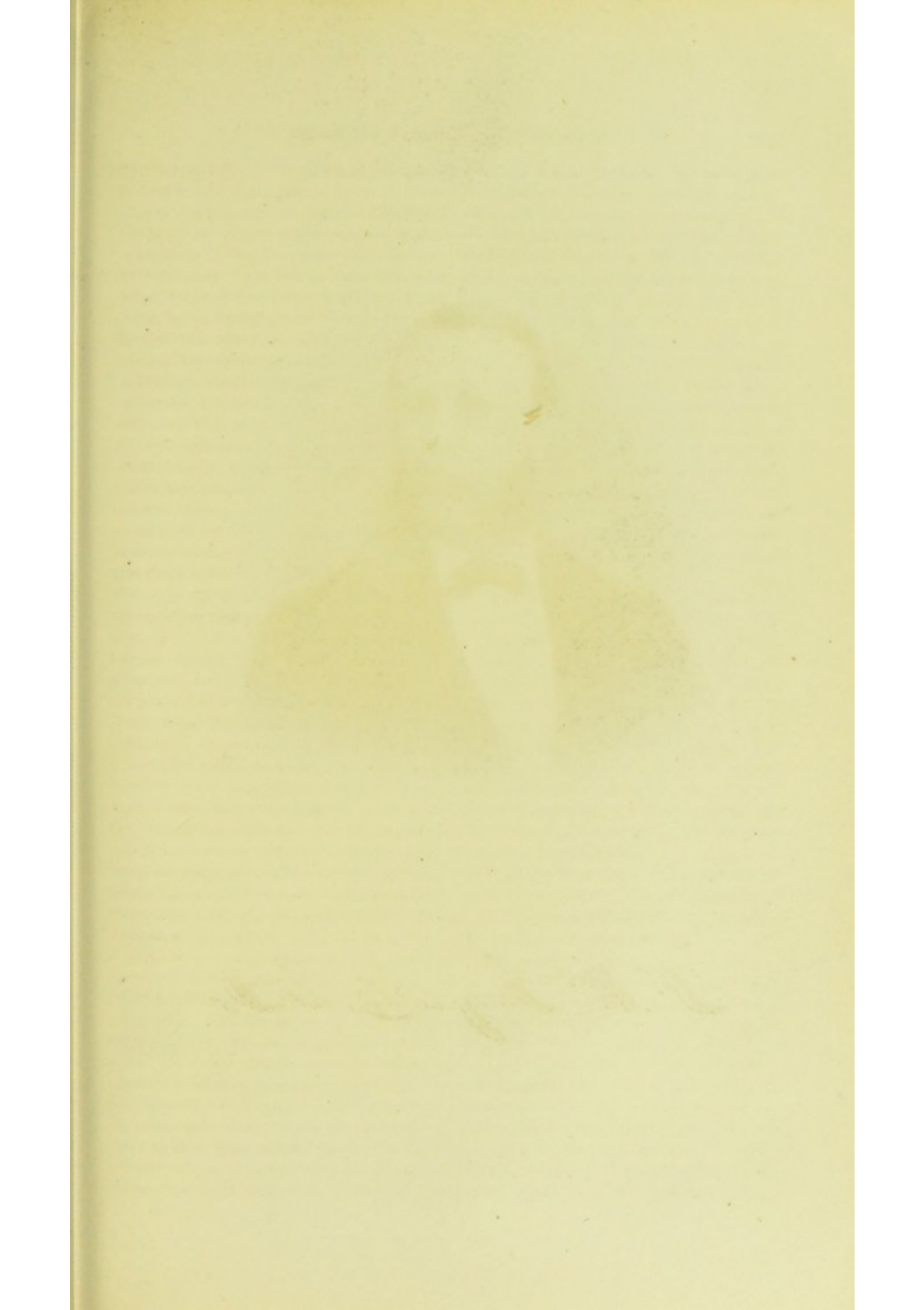
During the fall and winter of 1817-'18, there appeared in many parts of Lehigh and the adjoining counties a disease attacking whole families with more or less severity, and attended in convalescence with frequent relapses, the patients dragging along a pitiable existence for months, and frequently succumbing to either phthisis or dropsy. This disease was diagnosed by the physicians with whom he came in contact as "bilious colic," as one of the most prominent symptoms was abdominal or intestinal pain, with very obstinate costiveness and vomiting. The prevailing practice was opium and calomel in very large doses, powerful doses of all kinds of laxatives, tobacco smoke being forced into the rectum through a peculiar apparatus, while salivation was produced to a fearful extent. It was the discovery of the real cause of this so-called "bilious colic," or "verstopfung," as it was called by the German laymen, that brought to the favorable notice of the public the "young German doctor," under which appellation the subject of this sketch was generally known. It proved to be lead poisoning in the form of malate of lead, produced from the glazing with litharge of earthen pots in which apple butter, often rather sour, had been kept. This discovery, and his successful antidotal treatment, created for him an enviable professional reputation, and many were the invitations he received from different parties to establish himself permanently in their localities. He finally selected Hellertown, Pa., and in April, 1818, he opened an office there. In the following December he married Miss Elizabeth Appel, a native of the vicinity of the village. By this marriage he had three sons and four daughters. In November, 1835, his wife, after a protracted illness, died of phthisis pulmonalis.

In 1836, Dr. Detwiller visited Europe in company with his eldest son, whom he placed in an institution of learning, to remain for four years under the guidance and guardianship of a particular friend and professional gentleman. During his sojourn in Europe he made it one of his special objects to have

interviews with the illustrious Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, at Paris, Professors Shœlein, Oken and Schintz, in Zurich, on scientific subjects, and in the interest of the Allentown Academy of the homœopathic healing art; also, of the Coryphæus of homœopathy in the United States, Dr. C. Hering. He also visited his Alma Mater, presented his certificates of examination (absolutorium), executed in the fall of 1816, when he had not attained his majority or the age required by the statutes for the holding of a degree. So after an absence of twenty years he applied to the medical faculty for a re-examination, and, if found worthy, for the grant of a diploma. The faculty met, and after subjecting him to a rigorous examination in all the different branches, surgical operations on the cadaver, and so forth, he was rewarded with that to which he would have been entitled twenty years before had he been of age, namely, a diploma of Doctor Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ, et Artis Obstetriciæ.

Returning to the United States, he resumed his practice in Hellertown, and pursued it until 1852, when he removed to Easton, Pa. He introduced homœopathy in this place, and had to contend against the usual unfair and unprofessional opposition of some otherwise respectable allopaths.

During his residence of thirty-four years in Hellertown, Pa., notwithstanding his very extensive and laborious practice, he always managed to husband time to follow his favorite study of natural science. In the course of time he got together the flora sauconensis, the name by which he calls his herbarium, the specimens being collected principally in upper and lower Saucon. Many botanical excursions were made in company with his friends Dr. De Schweinitz and Dr. Hübner. The ornithological specimens—the mammals reptiliæ, chelonix, etc., etc.—collected and by him prepared, represent, with but few exceptions, the whole fauna of Pennsylvania. The greater part of his collections have been donated to various public institutions and museums in Europe, especially to the museum at the University of Basil, he being a corres-





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S. W. Ingalls, M.D.

ponding member of the Natural Historical Society there.

On July 23rd, 1828, Dr. Detwiller dispensed the first homœopathic remedy selected in accordance with the law of *similia similibus curantur*, and from that onward till now in his seventy-eighth year he has continued an active and successful practitioner of homœopathy. To him also belongs the honor of being the first dispenser and introducer of homœopathic remedies in the State of Pennsylvania, as is set forth in a paper, entitled, "The Rise and Progress of Homœopathy in Pennsylvania," published in the Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State, at the eighth session, as reported by Dr. Dudley Pemberton.

In 1836, he was elected a member of the medical faculty of the Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, at Allentown. At the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy in New York city, in 1844, he became a member, and is one of the few surviving original members of that flourishing institute. On April 5th, 1850, he was elected a fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Detwiller has two sons, four grandsons, and one son-in-law, all graduates of medicine, and three of them homœopaths.

Through his long and honorable career, Dr. Detwiller has displayed unusual ability and resource as a physician, has been rewarded with distinguished success, and has gained the confidence, respect, and esteem of all classes.

INGALLS, FREDERICK W., M. D., of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., was born in Glenville, Schenectady county, in the same State, on February 9th, 1840. He is the son of Rev. Wilson Ingalls. After receiving a good general education, being intended for the medical profession, he studied for three years in the office of Dr. D. O. K. Strong, of Owasco, Cayuga county, N. Y., and for two

years, under the direction of Professor John C. Sanders, M. D., of Cleveland, O., excepting a period of three months, during which he was acting Assistant Surgeon in General Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky. He attended lectures at Cleveland, and graduated from the Homœopathic College of that city, in the spring of 1863.

He commenced practice at Kingston, on May 5th, 1863, and was the second physician to prescribe homœopathically in that place. There are now five resident practitioners of the new school, showing that the cause has been gaining ground steadily, and that it has not been prejudiced by its early exponents. The ability manifested by Dr. Ingalls, and the success that has attended his treatment, have caused his practice to become large and valuable. He is indeed one of the first physicians along the Hudson River.

Dr. Ingalls was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1867; of the State Society, in 1869, and as Censor of the same association for the Southern district, in 1872. He is a member of the Ulster County Homœopathic Medical Society.

He has always taken an active interest in any enterprizes having for their object the advancement of the town. Building societies he warmly advocates, and he has served for some time as a director of the Kingston Building Company. He is also a director of the Kingston National Bank.

On May 18th, 1870, Dr. Ingalls was married to Henrietta Du Bois, only daughter of P. J. Du Bois, of Kingston.

SAWYER, BENJAMIN EDWARDS, M. D., of Haverhill, Mass., was born at Cape Elizabeth, Me., on August 11th, 1811. His father from whom he inherits rare judgment and unusual discrimination, was Benjamin Sawyer, at the time of our subject's birth Minister of the Congregational Church at Cape Elizabeth. His mother, Maria Wines, was the daughter of Abijah Wines, D.D., of

Newport, N. H., who was noted for his argumentative skill in the religious controversies of his times, and for his devotion to early missionary work in Maine. A year after the birth of Dr. Sawyer, his father moved to Amesbury, Mass. During the early years of his boyhood, he attended an excellent academy at that place. He fitted for college at Hampton, N. H., in the same class with Hon. Gaines Grimes, of Iowa, Hon. Daniel Clark, and Hon. Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire. Having made choice of the medical profession, he began to study therefor with Dr. R. D. Mazzei, of Dartmouth College, and continued under his instruction until he graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1837. Dr. Mazzei was the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at both these colleges during Dr. Sawyer's course.

On receiving his diploma, he commenced the practice of allopathy, and continued therein for eight years. Then through careful study and patient experiment he became convinced of the truth of the homœopathic theory. At once he adopted it. About this time he left Boscawen, N. H., where he had been located, and took up his residence in Concord, Mass. At that time Concord was the centre of a vigorous intellectual circle, and it offered a congenial field to him. His practice became large and lucrative, while his intense sympathy with the anti-slavery movement had a full opportunity for practical exercise. At Concord, as at Boscawen, he was the friend and co-worker of Nathaniel P. Rogers, Parker Pillsbury, and Stephen C. Foster. His children have never known the slightest prejudice of color, having been brought up to regard whites and blacks as equal. He resided nine years in Concord, then removed to Haverhill, in the same State, and has lived there up to the present time. For years he has been the leading physician of his school in the neighborhood. His clear-sighted judgment, his skill, tender sympathy, and hearty kindness to poor as well as rich, cause him to be much sought after. Though so far advanced in life, he enjoys full health and vigor.

Dr. Sawyer is an ardent lover of nature,

and has spent so much of his time among the lovely hills and valleys of Essex, that he has come to be regarded as an authority on the rare wild flowers of the Merrimack Valley.

Early in life Dr. Sawyer married Lucy C. Noyes, of Newport, N. H. She came of the best Puritan stock, what Dr. Holmes calls the "blue blood" of new England, her direct ancestor being Governor Dudley. She died after a brief union, but left behind her several children, between whom and their father exists a peculiarly close communion.



ONANT, JOSIAH, M. D., of Great Falls, N. H., was born in Dudley, Worcester county, Mass., on June 2nd, 1832. His primary education he received in his native town, but when he had reached his twelfth year, his father removed to Worcester, where he became a pupil in the city high school. On leaving school, his father being poor, it was necessary he should at once do something towards his own support. He was accordingly placed in a machine shop, and in time became a proficient machinist. Possessed of an adventurous spirit and seeing in the West a better chance of making money, he left home, in 1851, and was away some six or seven years, during which time he worked at his trade and accumulated some means. Having always cherished a taste for the medical profession, he returned East, and, in 1859, proceeded to Boston, where he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Greene. After laying a foundation of sufficient solidity, he attended lectures in Philadelphia, and graduated as a homœopathic physician, in 1865. He immediately returned to Boston and opened an office on Elliot street, but he found it uphill work making his way in a large city. In the following year, therefore, he removed to West Boylston, Mass., where he found many friends. Two years later his father died of apoplexy at the age of seventy-two years, and then he began to contemplate a further removal. After looking around for some time, he decided

upon settling in Great Falls, where he opened an office in February, 1869, and where he now resides. He found it a strong allopathic town, but its prejudices against homœopathy gradually melted away before his earnestness and success, and he now possesses a flourishing practice.

Dr. Conant is a man of far more than average perseverance. In spite of many obstacles he has fought his way into a good position in the ranks of a learned profession, having had at no time since a mere lad any other dependence than his own exertions. Considering his opportunities there are few practitioners so well read in the literature of medicine, as there certainly is none who gives to it a more entire devotion. In the discharge of his onerous duties he is indefatigable, never neglecting nor slighting any case that comes under his charge. His kindly manners and genuine sympathy render him a favorite with all his patients.



WILDER, DANIEL, M. D., of Greenfield, Mass., was born in Keene, N. H., April 19th, 1811. He received his earliest education at the public schools of his neighborhood, and afterwards attended the higher classes at the academy of the place, where he was noted for his studious habits. His first business in life was as a piano-maker. He followed this vocation until finally impaired health forced him to relinquish it for something less physically laborious. He thereupon turned his attention to medicine, that having always been his favorite study. He commenced reading with Dr. G. W. Swarzey, a distinguished physician of Springfield, Mass., in 1845. Afterwards he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated, in 1850. He had previous to this attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, but upon weighing carefully the evidence between allopathy and homœopathy decided upon the latter. Shortly after graduating, in 1850, he

removed to New Bedford. He remained there for a period of nineteen years, enjoying a high success and the respect and admiration of all who knew him. Excessive application to duty forced him, in 1869, to retire from active work, and to that end relinquished his practice in New Bedford, to the great regret of his patients and friends. Being somewhat restored in health, he is at present attending to practice in Greenfield, Mass. Dr. Wilder is a member of the American Institute, and of the Massachusetts and Bristol County (Mass.) Homœopathic Societies. He is universally esteemed by his professional brethren. The fact that he was located for nineteen successive years in so exclusive and intellectual a community as New Bedford is the highest encomium that can be given to his energy and ability. He has a prominent and honored place among the homœopaths of New England.



NEVILLE, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, M. D., of Philadelphia, son of Joseph and Lydia Neville, was born in Philadelphia, July 7th, 1837. His mother was a descendant of the Ridge family, who for several generations have resided in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania.

When the subject of this sketch was six years old, his parents moved to the country to engage in agricultural pursuits. There he attended school until old enough to perform manual labor, after which time his school-days were limited to the fall and winter months. Having a great love for books, and being determined to acquire an education, all his leisure moments were spent in study. When in his eighteenth year, he commenced teaching school, and, having early developed a taste for medical studies and pursuits, he devoted all his leisure time, while teaching, to those studies best adapted to his future purpose. Having by his own efforts acquired a thorough English education, together with a good knowledge of Latin and Greek, he studied medicine with Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton,

and graduated with honor at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1865.

Immediately after receiving his diploma, he located in Philadelphia, where he has secured a large and lucrative practice, and by his skill has attained an elevated place in his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society of Philadelphia, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He rarely writes on medical topics, preferring rather the retired life of a private practitioner, though he would make a brilliant writer were he to turn his attention in that direction. In his younger days he was an able debater, and some years since he prepared a popular lecture, which showed marked ability, and was very favorably noticed by the Press.

One who has known him long and well records of him that he is one of "nature's noblemen." His parents being in limited circumstances, and the neighborhood where he was raised having but few facilities for mental and moral improvement, he very early learned the lesson which in all his active life he has acted upon, that success must depend upon his own exertions.

Immediately after graduating, he located himself in Philadelphia; and, although an entire stranger in the neighborhood, without personal friends and influence, he soon had a good practice, which in a few years increased almost without a parallel in the history of young physicians.

Dr. Neville is of a fine, commanding personal appearance, kind and sympathetic in his disposition, one of the most affable and genial members of the profession, but firm in his resolves and in adhering to any purpose which he conscientiously believes to be right. So honorable is he in his business relations with his professional brethren, that he has the regards not only of the physicians of the homœopathic school, but the confidence and esteem of allopathic physicians with whom he is brought in contact. From his boyhood he has been prominently identified with the M. E. Church, and ever since he reached his

majority has held various official relationships with the Church, where he is as much esteemed as in his profession.



NDERWOOD, BENONI F., M.

D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 12th, 1843. His father was a native of England, his mother of America.

He received his education in the common schools of Philadelphia, with the exception of two years' attendance at the Central High School. Having thus acquired a fine English education, he removed to Reypert, N. J., where, in order to qualify himself as a druggist, he studied *Materia Medica* for some time under Dr. Porter. He then carried on the drug business for several years, continuing his studies at the same time under Dr. Frishmuth, and also writing for and editing a local paper.

Returning from Reypert to Philadelphia, in 1863, he again engaged in the drug business, but soon relinquished it for the study and practice of conveyancing. Finding, however, that his genius and inclination did not lie in the latter direction, he determined to return to his former and favorite study of medicine; but this time in a new school. Having come to the conclusion after careful investigation and study, that the founder of homœopathy had struck the right vein in the curative art, he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1868. Conjointly with Drs. Kneass and Farrington, he conducted the "Quiz" of the following term.

After two years' practice in Philadelphia, he removed to Brooklyn, where he is now occupied in the duties of his profession, and also in contributing to various papers, medical and general; occupying at the same time the position of Treasurer of the County Medical Authority. In October, 1867, he married Emilie, daughter of H. Mullikin, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Underwood has turned his attention somewhat to the proving of medicines, espe-

cially iodiform; and having attained such an eminence in his profession at so early an age, much more may be expected from him, if spared to reach his prime; when he shall add still greater experience to his already valuable medical attainments.

He has never held an office of a political character, having always, with a slight exception, confined himself to medical pursuits.



TALMAGE, SAMUEL, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born February 20th, 1831, at Mont Verd, a villa, beautifully situated one mile north of Somerville, Somerset county, N. J.

His father was Major Thomas Talmage, an energetic, sagacious and practical farmer, imbued with the necessity and advantage of employing all the modern improvements in the art of tilling the soil. He belonged to a long lived family, being one of a dozen children, three of whom lived several years with their partners after celebrating their golden weddings. During his life, he filled many important positions of trust, in Church and State, with honor and credit to himself and benefit to the community. His mother was Miss Sophia Van Veghten (before marriage), daughter of Michael Van Veghten, one of the most extensive landed proprietors on the Raritan River. It was at the landing place on his estate that one of the incidents of the revolutionary war took place. A company of British soldiers landed there, captured and burned a number of flat boats loaded with hay intended for transportation to our army.

The subject of this brief sketch is the eldest of six children, resulting from the above marriage—three sons and three daughters. His early education was received at the Somerville Academy, and, subsequently completed at a private seminary, in the southern part of Somerset county. His preceptors appear to have possessed unusual ability, and he himself displayed a quickness, a readiness of application, and an ardent thirst after knowledge, which

combined to qualify him, at the early age of seventeen, to assume the duties of a teacher. With one bound he leaped from the scholar to the pedagogue. His career as instructor was characterized with marked success. He pursued his avocation *con amore*, taking an active part and a lively interest in the annual meetings of the Teachers' Institute of Somerset County, extending his sympathy even to a similar institution in a neighboring county, before which he was requested to deliver the annual address. About this period also his literary tastes and talents were considerably developed, as he wrote various articles for the different weekly periodicals, notably the *Waverly Magazine*, which is indebted to his pen for many a pleasing sketch.

In the year 1855, his father died, and then the more serious business of life compelled him to forego the lighter pleasures and studies he had hitherto enjoyed so keenly. He was called upon to return home, to take charge of the family and superintend the cultivation of a farm of 160 acres—no light task for a young man of twenty-four, inexperienced in agricultural pursuits. He at once complied, and managed the farm successfully for a number of years. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he was appointed and commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey Captain of an uniformed company of cavalry.

Matters continued thus till 1867, when, at the suggestion of his brother, Dr. J. F. Talmage, he was induced to take into consideration the subject of medicine, and commenced its study by the careful perusal of medical works. After due deliberation, having convinced himself that he had a natural taste for the profession, he determined to commence the study of medicine in earnest, for which purpose he entered the office of Dr. E. Clark, of Staten Island, N. Y., and began a systematic course.

In the autumn of 1868, he entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he attended two full courses of lectures, at the termination of which, he graduated in the same institution, and received his diploma in the spring of 1870. During

this time, he also further perfected himself by attending lectures, etc., at the New York Hospital, the Bellevue Hospital, and the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

During the winter of 1868, by the special request of his brother, he was induced to enter his office and become an inmate of his family. This change procured for him a most favorable opportunity of prosecuting his scientific researches. Having constant access to an extensive medical library, he was able to investigate the truths of the doctrine of Hahnemann, at the same time being an eye-witness to the wonderful cures effected by the system of homœopathy, in all classes of disease, but more especially remarkable in those pertaining to women and children.

Immediately after receiving his degree, he joined his brother in a partnership, which still subsists. In March of the same year, he was appointed House Physician of the Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, which appointment he still retains, being punctual in his daily visits to that institution.

In the year 1863, he was married to Miss Arrietta M. Clark, a lady of much culture, refined tastes and eminent musical talent. She is the only daughter of Dr. E. Clark, of Staten Island, his former preceptor, and sister of Dr. James G. Clark, of North Shore, on the same Island. Thus far this union has been blessed with three children, two of whom, a daughter and a son, are living.

Dr. Talmage is still very young in his profession, having received his diploma in 1870, and we doubt not that there is in store for him a long life of professional usefulness.

Dr. Samuel Talmage is a member of the Protestant Reformed (Dutch) Church, and has served as ruling elder in the sessions of both the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches.



HASE, A. P., M. D., of Amboy, Ills., was born at Livermore, Oxford county, Me., on February 18th, 1817. He lived on a farm and attended school during the winter, until he had reached his eighteenth or nineteenth

year. Then he enjoyed the advantages of an academic course. Subsequently he taught school for five years—three in Massachusetts, and two in Virginia. Concluding to enter the medical profession, he commenced reading under the supervision of W. B. Small, M. D., of East Livermore, and, in 1845, graduated at Bowdoin Medical School. He attended two full courses of lectures in that institution, and one at Harvard Medical School. He spent one year in Boston, visiting the McLean General Hospital daily.

On graduating, he settled in South Abington, Mass., and soon found himself in the possession of a considerable practice. He remained in that sphere of action until 1855. During six years of his residence, he was connected with the schools as one of the superintending committee. From Massachusetts he removed to Amboy, where he now lives, and continued to practise allopathy for two years. Then he had a little patient who appeared to be in the last stages of croup. He spoke of the case at home, and remarked that it was useless to afflict the child with any more medicine as it could not live until morning. It was suggested that some homœopathic medicine should be used as it would not distress the patient, and there was a possibility of benefit. Without a particle of faith in a favorable result he acted upon the suggestion. The effect was marvellous. In a few hours the child was relieved. This and several other somewhat similar experiences induced him to undertake a careful investigation of the whole subject. The more he probed the matter, the more thoroughly convinced did he become of the truth of the principles of homœopathy. He therefore gradually changed his practice, and finally abandoned allopathy altogether. His conversion of course earned for him the contempt of some of his previous professional associates, and the persecution of others, although all of them were his juniors in the "old school." Nothing dismayed, however, he persevered in his chosen course, and has reaped, and is reaping, the reward of his conscientiousness and determination to stand by his convictions

of right. He has a large and pleasant practice among the best classes of the community. He is also surgeon to the northern division of the Illinois Central Railroad.



COCHRAN, CHARLES ALBERT, M. D., of Winthrop, Me., was born on the 29th day of April, 1833, in Monmouth, Kennebec county, in the same State.

His ancestors came from Scotland, that land celebrated as the birthplace of so many illustrious persons, and settled in New Hampshire. They were a race of doctors. His grandfather, James Cochran, M. D., removed from New Hampshire to the town of Monmouth, where he practised medicine and surgery for many years. His father, James Cochran, Jr., studied medicine and received his diploma from the Bowdoin Medical College, in the year 1824. Subsequently he practised his profession in different parts of the State for forty-six years, mostly however in Monmouth.

The subject of this sketch, after completing his academic studies, went to Boston, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper in a mercantile house on State street, in that city. This situation he retained for two years, but not finding it congenial to his habits and tastes, and furthermore perceiving that the continual confinement consequent on the necessary attention to his duties was impairing his health, he decided to abandon it and return to his home in Maine. He commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of his father on the first day of July, 1851. Between that date and May, 1856, he attended three courses of lectures at the Bowdoin Medical College (allopathic), obtaining during these five years a vast amount of useful practical knowledge of the treatment of diseases by the old system. His father enjoyed the reputation of ranking as one of the leading physicians of his day—as did his grandfather in his generation. Having so extensive a practice, his son enjoyed more advantages

than usually fall to the lot of students for deciding on the merits of a theory which condemns suffering humanity to the tortures of emetics, blood-letting, cathartics, blisters, and all kindred abominations, the more especially as he had himself been subjected to their use in his early days.

It happened most fortunately that about this time he met one of his old friends, Dr. Henry Barrows, then practising in the town of Vassalboro'. This gentleman had originally been an allopathic physician, but had become a convert to the homœopathic theory through the influence of Dr. Jacob Roberts, one of the pioneers of the new system in the State of Maine. He was long, however, in yielding to the arguments of Dr. Barrows, with whom he had on several occasions some rather stormy discussions respecting the subject and merits of homœopathy, and finding him obstinate and firmly believing that the whole system was a monstrous humbug unworthy to be entertained for even a moment by any man possessing an average amount of brains, his friend made him this offer, viz: to go with him to Vassalboro' and accompany him in his professional visits. "Seeing is believing," he remarked, "and I wish you to believe nothing but what you see yourself. If at the expiration of three months you do not acknowledge that my method of treating disease is better than yours, I will give you a hundred dollars and pay your board." This offer appeared to him so very fair, that he immediately accepted it, and at the end of the stipulated probation, became, from what he had seen, a firm believer in and a true convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. Thus convinced, he entered into a copartnership with his friend, which continued until November, 1858, when he went to Winthrop, where he has ably practised homœopathy up to the present time.

In November of 1859, he was married to Miss Caroline Augusta Marston, eldest daughter of Colonel Rufus Marston, of Monmouth.

He went to Winthrop under very unfavorable circumstances, being a total stranger in that town, and, his hopes being dampened by

the information he received, that more doctors were in the place than it could support, adding that he could not persuade three families in the town to employ a homœopath; remarking also, that a Dr. Palmer had attempted to establish himself there a few years previously, but failing to withstand the constant attacks of the allopaths, had removed in disgust. In spite of these discouraging predictions he determined to make the attempt, pitching his tent there, which has stood ever since, enabling him to build up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1862 or 1863, he became a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic State Society; continuing as such till the formation of the Maine Homœopathic State Society, of which he was a promoter. Being elected Secretary of this latter Society, he withdrew from the other.

Until within the last two years his political opinions have been what is called "straight Republican;" he afterwards became a "liberal," and, like Andy Johnson, has occupied the office of Highway Surveyor and Town Clerk.

The career of Dr. Cochran is another of the numerous instances in which some of our most gifted physicians have been converted from the error of their ways, abandoning the old and effete system for the new and vigorous one introduced by Hahnemann. To such as are not afraid to avow their conversion all praise is due.



BOND, FRANK, A. B., M. D., of Brooklyn, was born in Springfield, Erie county, Pa., on the 23d of June, 1827. His parents were New England people, and were among the first settlers in what was then the western country. They emigrated from Conway, Mass. Young Frank was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was seven years old and his father when he was aged twelve, leaving five children, three of them being by his first wife, of whom Frank was the eldest. The youth lived with an

aunt in Charlemont, Mass., until he was thirteen years old, when, anxious to be doing something earnestly for himself, he engaged in farm work, at which honest toil he continued until he was twenty years old. At this time he desired to further educate himself with a view to taking a foreign mission, and to this end submitted to a course of practical training, which stamps him as a man of mark and energy. He attended various schools, working his way on a farm in the meanwhile, until fitted for a university. He finally entered William College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1850; but even while going through the collegiate course, he was busy in perfecting himself for the practical struggle of life, and employed the recesses which most students use only for recreation, in teaching school. There is certainly an example here for American youth; and although it does not appear that the mission which was the original incentive to all this self improvement ever came, yet other things came that were of far greater account—self-reliance, poise, and a manly earnestness; and further, there gradually came the determination to aid in the dissemination of homœopathic truth. After graduating from William College in 1854, and upon the receipt of a legacy from his stepmother, he went to Iowa with the intention of teaching school, but having his attention drawn to medicine, was induced to commence the study of it under Dr. Sanders, of Iowa City. From that time his progress has been rapid. In the winter of 1855-'56, he attended lectures at Dr. Pope's College, in St. Louis, and then selling his Western property, went to Brooklyn, where he attended lectures in the University Medical College, and graduated March 4th, 1857. In the October of the previous year he married. Until 1864, Dr. Bond gave his time to dispensary practice, but in November of the latter year he purchased the property at the corner of Court and State streets, Brooklyn, and giving himself to private practice, speedily acquired a very distinguished connection. Dr. Bond's career is one of real note. He takes a pride in his profession,

and as a consequence his profession is proud of him.

HOUGHTON, HENRY CLARK, M. D., of the city of New York, was born on the 22d day of January, 1837, in Roxbury (now Boston Highlands), Mass. He is the son of Isaac Smith Houghton and Zebiah Adams Hill, and traces his family name back to three brothers who settled near Boston in the latter part of 1600, having left their parents in England. He left high school at the age of eighteen years, and was engaged in business for two years; then studying under the Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., he entered the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., from which he graduated in 1860. He then engaged in teaching in Massachusetts and Maine for three years, studying during the time with private instructors. At the close of his duties as a teacher, he entered the service of the Christian Commission in March, 1863, and had charge of financial and sanitary matters of the Commission for one year in the Army of the Cumberland and one year and a half in the Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war he returned to study, and attended the University Medical College of New York city, under the Presidency of Professor J. W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., during the session of 1865-'66. He then took the spring course at Bowdoin College, the summer course at the Portland Medical School, and, returning to New York, the University for the session of 1866-'67, at the close of which he graduated. During the two sessions in the University Medical College he assisted Professor Roosa, and became interested in aural surgery, which interest has been continued by distinguished service at the Five Points House of Industry as Resident Physician for two years, and at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, receiving the appointment of Aural Surgeon to the latter institution in December, 1868. He has also held the position of Professor of Physiology in the New York Homœopathic Medical

College, and the New York Medical College for Women, which last he still holds; also Treasurer of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society for three years, and Visiting Physician to the Five Points House of Industry.

He was married on the 29th of December, 1869, to Miss M. Ella Pratt, daughter of Thomas Pratt, Esq., of Yarmouth, Me.

ABELL, DANIEL T., M. D., of Darlington, Wis., was born in Warren, Bradford county, Pa., on the 26th day of June, in the year 1838. He is the youngest son of Captain D. H. Abell, and a descendant of Sir Robert Abell, a noted name in the nobility of England. His early educational advantages were derived first from the public schools of his section, and afterwards from the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. Immediately upon leaving school he commenced the study of medicine, and attended a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College during the years 1857-'58. Two years after, in the year 1860, he graduated with honor from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. Dr. Abell was noted in his class as a man of especial aptitude for study, for quiet determination, and for genial manners. After graduating, his first experience as a practising physician was at Athens, Pa., where he spent two years, in company with Dr. John L. Corbin. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Darlington, Wis., where he has since been in active practice. A proof of the estimation in which Dr. Abell is held in the Western country is seen in the fact that he has twice been appointed United States Examining Pension Surgeon, which important position he held from 1863 to 1870 (when all homœopathic physicians were removed by the Commissioner of Pensions), and holds the same now, having been re-appointed March 5th, 1872. It has not been many years since a homœopath would have found it impossible to receive such an official appointment as

this; now all places are open to him, and are not only open to him, but court him; the change is significant. Dr. Abell is a highly respected and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held positions of honor from time to time. He was Alternate Lay Delegate to the late Methodist General Conference, on the memorable occasion when the Church first admitted lay members to a share in its business proceedings. He has been Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School for ten consecutive years; a delegate to the National Sunday-School Convention of Indianapolis, and is a delegate to the Electoral Conference of Laymen of the West Wisconsin Conference, held at Mineral Point, Wis., October 7th, 1873.



WORCESTER, SAMUEL, M. D., of Burlington, Vt., was born on the 5th day of February, 1847, at Epping, N. H., and is a descendant of a stock of professional men. He is the great-grandson of Noah Worcester, D. D., grandson of Rev. Samuel Worcester, and the son of Samuel H. Worcester, M. D., of Salem, Mass., and of Jane A. Washburn, of Bridgewater, Mass.

Choosing himself a professional life, he entered the Medical College connected with Harvard University, at Boston, Mass., and graduated therefrom on July 15th, 1868. On the 27th day of February, 1865, he was appointed Medical Cadet United States Army, and ordered on duty to the National General Hospital at Baltimore, Md., and remained till the close of the war, being then honorably discharged on account of ill health contracted in the service. Returning home, he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, R. I., on the 14th day of January, 1867, and remained until June 30th, 1869. He then spent the summer as Acting Assistant Surgeon to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Boston, and the winter at the Medical College in Philadelphia.

In April of 1870 he entered upon general practice at Concord, Mass.; but on the 1st of December removed to Burlington, Vt., and succeeded to the practice of Dr. Thomas Bigelow, with the most flattering prospects of a successful career at this time.

He was married May 4th, 1871, to Miss Mattie, daughter of Henry A. Wheeler, Esq., of Concord, Mass., by whom he has had a son. He is a contributor to various medical journals, and associate editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*, Department of Psychological Medicine.

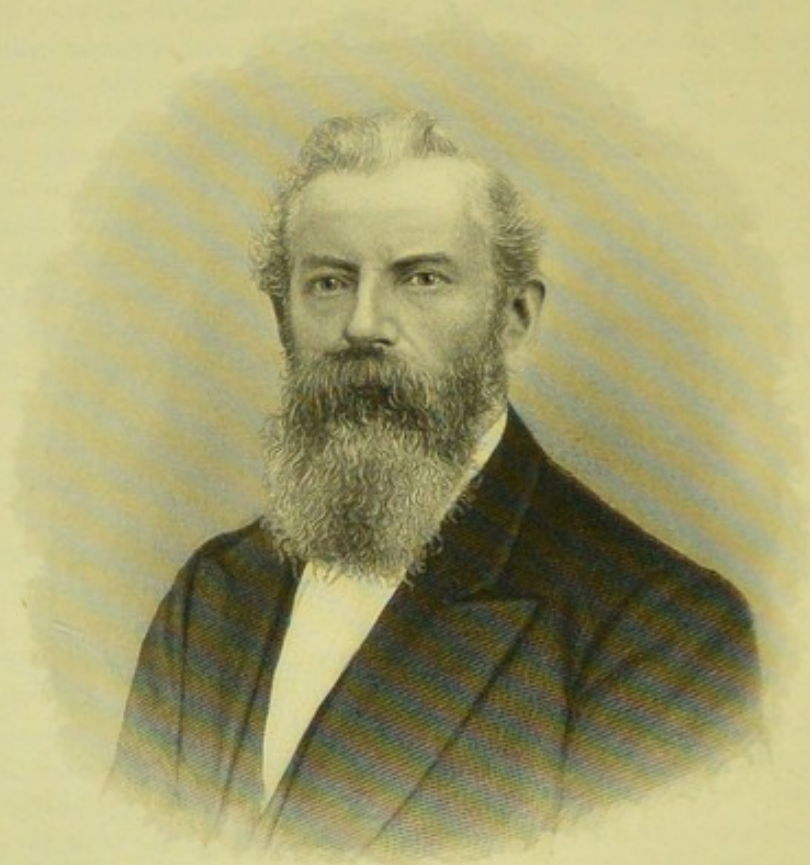
He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.



WOODRUFF, FRANCIS, M. D., of Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., on March 15th, 1826. He is a descendant of Benjamin Woodruff, one of the heroes of the American Revolution, and a native of New Jersey; son of Benjamin Woodruff, an early settler in the State of New York, and a member of the Legislature in 1831. In the spring of 1836, his parents emigrated to Michigan Territory, which in the following year was admitted to sovereignty as a State in the Union. The subject of this sketch was therefore subjected to all the vicissitudes incident to residence in a new country. He was educated at such schools as the young State afforded. Having resolved to adopt medicine as a profession, he, in the winter of 1849-'50, entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, at its first term, as a homœopathic student, and the first on the matriculation. He graduated the following year at the Western College of Homœopathy, at Cleveland.

On graduating he returned to Michigan, determined to do his utmost to establish correct homœopathy in the Medical Department





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of its University. The success of his efforts, and the true representative men of the State, remains, at this writing, to be seen; but the prospect is remarkably good, inasmuch as a bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law, which appoints two Professors of Homœopathy. He has constantly resided at Ann Arbor since first commencing practice, and he now enjoys a high position among the Professors of the State, with an extensive and wealthy patronage. This he did not win without a severe struggle, having to contend against the combined influence of the medical professors of the university and a large class of students of the "old school." The results of his practice, however, could not be gainsaid, and as a consequence he triumphed.

Dr. Woodruff confines his attention to the immediate duties of his profession. The only public office he has ever occupied, or aspired to, is that of Physician for the County, the duties of which he discharged for seven years and a half, and from which he only retired because of the pressing claims of his private practice.

Great interest is taken by Dr. Woodruff in assisting young men to obtain a medical education; nearly a dozen have experienced his kindness and benefited by his knowledge, most of whom have proved an honor to homœopathy.

Dr. Woodruff is married. He feels great satisfaction in regard to his son, Dr. A. M. Woodruff, who has followed his profession, and in the present year (1873) received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Cleveland Hospital College.

HILLER, FREDERICK, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born in Berlin, Prussia, September 30th, 1820. He graduated at the Royal Academy for Surgeons in the Army, in Berlin, in 1840. After two years' service in the army, Dr. Hiller devoted three years to the clinics of Paris, Prague and Vienna, and to those of Langenbach and Diffenbach,

in Berlin. In 1845 he married, and was admitted to practice. His departure from Prussia was the result of his participation in the revolution of 1848. Leaving Berlin on August 1st in that year, he arrived in New York September 15th, and in the winter following was converted to homœopathy by Dr. Pantillion, formerly Professor in the University of Basle, Switzerland, with whom he studied in Milwaukee, Wis. During the following year the cholera appeared in St. Louis, where Dr. Steinestel introduced him to successful practice. The great success of homœopathic medicines in the cure of that epidemic, as compared with the results obtained from allopathic treatment, elevated his faith to the pitch of enthusiasm which has characterized his life. In 1852, attacked with the gold fever, he crossed the plains with his wife and child, in company with a great caravan of adventurers, bound for the golden shores of the Pacific. The cholera broke out on the desert plains, and there Dr. Hiller had an opportunity of putting in practice, with equal success, the homœopathic treatment; and whatever lingering reverence he may have had for allopathy was then uprooted forever.

He arrived in San Francisco on February 1st, 1853, where he soon established a well-paying practice; but yielding to the solicitation of his friends, went, July 1st, 1854, to Nevada City, California, where he established the first homœopathic hospital on the Pacific coast. Repeated fires devastated the city, and, on November 8th, 1862, it was for the third time destroyed by fire, in which Dr. Hiller lost his hospital and a very valuable library. The fruits of all his labors were thus entirely destroyed. He then removed from the Golden State to the Silver State of Nevada, and settled in Virginia City, where for seven years he distinguished himself, and did honor to homœopathy by many bold and successful operations in surgery, which have given him enduring fame in that section. Several of these surgical cases are published in the fifth volume of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*.

In January, 1870, Dr. Hiller, having then a family of three sons and three grown daughters, was induced by domestic considerations to remove to San Francisco. Here he entered at once into extensive practice, interrupted by occasional calls to treat dangerous cases among his former patients in Nevada—three hundred miles over the great Nevada Mountains.

In San Francisco his public spirit has found exercise in establishing the only successful homœopathic dispensary in that city, and in assisting actively in the organization of a State and county association of homœopathic practitioners. In 1872, he attended, at Washington city, the convention of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he is a member, and to which he was a delegate from the States of the Pacific.



WAULES, JOHN, M. D., of Montreal, Canada, was born at Perth Road, Dundee, Scotland, May 26th, 1813; the second son of James Waules, a well-known and respectable green cloth manufacturer. His father intended that his sons should succeed to his own business, but the executors decided to apprentice John, in his sixteenth year, to James Johnstone, M. D., one of the executors, and a leading physician. Dr. Johnstone died a year after, when the aptitude of his pupil for medical study induced James Hay, Esq., another Trustee and Director of the Dundee Royal Infirmary, to secure him the post of dresser and clinical clerk in the hospital. The satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of this position for several years is shown in the certificates of his superiors.

In 1831, Mr. Waules went to Edinburgh, and there studied in the Royal College of Surgeons, under McIntosh, Ferguson, Liston, and other eminent Fellows, of whom only Sir William Ferguson survives. Mr. Hay and the directors procured him the position of surgeon on the whale ship "Thomas,"

bound for Davis's Straits, in the spring of 1832, when he was but seventeen years old. He made three voyages in the same ship, to the same waters, during college vacations, and thereby greatly invigorated his constitution. He passed his examination before the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, early in 1835; was married to a Miss McDonald, of Dundee, in his own walk in life, after several years' engagement, and became House Surgeon of the Dundee Royal Infirmary. He then built up a practice while occupying the house in which he was born and married, and emigrated to London, Canada West. Success attended his efforts. He became Coroner of the city and county, and won distinction for his luminous presentation of evidence to juries.

From being an active opponent of the doctrine of similars, Dr. Waules was converted to a believer and earnest student. At the age of almost fifty years he went to Toronto as a student, and was graduated from the University there as a Bachelor of Medicine, in 1861, and Doctor the following year. He removed to Montreal to practise, complimented by the press of London at his departure.

In politics, as in medicine, Dr. Waules sought to conserve the good and eliminate the effete and worthless. By spirited and able contributions to the Montreal press he has done much to popularize homœopathy and establish its prime tenets. He was instrumental in procuring an Act of Parliament in favor of homœopathic education in the Province of Quebec, and enjoys a lucrative and enviable practice. He is nominal Professor of the Practice of Physic in the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; and his youngest son, John Robson Waules, M. D., C. M., is a graduate from McGill College, Montreal, and an assistant to his father, whom he gives promise of succeeding.

Dr. Waules is Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Scotland, and M. B. and M. D. of the University of Toronto, Ontario, Dominion of

Canada; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, etc., etc.



MILLARD, HENRY B., M. D., A. M., of New York city, was born in New Hartford, N. Y., May 2d, 1833. He is the son of Mr. D. F. Millard. The family—of French origin—was among the first to emigrate from Old to New England, one member being mentioned as a Selectman of Rehoboth, Mass., as early as 1642.

He entered Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1851, and graduated in 1855; being awarded, after an examination of two days, the highest prize for proficiency in theoretical and practical chemistry, and another for the best essay on political economy; maintaining, also, a high rank in scholarship.

Immediately after his graduation he commenced his medical studies with William H. Watson, M. D., of Utica, N. Y., one of the most scholarly and accomplished physicians of the State; who, an enthusiastic homœopathist, had shortly before commenced practice in that city. In the autumn of that year he came to New York city, entering as a student of Dr. John F. Gray, and matriculating at the Medical School of the University of New York, then at the summit of its fame, numbering among its professors Mott, Draper, Bedford, M. Payne, Van Buren, etc. He graduated with the degree of M. D., in March, 1858. Shortly afterwards he commenced practice in New York city as assistant to the late Dr. A. Gerald Hull, one of the ablest and most successful physicians of his day, and one of the pioneers of homœopathic practice in New York. Dr. Hull dying in 1859, Dr. Millard succeeded to a considerable portion of his practice. In 1859, he translated from the German Dr. Reil's comprehensive work on aconite, published by Redde; and in 1860, read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, a paper on the "Statistics of Consumption." This was afterwards published by

Redde. It contains a larger collection of facts relative to the circumstances favorable and unfavorable to the occurrence of consumption, than was ever before published.

In 1860, aided by several prominent citizens, he established the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, having now a corps of eight physicians, which, since its establishment, has treated 115,000 patients, and of which he has been, since 1863, a trustee. In 1861, he received the regular nomination of the Republican party for the office of Coroner, but withdrew his name before the election. In 1863, he published, through C. F. Hurlburt, "The Guide for Emergencies," a work intended, not so much for ordinary "domestic" practice, as for use when a physician cannot be promptly obtained, and in case of accidents. This little work has reached a third edition. In 1867, he accepted the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, which position he resigned in 1869.

In April, 1869, he was married to Miss Julia A., eldest daughter of the late ex-Mayor James Harper, the founder of the well-known publishing house of Harper Brothers. Dr. Millard was appointed in 1872, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, one of the Examiners of Candidates for the State Degree of Doctor of Medicine, under the new law of the State; a law requiring a much higher standard of attainments than is at present demanded by any of our medical colleges.

Dr. Millard is a hard worker, and is engaged exclusively in private practice. He is a fine classical scholar, and a proficient in French, German and Italian. He has made numerous contributions to periodical medical literature, and has found time to contribute many articles to the best literary magazines and newspapers. While he is a firm believer in the homœopathic law, he considers it obligatory upon all physicians to understand both systems of treatment, and to administer what will best relieve the patient; and that it is entirely antagonistic to all the objects of

the medical profession to sacrifice to any system the welfare of the patients.



VON TAGEN, C. H., M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Easton, Northampton county, Pa., July 26th 1835. He was educated at Bethlehem, Allentown, and Philadelphia. Leaving school in 1852, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, partly in Charleston, S. C., but principally in Philadelphia, in a large importing house. He, however, nourished a desire to become a doctor, availed himself of every opportunity of attending the Jefferson College clinics, and eventually, in 1855, having witnessed numerous operations, both minor and major, he entered the office of Dr. J. G. Howard, and began the study of medicine systematically. He matriculated at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College in 1855, and, having regularly attended the Blockley and Pennsylvania Hospitals, and the Wills Eye Infirmary clinics, he graduated in the spring of 1858. During the session of 1857-'58, he filled the chair of Surgery in the Hahnemannian Institute, and was one of the physicians of the dispensary, both institutions being connected with the college.

He began practice in 1858 at Brantford, Brant county, Canada West, as a pioneer of homœopathy; labored successfully, despite opposition, for three years, and on the outbreak of the war sought military duty. After in vain applying for a commission, he recruited, in Boston, a company for engineer duty, agreeably to instructions from a regiment commander, serving in General J. A. Dix's department. Arriving at headquarters with the men, he found that the officer in question had deceived him, having no authority to raise men for other than ordinary infantry duty. General Dix not only absolved Dr. Von Tagen from all blame, but gave him a letter to the War Department, which secured him a commission as second lieutenant in a cavalry regiment, doing duty on the Potomac. After serving in that capacity for five months, he answered the call for

army surgeons, passed examination, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, arriving at his station in time to care for the wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks. From that time down to the spring of 1864, he served in various capacities in the medical department with much distinction, manifesting much patriotism and surgical skill. Then, for some unexplained reason being superseded, he joined the service of the Sanitary Commission, and discharged, down to the fall of that year, responsible duties, in connection with the charge of hospitals.

During his army career, he gained valuable surgical experience, and carefully observed the treatment of hospital gangrene, and its kindred diseases, pyemia, erysipelas, thrombus, etc., tabulating the cases to show the percentage of loss; four hundred cases were treated by him with marked success, the percentage of loss being reduced from 40 down to 3 per cent. In "Resections" he won much success; one case, in which he saved a mangled foot, torn by a Minie ball, was considered worthy of report in the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* of Chicago, vol. i., No. 3, p. 271.

In 1867, he was appointed lecturer of Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrator at the Hahnemann Medical College, and held it for eighteen months, assisting in filling the chair of Clinical Operative Surgery. Resigning, he went to Harrisburg, practised until the winter of 1872, when he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Ototomy in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, of which he is also Registrar. In connection with these duties, he has already secured a large practice as a specialist in the surgical treatment of eye, ear, and throat diseases.

Dr. Von Tagen has contributed valuable papers on operative surgery and other subjects to the *North American*, the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* of Chicago, *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* of Philadelphia.

He was married on June 3d, 1863, to Lucia W. Mitchell, of Roxborough, Pa., who died in February, 1865, after a lingering illness. On the first day of October, 1873, shortly before settling in Cleveland, he married Miss Hattie E. Fouts of that city.



MECHEM, ISAAC JACOBS, M. D., of Titusville, Pa., was born in Pikeland Township, Chester county, in the same State, on July 11th, 1810. His parents and grandparents all belonged to the Society of Friends, which, in those days, constituted an important element in the community in southeastern Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Isaac Jacobs, was a preacher in the Society. His earliest recollections go back to his father's farm in East Bradford Township, Chester county, through which a small mill stream flowed into the Brandywine about four miles below. His father had a grist mill upon the stream, and up to his fourteenth year, he was engaged, sometimes assisting in the mill and sometimes in the work on the farm, but principally in attending school in a stone building in one corner of the farm. The family library consisted of about a dozen books; beyond those dependence for literary food was placed upon the county paper. The subject of this sketch soon manifested an insatiable thirst for reading, which he endeavored to gratify by levying upon all the books in the neighborhood that he could hear of. In 1824, his father removed with his family from Chester county to the lake country in New York. Their new home was in the south part of Cayuga county. Here the lad had enlarged opportunities for study, of which he largely availed himself. His father's circumstances would not allow of any school privileges beyond those of the common district schools, but he had access to books and treatises upon the sciences, and worked unremittingly upon the materials within his reach. He was fortunately much in the families of two of his uncles,

one of them, Isaac Jacobs, had a very respectable library, including the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, in which he was especially attracted by the elaborate articles upon astronomy, chemistry, botany, and all the sciences. The other uncle, David Thomas, was one of the State Engineers for the Erie Canal, just then completed. He was profoundly versed in many of the sciences, especially botany and geology, and his children partaking largely of his literary tastes, acquired by a course of home study more thorough and practical educations than they could have obtained in a course of college or university training. The studies of the subject of this sketch were mostly self-directed. He became able to read French, Latin, and Greek, and still remembers with satisfaction the pleasure he felt in reading the Iliad of Homer by rising before the family, and devoting an hour or two to that study during the winter mornings.

In 1835, he began the study of medicine in the office of D. R. Pearl, M. D., of Genoa, Cayuga county. He attended two courses of lectures in Geneva College, and graduated on February 10th, 1838.

In the April following his graduation, he was married to Lydia M. Avery, of Ledyard, Cayuga county, and shortly after settled down to practice in the Township of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa. There he continued for about five years. The country was new and many of the people poor, and although he had a large practice, the thorough acquaintance he made with all the common diseases of the country was the principal advantage he derived from his residence in that locality.

Returning to Cayuga county, his attention was directed to the system of homœopathy by some of his friends who had experienced its benefits. H. Robinson, M. D., had stationed himself in Auburn, and was engaged in a successful business. From him he obtained some of the remedies, and having procured "Hull's Jahr" with a few other works upon the new system, he commenced an investigation of its merits. His first ex

periments were directed to the leading question, whether medicines prepared in such minute quantities could have any effect at all upon the human system in a state of disease. Having thoroughly satisfied himself upon this point, he proceeded with the study and practice of the new method, and was so much gratified with his success, that he entirely abandoned the old system in its favor. Thereupon he located at Munda, in Livingston county, N. Y., where homœopathy had been very favorably received under the practice and teaching of D. M. Dake, M. D., whose father had also adopted it a year or two ago before his death. In this place he resided for twenty years, built up a large and lucrative practice, and won in liberal measure the esteem and confidence of the community.

In 1854, his wife died from malignant typhoid fever, and in the year following, he married Celestia Russell, by whom he has five children.

He removed in 1865 to Battle Creek, a flourishing city in Michigan, where he found an enlarged field of usefulness, and where homœopathy was the predominant system of medical treatment. After about five years' practice, through over-work, and perhaps from the influence of the climate, his health gave way. Partially recovering, but hardly able to engage in business, he changed his residence to Titusville in the fall of 1871. Here, in a new climate, he has almost recovered his health, and is once again actively and zealously engaged in the duties of his profession. His patronage is large, and comes from the most intelligent and influential people in the city and neighborhood.

He is more ardently devoted to homœopathy now than he has ever been, and rejoices that he has lived to see its triumph in this country. Toward this triumph, Dr. Mechem, by his ability, energy, and devotion has contributed his full share. Wherever he has labored, he has caused homœopathy to be first respected and then largely adopted. Though now advanced in years, and fully entitled to some repose, he still continues an

earnest student, and exhibits as much zeal as at any time of his life in his profession. In the advocacy of the principles of homœopathy, he is unremitting, and he is constantly adding to the large number of converts whom he has gathered in since he first became a disciple of the new school.



Hubbard, Levi, M. D., of Atchison, Kans., was born in Holden, Mass., February 24th, 1808. His father was Benjamin Hubbard, a descendent of the old family of that name who early settled in New England.

At seventeen years of age, he entered Leicester Academy, and pursued his studies for five years, teaching school during the winter months, completing his literary education at Amherst Academy in 1831. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Smith, of West Boylston, Mass., attending lectures in the spring of 1832, in Woodstock, Vt. Entering his name as a student of Drs. Childs and Parker, he afterward attended two full courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution, and graduated from that college in 1835. He then commenced to practice in Medfield, Mass., and after remaining three years moved to Plymouth, where he obtained a good patronage. In the latter place he held the office of Port Physician for four years, and until the ill health of his family forced him to seek another home.

While in Plymouth, after losing several cases of croup, his attention was called to the superior advantages of homœopathic treatment by Dr. Ingalls, then of Boston. After examining the subject carefully and thoroughly, and practically testing the effects of the principal remedies, through a period of several years, he was astonished at his comparative success, and finally fully convinced that he had found a more excellent way. During his investigations and practical experiments, he was much annoyed by the criticisms of the Boston physicians with

whom he was associated as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, but fighting his way, step by step, against prejudice and bigotry, for some years using either allopathic or homœopathic medicines, as he deemed expedient or according to his knowledge and faith, he finally dropped the old practice and fearlessly advocated and adopted the new. After his conversion to homœopathy he resided in Dutchess county, N. Y., nearly fifteen years, and was a member and for some time vice-President of the Dutchess County Homœopathic Medical Society. He was also connected with the Homœopathic Dispensary, in Poughkeepsie, nearly three years, at first with Dr. Hofman, now of New York city, and afterward with Dr. Avery.

In 1869, having a desire to go to the West, he went to De Kalb, Ills., for a short time, until he could fix upon a permanent home, and in September of 1871, in company with his son-in-law, William H. Parsons, M. D., he located in Atchison, Kans., where he is now pleasantly settled and doing a good business. He is a firm believer in the law *similia similibus curantur*, and very successful in its practical application. During his thirty-seven years of practice, he has had little to do with political matters, but has interested himself much in the common schools, of which he has been a superintendant, and in Sabbath-schools, which have a warm place in his affections. He has specially gained a reputation in obstetrics and in surgery.



USHING, ALVIN MATTHEW, M. D., of Lynn, Mass., was born on the 28th day of September, 1829, in Burke, Vt. On the completion of his literary education, he commenced the study of medicine at Lyndon, Vt., with the late Dr. C. B. Darling and Dr. H. A. Houghton, now of Keeseville, N. Y. He attended courses of lectures at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., at the Ver-

mont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., and at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, from which latter institution he graduated on the 1st day of March, 1856. In the following May, he located in Bradford, Vt., and, though a stranger, quite young, and the first to introduce the system of homœopathy in that town, he soon succeeded, in spite of these circumstances, and of the formidable array of old school physicians, who opposed him, in building up a large practice. During his residence in this place, while riding at night, he received an injury to his spine, which obliged him to abandon his practice, and the effects of which still cause him suffering. He afterward located at Lansingburgh, N. Y., from which place, after a residence and practice of four years, he was obliged to move to save his wife from death. After a rest of six months at Melrose, Mass., he located in Lynn, Mass., and in a very short time was engaged in a very large and important practice, which, together with his arduous duties as a prover of remedies and a correspondent of various journals and papers, by which he has so well served the profession, produced an attack of nervous apoplexy in January, 1870, and for two years his recovery was quite uncertain. He is now much better, and hopes soon to be in active service. He has written and published a work on Leucorrhœa, has made a proving of dioscorœa, and printed a monograph on the same, probably the most complete proving made in the country of a remedy by one individual, and has also made provings of Bromide of Ammonium, Verbascum thapsus, Oleum Artemina, Abrotanum, and Ratauhia.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Essex County (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and is an honorary member of the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Connecticut Valley Homœopathic Association. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Pearsons, of Hartford, Vt.



BROWN, TITUS L., M. D., was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., October 16th, 1828. In 1836, his father, Stephen L. Brown, a well to do and much respected farmer, removed with his family from Hillsdale to the neighborhood of what is now known as the city of Binghamton, N. Y.—once the home of the honored and beloved Daniel S. Dickinson. At the early age of eight years the subject of this sketch evinced a predilection for books and study in preference to farming, and while he would strengthen his young frame by hard work in the fields in summer, in the winter he applied himself assiduously to the education and improvement of his mind. His faithful perseverance in this regard, gained for him, at the age of sixteen, his certificate qualifying him for the duties of school teacher. For the three years following he satisfactorily instructed youth in the district schools; his estimable traits of temper and character securing him unusual success and credit as a teacher, and love and respect as a kind, honorable young man. A laudable desire to enter a wider and more important sphere as a professional man, was gratified in 1847, when Dr. Oliver E. Noble, of Penn Yan, N. Y., while on a visit to the family, influenced Titus L. Brown to choose the practice of medicine as his future vocation. Dr. Noble's enthusiasm and arguments in favor of homœopathy decided his interested hearer to give that school the preference. Under his advice and mentorship young Brown's studies immediately commenced, and have been unremittingly continued till the present day. In 1848-'49, after a year and a half of close application to such works as his preceptor recommended, he was prepared for a first course of medical lectures, at the University of New York, under Professors Valentine Mott, John William Draper, Martin Paine, and Gunning L. Bedford. In 1850, he commenced the practice of homœopathic medicine in Binghamton, N. Y., according to the law of "*Similia*," and thus continued—studying earnestly the while—till 1852, when he

attended another course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, under Professors Walter Williamson, Matthew Semple, Alvan E. Small, William A. Gardiner, Joseph G. Loomis, William S. Helmuth, and Francis Sims. In 1853, he obtained his diploma from this college, and has been in active practice ever since in Binghamton. He has held the office of jail physician in that city, for ten years, performing the duties required with honor and credit to himself, and with the utmost satisfaction to the authorities. This experience has enabled him to determine, with much accuracy, to what extent attenuated medicines will cure diseases incident to the criminal. In closing this sketch we can assert that, as a champion of homœopathy, Dr. Brown ranks among the highest and strongest, and as to the estimation in which he is held professionally and socially in his home, we cannot do better than quote the remarks of one of his townsmen and friends:

"He has several traits of character well worth mentioning. First and foremost, he is nearly forty years without the use in his own person of tea, coffee, tobacco, liquors or beer; and on all occasions he manifests full charity for those who by their surroundings have been less fortunate in forming temperate habits of life.

"Order and neatness about his office, medicines, and person, constitute the first attractions; and help to give you the idea that he loves his chosen calling.

"He is an enthusiast on the subject of homœopathy, free religion, hygiene, and temperance.

"He has a fearless tongue for the 'Do right' in the great reforms in human progress of the nineteenth century.

"Creeds, superstitions, and dogmas, find no resting place with him. Truth and goodness are his chosen guides in their stead, to lead in the paths of present and future happiness. His prospects for the future, I have often heard him say, depended more upon *doing*, than faith or believing. Who would

not adopt with him that 'of all the sweet comforts of life, none can equal that which conscious innocence and integrity of conduct gives?' 'Honorable business and constant care for the welfare of others is duty, and makes life flow like a placid river.'

"Do right and fear not, with all the liberty and light one can possess," is the motto of his life."

HEAVEN ON EARTH.

'The parson may preach and the fanatic rave,
Of existence eternal beyond the dark grave;
Their heaven, they say, is far up above,
But mine is on earth, and I call it love!

The love of a parent, the love of a child,
Who with fond caressings has hours beguiled;
The love of a homestead free from all care,
With dear ones around me—my heaven is there!

"The love of a brother!—and hourly strive
With heart and with hand to help him to thrive;
To say to the hungry—My dinner is thine;—
To make others happy, that heaven is mine.

"If we acted as conscience dictated our course,
There'd be no occasion for grief or remorse;
If we judged not by gold, but by a man's worth,
Then indeed we would find a heaven on earth!"



GUERNSEY, WILLIAM FULLER, M. D., was born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., December 12th, 1814. His father, Joseph Guernsey, was one of the earliest to respond to the summons of the Government in the war of 1812. His grandfather was a Baptist minister—a nephew of three brothers who settled in America about 1620. The family coat of arms representing the lions *passant*, is still seen on many old coins. The medical profession has always been fully represented in the family. His mother, Phoebe Jefferson, aged ninety-one years, now living with him, a faithful, active, intelligent Christian, and a constant reader of all scientific and religious literature, was daughter of Joseph Jefferson, a soldier of the Revolution, who being a cousin of Thomas Jefferson,

accompanied him to France when he represented our Government at the court of Louis XVI.

In 1843, he was married to Adeline H. Eastman, daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Greeley) Eastman, who were among the early pioneers of Gilmanton, N. H. The name is prominent in the civic and military history of New England—showing an unbroken line of descent through Governor Winthrop, to William the Conqueror.

His medical education was completed under his brother, Henry M. Guernsey, M. D., and he graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1852. He has resided in Philadelphia ever since his graduation, and during more than twenty-one years has been engaged in active practice. Enjoying robust health, he has given his whole time and energies to the practice of his profession, which has proved both successful and lucrative. His numerous patients accord him the meed of consummate skill, and faithful and untiring devotion to their welfare.



BAKER, H. C., M. D., of St Louis, Mo., was born in Illinois, April 25th, 1843. He received a superior education in private schools and academies in St. Louis, where he removed in 1849. Having a natural bent for medicine, he betook himself early to that study under competent instructors. In 1864, he was appointed to an official position in New Mexico. He performed the duties satisfactorily, and in 1866, returned to St. Louis. He had up to this time been practising the allopathic treatment. Upon his second visit to St. Louis, however, the truths of homœopathy were forcibly presented to him, and he adopted the reform school practice. He was induced to do this by his father, William B. Baker, then President of the Homœopathic College of St. Louis. He studied under the influence and direction of Dr. J. T. Temple, and graduated with honor from the St. Louis College of Medicine and

Surgery, in 1870. In 1872, he was appointed lecturer on Obstetrics, to the St. Louis College, a position he now holds. In 1871, he located in the western part of the city, where he has built a solid practice among the best classes of citizens. He gives great attention to the diseases of women and children, his college position aiding his reputation in this direction. Dr. Baker was married in 1870, to Miss Alalia Phinney, of Massachusetts. He is one of the rising men of the west.



DAY, WILLIAM WALKER, M. D., of Dayton, Walla Walla county, Wash. Ter., was born on the 27th day of August, 1816, at Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., where also he received his education until the age of twenty-one years. At that time he emigrated to Indiana, and spent three years in the study of medicine with Dr. T. P. Albertson, with whom he then entered into copartnership, which continued six years. He afterwards attended a course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, in Cleveland, O., and graduated in 1847 from that institution, holding a membership in the Cleveland Medical Lyceum, organized in January, 1846, and in the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences. After receiving his degree he returned to Yorktown, Ind., for one year, when owing to the loss of his health, from the so called milk-sickness, incident to that region, he returned to his native village, where in the following year he was married. In the summer of 1850, he made a voyage to San Francisco, afterward locating in Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, first engaging there for a short time in mining, and then in practice, until September, 1853, when he set out on his return home by steamer from San Francisco. On the voyage, they were obliged to put in to Acapulco for coal, and on leaving this port, the cholera broke out among the steerage passengers with such virulence as to result in from five to eight deaths per day, when, in answer to the call of the captain, he

with Dr. Randolph, of South Carolina, and a homœopathic physician of New York, devoted themselves to the care of the sick, taking each an equal number of patients in charge. During the course of their services, both he and Dr. Randolph were so astonished at the successful use of the homœopathic remedies, that they resolved to become proficient in their administrations, and on reaching the Atlantic states, he located at once in Osceola, Tioga county, Pa., to put immediately into practice his newly discovered, and, to him, marvellous means of cure. Engaged thus for four years in Osceola, with very flattering success, and desiring a larger field of usefulness, he removed to Eau Claire, Wis., to introduce the homœopathic system, and there spent fourteen years of highly successful practice, first successfully overcoming the bitterest opposition from physicians of the old school, and the mistrust of the community influenced by them, and then so rapidly rising in popularity as to require for a long time an assistant. He here held for several years an appointment from the Governor of the State, as examining surgeon for the selection of county physicians. In 1871, worn out with his long continued and extremely arduous duties, he sought the climate of the Pacific coast, and after travelling through many of the western states, settled permanently in Dayton, Wash. Ter., where he has regained his health, and enjoys the distinction of being the only homœopathic practitioner in that Territory, and in all respects one well worthy to represent so noble and so beneficent a science.



GEE, RODMAN STODDARD, M. D., of Racine, Wis., was born in Toronto, Canada, October 2nd, 1822. His father was English by descent, and his mother, Scotch—from the family of the Bruces. His father, who was a mechanic actively engaged in the business of his calling, found but little time to devote to the education of his children, who were, consequently, left very much to their own re-

sources. Having a passionate love for books, the subject of this sketch devoted his leisure moments to self culture. In his seventeenth year he began teaching school during the winter, and pursuing a course of studies as best he could, preparatory to a professional course. His progress was retarded greatly by domestic circumstances over which he had no control. In his twenty-second year, he came to the United States, and with a view to preparing himself for the ministry, attended "Albion College," Michigan. Abandoning his plans in reference to the ministry, he entered upon mercantile life, but continued his studies with a view to the practice of medicine. In 1853, he located in Detroit, thoroughly allopathic in his sentiments, and bitterly opposed to homœopathy, which he considered false in theory, and dangerous in practice. The illness of his wife, and the utter failure of allopathy to accomplish anything for her benefit, led him to waver in his faith in the system. Five physicians were helpless to afford relief. When the last hope had fled, she asked for homœopathic counsel, and Drs. Thayer, Drake, and Ellis were called. Their ministry was successful, and her life was saved to her family and friends. During the two years next succeeding, he continued in mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure time to study. Meanwhile, cholera and dysentery had two years of fearful havoc, and death had a rich harvest among the patients of allopathy. Homœopathy, on the other hand, saved a large percentage of those who submitted to its treatment. Unable longer to resist his convictions that a field of usefulness had opened before him in the new system, he began the study of medicine with fresh zeal. Old theories gave place to new views, and fixed laws and principles of cure, and he found in the study a degree of satisfaction which he had hardly dared to anticipate.

In 1857, he left Detroit to take the field for lectures upon homœopathy, aiming to teach it in all its simple grandeur and beauty, as opposed to the unsatisfactoriness and uncertainty of allopathy. He thus became in-

volved in many debates, and in controversy through the press. Since his public life commenced, he has delivered *twenty-five hundred* lectures upon the relative merits of the two systems; has published *thirty thousand* pamphlets—in all about *half a million* pages—for free distribution. His zeal in the cause has been restricted only by enfeebled health, and crippled finances. He has made converts by thousands, to homœopathy, and has been the means of changing the practice of numerous allopathic physicians. He has made thousands of warm friends, and as many bitter enemies. He is now deeply interested in the cure of chronic diseases, and, the better to develop his plans, has opened a homœopathic institute with all the modern improvements. He uses Turkish baths, electro-thermal, alcoholic and sulphur, and other medical baths; besides electrical treatment, and treatment with the Equalizer and Life Invigorator, and his success has been proportionate with his comprehensive and beneficent plans. The honorary degree of M. D., was conferred upon him by the Cleveland Homœopathic College.



AKEMAN, JOHN ADAMS, M. D., of Centralia, Ills., was born on the 23rd day of January, 1815, in Tompkins county, N. Y., from which place he emigrated in 1833, to Huron county, O. While residing in that county, and at the age of nineteen years, he took up the study of medicine under the instruction of an allopathic physician, and attended three full courses of lectures at Columbus, O., graduating at the close of the second course, in 1838. In March of the same year, he married Miss Huldah J. Stiles, and commenced the practice of medicine, according to the teachings of the school in which he had been educated, and which he continued for fifteen years. At the close of this period, and after much close study and investigation, he became a convert to homœopathy, and attending the lectures at the Hahnemann

Medical College of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1852-'53, graduated from that institution at the close of the session, to devote the remainder of his life to the demonstration of the superior efficacy of the new system of therapeutics.

On leaving Philadelphia, he located in Portsmouth, O., where he remained in very successful practice for eight years, passing during that time through three epidemics of Asiatic cholera, when the declining health of his wife induced him to remove to his present place of residence, then quite a new country, in 1859. He here resumed his professional duties, and, in 1866, associated himself with Jefferson Dunn, M. D., when, his own health failing, he was enabled to attend only in consultations. He is now again in active practice, more in love with the homœopathic law than ever before, more zealous in pressing its claims, and with a growing experience and a ripe culture more and more successful in its practice. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Illinois.



WALKER, GEORGE S., M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born June 19th, 1820, in Allegheny county, Pa. He graduated in the Jefferson Literary College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1844. Like many Northern young men of that time, when through college, he went to the South, where he taught an academy in Camden, S. C., for two years, carrying on his medical studies at the same time. He then went to Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, in 1846-'47; then commenced practice in Pittsburg, Pa. He was one of the Argonauts of '49, going to California in that year, and remaining there nearly three years. Returning to Philadelphia, he entered upon his second course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in 1852.

In April of the same year, he settled in St. Louis, where he practised allopathy, until 1860. Having been for some years investi-

gating the claims of homœopathy, and occasionally testing the efficacy of its treatment upon his patients, he was, in February, 1861, expelled from the St. Louis Medical Society for practising the *similia similibus* mode of cure. Pending the trial, controversies were carried on between Dr. Walker and members of the allopathic society, in which the latter used the bitterest invectives, hurled the fiercest denunciations, and showed the most malignant spirit of hatred and bigotry that the human mind can conceive. But all their arguments and senseless assertions were answered in a gentlemanly and dignified manner, in which the facts and truths, the foundation stones of homœopathy, were presented, and by the old school advocates are unanswered and unanswerable.

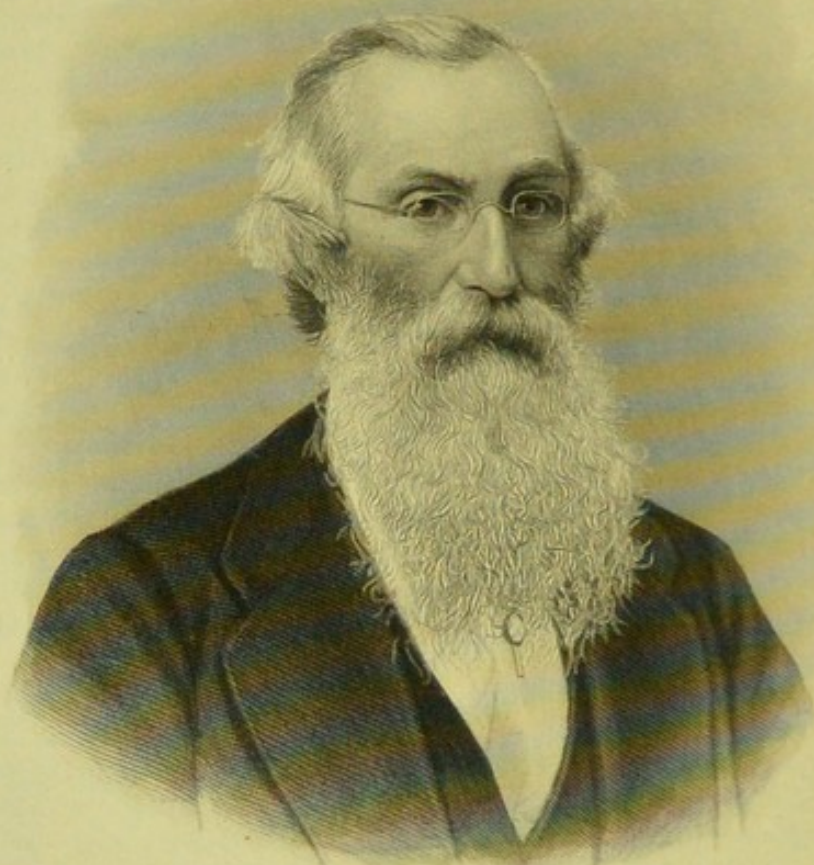
In May, 1861, he entered the army as Surgeon of Volunteers, which position he held for two years, faithfully and creditably serving his country as one of its sustainers, and nobly upholding the honor and reputation of his profession. He has been Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri for five years; was associated with Dr. W. T. Helmuth in editing the *Homœopathic Observer*, and with Dr. T. G. Comstock in conducting the *Occidental*, also a medical journal, both published in St. Louis.

By Dr. Walker's close attention to business, his thorough and comprehensive acquaintance with disease and the various methods of its cure, he has secured a large and lucrative practice, while his general intelligence, and his extensive acquaintance with science, art, and literature have attracted around him a large circle of warm friends, who appreciate his rare merits and attainments.



BURRITT, AMATUS ROBBINS, M. D., of Huntsville, Ala., was born near Springfield, Ills., April 19th, 1833, and is the son of Dr. Alexander H. Burritt, one of the pioneers of homœopathy.

Seeing in the son what he believed to be a



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J. M. L. Cleveland

peculiar fitness for the study of medicine, he early directed his attention to that profession; and by familiar converse and explanation upon subjects suited to his youthful comprehension laid the foundation of a thorough knowledge of his profession, and greatly encouraged the spirit of investigation which has characterized the man. Though entering upon his studies at a very early age, he brought to the work a knowledge of general principles, and the results of observations, obtained through his father's practice as rare as they were invaluable to the young student. He received his medical education at Cleveland, O., and graduated from the Western Homœopathic College, in 1853. Soon afterward he located in Huntsville, Ala., where he became associated with Dr. Richard Angell, who had for some years been established there.

In 1866, he married Miss Mary K. Robinson, by whom he has now a son and a daughter.

Soon after Dr. Burritt located in Huntsville, a severe epidemic of scarlatina of a very malignant type occurred in that place; and his remarkable success in its treatment secured him at once a large practice and an extensive reputation; and made the homœopathic system of treatment very popular in that vicinity. Although at first Dr. Burritt met with considerable opposition, his undeniable success as a practitioner, and his suave and gentlemanly demeanor has created for him a friendly regard even among his opponents, many of whom have been led by his successful practice to greatly modify their treatment of disease. He is the author of some original methods of medical and surgical treatment in diseases of women, which are worthy of record, and we hope that when the doctor lays aside the more arduous and engrossing duties of his large and ever increasing practice, he will employ the medium of the pen for the still wider benefit of suffering humanity.

The chief element of his remarkable success lies probably in what might be called an intuitive perception of disease. He rarely fails in a diagnosis. An intricate case is his delight; and he has unravelled many which

have baffled some of the best physicians in the land.

But it is upon his well earned merits as an obstetrician that the largest measure of his fame will finally rest. Few, if any, practitioners even of this advanced day excel him in exhaustive research into, and an almost perfect knowledge of this difficult and often neglected branch of the profession. Being fertile in resource, prompt in action, and daring, though cautious in treatment, he is always reliable in an emergency. Uniting an unusual delicacy with the utmost firmness and self-possession, he is peculiarly adapted to this important work.

Possessing a genial manner, an irresistible humor, and an ardent devotion to friends, he is deservedly popular in the social circle. Without the aid of party, church, or clique, he has achieved for himself a proud position among his compeers, and a reputation destined to widen with the years.

To such men as Dr. Burritt the homœopathic fraternity are greatly indebted for the increasing confidence and respect with which they are regarded by the public.



LEVELAND, WM. L., M. D., of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on June 16th, 1809.

He is the son of Dr. John Cleveland, of Harrisburg, Pa., who died when the subject of this sketch was scarcely eight years old. As he grew up, he showed distinctly that he had inherited his father's love for the practice of medicine. He was reared by his brother A. A. Cleveland, of Wilkes county, Ga. He entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. J. Ward, also of the same county, in 1832, for the purpose of reading medicine. In 1833, he went to Charleston, S. C., to attend lectures in the fall, but in consequence of pecuniary embarrassment, his purpose had to be abandoned. It being necessary to find the means of living, he engaged in a mercantile business, until 1839. Then he established himself in the drug business in that city, and

carried it on successfully until 1854. During this time, however, he had not wholly given up his idea of entering the medical profession. He had kept up his reading, and attended lectures in the South Carolina Medical College in the same city, and did an extensive practice in connection with his drug business. Finally he disposed of his business interests and went North for the purpose of studying homœopathy, to which his attention had been drawn, and the superiority of which over allopathy had been most palpably demonstrated by the almost magical recovery of a sister under homœopathic treatment at the hands of Dr. Bayard of New York; and received during his studies and researches valuable assistance from his friend, Dr. J. Lloyd Martin, now of Baltimore. He graduated at the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O. He began his career as a homœopath in Atlanta, Ga., in 1858. For a time he suffered intensely from the jeers, sneers, insults and persecutions of the practitioners of the old school; but he bore them with dignity, supported by the firm faith that time would establish the value of the new system he was introducing. Calmly pursuing his way, accomplishing many very remarkable results, his practice steadily increased, and many who at first had ridiculed, not only ceased their jibes, but gave in their adhesion to the all-potent principles, the observance of which had been attended with such gratifying success. His skill in treating disease is now as widely acknowledged as his attention to his profession and its manifold duties is close and unremitting. He occupies a position second to that of no physician in Atlanta.

Dr. Cleveland is still a very earnest student, and studies with a mind ever open to impartially weigh all new theories and all novelties in practice that are brought forward. He keeps himself well up with the march of the profession. He subscribes to, and reads with diligent care, every homœopathic journal published in America, and also several European periodicals; not even disregarding the allopathic and eclectic literature.

He is a staunch advocate of homœopathy,

and puts forth every effort to advance its interests. He was one of the pioneers of the cause in Georgia, and by his able arguments in its behalf during the fifteen years which he has devoted himself entirely to its practice, he has converted several physicians of the old school. One of these acknowledges a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Cleveland for the skill and care that resulted in restoring him to health and happiness from the sufferings of chronic cystitis.

Although at the present time Dr. Cleveland has a very extensive practice, and is warmly supported by a large circle of the best families in the city of Atlanta and the surrounding country, he always finds time to attend to the necessities of poor and destitute suffering humanity. No appeal to him for advice and treatment from such unfortunates was ever disregarded; his warm-hearted, generous nature rendering him always ready to respond to their calls so far as it is in his power to do so.

Dr. Cleveland is at this writing in his sixty-third year, but his life having been well spent, and proper regard paid to the laws of health, he is as hale and hearty as most comparatively young men. He is very active in his habits, and fills a wide sphere of usefulness. In public and social matters he takes a deep interest, but has never aspired to any prominent position in politics or in local affairs, preferring to discharge his duty in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, and to confine his ambition within the limits of his own profession. Possessing unusually fine qualities of mind and heart, well informed in a wide range of subjects, and very attractive in his manners, he has made hosts of warm friends in the community in the midst of which he labors.



EMPEL, CHARLES J., M. D., of Grand Rapids, Mich., was born in Solingen, Prussia, September 5th, 1811. On the completion of his collegiate education, he availed himself of the privilege accorded to young men

who had passed a successful examination, of postponing his entrance upon the military service of Prussia until the close of his twenty-third year, and visited Paris to attend the lectures of the distinguished men who then filled the chairs in the University and College de France. He there made the acquaintance of the celebrated Michelet, successor of Guizot in the Chair of History, and assisted him in the publication of his "History of France." He considers his six months' residence in the Professor's family as one of the most profitable and agreeable periods of his life. While attending lectures he became acquainted with many American families resident in Paris, who induced him to emigrate to America. Landing in New York on September 5th, 1835—the twenty-fourth anniversary of his birthday—he at once applied himself to a thorough acquisition of the English language; reading the English and American classics with a passionate enthusiasm equalled only by that which he devoted to the Italian language and literature. Residing for two years in the family of Signor Marancelli, the friend of Silvio Pellico, he there imbibed an ardent love for music and Italian literature, and for the ideas of liberty for which the members of the Carbonari were remarkable, and for which they had been terribly persecuted. He attended the medical lectures of the University of New York, then recently organized, of which he became one of the earliest graduates. He numbered among his valuable acquaintances some of the most talented literary characters of the city. All of these were enthusiastic advocates of homœopathy, a system of practice which had won his sympathy and admiration even in his early boyhood. Drs. Gram, Clanning, Gray, Hall, and Hering, and others, among the oldest homœopathic practitioners in New York and Philadelphia, were his friends and constant companions, to whose sympathy and counsel he considers himself largely indebted. Soon after his graduation he commenced the translation of the leading authorities of homœopathy. Among these translations and original works the following are the most

prominent: "Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*," in four volumes; "Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*," in five volumes; "Jahr's *Symptomen Codex*," in two volumes; "Repertory" to this last (original); "Hartmann's *Acute and Chronic Diseases*," in four volumes; Baer's work on the same subject; "Jahr's *Clinical Guide*," one volume, 12mo.; "Jahr's *Mental Diseases and their Homœopathic Treatment*," one volume; "Jahr's *Diseases of Women and Children*," one volume, 8vo.; "Jahr's *Venereal Diseases*," one volume, 8vo.; "Teste's *Materia Medica*;" "Small's *Domestic Physician*;" "Hempel and Beakley's *Domestic Physician*;" "Hempel's *Domestic Physician*;" "Homœopathic *Domestique*;" "Organon of Homœopathy;" "Rane's *Organon of Homœopathy*," and "Hempel's *System of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*." In addition to these he has translated all of Schiller's writings not previously translated, and has superintended the publication of a *complete edition* of his works in English, by Kœhler, in Philadelphia.

While actively engaged in the practice of homœopathy, he became acquainted with and married his present wife, daughter of the late George Coggeshall, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Mich., one of the founders of that beautiful and flourishing city. He is thus allied with a thoroughly American family, his wife being a lineal descendant of the Hon. William Bradford, first Governor of the colony of Rhode Island, who came over in the "Mayflower."

Soon after his marriage he was called to fill the chair of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. There he labored with his wonted zeal and energy in the cause of homœopathic science, and published his valuable work on "*Materia Medica and Therapeutics*." The death of his father-in-law rendered it necessary for him to remove with his family to Grand Rapids, in order to look after the family estates. He was soon engaged in an extensive and laborious practice, aided by his able young friend, Dr. Jacob Reed, Jr., of Philadelphia. Almost immediately after

taking up his residence in Grand Rapids, he was recommended by the physicians of Michigan to the Regents of the University at Ann Arbor, as a proper person to fill the chair of Homœopathy, created in the University by an Act of the Legislature. The efforts of the homœopathists to have this chair filled in accordance with the law provoked a bitter controversy with the Regents, who have thus far succeeded in evading the law.

Dr. Hempel's health has been failing for some years past. A visit to his fatherland, and to Rome and Naples, where he spent the winter of 1872, did not result as beneficially as he had anticipated. He has retired from active life. He has written a work on the "Life of Christ" in the German language, for the benefit of his German countrymen in America; a work on "The True Organization of the New Church," and "A New Grammar of the German Language." Dr. Hempel is one of the oldest honorary members of the British Homœopathic Society, and has received the compliment of diplomas and certificates of membership from many American medical colleges and associations.



JONES, STACY, M. D., of Darby, Pa., was born in Moorestown, N. J., November 23d, 1828. His father was a Pennsylvanian of Welsh descent; his mother, a native of New Jersey, was of English ancestry. Both father and mother were members of the Society of Friends—Orthodox. When in his second year his father moved to a farm which he had purchased in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa. After working on the farm until he was fourteen, he went into a store kept by a cousin, in Medford, N. J., and continued there two years, when he went to Westtown Boarding School, where he remained several years; served as an assistant general teacher two sessions; then taught a select Friends' school in Woodbury, N. J., until his twenty-second year. While engaged in teaching his mind was directed to the study of medicine, and he planned to

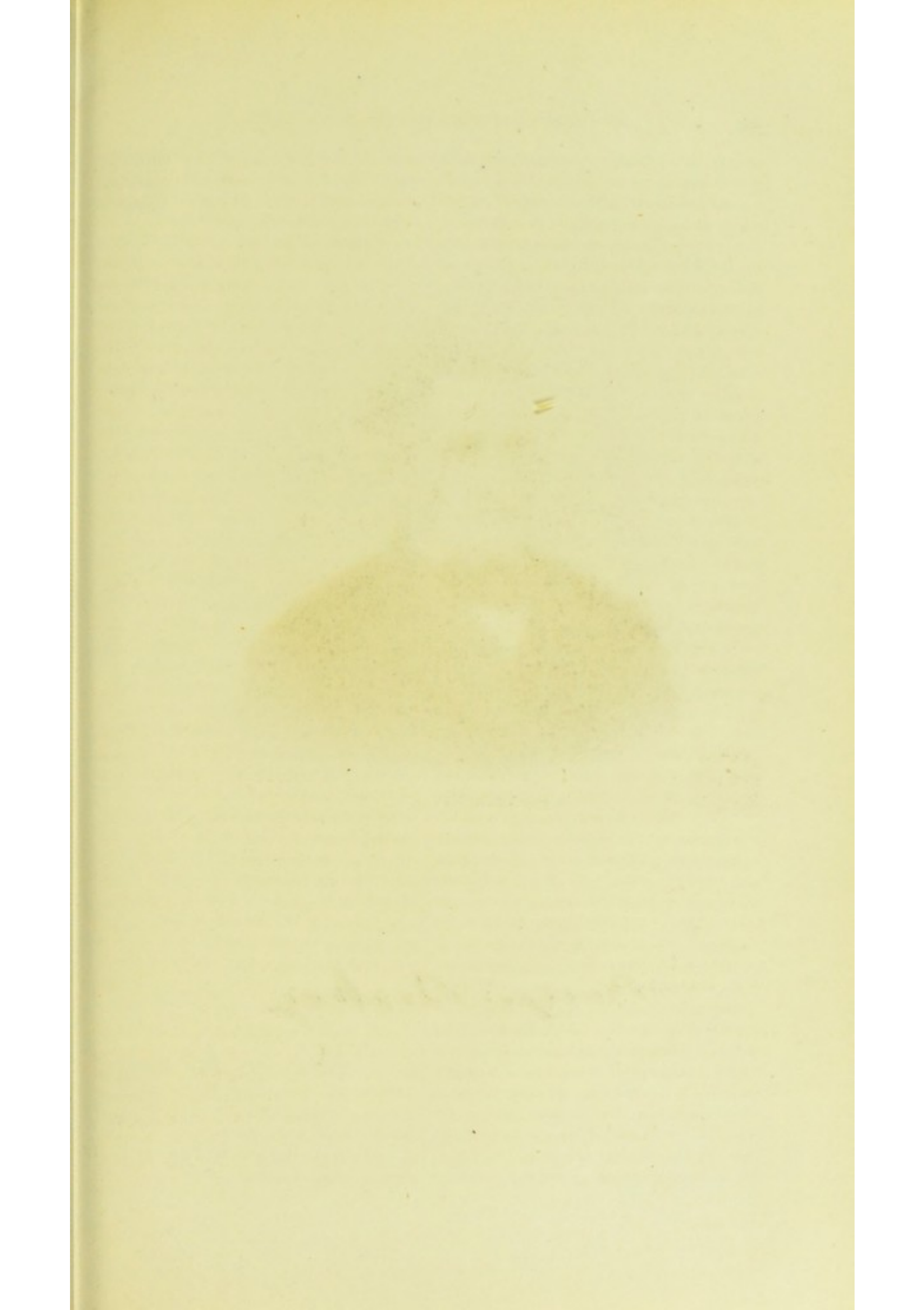
enter an allopathic college; but his father having had a severe attack of rheumatism, which, resisting the allopathic remedies, yielded readily to the genial influence of homœopathy, under the guidance of Dr. Henry N. Guernsey, then a young physician, he was urged by his mother to examine the claims of the new school. Accordingly he sought an interview with the Professors of the College in Filbert street, Philadelphia, from whom he received valuable information and a list of books, in which Hahnemann's "Organon" was most prominent. After careful study of this work, and observing the numerous cases of successful treatment, which, at different times, came under his notice, he was induced to prosecute the study of homœopathy, and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, of Frankford, Pa. He matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851, and graduated in 1853. In that year he commenced practice in Upper Darby, and in 1856 moved into the borough of Darby, where he has since continued.

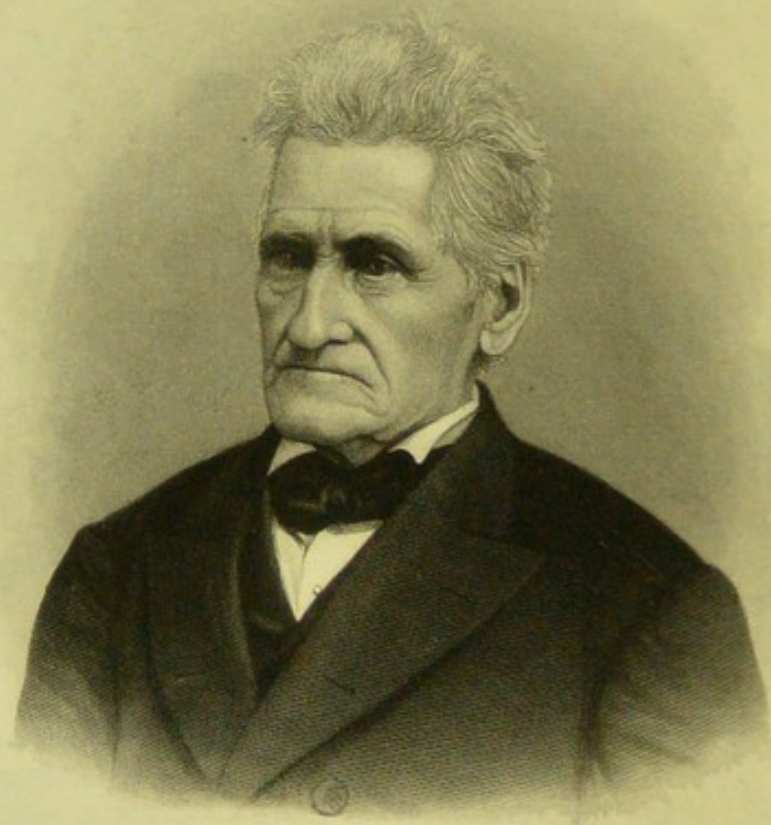
On June 23d, 1858, he married Miss Martha A. Rahow, and has three children.

In political sentiments he is Republican, though holding no office but that of School Director. In religion he is connected with the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Dr. Jones has moved along in a quiet, unostentatious way; not seeking public renown, but laboring faithfully in his profession. He has corresponded but little with the medical journals; has kept a faithful record of the cases he has had under his charge, and invented for his own use a system of pneumonics, by which he is able promptly to remember the remedies answering to the different symptoms.

Some years since he endeavored to institute "a circulating letter" among the physicians of the adjoining districts. It was in operation for a short time, with the title of the "Homœopathic Corresponding Circle," with a constitution and by-laws, but fell through in consequence of the little interest of the members.





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Benjamin Becker

WALTHER, EDWARD, M. D., of St Paul, Minn., was born in Germany July 8th, 1835. He acquired the preliminary education requisite in that country for entering the university. At eighteen years of age he came to America and remained four years. Returning to Germany, he spent three years in the study of medicine and received his diploma. Again returning to America, he located at Galena, Ills., where he was peculiarly successful in the treatment of the different forms of eye diseases. In 1862, he removed to Elkader, Clayton county, Ia. Diphtheria was prevailing in that section of country in a very malignant form. His reputation for success in the treatment of that disease soon spread for miles over the surrounding country, and that in connection with his success in his otherwise extensive practice, made homœopathy popular in almost every household in Clayton and the adjoining counties. As a pioneer of homœopathy he had many severe but victorious contests with the old school physicians of that country.

The hardships of such a widespread country practice proving too severe for his health, he gave it up and located in St. Paul, Minn.

He there entered into partnership with Dr. C. D. Williams, the well known veteran and early pioneer of homœopathy, and has since been engaged in a large and successful practice. He is a member of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and was one of the founders of the Ramsey County Homœopathic Medical Society. Many articles from the pen of this eminent physician, of a medical and hygienic character, have appeared in the leading German journals of this country.

He is without doubt justly popular.

BECKER, BENJAMIN, M. D., of Pottsville, Pa., was born in Summeytown, Montgomery county, Pa., March 22nd, 1796. He is of German descent, and the son of Dr. J. J. Becker, who came to this country in 1775,

located in Summeytown, in 1795, and died in 1813. When fifteen years of age young Becker began to assist his father in the preparation of his medicines, and in minor surgical operations; he also when practicable accompanied his father to the bedside of his patients, thus acquiring a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of disease and its treatment. After the death of his father, being anxious to pursue his studies, but without means, he was obliged to labor several years for their acquirement. In 1818, he married the daughter of a Quaker family, and not until 1819, was he able to attend his first course at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1820, he located at Lynnville, Lehigh county, and soon had a good practice. In 1824, however, he moved to Hamburg, near the line of the Schuylkill canal, then being excavated, where he soon had quite a large practice, in consequence of numerous accidents among the laborers, and on account of the agues and remittent fevers which appeared along its course. In the year following, a severe epidemic of dysentery occurred in that neighborhood, which proved unusually fatal, but, differing widely in opinion from the allopathic writers of that day, Dr. Becker varied as greatly in his treatment of the disease; and while those who adhered closely to the old school teaching, lost their patients by the score, Dr. Becker's success was so general, and the improvement of his patients so rapid, that he acquired a most enviable reputation for his skill, and a corresponding amount of practice. In 1833, the Board of Directors of the Schuylkill County Poor House appointed him steward, physician, and clerk. In July, 1835, he moved to Orwigsburg, where, in consequence of some remarkable cures which came to his notice, he became interested in the study of homœopathy, and he finally adopted it as his system of practice, and in consequence had to pass through the usual ordeal of ridicule, sarcasm, and proscription, at the hands of his former colleagues; he, however, manfully fought his own battles, and found his practice constantly increasing; in fact, in consequence

of the numerous calls he received from Lebanon and vicinity, he soon found it advisable to move thither; and the result was, that he soon had a very extensive practice in all the adjoining towns, and thus introduced homœopathy in Lebanon, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Juniata, Northumberland, and Luzerne counties. In 1839, he removed his family to Orwigsburg, surrendered his practice to his associate; and during the next seven years, travelled in the west, and, in five successive journeys, he practised homœopathy in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado, and Utah; everywhere with credit to himself, and with honor to the cause. In 1866, he received his well merited degree, from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Becker is one of the oldest homœopathic practitioners in the country, having had thirty-three years' experience as a homœopath; and it is his intention to give to the public the benefit of its fruits; he will probably contribute some new remedies to our *Materia Medica*, and much valuable general information.



BURNETT, BENAIAH J., Jr., of Mount Vernon, West Chester county, N. Y., was born in the city of New York, July 21st, 1843. His grandparents were early settlers in New Jersey, and were active participants in the struggle for American Independence. His father, Benajah J. Burnett (a gentleman of rare abilities, widely known, and universally esteemed), has acquired an extensive reputation as a practical mechanic, and is the patentee of several valuable inventions.

Dr. Burnett received an excellent classical education, and, at a very early age, becoming desirous of studying medicine as a profession, he received every encouragement from his father, and from the excellent Dr. S. B. Barlow, their family physician. Accordingly, after leaving school (at the age of seventeen) he began to read medicine, and a year later,

entered the medical department of Columbia College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, where he remained two years; when, feeling that he could no longer identify himself with allopathy, he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he remained two years longer, and graduated with honor in the spring of 1865. He then at once commenced practice, devoting much time to hospital and dispensary practice in New York city. Eventually, however, he established himself at Mt. Vernon, where he has since remained, acquiring a practice which is constantly increasing, and where he is also acquiring an extensive reputation as a surgeon and obstetrician, which latter branch of practice he makes a specialty, and in which he has been remarkably successful. He was one of the founders of the Hahnemannian Society connected with the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and was made its first president; and aided in its deliberations by contributing original essays, and by taking an active part in its discussions.

He has held the position of medical examiner for several homœopathic life insurance companies, to whom his skilful services have been invaluable. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the West Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society, and of several scientific bodies.

In the year 1868, Dr. Burnett married Miss Louisa G., daughter of the late James C. Watts (a gentleman of sterling worth, and refinement, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Brooklyn), by whom he has a son and a daughter.

Dr. Burnett, conscious that no higher honors are attainable than those which are due the skilful, faithful, and benevolent physician, is content to expend all his time, talent, and energies in the fulfilment of the duties of his profession, outside of which, he declines all office, political or otherwise. He is one of the warmest adherents of homœopathy, and is ever active in promoting its best interests. He has been a frequent con-

tributor to the various medical journals, and has written several popular essays on the subject of homœopathy. Though still a young man, being now but thirty years of age, he has, by his thorough professional habits, his careful attention to all professional duties, his earnest effort to possess himself of all knowledge valuable in his practice, and his constant endeavor to enhance the public appreciation of the merits of his chosen system, created for himself a high position in the estimation of a large community, and caused himself to be regarded as a most valuable member of the homœopathic fraternity.

BARROWS, GEORGE, of Taunton, Mass., was born the 12th of May, 1815, in the town of Attleborough, Mass. His father, Ezra Barrows, was a farmer of good standing and unquestionable integrity. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Peck, of Fulton, Mass.

At the age of two years George had the misfortune to lose his father. Two years after this event his mother married Captain Jacob Ide, of revolutionary fame, and George accompanied his mother to her new home, where he remained, attending school as opportunity offered, and working on the farm until after the death of his mother. At the age of seventeen a severe cold and threatened decline induced him to abandon the farm for a situation in a grocery store, where he remained a year, and then for two years attended an academy in Pawtucket, Mass.

After this he spent five months at the Manual Labor School at Oberlin, O., where, in addition to other studies, he gave particular attention to the Hebrew language, translating five books of the Old Testament.

Realizing the importance of a due development of muscle, as well as mind, George, assisted by his room-mate, cut down and prepared for the saw-mill most of the large timber of which two of the first large college buildings were constructed.

In 1836, young Barrows entered Amherst College, graduated in 1840, and received the degree of A. M. in 1843. Close application to study, during the first two years of college life, brought on dyspepsia, which was cured by farming, hunting and travelling three years in Illinois, when he returned again to Massachusetts, and studied medicine three years with Drs. Manchester and Barrows. During this time he attended one course of lectures and dissections at Woodstock, Vt.; also two courses at Pittsfield, Mass.; receiving in 1847 a diploma from the Pittsfield Medical College.

During the reading term there he introduced the subject of homœopathy by writing and reading before the class a thesis on the question, "What is Homœopathy?" He was ever afterward considered the champion and defender of the cause at the college. The editor (C. Montague) of the *Pittsfield Eagle*, Governor Briggs, and others, became converts to the practice, as well as several of Dr. Barrows' fellow students. One of these—Dr. Samuel W. Graves—became, in 1847, the partner of Dr. Barrows in Taunton, where the latter had first opened an office for the practice of medicine in March, 1846.

After practising medicine six years, Dr. Barrows attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and received a diploma from that institution. During this absence the charge of his practice was confided to Charles W. Harris, M. D., of Wareham, who remained three years a successful practitioner in Taunton. Since that time Dr. Barrows has introduced to successful practice in the same place three good homœopathic physicians, where, twenty-seven years ago, he stood alone as pioneer. He married, in 1848, Miss Jane E. Wells, of Berkshire county, Mass. They have one son.

The kindness and sympathy of Dr. Barrows in his arduous profession, and his high moral standard in every respect, endear him to the community which has for so long a period of time experienced his care and skill.



CARPENTER, MOSES, M.D., late of Kankakee, Ills., was born in New York State, on the 24th day of September, 1827, and when a small boy moved with his parents to Adrian, Mich. Here he lived for some time, was educated, and made many friends by his studious deportment and fervent piety. Joining the Republican party on its organization, he was soon recognized as a political leader in the State, and up to the date of his death, it was his ambition to go to Congress, believing that he had a peculiar talent for public speaking.

Upon the death of his wife, not long after his marriage, he was led to devote himself to the preaching of the gospel, and his youthful labors were crowned with great success.

He married again in Duplain, Mich., in 1851, and joining the Methodist Episcopal Church, Michigan Conference, he travelled for two years as an itinerant, both as minister and as presiding elder. As an orator, he was rarely excelled, crowds flocking eagerly, wherever he went, to hear him, and scores being added to the Church through his instrumentality. But under his arduous labors, his health failed him, and calling for a certificate of location, he removed to Chicago, where, in 1864, he took up the study of medicine. Pursuing his researches with great diligence of application, he profited by the courses of lectures in the Hahnemann College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated, in 1868. Immediately afterward, he located in Kankakee, Ills., where he soon succeeded in introducing his system of medicine to favorable notice, and found himself in successful practice.

In the fall of 1872, he was attacked with a congestion, from which he died on the 9th day of September, 1872. As a man, he was energetic and industrious, as a husband and father, he was exemplary, and as a physician, he was possessed of talents that gave him great skill in the treatment of disease, ever ready to attend and alleviate the sufferings especially of the poor and needy by medicine and money. His kindness and sym-

thetic nature was always full to overflowing, a trait so especially commendable in the minister and physician. As a Royal Arch Mason, his lodge sadly witnessed his demise, and a large and mourning circle of friends sorrowed over the loss of one who as their physician had been their kind and sympathizing friend; had ministered to their best and highest interests; and whose voice in the sacred desk had taught them priceless lessons for the present and future. His Masonic brethren testified their sense of the loss they had sustained in the death of one who had been their warm and eloquent advocate.



KNAPP, FRANKLIN L., of Gasport, N. Y., was born in Pembroke, Genesee county, N. Y., September 22nd, 1817. He is the eldest son of R. Liscomb Knapp, one of the early pioneers of the ministry in Western New York. He was educated in the public schools, and completed his education at the Royalton Academy. At the age of twenty-one, he became an invalid, and while confined to his room commenced the study of medicine. In 1842, he entered the office of Dr. Bigham Reynold Bason, of New York, where he studied until the following year, when he continued his studies under the direction of Peter P. Murphy, M. D., in Royalton, N. Y. This latter gentleman was one of the ablest physicians of the allopathic school. Dr. Knapp attended the regular course of lectures at Geneva Medical College, in 1844-'45. At a public debate between Dr. Williams, a homœopathic physician of Geneva, and Professor Thomas Spencer, of the college, relative to the merits of the two schools of medicine, Dr. Knapp became so much impressed by Dr. Williams' defence of homœopathy, that he could not rest contented until he had investigated the claims of the new dogma. He sought Dr. Williams at his office, and after repeated visits became convinced of the truth of the doctor's claims, that there was a specific law that governed

the remedial action of each drug, so much so, as that specific laws govern particles of matter in the universe. He immediately set about the study of homœopathy in the office of Dr. Matthews, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. He afterwards was associated with C. M. Dake, M. D., Genesee, N. Y. The disease of Dr. Knapp's father called him to Gasport, and, finding his presence necessary to his family, he established himself at once in the practice of the new school. This was in 1846, since which time he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Knapp is an earnest worker in his profession, not alone for the remuneration it gives, but from love for the cause of right and truth. He has ever been found ready to endure privation and exposure, when his services were required by the sick.

HOOOPER, JOSEPH, M. D., of Bay City, Mich., was born in London, England, April 24th, 1825. His father, Joseph Hooper, was for many years principal of the check department of the Bank of England, and one of the very first members of the Homœopathic Institute of London. His mother was the daughter of a surgeon and accoucheur in Stepney, a London suburb. Dr. Hooper received his early instruction in a private school in Dalston, where he became an usher, or under teacher, at the age of fourteen. He studied the usual English branches, and acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek at this establishment. He early joined the Congregational Church, and was led to contemplate engaging in ministerial work. With that view he gained admission into Howard College at sixteen, and graduated after a full term of five years, during four of which he attended daily the classical, mathematical, and scientific lectures delivered in University College, Gower street. After leaving college, he served the Irish Evangelical Society for a year or two, being stationed at Tralee. He was then called to the pastorate of a church in Frome, Somersetshire, where

he was ordained. Shortly after, he married Mary, daughter of John Runk, of Kingsland, London. After the death of his father, he emigrated, in May, 1858, to Canada, and for nearly seven years endured the hardships of a Congregational missionary's life. During much of this time, impelled by the necessities of some of his parishioners, and convinced that some of the sick given up to die by the old school practitioners, might be saved by the exhibition of very simple homœopathic remedies, he became a private adviser. As a result of one case successfully treated, he found himself with quite a considerable but wholly unremunerative practice. This circumstance, and an always strong interest in medical science induced him to contemplate entering the profession. Just at this time Professor Allen, then living in Brantford, C. W., met him and induced him to visit Professor T. P. Wilson, of Cleveland. From these two gentlemen he received great assistance in preparing for and passing through the curriculum required at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from which he graduated with credit, on March 1st, 1865.

In the same year as his graduation, Dr. Hooper published three tractates, entitled, "Homœopathy: What are its Claims on Public Confidence;" "Popular Fallacies Concerning Homœopathy Refuted," and "A Short Sketch of the Life of Hahnemann." All had extensive circulation, and secured him the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the Cleveland Homœopathic College. Some time after he removed to Bay City, and through the growth of his practice he was compelled to resign his professorship. For two or three years he has devoted much attention to plans for securing a thorough medical education in Michigan for homœopathic students. He has given, to the neglect of his own interests, two full courses of able lectures on Human Physiology at the Michigan Homœopathic College, Lansing.

While Dr. Hooper is widely esteemed as a skilful, conscientious and careful practitioner, he is considered also to excel as a public speaker, a writer, and most especially as a teacher.



BRIRY, MILTON STORY, M. D., of Bath, Me., was born in the town of Bowdoin, in that State, May 17th, 1825. His grandfather, Thomas Briarhurst, or Brierhurst, was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to Maine about the time of the revolution, settling at Bowdoin, where he raised a large family. Joseph, the youngest of his sons, was the father of the subject of our sketch. He appears to have been a man of rather uncommon capacities, having been a famous trainer of youth, and a justice of the peace for many years. By an Act of the Legislature he had his name changed from Briarhurst to Briry. Young Milton's education was directed at the ordinary district school until he had reached the age of sixteen, when he attended the Litchfield Academy. The youth was, however, compelled to give up his studies at this time; for his father, dying, left injunctions that Milton should work upon the farm for the benefit of his mother and sisters. He did his duty without complaint, looking to the future for recompense, which finally came and in such amplitude as to make full amends. After he arrived at the age of twenty-one, the limit prescribed by his father, he again attended Litchfield Academy, teaching school during the winter months, and intending to prepare himself for Bowdoin College. By the advice of Dr. Cochran, however, he gave up the idea of a general college course, and decided to study medicine. He attended his first lectures in the Medical School of Bowdoin during the winter and spring of 1850, and after three full courses—reading, in the meantime, with Dr. T. G. Stockbridge—he received his diploma in May, 1853. After this he was assistant to Dr. Haley, at Lubec; visited New York and the great hospitals of the metropolis; and finally coming to Bath, entered into practice. This, it must be remembered, was all on an allopathic basis. Some three years after his graduation he commenced the study of homœopathy with Dr. W. E. Payne, and speedily becoming a convert to the reform doctrines, grew to be one of the most able as well as

enthusiastic exponents of the system. His practice is large and constantly increasing, and very few medical men in New England are more widely or favorably known than Dr. Briry. He is also a man of good executive power, and has been entrusted by his fellow townsmen with various offices of honor and responsibility.



MACFARLAN, MALCOLM, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born June 8th, 1841, in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Originally the family came from Loch Sloy, in the Highlands. At the age of five years Malcolm accompanied his parents to New York city, where his father established a large silk manufactory, which he conducted for many years. His elementary education was acquired at home. This was followed by the grammar schools, in which he remained until the year 1856, when he entered the College of New York. Continuing here for three years, until the completion of his sophomore term, he was prevented from pursuing his studies further by an attack of typhoid fever, which prostrated him for many months. On regaining his health, young Macfarlan entered his father's factory as book-keeper, and remained in this capacity for two years. Becoming dissatisfied with an occupation which was not congenial to his tastes, he commenced the study of medicine, for which he had early shown a predilection. It was not without opposition from his father that he attended the clinics and lectures in New York, in company with the undergraduates who had been former school companions. In 1862, unknown to his family, he entered the United States service, and acted as hospital steward and druggist at the large hospital, Camp Curtin, Pa. Here he remained until the hospital was abolished, when he was sent to the surgical hospital, Wilmington, Del. Here his duty as dispensing druggist, aided by the courtesy of his superiors, gave him access to all the surgical operations. His experience in these two hospitals was of

incalculable benefit, giving him an insight into the medical treatment of diseases, and in the surgical treatment of every variety of injury known to military surgery. From Wilmington he went to Baltimore, where he spent some time visiting the military hospitals, and then to New York city, where he attended diligently the course of lectures given at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In February, 1864, he passed, by permission of the Secretary of War, a competitive examination before a regular army board, for the position of Medical Cadet United States Army. During this winter he attended clinics at the College of Physicians, the large hospitals and Ward's Island. From New York he was ordered for duty to Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth, R. I., where, as an assistant, he was present at every important surgical operation performed during his eight months of service. At his own request, and that he might obtain his degree, Dr. Macfarlan was transferred to Knight General Hospital, New Haven, Conn. During his brief stay here he made the favorable acquaintance, and witnessed the public and some of the private practice of prominent attending surgeons.

Having matriculated and attended lectures, he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale College. His examination was conducted by the faculty and Delegates of the State Society, who awarded to him the "Hooker Testimonial"—a case of surgical instruments for scholarship and best examination. Having successfully passed an examination for Acting Assistant Surgeon, before the Board in New York city, of which surgeon H. B. Wertz, United States Army, was President, he was sent to New Orleans, La., thence to Barrancas, Fla., and assigned to duty with part of Steel's command. He was present at all the important engagements and many minor attacks in this State. Subsequently he was ordered to Fort Morgan, commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, as sole quarantine officer, serving for three seasons and receiving extra pay. Here he performed the hazardous

duty of boarding and inspecting vessels from infected ports. In August, 1866, while attending patients similarly affected on board the "Clio," from Havana, he was seized with yellow fever, and brought to the very door of death.

In June, 1867, Dr. Macfarlan quitted the service, receiving the warmest commendations from all the officers under whom he served. He had become interested in homœopathy from reading Hahnemann's "Organon" while at Fort Morgan. Provings of potentized drugs convinced him of the truth of its claims. He gave the subject his closest attention, and determined to adopt the practice of the new system. Going to Philadelphia, he was there appointed Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College, September 20th, 1867, on recommendation of the faculty. He immediately set himself energetically to work to establish a surgical and operative clinic, the first of any account in a homœopathic college. This he accomplished by using every laudable means. His public free clinics have been kept up twice a week throughout the year, thereby augmenting the usefulness and influence of the college with the community. Thus the homœopathic profession is rendered independent of allopathic surgeons, and homœopathic surgery is placed in a proper light before the world. On the union of the Homœopathic Medical College and the Hahnemann Medical College, in 1869, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in the new institution.

During the past five years Dr. Macfarlan has published reports of about four hundred surgical operations performed at the college and in private practice. Among these may be mentioned ovariectomy eight times; operation for extraction of cataract twenty-seven times; hermetomy twenty-five times. The operations for artificial arms, cleft palate, rhenoplasty, removal of half of inferior maxillary, etc., etc., are too numerous to mention.

Dr. Macfarlan has demonstrated that in the *major* operations, dynamized medicines, by controlling erysipelas, fever and other se-

quences in surgery, lessens the mortality and makes recovery possible in otherwise fatal cases.

As a lecturer he is popular, brief, practical and to the point; given to action rather than to words. In practice he uses the single and dynamized medicines. Dr. Macfarlan was the first to conduct regular provings of high potencies by his plan of giving them frequently in water until they produced unmistakable and violent effects.

In 1869, Dr. Macfarlan was married to Miss Hannah Dick, daughter of John Dick, the well-known florist. He has one child—an interesting daughter.



GUNTER, GEORGE W., M. D., of St. Martins, New Brunswick, was born at Springfield, New Brunswick, on the 22d of May, 1844. His father, Abraham Gunter, was one of the earliest inhabitants of that province. After completing his preliminary education, he entered the college at Fredericton, where he graduated with credit. Desirous of adopting medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. James Christie, of St. John's, in which he remained two years, repairing thence to New York to attend lectures at the Bellevue Hospital College; but after matriculating, he became practically convinced of the merits of homœopathy from its successful application to himself during a severe illness. He therefore removed to the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he attended lectures during the session of 1865-'66. On the termination of this session, he attended the summer course of the St. Louis Homœopathic College, also entering the office of Professor Franklin as student and assistant. He now returned to New York to complete his studies, and graduated in the Homœopathic College in 1867, with fair prospect of success.

He first commenced practice at Natick, Mass., but failing health compelled him to return to his native place. In 1872, he

finally established himself in St. Martin's, where he has introduced the new method of treatment successfully. Dr. Gunter is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Massachusetts Medical Society.



GORDON, FRANK WILLARD, M. D., of Sterling, Ills., was born in Weld, Me., February 11th, 1837, and is of Scotch descent. He was married June 15th, 1869, to Miss Florence V. Allen, of Detroit, Mich. His father being a farmer in moderate circumstances, he received a limited education such as the country schools at that time afforded. By improving his leisure hours, aided by such books as he could command, he was able at the age of eighteen to pass the requisite examination, and for two years taught a country school in Maine. Leaving home at that time, he entered the State Insane Asylum at Taunton, Mass., as attendant under Superintendent Choate (cousin of the late Rufus Choate), of Boston. The most ample opportunities were there afforded him for studying insanity in all its varied forms. After remaining there seven months, a desire to see the great West induced him to visit that region, and August, 1857, found him in Morris, Ills. In the winter following he again taught school, and in the spring of 1858, having fully decided to pursue the study of medicine, he entered the office of Antis & Pierce, homœopathic physicians in Morris. Remaining with them until the opening of the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, he was one of the first students to report for attendance upon lectures at that institution, his preceptor being Professor A. E. Small. At the close of the course of lectures, he yielded to the wishes of friends there and commenced the practice of medicine in Tonica, Ills. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 88th Illinois Infantry, one of the famous "Board of Trade" regiments of Chicago. He was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8th, 1862, spending

eight months in hospital; and again at Chica-mauga, September 20th, 1863. In March, 1864, he was detailed by General Sheridan to report to his headquarters to act as drug-gist. Soon after, having passed successfully his examination before the Regular Army Board of Surgeons, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and ordered to duty at General Field Hospital, Department of the Cumberland, in which department he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Chicago, he again entered Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1865-'66, graduated, and immediately commenced practice in Sterling, Ills.

An honest man, a conscientious and faithful physician, he has gained hosts of friends, and by his earnest efforts in behalf of homœopathy, has done much to further its advancement in Sterling.



HUNT, DE FOREST, M. D., of Grand Rapids, Mich., was born in Maine, Broome county, N. Y., August 15th, 1842. He comes of a line of distinguished medical men. His great-grandfather, Dr. Japhet Hunt, was a surgeon in both the Canadian French and the American revolutionary armies, and died in 1808, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His father, Dr. Samuel M. Hunt, of Marathon, N. Y., was long and favorably known in western New York as an allopathic physician, writer and politician. Several of the sons have attained to high positions, no pains having been spared in their education; Dr. J. Warren Hunt, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Charles H. Hunt, of New York city, author of the "Life of Edward Livingstone" (both now dead), having been well known in literary and political circles. De Forest Hunt was the youngest of the family. He received his early education in the academies of Maine, Binghamton and Homer, and afterward received instruction in the University of Wisconsin.

He was intended by his father for the legal profession, and to that end studied for two years with his brother Charles in New York, but discovering no taste for law, abandoned it to fit himself for the practice of medicine, for which he had early in life manifested a preference.

He graduated with high honor at the University Medical College of New York, receiving an autograph certificate from the late Professor Valentine Mott, for passing a superior examination in surgery. He was married in 1864 to Miss Jennie M. Weston, a direct descendant of Major-General Lincoln of revolutionary fame, and in 1865 commenced the practice of medicine in Marathon, N. Y. Having become impressed favorably with the system of homœopathy, he at once commenced to test it practically, and becoming convinced of its superior merits, finally adopted it altogether.

In 1869, he removed to his present home in Grand Rapids, Mich., and becoming at once interested in the legal rights of the homœopaths to at least one chair in the State University, entered warmly into the subject, taking strong grounds for the appointment of a full faculty, to be located either within or as a branch of that noble institution. Toward effecting this object he accepted the chair of Diseases of Women and Children, in the Michigan State College, entering upon his duties as a lecturer during its first session. He has an extensive medical and surgical practice, superior qualities of head and heart, and a large circle of warm personal friends; and being a thorough homœopathist according to the teachings of Hahnemann, has no sympathy with anything like mongrelism or compromise with these well-defined principles of the healing art.



MARSTON, MORTIMER D., M. D., of Clinton, Iowa., was born in the town of China, N. Y., on April 7th, 1830, of English parents. He obtained a sound and thorough commercial education at Niles, Mich., and

afterwards attended the medical school in Keokuk, Iowa.

From his early childhood, he evinced an earnest desire to become a physician, for which profession he seemed to have a natural vocation. His wishes, however, were overruled by the advice of his friends, who persuaded him to adopt a commercial life, his studies being accordingly directed to qualify him for such a career.

He commenced business in Boston, but, not being satisfied, he remained there for one year only, when he removed to New York, where he resided five years. The natural bent of his inclinations, however, could not be smothered, and he eagerly devoted every moment of his spare time to the interesting study of medicine, not merely by books, but by practical experience in the numerous hospitals of the metropolis. His health, however, suffering from this severe and double strain upon the mind, he was recommended to go to the West, and went to Iowa, where he continued his medical studies, under the tuition of Dr. Waggoner, of De Witt, in that State. In 1865, he went to Keokuk, where he attended a course of lectures and studies, at the allopathic college in that city. In the spring of the same year, he fixed his residence at Clinton, where he opened an office and commenced the practice of homœopathy. During his residence at Keokuk, he became acquainted with Miss Amelia Holbrook, of that city, whom he subsequently married in 1866.

Dr. Marston was the first homœopathic physician established in Clinton, the pioneer of the cause in that district, and, as usual, had to encounter the customary opposition from the professors of the old school, who, as well as their patients, were strongly prejudiced against the innovating theories of the new system. But by perseverance and the successful treatment of such cases as were confided to him, he was able to overcome the erroneous ideas prevalent in Clinton, and succeeded in establishing a large and valuable practice, which he enjoyed till death unfortunately terminated his career on the

21st of March, 1868. He was much beloved by his fellow citizens and friends, his memory being held in general esteem, and the day of his death was one of mourning for the whole population of Clinton.



MOORE, THOMAS, M. D., of Germantown, Pa., was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 2d, 1827.

His father, Robert Moulder Moore, a merchant of that city, married Mary Harding, the daughter of George Harding. His great grandfather, Thomas Moore, was an officer of the United States Navy, commanding one of the thirteen galleys in the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Thomas Moore, who married Mary Lawrence, a descendant of Richard Lawrence, of London, England, was a commander of one of the revenue cutters under the United States Government.

He received his early education at the academical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Philadelphia High School. At the age of sixteen years, leaving the latter institution with the determination to study medicine, he entered the extensive drug and chemical warehouse of Alexander Fullerton, on Market street, Philadelphia, where he acquired a practical knowledge of *Materia Medica*, and a thorough acquaintance with the sensible properties of drugs. Afterwards, for the purpose of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of practical pharmacy, he became a student of the late Professor Edward Parrish, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. While under his direction, he compounded the prescriptions at the clinic of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, attending, at the same time, a full course of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1845, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom on April 8th, 1848. While attending this course of lectures, he was also a regular attendant of the medical

and surgical clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and, walking the various wards, received practical instruction almost daily at the bedsides of the patients from the distinguished professors of the institution. In addition to the regular course of lectures on anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, by the late Professor William E. Horner, he received private instruction in practical anatomy at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Here he profited by the opportunity afforded him of daily dissection under the demonstrations of Dr. James McClintock, who was considered at that time the best teacher of practical anatomy in the United States. After taking his degree of M. D., he was, for several years, a visiting physician of the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, and one of the out-door physicians of the Guardians of the Poor of the city. He practised the allopathic system of medicine for several years. In 1852, he married Miss Madeline V., daughter of Lewis Taws, Esq., who was the leading mechanical engineer, and a member of the firm of I. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia.

Through the influence of Dr. Constantine Hering, who successfully treated his wife in a dangerous illness before her marriage, he was led to investigate the claims of homœopathy, and after some length of time, by experiment and careful observation, he became convinced of the truth of the doctrines of Hahnemann. Soon after his conversion homœopathy was introduced into the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and he was appointed surgeon to that institution, having constantly under his care from 150 to 200 children. In 1857, he was elected professor of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which chair he filled for two years, to the entire satisfaction of the profession and the students of that college. In 1859, he resigned this chair, and was immediately appointed Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children in the same institution. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1860. In that year, he removed to

Germantown, and was consequently obliged to sever his connection with the college. In 1868, he received an honorary diploma from the trustees and faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has an extensive practice in and around Germantown, among the most intelligent and influential families.



EATON, JAMES GUTHERIE, M. D., of Alliance, Stark county, O., was born at Millsboro, Washington county, Pa., February 5th, 1838. He is the son of Weaver Heaton and Rebecca Sharp Heaton. In 1852, he moved with his parents to Greenfield, Washington county, Pa., then being fourteen years of age. Here he attended at intervals the California Academy, until he was twenty-one. In 1860, he entered Mount Union College, Mount Union, O. Depending upon his own labor for the means to defray his expenses, and having in view the medical profession as his future career, he took such a course as would enable him to accomplish his wishes. Notwithstanding all his efforts, he was obliged to leave college before the completion of his junior years. In the winter of 1856-'57, he commenced the study of medicine, but not respecting his preceptor, he continued with him but four months. In the fall of 1862, Dr. E. G. Painter, of Alliance, O., induced him to read homœopathy. He attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1864-'65, where he received his diploma, in 1869, and entered, the following spring, into the practice of his profession in Fairchance, Fayette county, Pa. In July of the same year, he moved to Alliance to take the practice of his preceptor, who had become insane. Dr. Heaton has always sustained a good practice, and enjoys the esteem of those who know him. He has served two years as physician of the Board of Health in Alliance, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Medical Society

of Ohio, also of the Homœopathic Medical Society, Seventeenth Congressional District.

Dr. Heaton was married to Miss Margaretta Williams, December 14th, 1865.

His present prosperity is a fitting reward for the perseverance with which he pursued his studies amid difficulties that would have disheartened a less brave and determined spirit.



JOHNSON, J. PRICE, M. D., of Hightstown, N. J., was born in Chester county, Pa., on January 25th, 1840. The early part of his life was spent at home on his father's farm. He was educated at Greenwood, Del., on the Brandywine, near West Chester, Pa., at a Quaker institution, kept by Jonathan Gause. Making choice of the profession of medicine, he commenced study therefor in 1862, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the country at that time, he relinquished it in the following year, and entered the army as a private soldier. On receiving his discharge, he resumed his studies in the spring of 1864 in the office of his uncle, Dr. I. D. Johnson, of Kennett Square, Pa. He attended his first course of lectures in the session of 1864-'65 at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Finding that he could graduate by attending a spring course at the Pennsylvania Medical University, he did so, with a view to entering the army as assistant surgeon. The war, however, closed about the time he graduated; he, therefore, abandoned all idea of joining the army, and again entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1867.

On receiving his diploma, he commenced practice in Lancaster county, Pa., where he remained for some time. Then he removed to Philadelphia. In the beginning of 1870, he changed his residence to Hightstown. After over three years' labor, he finds himself in the enjoyment of an extensive and remunerative patronage, possessing the full confidence and high esteem of both patients

and neighbors. By his earnest efforts and untiring zeal, in connection with his successful treatment of disease, he has won many friends to the cause of homœopathy.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the New Jersey Homœopathic State Medical Society, and at its last annual meeting was elected as one of its censors.



KELLOGG, EDWIN MERRILL, M. D., of New York city, was born September 20th, 1826, in Reading, Pa. His parents removed to New York city in 1834. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1846. Immediately after the completion of his studies, he went as private tutor to Valparaiso, where he remained three years. On his return to New York, he attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the New York Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1852. Soon after his graduation, he studied the homœopathic system of medicine with Dr. Bayard, and, having acquired a very thorough knowledge of it, commenced practice immediately, and was soon fully occupied. In 1866, he was elected Treasurer of the American Institute of Homœopathy; in 1867, was made professor of the diseases of women, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1869, he was appointed to the same position in the New York Medical College for Women. In consequence of his becoming identified with the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he has been Vice-President and Medical Director since August, 1871, and being unable to devote his time to both the Life Insurance Company and the college, he was elected Emeritus professor of the latter. Dr. Kellogg has paid special attention to the statistics of the homœopathic practice, having drawn up, in 1858, the "minority report" on the introduction of the homœopathic practice in the Bellevue Hospital, New York,

and has continued his labors in that direction to the present time. He is now engaged in preparing a work on the subject. It will afford a very valuable exhibit of the comparative mortality and the medical treatment thereon, whether allopathic or homœopathic. Dr. Kellogg now practises but little, devoting his time principally to the demonstration of the fact that homœopaths are the best lives to insure. It is due to him to say that it is owing mainly to his efforts that the Homœopathic Mutual Insurance Company has proved so eminently successful, and that the homœopathic system has been, through it, largely benefited. He was one of the principal organizers of the County Society.

Dr. Kellogg was married twice. His first wife (married in 1867) was a daughter of Augustus F. Chur, Esq. She died shortly after their marriage. His second wife (married in 1869) was Miss Frances Bowen, niece of Professor Bowen, of Harvard College.



WARD, JAMES H., M. D., of Brooklyn, New York, was born on the 28th day of December, 1824, in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey. He is descended from old Puritan stock, his ancestors having landed at Salem, Mass., in 1657. After leaving the ordinary village schools, he went to the city of New York and studied Latin and Greek with Professor J. I. Owen, formerly of the New York College. Having completed this course, he entered the class of Dr. P. A. Aylette, and graduated from the medical department of the New York University in the class of 1849-'50. Being then anxious to give a thorough finish to his medical education, and of obtaining a more thorough scientific knowledge of some specialties than could be afforded him in New York, he went to Berlin, and placed himself under the direction of Professor Virchow, and became a proficient in the use of the microscope and in the study of the finer tissues of the human body. Returning home, he put

his knowledge into practice, and for twenty years of residence in Brooklyn, he has sustained a high position, enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice, and regarded as one of the best diagnosticians in the new school. In 1869, he was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he well sustained his reputation for learning. He is a gentleman of fine culture, great scientific attainments, and large practical acquirements of knowledge of his profession.



DAKE, CHARLES A., M. D., of Warsaw, N. Y., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., on March 8th, 1819. His father, William Dake, a farmer, moved into western New York, and located on a wilderness farm in Livingston county, when the subject of this sketch was three years old. He received his education in a common school, and in the chimney corner of a farmer's house, with the exception of several terms passed at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. His early manhood was spent in teaching in the district school, and in farming, but neither occupations was to his taste. He conceived a preference for the medical profession, and commenced to study with a view to its adoption under the superintendence of D. M. Dake, M. D., of Nunda, N. Y., a practitioner of the old school. After three years of private study, he attended lectures in the Medical School at Buffalo, N. Y. He was married on May 31st, 1840; began to practise in the State of Illinois. In September, 1846, returned to western New York, and located in Wyoming county. After three years' practice in Wyoming county, Dr. Dake attended a full course of lectures in the Allopathic College in Buffalo, N. Y., returning to Warsaw, N. Y., in the spring of 1850. After a few years' practice of allopathy, his attention was attracted to the success attained by homœopathic physicians, and he was so impressed by his pre-

liminary investigations that he determined upon adopting homœopathy. Accordingly he attended a full course of lectures at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, O., and was present in that institution when it was attacked by a mob and nearly destroyed. He graduated from that college, in 1852, and at once returned to Warsaw, Wyoming county, where he re-entered his former field of labor, but this time as a homœopath. Immediately on the appearance of his sign announcing that he had commenced practice as a homœopathic physician and surgeon, the contest between ignorance and prejudice on the one hand, and true science in medicine on the other began. But the truth prevailed, and Dr. Dake soon found himself in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. Four years' hard labor so impaired his health, that leaving his practice in the charge of a friend who had been his partner, he spent the winter in Philadelphia, attending the Homœopathic College, and graduating with the class in the spring. Then recruited in body and refreshed in mind, he resumed his labors in Wyoming county, N. Y., increasing his circle of duties with every year. In the second year of the war he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Pension Department, and continued to hold the position down to the close of his career at Warsaw, on November 21st, 1867. At that time enfeebled in health, he retired from professional life, carrying with him the gratitude and esteem of a large circle of patients and friends. He now resides in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. His present occupation is reading, making visits now and then to the sick in a few select families, attending to his vineyard at his own liking, and overseeing the labor, etc., on his fruit farm.



BARNABY, JOHN EASOM, of East Brady, Pa., was born in Shropshire, England, May 20th, 1821. His parents were farmers in good circumstances, and gave him a liberal education, on the completion of which, in

1842, he came to America, and, locating at Brady's Bend, Pa., became identified with the iron works of that place, in which he held a lucrative position. Encountering many reverses, his experience taught him the lesson of self-reliance; and, working earnestly to secure a comfortable independence, he met all the changes in his condition with a manly determination to succeed. In the midst of his career, he was attacked severely with ague and fever, for which he was treated by an allopathic physician. The usual remedy—blue mass—proved of no benefit, but left his constitution in a seriously affected state. Dr. S. Simkins (now dead), of Statelia, Armstrong county, then attended him, and soon gave him some relief, but was unable wholly to remove the effects of the calomel. Learning what the remedies were, he was induced to treat the cases of others similarly afflicted, and was successful, gaining fame for his skill and success. But meeting with the opposition of the allopathic physicians, by whom he was persecuted, he determined to commence a regular course of studies. Placing himself under the guidance of Dr. Dake—then of Pittsburgh—he entered the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated, in 1866. At the request of a physician in Allegheny City, he purchased his practice, and soon entered upon an extensive and successful career, to which he gave his utmost abilities, with self-sacrificing devotion. His life was given to the cause. Obligated to suspend his active labors, he rested for some months amid the hills of his first American home. During the following summer he seemed to regain his strength, but as the winter approached, he became confined to his couch, and was then advised to try the effects of a change of climate. He arrived at Key West, on December 27th, and ten days after died.

He was married to Miss Rebecca Wood, of England, now of Clarion county, Pa., who proved a devoted wife, and a scientific and faithful nurse.

The Medical Board of the Homœopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh records his loss in these

words: "We have lost by death an esteemed colleague and co-worker, Dr. J. E. Barnaby, who was a faithful and efficient member of our medical staff. We cheerfully testify to the earnest, patient, and self-sacrificing devotion he ever exhibited for the institution he served so well. We sincerely and deeply feel his loss." He died in the forty-eighth year of his age.

HUNTER, HORATIO MILTON, M. D., of Lowell, Mass., was born in Lyndon, Caledonia county, Vt., September 29th, 1830.

His grandfather served with honor in the war of the Revolution, and his father, James Hunter, and his mother, Phœbe Miner, were valued and respected members of the community.

His education was received at the Academy at Lyndon, and at Vermont Conference Seminary, at Newbury, Vt., where he qualified himself for the duties of a teacher, which avocation he afterwards pursued with much success.

Desirous of studying medicine, he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. C. B. Darling, of Lyndon (homœopath), afterwards attended lectures at Dartmouth College, N. H., and Burlington, Vt., and finally graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1857.

After graduating, he settled in West Concord, Vt., where for several years he practised his profession successfully. Whilst in this town, he was married to Miss Susan Chase, of Concord. He subsequently removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where his practice increased, and he occupied a leading position among the homœopathic physicians of the town. Three years ago he removed to Lowell, his present residence, where he enjoys an extensive, lucrative and increasing practice.

He became a member of the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, during the year in which he commenced practice, and, by his earnest zeal in the cause of homœopathy, did

perhaps more than any other member to raise the standard of that institution to its present enviable pitch, rendering it justly celebrated for its purely homœopathic principles. About the year 1866, he was instrumental in establishing the Connecticut and Passumpsic Valley Homœopathic Medical Society. This society is of a peripatetic character, holding semi-annual meetings, in January and June. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Hunter is an indefatigable student, ardent in his search after truth, and his moral character is such that he is ever welcome in the bosom of families, who never hesitate to intrust to his care the most delicate and important events in life.

DAKE, WILLIAM CHURCH, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 28th, 1852.

He is the eldest son of Dr. Jabez P. Dake, and associated with him in practice. His father, and his grandfathers, on both sides of the house, and his maternal great-grandfather, were physicians.

His primary education was received at Pittsburg, and his classical and scientific at Ypsilanti, Mich., and in the High School at Nashville, from which latter institution he graduated in the front rank, in 1870.

He studied medicine in his father's office, and attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville, from which he graduated, in the spring of 1872.

He read an essay before the Students' Medical Society of the college, upon the "Higher Aims of the Medical Profession," which was published in the *Cadet*, and attracted considerable attention on account of its high toned and liberal sentiments.

He spent the autumn and part of the winter of 1872-'73 in New York, attending lectures and clinics in the Homœopathic College, Bellevue Hospital, and the College of Physi-

cians and Sugeons. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1872.

He was married March 13th, 1873, to Miss Myra A. Wiggin, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Wiggin, an eminent railroad superintendent at Pittsburg, Pa.

Several contributions to medical science and practice have been furnished from his pen in different journals, showing the rich fruits of a well cultured mind and habits of application, that will in coming years render their possessor an eminent and honored member of the medical profession.

MORGAN, H. H., M. D., of Sacramento, Cal., was born in Morgan, Orleans county, Vt., on February 19th, 1836. His father was one of the most prominent and thriving farmers in that section of the country.

He received his education at a Congregational institution at Derby Center, Vt., and commenced the study of medicine, in 1857, with C. B. Darling, of Lyndon, Vt.

He attended one course of lectures at the University of Vermont, in the spring of 1859, and one course at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1859-'60, at which college he graduated, in the spring of 1860, and commenced the practice of his profession at Fonda, Montgomery county, N. Y., where he was the first to introduce homœopathy.

He practised in Fonda until July, 1861, when he entered the military service as Surgeon of the 115th New York Volunteers, a position which he filled with marked ability for nearly two years, when he was compelled by failing health to resign. After regaining his health, he resumed the practice of his profession at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y. Shortly after he removed to Cairo, Ills., being the first homœopathic physician in that city. Here he established a large and flourishing practice, but, having a desire to en-

gage in commercial pursuits, he relinquished the practice of medicine. After a year spent in commercial business, he returned to the more congenial occupation of the practice of medicine in Kansas City, Mo. He remained here but a short time, when he removed to Peoria, Ills., and formed a partnership with D. M. Troyer, and built up an extensive practice.

In 1871, he left that city for Sacramento, Cal., toward which State his heart had been yearning. In this city he has a large and valuable practice, including many of the leading and wealthy citizens.

MORGAN, JOHN COLEMAN, M. D., was born in Philadelphia in 1831. He is the son of Jacob N. and Ann W. Morgan; the former descended from an ancient Quaker family of Maryland, and the latter of Scotch parentage. After a good preliminary education he passed several years in service in drug stores and in the United States Navy, as Surgeon's Steward, during which time he became a proficient in navigation and was offered, but his duties did not permit him to accept, the position of Navigator in the Liberian Navy. Procuring books and a set of bones from a battle-field, he set himself steadily to the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1850, he matriculated in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College (allopathic). In the succeeding summer he was engaged in the "West Philadelphia Drug Store," and again attended the fall course of lectures, graduating with high standing on March 4th, 1852. He at once commenced the practice of medicine, succeeding to a portion of the business of his preceptor, Professor William R. Grant, M. D., who had just died.

Dr. Morgan was ever sensible of the needs of an improved system of medical education, and when Dr. Schmœle, Dean of the Pennsylvania Medical University, published his theory, the former recognized its advantages

at once. Soon after this he was invited to the chair of Materia Medica in that institution, which he filled till 1856. By this affiliation with homœopaths he was ostracised by the Philadelphia Medical Society, and from this time he gave his whole attention to the study of homœopathy, gradually changing his practice and lectures.

Dr. Morgan married Miss Sallie Levick, of Philadelphia, June 17th, 1856, and removed to Hamilton, Ills.; but as the field was too limited, settled in St. Louis. While here, in company with Dr. Temple and others, he took the initiative in the establishment of a homœopathic medical college. In the spring of 1858, Dr. Morgan removed to Alton, Ills., where he earnestly entered into the study of the malarious diseases so rife in that vicinity. While engaged in the practice of his profession the rebellion broke out. He was several times refused a surgeon's commission on account of his peculiar views, but finally succeeded in being appointed Surgeon of the 29th Regiment Missouri Volunteers, serving throughout the war, and finally holding the position of Surgeon-in-chief of the division, receiving the most flattering testimonials from all, allopaths included.

In July, 1865, Dr. Morgan returned to Philadelphia, where he filled the chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College for several years, with credit to himself and the institution. He was afterwards one of the founders of the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, in which he still holds the Professorship of Surgery. The inception of the Homœopathic Hospital is largely owing to his energy.

Dr. Morgan is a large contributor to the several medical periodicals of his school, and his articles and essays have been translated and re-published abroad. He is associate editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, member of the County and State Medical Societies, and of the American Institute, and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Madrid.



BUCK, JIRAH D., M. D., of Cincinnati, O., was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 20th, 1839. He attended the common schools until the death of his father threw him, at the early age of thirteen, entirely on his own resources for a living and an education.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in "Merrill's Horse," then encamped at Fort Benton; was elected orderly by his comrades; in a few days was sent to the hospital, from which, after two months severe illness, he was discharged as unfit for service, and not likely to reach home alive. He went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he soon regained his health; engaged in teaching in the latter part of the winter, and, in the spring of 1862, entered the office of Dr. Smith Rogers, at Battle Creek, with whom he assiduously studied medicine.

Graduating at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, in the spring of 1864, he returned to Battle Creek, to commence practice. In the fall of that year, he was married to Miss Clough, of Frederica, N. Y., and, in the following February, removed to Sandusky City, O. Two years after, he was tendered a position in his Alma Mater, and for four years occupied the chair of Physiology and Microscopy in the Cleveland Homœopathic College. Removing to Cincinnati, in 1870, he assisted in the organization of the Pulte Medical College, which was completed by the generous endowment of Dr. Pulte, and by the purchase of a large and commodious edifice, and was opened for the admission of students in September, 1872. During the first year of his residence in Cincinnati, he took charge of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Dispensary; and is now the Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in the Pulte Medical College, and Registrar of the Faculty. He has made frequent contributions to current literature. The difficulties of his early life, which were met in a manly and resolute spirit, served to develop the best and noblest traits of his character. His success in his maturer years, and his

acknowledged influence in his profession, may be largely attributed to the self-reliance with which he met his lot.



HUEBENER, OBADIAH T., M. D., of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa., was born in Tuscarawas county, O., January 7th, 1835.

His parents were both of German descent, his father, the Rev. Samuel R. Huebener, and his mother Salome Tshudy. His literary education was obtained at Nazareth Hall, which institution he reentered, after completing his course of study, as a teacher in 1858. While here he commenced the study of homœopathy under the guidance and advice of Drs. G. H. Bute and Joseph Hark. He afterwards matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1867, and completing two courses of lectures, graduated in 1869. He commenced practice in Litiz, Lancaster county, immediately after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and has made no change in his residence since, enjoying a large practice, and the confidence of many friends.



HAYWARD, MILTON PARKER, M. D., of Oberlin, O., was born on the 18th day of February, 1833, in the hill country, in the township of Acworth, Sullivan county, N. H. He is a member of one of the oldest American families, being of the eighth generation. The first of the family to visit our shores was Thomas Hayward, who emigrated from England about the year 1638, settling in Bridgewater, Mass., and was one of the original proprietors of that township. In 1788, one Jacob Hayward left Bridgewater, and settled in the wilderness, in the township of Acworth, N. H., where the family have resided ever since, and where the subject of this sketch, his father, and grandfather, were born.

On the completion of his literary education, and on reaching his majority, he took leave of his country home and went to Hartford, Conn., studying medicine there for three years with his uncle, Dr. G. S. Browne. He attended lectures in the meantime, first, at the medical department of Harvard College at Boston, and afterwards at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1857. Returning to Hartford, he practised one year in partnership with his uncle, and then went to Philadelphia for a short time. Here he was married to Miss Julia B. Steele, niece of Henry Howell, late sheriff of the city. He then located in Oberlin, O., remaining here in practice four years, and then returning to New England, spent one year in Rutland, Vt., and two years in Claremont, N. H., locating himself then permanently in Oberlin. Paying but little attention to other matters, he has devoted himself strictly to his duties as a physician, and has devoted much time to the subject of medical hygiene, trusting much to the power of nature, aided by good nursing, diet, etc.

Paying but little attention to politics, he is an earnest Republican, and has consistently supported its platform and its candidates.



HOYT, WILLIAM, M. D., of Hillsboro, O., was born in Bolton, Canada East, September 8th, 1839. When the subject of this

sketch was fourteen years of age, his parents moved to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where they reared him to manual labor upon a farm, by which he secured a robust and vigorous constitution, that has been of great benefit to him in the arduous labors of his profession.

At the age of twenty, being thrown upon his own resources, he used all the money he could earn, in the acquisition of knowledge. In November, 1861, commenced the study of medicine under A. B. Spinney, of Clymer, N. Y., and continued in his office until August 8th, 1862, when at his country's call

he enlisted in the 112th Regiment New York Volunteers, as a private, and participated in much of the marching and fighting that followed, until the close of the war, through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Was promoted to non-commissioned and then to commissioned officer, and was, just before the close of the war, again recommended for promotion.

In June, 1865, being honorably discharged, he returned to his studies, now at East Saginaw, Mich., under the same preceptor as before, (he having removed there in the mean time). In the winter of 1865-'66, he entered the Western Homœopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, O., where he graduated, February 27th, 1867. After practising with his preceptor until the September following, he located in Hillsboro, O., where, with close application to business, and marked success in the treatment of disease, he has built up a large practice, despite the bitter and persistent allopathic opposition.

In November, 1868, he married Miss Sarah E. Keeler, of East Saginaw, Mich., since which time they have been blessed with two daughters.

He has been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio, since May, 1871.

Since his location in Hillsboro, he has been nearly alone in the practice of homœopathy, as there was no other one practising upon that system, within thirty or forty miles.

HURD, EDWIN HENRY, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was born in North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., May 8th, 1825. His father, Dr. Curtis J. Hurd, was a surgeon in the war of 1812. The family is a medical one, as six of his cousins and two of his brothers were educated for that profession.

Our subject commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. George F. Hurd, of Fayetteville, N. Y., after which, he became a pupil of the Hon. Moses L. Lee,

M. D., of Fulton, N. J., and, finally, in order to complete his studies, matriculated in the Geneva Medical College, of Geneva, N. Y., where he graduated in January, 1847. In September of the same year, he was married to Miss Laura R. Brown, of Avon, N. Y., and established himself as an allopathic physician in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y. In 1849, he removed to Rochester, and becoming a convert to homœopathy in 1850, entered into partnership with the late Dr. M. M. Mathews, one of the pioneers of the new school in that city. After practising with Dr. Mathews for some years, he decided to open an office of his own, which has proved very successful, as by his faithful discharge of his professional duties and his well known ability he has drawn together a large and daily increasing practice. He has been President of the Munroe County Medical Society, for two years, and Vice-President of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

HARPEL, FRANCIS EUGENE, M. D., of Danville, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Reading, Berks county, in that State, on the 15th day of June, 1844. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Berks and Montgomery counties. His father, who is a Lutheran minister, was born in Philadelphia, and his mother is the daughter of Joseph Morgan, a gentleman of honor and respectability, who long held offices of trust in Schuylkill county, Pa. His early days were spent on his father's farm, and he was educated in the common schools of Northampton and Lancaster counties, afterwards receiving a course of instruction at the State Normal School, at Millersville, Lancaster county. He was then engaged for six terms in teaching in the common schools of the latter named county, finally becoming interested in the working of marble for five or six years. In 1869, he removed to Shamokin, Pa., to study medicine with his brother W. H. Harpel, M. D., as his preceptor. His medical

collegiate education was obtained at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in the spring of 1871. He then returned to Shamokin, leaving there for a short stay at Danville, Montour county. In 1873, he went to Hamburg, Berks county, to take the practice of a physician who temporarily removed from that place, and on his return he located permanently at Danville, where he has the prospect of a successful career.



HARRIS, CHARLES TAYLOR, A. M., M. D., of Ypsilanti, Mich., was born in Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 10th, 1818.

After his academical course at Elbridge, Onondaga county, he spent fourteen years teaching school, during which time he also pursued classical, mathematical, and medical studies. He studied medicine with Drs. Osborne and Barker, at Hannibal, Oswego county. He received the degree, of M. A., from the Madison University, in 1855, and that of M. D., from a New York medical college, in 1856. During his early professional life, Dr. Harris was a bitter opponent of homœopathy, but the cure of Miss M. J. Clapp, the lady whom he afterward married, led him to regard the subject more impartially, and in 1845, conjointly with his wife, he commenced a thorough study of the system; and four years after, he was the pioneer homœopathist in Balston and Saratoga. In 1849, he successfully treated what he supposes to be the first case of diphtheria in this country. In 1856, he was chairman of a committee appointed to secure legislation, legalising homœopathy in the State of New York; which by earnest effort was accomplished, and a resolution was passed by the State Society, thanking the committee for the fidelity with which they discharged their duty, and particularly designating Dr. Harris as having merited the gratitude of the entire homœopathic profession for his efficient effort

in its behalf. Dr. Harris soon after removed to Delavan, Wis., taking with him the good wishes of all his colleagues. In February, 1868, he accepted the State agency of the Hahnemann Life Insurance Company, for Michigan, and after spending nearly three years in working up the company's business, he resumed practice at Ypsilanti. Dr. Harris is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and Ex-President of the Northern New York, and Southern Wisconsin Homœopathic Medical Societies. Since his adoption of the system, he has been an earnest advocate of homœopathy, and an active and energetic champion for its defence. He has been engaged in several controversies in its behalf, which he has sustained with credit to himself, and with honor to the cause. Mrs. Harris was one of the first to avail herself of the advantages offered to women by the University of Michigan, and although advanced in years, attended a six months' course of instruction, and is now practising with her husband at Ypsilanti, and together they enjoy a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Harris has been for many years actively engaged in the establishment of Bible schools in different parts of the State, and all the religious denominations are much indebted to him for his zealous and effective labors in behalf of the Christian religion.



MATTHES, GUSTAVUS FELIX, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., was born at Schwedt, Prussia, on December 31st, 1809, his father

being a prominent physician of that town.

After receiving the rudiments of learning, he was sent, at the age of fourteen, to the high school at Königsberg, and subsequently to that of Stettin—both institutions of good repute—to acquire a knowledge of the higher branches of education, where he remained until 1826, when his father, having retired from practice, removed to Berlin, in which capital he completed his scholastic course.


From the years 1832 to 1836, he studied

medicine in Berlin and Halle, in which latter university he took his degree. He first commenced practice in Berlin, but, in 1840, removed to his native place Schwedt. The year 1845 was a memorable one to him, for he then became a convert to homœopathy, which system he has ever since practised.

It was not till 1849 that he came to this country. After remaining a short while in Boston, he permanently established his home in New Bedford, in December, 1850, where at least twenty-two years of his fully occupied life were spent in drawing together and consolidating a widely spread and well paying practice, and placing himself in a position, by his theory and example, to command the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens. In the year 1855, he married an American lady from Rhode Island.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The record of Dr. Matthes is a good one in respect to his education. After creditably prosecuting his general studies in three of the most celebrated educational institutions of his native country, he devoted four years of his life to the especial study of medicine and surgery, and his success in after life may in part be attributed to the complete and thorough course of training he underwent when young.

 BROWN, L. W., M. D., of Vine-
land, N. J., was born February
2nd, 1844, in Brownhelm,
Lorain county, O. Brownhelm

was named after his father, who was a prominent citizen of the place. His ancestry were descended from a royal family in Germany, and of course on his father's side he inherits German blood. Both his parents dying when he was about seven years of age, he was placed under the guardianship of an uncle, and boarded with one of his relatives. After completing his early education, he entered the college in Brighton, from which he graduated with honor. Having a natural

proclivity for the study of drugs and medicine, he engaged himself to John B. Hall, M. D., a celebrated homœopathic chemist and pharmacist of Cleveland, O., with whom he was engaged for two years; after which he became the student of Professor S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland, O., professor of Surgery in the Western Homœopathic College. While pursuing his studies, he attended two full courses of lectures in the college, and at the close of the third year entered the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, from which he graduated with honorable distinction. During his college career, he had access to the various hospitals and other charitable institutions of the city. After the close of the term he returned to Cleveland, O., where he received an appointment on the medical staff of the army, during the late war, in which capacity he rendered valuable surgical assistance to the wounded in several battles.

Dr. Brown is a member of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society; and is a leading officer in several incorporated institutions. He is a liberal contributor to the literature of homœopathy, through the columns of various journals. For the last seven years he has been engaged in the active and successful pursuit of his profession in Vine-land, N. J. Dr. Brown is retiring in disposition; he is quick in his perception of disease; and prompt in the choice and application of the appropriate remedies. His gentleness, along with his skill and judgment have contributed to the establishment and enlargement of a valuable practice.



LARKE, PELEG, M. D., of Providence, R. I., was born in Richmond, R. I., August 5th, 1784.

Having completed his preparatory education in the schools of his native State, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Nathan Knight, of South Kingston, R. I., which he continued under Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Johnston, R. I. In 1808, he commenced

practice in Johnston, where he labored with success until 1813. In that year he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Brown University. He was one of the original petitioners for a charter for the first medical society established in the State of Rhode Island, and is the only one of them surviving. He still retains his membership. In 1832, he removed to Coventry and practised allopathy until 1844. Until this year, so little were the merits of homœopathy acknowledged, that in the whole State there were but one or two of its adherents who ventured upon its practice. Dr. Clarke, after a careful and thoughtful examination of the system, bravely adopted it, and by his sound and judicious treatment, contributed largely to pave the way for its rapid extension throughout the State. His advancing years and increasing infirmities compelling his retirement to private life, his withdrawal was honored with the laurels he had so well deserved. His mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of his sons, H. B. Clarke and J. S. Clarke, whose records, herein written to date, give evidence that they will wear it gracefully and honorably.




RIESE, MICHAEL, M. D., of Harrisburgh, Pa., was born near Carlisle, Pa., at the homestead of his parents, February 7th, 1832. His early education was attained chiefly through the agency of private tutors. Having completed it, he engaged in the business of teaching, and availed himself of the opportunity thus furnished of enlarging the sphere of his attainments by extended reading. His parents having been ardent admirers and warm adherents of the homœopathic system of medical practice, through the intervention and influence of Dr. A. Lippe, now of Philadelphia, he decided upon the study of medicine, with the view of making it the business of his life. Accordingly, he entered the office of Dr. John K. Smith (deceased), under whose care, and that of Dr. John Armstrong

(also deceased), he continued his reading until the autumn of 1856, when he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1860, he graduated, and soon after commenced practice at Carlisle, Pa. In a short time he was urged to locate at Mechanicsburg, Pa., to which place he removed. Here he was compelled to encounter the fierce and relentless opposition of the advocates of allopathy. Every available agency was employed to force him from his new home and break up the homœopathic system. He continued to labor through this severe ordeal, until in time success commanded the respect of his opponents. In 1866, he removed to Harrisburg, Pa., and has secured both the confidence of the community and a valuable practice. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868, at Pittsburg, Pa., where he also participated in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.



MORGAN, ALONZO RICHARD SON, M. D., of New York city, was born March 23d, 1830, in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He is descended from a New England ancestry. After pursuing a thorough academic course of instruction, he applied himself to the study of medicine, and entering first the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., went to Philadelphia, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in that city at the session of 1851-'52. On his graduation he sailed for Europe, where he acquired a large fund of valuable information respecting his profession, and prosecuted his studies in Paris under the most favorable auspices. On his return he located in Syracuse, N. Y., and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. He served as City and County Physician; attended professionally the Onondaga county Orphan Asylum, and was Surgeon of the 51st Regiment of New York State Militia. In all these positions he acquired a solid

reputation for ability, promptness and zeal, and retained them until his acceptance of the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, in 1867. He resigned this chair in the following year to accept a similar one in the New York Medical College. His failing health demanding rest from his duties, he relinquished the profession in 1871. During his professional career he found time to furnish to the various medical journals some valuable papers containing the results of his studies in the several departments of his system, and some of the important lessons garnered from his large experience.

MITH, JOHN ELISHA, M. D., of Guide Rock, Neb., was born in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 22d of November, 1824. He is the son of Elisha Smith, Jr., and the grandson of Elisha Smith, formerly from Rutland, Mass. Removing with his father from New York to Michigan, in 1842, he spent his time from the age of twenty to twenty-four in acquiring a literary education. Commencing the study of homœopathy in 1853, he graduated from the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland, O., in 1856. He immediately after located in Portland, Mich., and made the duties of his profession, and its interests, his whole business for five years. When the call was issued for "six hundred thousand," he enlisted in the military service, and served as Captain of Company D, 9th Regiment of Michigan Infantry Volunteers, for one year; when, becoming the victim of chronic diarrhœa, he was discharged, and returned to his profession as soon as able. Four years later he removed to Jackson, Mich., and labored indefatigably in the interests of homœopathy until May, 1872, when his health failed, inasmuch that he was compelled to relinquish entirely all labor, mental and physical, and to escape from the importunities of his patrons.

After visiting the far West, in hope that a change of climate, of exercise and manner of living might yet restore him to health, and finding much benefit from the invigorating climate of Nebraska, he located temporarily at Guide Rock. He was for two years Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, and the last year of his practice in Jackson was State Physician to the Penitentiary, the results of which did more to confound the enemies of the rational and scientific measures of the homœopathic system of treatment, than years of ordinary practice could do.

Politically he has been a Jeffersonian, then an abolitionist, and lastly a Republican, but has always declined political honors, except as connected with educational matters, in which he has always taken an active interest, having held the office of School Inspector for ten consecutive years. He has graduated a good number of physicians, as the Register of the Cleveland Homœopathic College will attest, all of whom have done honor to themselves, their Alma Mater and their preceptor.

He was married in the autumn of 1848 to Miss S. A. Lockwood, of Jackson county, Mich., and she dying in 1856, he was remarried in 1858 to Miss A. G. Tyler, of Portland, Mich. He has been a member of the Baptist denomination for over thirty years, having united with the Baptist Church at Mannsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1840, and for many years served in the capacity of Church Clerk.



LARK, AVERY PROCTOR, M. D., of Twinsburg, O., was born at Stansted, Lower Canada, on November 8th, 1805. Both his parents were of English extraction, but his grandfather on the maternal side, Peter Stearns, was a revolutionary soldier, serving under General Washington as a captain of infantry. Both his father and mother were born in New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch received a good plain literary

education in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y. After leaving school in 1826 he removed to Ohio, where he entered the employment of a carpenter and joiner, and learned his trade. He continued to follow that occupation until 1836, when he put up a shop on a small water-power, and carried on the business of turner and cabinet-maker.

About 1842, constant application to business resulted in the breaking down of his health. Having been brought up in the allopathic school, he naturally called in a physician of the "old school." Receiving no benefit he several times changed his adviser, and at last hearing of a homœopathic physician, he placed himself in his hands, experiencing immediate relief, and finally wholly recovering. Having been thus favorably disposed towards homœopathy, he resolved upon studying the system, with a view to adopting it in the treatment of his own family. He accordingly procured from the physician who had so successfully treated him a copy of "Epps' Domestic Physician," and having studied it thoroughly, obtained other works on practice. At the expiration of a year's study, considering that he had acquired sufficient knowledge to treat simple cases of sickness in his own family, he purchased of Dr. D. Shipper a small case of three dozen vials of medicines. Up to that time he had never been able to raise a child over the period extending from eight months to five years of age. By the adoption of homœopathy he raised several to maturity. Gradually the success with which he treated his own family gained him a reputation, and he was drawn into a practice that he took no means to secure. Finding that he was benefiting those who sought his aid, he considered it his duty to prescribe for them, keeping up meanwhile very assiduously his studies. In due course of time he found himself enabled to attend college, whereupon he proceeded to Cleveland, in November, 1850; took two courses of lectures at the Homœopathic College in that city, and graduated with distinction from that institution in February, 1852.

Dr. Clark is a very earnest man and a

devoted physician. Though now somewhat advanced in life, he relaxes not in the discharge of the responsible and trying duties of his profession. He is a constant student, and indefatigable in his efforts for the relief of suffering humanity. Possessed not only of great skill, but of a rarely sympathetic nature, he wins his way to the confidence of all his patrons.

He was married to Avis B. Dodge on November 13th, 1832, in Granville, Licking county, O. He has had eleven children, of whom there are only three surviving. These he considers "trophies of homœopathy."



ALLEN, SAMUEL SMITH, M. D., of Wellsville, N. Y., was born in Enfield, Tompkins county, N. Y., February 10th, 1829. His early life was spent upon his father's farm; he was educated at the district school, and at the Ithaca Academy, and he himself taught school during the winter of 1849-'50. In the fall of 1850, he engaged as a partner in the book and drug business, at Angelica, Allegheny county, N. Y., and at the same time commenced the study of medicine under direction of an allopathic physician of that place. In the winter of 1852, he attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, and the next season graduated at the Berkshire Medical College in Massachusetts. He commenced practice at King's Ferry, Cayuga county, N. Y., but finding himself in a very limited field, in the spring of 1855 he removed to Angelica, where, with greater opportunities, which, with much ability, he carefully improved, he soon became justly popular and celebrated as a physician and surgeon; but in consequence of extreme ill health, he was obliged for a period of nearly three years to abstain from professional duties. During this time he investigated the system of homœopathy, to which he became a convert; and having regained his health, his former field of practice then being occupied by others, he located in Newfield, Tompkins

county, N. Y., where he practised successfully for six years. Ithaca was then fast merging into a city, and he removed thither; but his wife's health failing, he, for her benefit, finally established himself in Wellsville, where he has since continued the practice of medicine and surgery. Not content, as too many are, to drop study when they take up practice, Dr. Allen continues to be an earnest student, and avails himself of every opportunity to acquire such information as will enable him more successfully to treat diseased conditions and relieve suffering; and he may often be found in the city of New York, attending lectures at the colleges, and visiting the various hospitals, that he may add to that store of practical knowledge which renders his service so valuable to those afflicted by disease.

DUPAQUIER, AUGUSTE, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born in Paris, France, January 1st, 1837.

When he was eighteen years of age, his family came to America and settled at New Orleans. He had at that time just finished his academical studies, and was well versed in chemistry and the use of the microscope. Shortly after his arrival he became acquainted with Dr. Taxil, eminent as a homœopathic practitioner, as a surgeon and obstetrician. Dr. Dupaquier became his pupil, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical School at St. Louis; was then associated with his distinguished tutor in his practice while he lived, and at his death succeeded him.

Dr. Dupaquier was chosen Secretary of the Société Hahnemannienne de la Nouvelle Orléans, which published a monthly paper, *The Homoion*, devoted to the interests of homœopathy, and for which he was a regular writer; contributing many valuable articles on clinic, and a very interesting paper on the preparation of nitro-glycerine. Many very important articles from his pen also appeared in the *St. Louis Journal of Homœopathy*. He was Censor for the St. Louis Homœo-

pathic School of Medicine in New Orleans. He was also a member of the Homœopathic Dispensary of New Orleans. He followed the clinic of Dr. Julius Hornberger, an eminent German oculist, and acquired a special knowledge of the diseases of the eye, and of the use of the ophthalmoscope. A most industrious student, he studied the German language that he might be able to read the original works on his favorite system. He has verified the entire Homœopathic Materia Medica, and compared his own provings with the published statements of the English, French and German writers.

Dr. Dupaquier is one of those thoroughly educated men who do credit to any profession with which they may become connected, and though yet a young man, our homœopathic brethren have reason to be proud of their representant in the great Southwest.

HUNT, FRANKLIN W., M. D., of New York, was born November 10th, 1810, in Wayne county, Ind. Ter. His great-grandfather was Jonathan Hunt of New Jersey, a colonel in the army of General Wolfe, and with him at the capture of Quebec. His farm in North Carolina was occupied and devastated by Lord Cornwallis in 1781, before the battle of Guilford Court House. His father was General George Hunt, a pioneer of the White Water Valley, Ind. Ter. He was appointed by Governor Harrison the first Clerk of the Circuit Court of Wayne county in 1810. Two years later he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and then Colonel, of the 8th Regiment, and afterwards Brigadier-General. He died in 1842.

Dr. Franklin W. Hunt, the subject of this article, after some years spent in teaching himself and others, was forced by the importunities of his friends into practice during the cholera seasons of 1833-'34, at Richmond, Ind. He graduated at the Indiana Medical College, and subsequently occupied the chairs of Materia Medica, Medical Jurispru-

dence, Medical Botany, etc., successively from January, 1841, to May, 1844. From 1846 to 1852, he represented Laporte county, Ind., participating in all the important legislation of that day—on public schools, colleges, etc., in the settlement of the old internal improvement State debt, and serving as Chairman of the Committee on Benevolent and Scientific Institutions. He took also an active part in building and bringing into use the Asylums for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb, and also the State Asylum for the Insane, and wrote the law which made them free to all.

In the first Legislature after the formation of the Constitution of 1850, he participated in amending the laws of the State as they appear in the Revised Statutes of Indiana of 1852. During much of this period he was engaged in investigating the merits of homœopathy, to which his attention had been drawn, and about the year 1852 gave them his full approval; and in 1857 began new tests of the powers of its remedies in dispensary practice in the city of New York, which he has pursued in other dispensaries and in the Hahnemann Hospital. In 1859, he lent his efforts to the establishment of the New York Homœopathic College, and occupied one chair or another for about five years, between 1859 and 1869. He was also a member of the Hahnemann Academy and of the County Society (Homœopathic), and in 1863 of the State Society, and in 1867 of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1859, he was also associated with E. E. Marcy, M. D., in the editorial management of the new quarterly called the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*. At the end of two years the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* came under the same management, and the two quarterlies were united under the latter name. He continued to supervise the literary and mechanical work of this journal for several years, finally resigning his connection with it in April, 1871; he had also edited for one year the *Homœopathic Sun*, as well as some literary, historical and educational works.

In 1864, he was united with Dr. Marcy in bringing out the "Homœopathic Theory and Practice of Medicine," in two volumes, 8vo., and afterward passed two winters with patients at Nassau, N. Y. In addition to his numerous editorials, reviews, etc., his contributions to homœopathic literature have been very numerous. A few of the more extended articles may be found as follows: "Transactions of the Homœopathic State Medical Society," vol. vi., p. 417; "Transactions of the Hahnemann Academy," vol. iii., p. 237; "Transactions of the New York Homœopathic Medical College," vol. ix., p. 127; "North American Journal of Homœopathy," vol. x., p. 500.



BANNISTER, CHARLES BYRON, M. D., of Eagle, Wis., was born April 6th, 1817, in the town of Pownal, Bennington county, Vt., where his father, Dr. Thomas Bannister, who died in 1824, had been for many years a successful practitioner. It was Mr. Bannister's early desire to practise medicine, but he was overruled by his mother, and persuaded to learn a trade. He essayed blacksmithing; but, aided by the heels of a vicious colt, soon arrived at the conclusion that his talents lay in some other direction. He then, for a few months, worked on a farm, after which he attended, first, the common school taught by Dr. Gardiner, and then the Academy at East Bennington. After finishing his course of studies at the latter place, he was for several years engaged in various pursuits, teaching school, farming, trading, etc., but without great pecuniary success. At last he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Fuller, of Chittenango, N. Y.; but indoor confinement and a sedentary life did not agree with him, and he soon left study and went into the grocery business; and, at about the same time, he married Miss Maria W. Lawrence, of Saratoga county, N. Y. After spending a little time in the grocery business, and working one season on

a farm, he moved to Mukwonago, Wis., where he purchased a farm and worked it until 1856, when his health failing, he taught school. While teaching, he became acquainted with a homœopathic physician, from whom he derived some knowledge of the system, and then purchased a domestic work and a case of medicines, and commenced practice in a small way. In 1865, he went to Eagle, and opened an office as a general practitioner, and has met with such success as compensates him for his effort.



MILLER, JOHN M., M. D., of Morrisania, N. Y., was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 3d, 1836. He was the son of poor parents; was compelled to see the rough side of life through all his earlier years, and encountered many serious obstacles to his advancement. His mother died when he was eleven years of age.

It was his purpose to enter upon a theological course, but by the death of his father, about seven years later, and the previous death of his brother, the entire support of the family devolved upon him. His attention was directed to the study of medicine, and being strongly inclined to its pursuit, he determined to avail himself of every opportunity to prepare himself for the profession. He opened a private school, which he taught for a considerable time, during which he attended medical lectures at the University of Erlangen, in Bavaria, for about eight months. At this time he had reached the age of twenty years, and he was impressed with the belief that he would enjoy far greater advantages in the New World. Being fully settled in this conviction he came to this country though destitute of means on his arrival. He immediately resumed his avocation as teacher with a moderate degree of success, and was shortly married to a very estimable lady. In 1864, he entered the Homœopathic College of New York city. On the day of matriculation, he lost a beauti-

ful boy, two years old, by accidental scalding, which prevented him from attending the full course. On October 10th, 1865, he matriculated again, and attended lectures until the close. He then removed to Ohio, to engage in the practice of his profession. His labors were attended with marked success. In a short time he established a high reputation for professional skill, and succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. Being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress, and a great desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of every branch of his profession, on the 10th day of October, 1868, he again returned to the city of New York to attend another full course of lectures. To this end he remained till the spring of 1869, when he was induced to locate in Morrisania, N. Y. Here he has entered upon a large and desirable practice. He has been elected County Coroner. By his skill and success, he has won a full recognition by a majority of the resident allopathic physicians.



LAY, GEORGE B. L., M. D., of Moorestown, N. J., was born at Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pa., on January 11th, 1832. His father, Rev. J. C. Clay, D. D., was at that time Rector of the Episcopal Church at Evansburg, Pa. In the latter part of 1832, he was called to the Rectorship of Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, a position he occupied until his death, in 1862, a period of thirty years, during which he became widely known and universally beloved. His mother, Simmons Edey, was the daughter of Richard Edey, of the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies. His academic studies were commenced at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, where he remained for two years and a half; were continued at Burlington College, N. J., for another two years and a half, during the latter part of which period he entered the college classes. Subsequently he became a student in Yale College, but in conse-

quence of ill health, he was compelled to abandon study for a time before completing his course. He then returned to Philadelphia, and, on recovering his health, tried mercantile life for a few months. Commerce, however, possessed no attractions for him, and he conceived a taste for the medical profession. Accordingly, in 1850, he commenced the study of medicine with Richard Gardiner, M. D., of Philadelphia. Having thus prepared himself for a collegiate course, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851, at the same time entering the office of William A. Gardiner, M. D., then Professor of Anatomy in the college. He graduated with honor in 1853. Immediately after graduating, he began practice in Manayunk, Pa., where, however, he only remained a few months and then removed to Germantown. There he gradually acquired a good practice, but after a residence of about five years, he was induced by his love for country life to remove to Moorestown in 1858. In that place, he has since continued to labor for the cause of homœopathy, and being a very successful practitioner, he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

A refined and cultured gentleman, as well as a thoroughly competent physician, Dr. Clay enjoys the high regard and esteem of a large circle of friends beyond those obtained in the discharge of his professional duties.



LOWERS, JOAB R., M. D., of Columbus, O., was born at New Lisbon, O., July 25th, 1836. His father, who was at that time a Methodist preacher, soon after began the practice of allopathic medicine in Perry county, O. He commenced the practice of homœopathy in 1864.

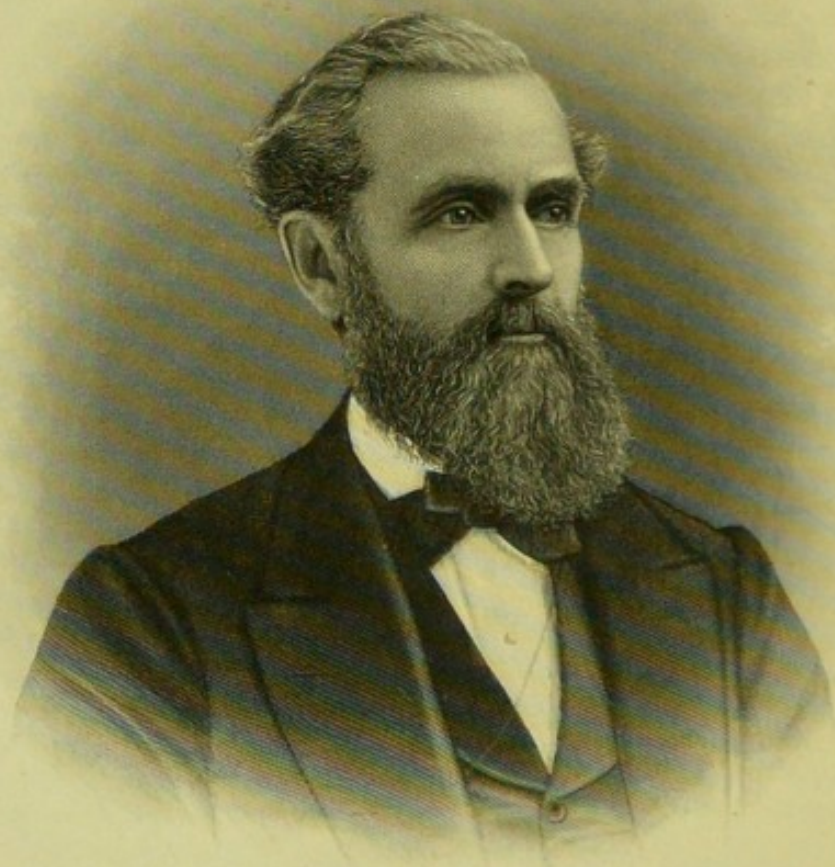
Dr. Flowers was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., and commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1853. He attended, in 1855, a course of lectures in the Starling Medical

College, and then entered the office of Professor J. W. Hamilton to study surgery. In August 1857, he was appointed Apothecary of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and retained the office until, in 1859, he received the appointment of Assistant Physician to the Ohio Penitentiary under Dr. J. W. Hamilton. In the following year, Dr. D. R. Kinsell, a homœopathist, was appointed successor to Dr. Hamilton, and he was retained in charge of the surgical department. He availed himself of the opportunity to investigate the new system, in comparison with the old, and soon saw its vast superiority. There were a thousand prisoners under their charge, and the success of homœopathic practice was apparent to all who were connected with the institution. The hospital was under the charge of Dr. Kinsell and himself for two years, but, although the records showed greater success in economy, and loss of time by the prisoners on account of sickness, political power for political policy put the hospital under allopathic administration. In 1861, he graduated at the Western Homœopathic College in Cleveland, O. In February of that year, he began a general practice with Dr. Kinsell, and two years after by himself. He formed a partnership, in 1872, with Dr. A. O. Blair, an old Western pioneer of homœopathy; and on February 9th, 1873, was married to Miss Lois R. Convers, the daughter of an old school physician, who has now retired from practice, but is a firm believer in homœopathy. He served one week during the war as a private in the militia; and is now a member of the city council of Columbus.



JEWETT, WILLIAM E., M. D., of Adrian, Mich., was born in Langerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., December 8th, 1842. His grandfather, Jonathan Jewett, moved to Langerfield with his parents at the age of eight, and resided on the same farm for nearly eighty-four years. He died June 11th, 1872,





Samuel S. Guy M.D.

at the advanced age of ninety. Dr. Jewett was educated at Grand River Institute, Austintown, O., taking the full classic and scientific courses. In September, 1864, he began studying medicine with E. A. Munger, of Waterville, N. Y. Afterwards his studies were conducted by Dr. C. C. Olmstead, of Painesville, O. During the winters of 1865-'66, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O. The following winter he went to New York, and, after attending the lectures of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Dr. Jewett graduated in the spring of 1867. The following winter he spent in the hospitals of that city, reaping much advantage from the experience obtained.

In 1868, he located at Constantine, St. Joseph county, Mich., where he married Miss Kittie A. Root. He soon succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative country practice, and made many life-long friends. After the birth of his two children, in 1870 and '72, he concluded to remove to Adrian, Mich., where he located in January of the latter year. Here his success has been most flattering, and his popularity is such that among his numerous patrons his name has become a household word. A large and constantly increasing practice requires an assiduous devotion to the duties of his profession, in which he has already attained an enviable reputation.



ANGELL, RICHARD, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born in London, England, March 16th, 1804. He is the descendant of a distinguished family, many of whom, for several generations, have held high offices under the rulers of England. His father spent a long life actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and died at a very advanced age, leaving an unsullied reputation.

After a year devoted to the study of pharmacy, Dr. Angell attended the Middlesex Hospital under the auspices of his uncle, Thomas Chevalier, Surgeon to George IV. Subsequently, he came to America, and settled

in Washington, D. C., where he studied medicine with Drs. Sewall and McWilliams, Professors in the medical department of Columbian College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1826, having previously held the office of Pharmaceutist and House Surgeon in the Corporation Asylum and Hospital for three years. He then engaged in country practice, principally in Mississippi, until 1843, when he removed to Louisville, Ky. While there, he investigated the homœopathic system, and finally adopted it as his future mode of practice. The feeble condition of his wife's health compelled his return to the South, in 1847, and he practised in Huntsville, Ala., until 1855, when, age disabling him for the arduous labors of a country practice, he removed to New Orleans, where, in conjunction with his son, he has been for seventeen years in charge of the Orphans' Home, on Seventh street, an institution which sheltered about one hundred and thirty children. When the New Orleans Homœopathic Medical Society was organized, in 1870, Dr. Angell was elected its President.

Notwithstanding his age, Dr. Angell is still actively engaged in the duties of his profession. Thoroughly educated in the teaching of the old schools, his acceptance and advocacy of the doctrines of Hahnemann has had a decided influence in favor of homœopathy wherever he is known.



UY, SAMUEL S., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Kingsbury, Washington county, in that State, January 18th, 1818. His ancestry on his father's side were of English-Irish origin; his great-grandfather coming from the North of Ireland about the middle of the last century. His grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, first as a member of the old continental guards of Rhode Island, and then in New York. After the war he retired to a farm in Kingsbury, where he lived for more than sixty years, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

His father was born on this same farm, and lived in that neighborhood, until 1859, when he died in the seventy-third year of his age. His mother's family were English, and settled in Connecticut at an early day.

He received a fair common school education in his native town, and in his eighteenth year, becoming dissatisfied with farm life, yearned for a more extended education. Without pecuniary resources of his own, but, resolved upon the attainment of his object, he pursued his English and classical studies for four years, chiefly under private tutors, supporting himself meanwhile. In 1840, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he pursued the study of law and medicine, until the autumn of 1844. Deciding then upon medicine as his profession, he attended his first course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, during the winter of 1844-'45. The interval between that and his second course was spent with Dr. J. W. Richards, in Troy, N. Y., as assistant and student, and, in 1846, he graduated at the Albany Medical College. Immediately on his graduation, he formed a partnership with Dr. Case, of Albany, an old and experienced physician. As nearly all the work and but little of the emoluments devolved upon him, he separated from Dr. Case after three months of connection, and settled in Brooklyn. During his first year's practice, he was introduced to Dr. P. P. Wells, who invited his attention to homœopathy. His growing dissatisfaction with the results of allopathic treatment induced him to lend a ready ear to the suggestions of Dr. Wells, and to bestow upon the claims of homœopathy a close and careful examination. In the course of a year he became convinced of the truth of the system, and cordially adopted it as the basis of his medical practice. It had a severe test, in 1849, during the attack of Asiatic cholera, when, after four months of its prevalence, he lost but one case by death out of a large number of cases under his charge. In 1850, when the public mind was excited on account of the discoveries of gold in California, he made partial arrangements to dispose of his business, and embark in the speculation.

Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and he continued his practice. In 1853, he became identified with the native American movement, and took an active part in it, as in the gubernatorial canvass of New York, in 1854. He served as Treasurer of the State Committee, and raised personally much of the funds used for carrying on the campaign. The non-success of the party hindered his appointment to a lucrative position. In 1856, he served as a delegate to the convention which met in Philadelphia, and nominated Mr. Filmore for the Presidency. Since then he has taken no active part in politics.

He continued in large and lucrative practice, until 1859, when, his health becoming impaired, he purchased the property known as the "Chancellorville Plantation," in Spottsylvania county, Va., rendered historical by the war of the Rebellion, and moved there with his family, on the 1st of May. The month following, he delivered the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy in Boston. He continued in Chancellorville until the spring of 1861, when the great Rebellion was precipitated. The frank avowal of his sentiments brought upon him the suspicions and obloquy of his neighbors, which developed into open persecution. Determined, if possible, to remove his family to the North, he was compelled to have recourse to stratagem, and finally succeeded in escaping with them, and in reaching Washington city, on May 15th. His property of all kinds, which he was compelled of necessity to leave behind, was destroyed by his persecutors.

Returning to Brooklyn utterly penniless, but not disheartened, he resumed his practice of medicine. During the continuance of the great national struggle, he used all his influence, and exerted all his powers, in favor of his government. In June, 1865, the American Institute of Homœopathy, whose sessions had been suspended during the war, resumed its work in the annual session in Cincinnati, when Dr. Guy was elected to preside over its deliberations. He had succeeded in building up a large and valuable practice, but his health again becoming impaired, he was obliged, in

1866, to discontinue the duties of his profession. The Hahnemann Life Insurance Company had just been organized, and he accepted its general agency for the State of New York. He labored with all his energy to promote this new method of insurance, until 1869, when he left this company to assist in the organization of the Homœopathic Mutual, of New York. He continued in this business, until in the spring of 1870, finding his health greatly improved, he resumed his practice in Brooklyn. In 1871, his health was entirely restored by the use of compound oxygen. Since this time he has adopted this as a special and important branch of office practice in the treatment and cure of chronic diseases. This with his general practice has secured to him a large and lucrative business.



MORSE, CALVIN EMORY, M.D., of New York city, was born in Attleboro', Mass., on March 15th, 1812. He was the son of Calvin Morse, who deceased at the ripe age of eighty years—born in Foxboro', Mass., died at Cambridge—and of Keziola Richardson, who died at Cambridge—born in Wrentham, Mass.—at the age of sixty-nine years.

Dr. Morse, the subject of this sketch, received his early education with a view of following mercantile pursuits; and in which he engaged for a considerable time in Boston and Cambridge in the wholesale and retail dry and fancy goods trade. In 1838, he married a most excellent lady by the name of Hannah Tufts, who died about four years afterward; and he married again, in 1843, a Miss Joanna Wilkins, who is still living; who, in her benevolence, volunteered her service in the hospitals, with the approval of Governor Andrew, Sergeant-General Hammond, and other eminent men.

Possessing a decided fondness for the study of medicine, while prosecuting his business as a merchant, he employed all his spare hours in obtaining a knowledge of the science of medicine, with the ulterior view of engaging

in its practice in the allopathic school. By some providential circumstance, some of Jahn's medical works fell in his way, in which he became deeply interested, and finally converted to the homœopathic faith; and he entered with renewed zeal for the mastery of the principles and doctrines of the new science.

He gave up all interest in merchandizing; became a pupil of the late Dr. Hoffendahl; frequented the Massachusetts Hospital of Boston; familiarized himself with the principles and practice of surgery, and finally matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated, in 1856. In 1863, he commenced practice in Philadelphia, but shortly returned to Nashua, N. H., then he removed to Medway, Mass., afterward residing in Attleboro and Franklin, where he entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice, embracing a circuit of fifty or sixty miles. He was offered a chair in the Worcester Eclectic College, but he felt it to be impossible to accept. He has recently removed to the city of New York, having retired from the active duties of his profession. He retains, however, a deep and abiding interest in the grand truths and the advancement of homœopathy. During his active career, Dr. Morse, by his eminent skill and his success in the treatment of disease, thus giving unmistakable evidence of the truth and efficiency of the Hahnemann theory and practice, awakened so deep an interest in the minds of many physicians of the allopathic school, that in his circuit they were led to an acceptance, and to the practice of the new system.



BROWN, HIRAM DIGHTON, M.D., of Potsdam, N. Y., was born in Stanstead, P. Q., on September 21st, 1833. He was the youngest son of Amos Brown, who served in the American Army, in the war of 1812. His early education he received at Derby Academy, Derby, Vt.; studied French with Professor Fourné, of Montreal, and medicine with Dr. S. A. Skinner, of Derby, Vt., an allopath, a

fine scholar, and the inventor of Skinner's Splints for Fractures. He graduated at Berkshire Medical Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1856; studied homœopathy with Drs. Carpenter and Currier, of Derby, and commenced its practice with Dr. C. B. Currier in Rochester, Vt., in 1857. In 1858, he removed to Moretown, and in the same year was married to Frances K. Morgan, of Rochester. He was the first to introduce homœopathy in Moretown, where he advocated with great enthusiasm the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*, and won over large numbers to the cause. After residing in that town for five years, he was persuaded to remove to Potsdam, where from a small beginning, and against a strong tide of opposition, he has by his skill and care built up a large and lucrative practice, second to none in Northern New York. Among his patients are many of the wealthiest and most cultivated people in the community. Constant toil and care have left a deep imprint upon his features, but have in no way affected the geniality of his nature; his manner is pleasant and cheerful to all, but especially to children, in whom he takes a deep interest, and with whom he is a universal favorite.



LLER, CHARLES W., M. D., of Onargo, Ills., was born in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., February 20th, 1842.

He comes from an old stock, his grandfather having removed from Massachusetts to Fort Stanwix, N. Y. (now Rome), in 1794. When still an infant, his parents removed from Lee to Rockford, Ills., where he lived with them, working on their farm till the age of twenty-one.

His education was commenced at the common district school, but completed at the High School at Rockford. His first step in life was to become a school-teacher, which occupation, however, he soon abandoned for the study of medicine, entering for this purpose the office of Dr. M. D. Ogden, homœ-

opathic physician at Rockford, in the spring of 1864; but shortly afterwards enlisted in the United States Army, as band-master to a regiment. Having a considerable amount of leisure time, he was able to profit by the many opportunities afforded him of studying medicine and surgery until he was discharged in November, 1864. In the winter of the same and following year, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, Ills., going through a full course of lectures and studies. He entered into a partnership, in 1865, with Dr. R. B. Clark, at Racine, Wis.; but the association, however, did not last much more than half a year, as he felt it desirable to obtain his degree before continuing the practice of his profession. He, therefore, again entered the Medical College at Chicago, and happily obtained his diploma, in the spring of the next year.

On leaving college, he felt that he had acquired sufficient knowledge of medicine to authorize his commencing practice, and accordingly settled in Onargo, Ills., for that purpose, remaining there for a few months only, when he made a trial of Malton, in the same State. This latter place, however, not answering his expectations, he resolved finally to establish himself permanently in Onargo, whither he returned in the autumn of the same year, and where he still resides, having by his industry, skill, and successful treatment of disease been able to secure a large and profitable practice, gain the confidence of the most influential citizens, and establish the reputation, admitted in every quarter and freely endorsed by the most prominent members of the medical faculty, of being by far the best qualified physician in the city.

From this it appears that Dr. Miller, in spite of a somewhat chequered life, and the many changes which circumstances have compelled him to make, has succeeded in obtaining an amount of knowledge hardly to be expected under the circumstances. This is probably owing to his strong and rapid perceptive powers, retentive memory, and good judgment, which have permitted him to master an abstruse and delicate science in the

same time required by a slow plodder to gain a knowledge of its rudiments.



WHITTLE, JOSHUA FALSOM, M. D., of Nashua, N. H., was born in Deering, in that State, August 5th, 1820. He was educated at the academy in East Deering, and that in Unity, N. H. After leaving school, he entered the office of his uncle, James Peterson, M. D., of Weare, N. H., with whom he continued five years, and graduated at the Medical College in Castleton, Vt., in November, 1843. During the last two years of his connection with Dr. Peterson, he practised allopathy. In January, 1844, he located in Francistown, N. H., as a successor to Dr. Moses Atwood, who had removed to Nashua, on account of his wife's health. But as Mrs. Atwood became more ill, he returned to Francistown, and Dr. Whittle took his place in Nashua, in March, 1844, and advertised as a homœopathic physician and surgeon, his conversion to the new system having occurred six months previous.

He was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society; prepared the charter for presentation to the Legislature; and was its first Secretary and Treasurer. He has since held various offices in the society.



SPENCER, G. O., M. D., of Salem, O., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., February 25th, 1830. His father was a farmer of small means, able to accord his son but a limited education.

At the age of sixteen, having determined upon a life which offered a wider field for ambition, and having obtained by personal exertion the means to defray his expenses, he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and was preparing for college when his sight failed him, and he was obliged to forego his cherished hopes of a classical education.

Having regained his sight after a season of entire rest, he began the study of medicine, attending the lectures at the Buffalo University, afterwards the University of Albany, N. Y., where he graduated on the 13th day of June, 1854.

In this year he married Mary E. Nash, A. M., and shortly after entered upon the duties of active practice, being recognized as a leading allopathist. Close observation, together with unremitting study, soon rendered him dissatisfied with theories of the old school, and convinced him that the therapeutics of that branch of the profession was faulty. In 1864, he entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon in the 188th New York Volunteers, but being attacked with paraplegia, was discharged the service.

On regaining his health, he again returned to the practice of medicine, locating at Titusville, Pa., where he enjoyed a large practice; but removed thence to Cleveland, O., in order to attend the lectures at the Homœopathic Hospital College, and graduated at the close of the term. He then settled at Salem, O., and has been elected to the chair of Gynecology at the Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio.



ITSWORTH, RANDOLPH, M. D., of Plainfield, N. J., was born in Middlesex county, in the same State, on February 26th, 1821. He is of Scotch and Welsh descent. The position of his parents rendered it necessary for him to contribute to his own support from an early age. Until he reached his twentieth year, he divided his time between labor and the common schools of his township. Then having accumulated some means, and being very anxious to improve his position, he placed himself under the instruction of Rev. S. S. Griswold, of Shiloh, N. J. Having prepared himself in this manner, he entered De Ruyter Institute, in Madison county, N. Y., and finished an academic course. A natural taste for the study of physiology and medicine he gratified during his leisure hours.

instead of participating in the usual recreations and sports of his fellow students. At the age of twenty four he entered the office of Drs. Richardson and Loomis, of Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. Loomis was soon after called to the Professorship of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and he was accompanied to the city by his pupil, who remained there until the completion of his medical course. During the last year at college he was appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Dispensary. In the spring of 1853 he received his diploma.

As soon after graduating as arrangements would permit he located in Plainfield, being the first homœopathic physician to open an office in Union county. As might be expected, therefore, he encountered no little opposition at first, but his attentive and successful treatment of disease soon overcame all captious criticism, and placed him in possession of a large practice, which continues to steadily increase.

Dr. Titworth's great success has given him a good standing in the profession, has converted many allopathic brethren, and has established the practice of homœopathy on a firm basis in that section of the State in which he resides. Diseases of the lungs, and of women and children, receive his special attention. He has never entered the political arena, contenting himself with voting upon all important public questions.

Unaided by fortune, or the influence of wealthy friends, he has attained to his present position by indomitable perseverance and an energy and zeal that never flagged.



ELLIS, JOHN, M. D., of New York city, was born in Ashfield, Mass., on November 26th, 1815. His father, Dimick Ellis, was a farmer, at one time member of the State Legislature, and at different periods holding various offices of trust in his native town. He studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., and obtained his di-

ploma in the autumn of 1841, dedicating the following winter to a course of lectures at Albany, devoting much of his time to the study of anatomy.

Chesterfield, Mass., was the place he selected in which to commence his practice of medicine, but, after remaining there for about a year, he removed to a new field of action, and settled at Grand Rapids, Mich. A short time previous to his departure from Chesterfield, his attention had been forcibly drawn to the subject of homœopathic science, and, with a view to satisfying himself as to its merits, he procured books and medicines, and seriously commenced its study. He did not, however, venture to utilize the knowledge thus acquired till after his establishment at Grand Rapids, when he commenced to employ the remedies, using the utmost caution at first, but by degrees, as his experience enlarged, his confidence increased, and he boldly employed them in his general practice.

Whilst residing at the last named town he was called upon to perform one of the most remarkable surgical operations ever attempted. In a case of gunshot wound, he ligatured both carotid arteries, at an interval of four and a half days, to check secondary hemorrhage. We are told in Dr. Mott's notes and observations in "Velpéau's Operative Surgery," that there were four instances of a ligature of both carotids on record at the time of the above operation, and the only successful one previous to this on record in this country, "of a ligature of both carotids after a short interval of time, is that of Dr. Mott, in which both carotids were tied in an interval of twelve months." Although Dr. Ellis's case was recorded in full in the *New York Journal of Medicine*, and from thence into Mott's "Velpéau," one thing is noteworthy: the record shows that the life of the patient was saved by spoonful doses of a solution containing one drop of the tincture of aconite in a glass of water, after blood-letting and cupping had failed to relieve the congestion of the lungs which followed the last operation.

The constant study of the subject during a

residence of two years at Grand Rapids, served to confirm his faith in the truths of homœopathy, and he resolved to visit New York, where he spent some weeks in visiting the hospitals, attending lectures and clinics, and above all, in cultivating the acquaintance of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the day.

In the spring of 1846 he openly raised the banner of homœopathy, commencing practice at Detroit, Mich., which he continued with remarkable success during a period of fifteen years, thus becoming one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that city, preceded only a few months by Dr. P. M. Wheaton, with which gentleman he formed a co-partnership lasting for two years.

In connection with Dr. S. B. Thayer, he edited and published the *Michigan Journal of Homœopathy*. He also became one of the active members of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, and for one or more years President of that body, and at one period its candidate for the chair of Homœopathy in the State University at Ann Arbor. This professorship had been duly established by the Legislature, but owing to the deplorable opposition of the allopathic professors, the chair had never been filled by the Regents, and unfortunately remained for many years a subject of somewhat acrimonious dispute.

The last five years of his residence at Detroit were marked by his filling the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., obliging him to temporarily abandon his practice for this purpose. His occupation of this position was marked by another extraordinary surgical operation, which he performed during one of the clinics. This was in a case of necrosis requiring the removal of one-half of the inferior maxillary bone. This delicate operation he performed *through the mouth*, without making the slightest external incision; of course the attachments had been previously severed by absorption. The operation was not a very difficult one, but it was then performed, so far as we are aware, for the first time.

About this time the offer was made him of the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Homœopathic College, and he accordingly threw up his engagement at Cleveland; but, as his name had been announced there, for one season he lectured at both places. In 1862, Dr. Ellis opened an office in New York. He continued his connection with the college for two years, when he resigned, having other business which required his attention. Since that period he has filled the chair of Theory and Practice for two years in the New York Medical College for Women. Accompanied by his wife, he spent one winter in Florida, for the purpose of enjoying the climate and observing its effects upon the crowds of invalids who flock there during the cold season of the year.

Though from an early age his life has been, as it were, a continual round of severe professional labor, Dr. Ellis has nevertheless found time to devote to literature and other subjects. He invented a process for refining petroleum by employing super-heated steam and different phosphates, which rendered the residuum its most valuable product, whereas it had previously been almost worthless. This process, with some trifling modifications, is still in extensive use.

His literary labors must be briefly alluded to. His first work, entitled "Avoidable Causes of Disease, Deformity and Insanity," contains perhaps as much valuable information, both for professional and non-professional readers, as any other publication with which we are acquainted. It has already reached its seventh edition. He next published, under the title of "Family Homœopathy," a treatise of which about ten thousand copies have been printed during the last nine years. Beside these standard works, he has been a constant contributor to the various medical journals, and has furnished many articles on divers miscellaneous subjects to the *Detroit Tribune*, the *New York Herald* and *Tribune*, the *Phrenological Journal*, and other periodicals too numerous to mention.

He is now a member of the American In-

stitute of Homœopathy, and for the past three or four years has devoted his time and attention exclusively to the practice of that system of medicine. It has frequently been remarked that the convert from one religious belief to another is more enthusiastic and energetic in the cause of his newly-adopted faith than those who have been brought up in the same. The cause of this is obvious; it requires a violent effort, a supreme conviction, to tear oneself away from the old surroundings, and nothing can effect this but a deeply-rooted confidence in the truth of the new. The same remark will apply to medical doctrines and tenets; and it is eminently true of Dr. Ellis. He had been brought up at the feet of the Gamaliel of allopathy, but the scales fell from his eyes and he saw the new light, which he followed, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, but keeping fast hold of that which his reason and his conscience told him to be true.

HUNTING, NELSON, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., was born in Wright, N. Y., on the 21st day of November, 1837. His father was a farmer, and his early life was spent in the country. He received a liberal education in the city of Albany, and having turned his attention to the study of medicine, attended lectures in both the allopathic and homœopathic colleges, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He commenced to practise in his native place, with the strongest opposition from the resident old school physicians, but was soon able to convince the community that a greater force entered into the means he employed toward effecting his cures than the mere power of imagination.

After serving some time as a physician to his old friends and neighbors, and wearied of the duties of country practice, he located in the city of Albany, where he has continued in practice to this time. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical

Society, and has been its Treasurer for two years past. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. From the organization of the Albany City Homœopathic Hospital he has filled the office of one of the Governors, and is also Attending Physician.

In religious, benevolent and temperance organizations he holds offices of trust and honor, and never hesitates to do what he believes to be right, without regard to public opinion.

HARPEL, JEREMIAH, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on August 10th, 1805. In 1810, his father removed to Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Here he spent his childhood and youth, attending some of the best institutions of learning, purposing to devote his energies to the profession of teaching. Having duly qualified himself for the responsibility, he commenced teaching in Montgomery county, and for several years continued in the same occupation in that and Chester counties. In 1824, he opened an academy in Philadelphia, and maintained the same for a number of years. Three years after embarking in this enterprise, he married his present wife. While engaged teaching he devoted his leisure hours to the study of the Latin, Greek, French and German languages under eminent private teachers. Some years later his attention was drawn towards medicine as a profession, and about 1835 he commenced reading under the direction of several able practitioners. In 1842, he attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, and in due course was admitted to practice.

He began the active duties of a physician's life in 1843, in New Jersey, and almost immediately his mind was attracted by homœopathy. He made an investigation of the new system, and was so favorably impressed that in 1844 he removed to Philadelphia, where he commenced its practice. After awhile he removed, first to Pottsville and then Reading,

Pa.; thence in 1848 to Northampton county, in the same State, where he labored for a number of years with remarkable success. In 1856, he changed his residence, settling in Tazewell county, Ills. Here, however, the field did not prove congenial, and he once more sought a new home, locating in Covington, Ky., and practising in that city and Cincinnati. In 1862, he made yet another change, when he took up his residence in Cincinnati, which still continues the field of his labors.

Dr. Harpel is a strict and uncompromising advocate of homœopathy, his practice rendering him every day more convinced of the soundness of the foundation upon which the system is reared. His own success in following the principles laid down by Hahnemann has been most marked, and has secured for him a very large share of the patronage of the homœopaths of the city in which he resides.



JONES, JOSEPH E., M. D., of West Chester, Chester county, Pa., was born in West Chester, in that county, October 14th, 1832. Having finished his education at the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1853, his predilections led him towards the study of medicine, and in the same year he took the first step towards acquiring his professional education by entering the office of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, as his private student. Determining to secure as thorough a knowledge of his intended profession as possible, he resolved to avoid the pernicious system of "cramming" necessary for those attending but two courses of lectures, as is the case with the majority of students, and devoted three years to his college career. In this time he embraced every opportunity for study, and graduated in the spring of 1856, with a most honorable standing in his class, and soon after received the flattering distinction for one so young in the profession, of being elected Resident Physi-

cian of the Philadelphia General Hospital and Children's Asylum. About this time, however, Dr. Jones became dissatisfied with the results of allopathic treatment, and not being one of those who are content to follow implicitly the beaten track of preceding generations, determined to devote a year to the investigation of homœopathy, which was then exciting very strongly the attention of those who, astonished by the rapid progress it was making, possessed sufficient boldness to examine into the matter themselves, instead of yielding a blind obedience to the traditions of schools. This determination of Dr. Jones was an exceedingly happy one for him, and proved the turning point in his career. He soon satisfied himself not only of the correctness of the theories of the new system, but of its immensely superior results in treatment, and in 1858 settled in his native town of West Chester to establish a medical practice in accordance with the doctrines of homœopathy. Dr. Jones had much to encounter in battling against the teachings of allopathy and the prejudices it had implanted in the community; but every day was placing the system he practised on a firmer foundation, and his success in his professional endeavors ere long became too potent an argument to be withstood. His practice steadily and rapidly increased, until it is now one of the most extensive in the county.

Dr. Jones has made a specialty for several years past of diseases peculiar to women, and has effected several notable improvements in instruments pertaining to that branch of practice, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1869, he collected and published a history of the homœopathic practitioners of Chester county, and is at present engaged on a continuation of the work. He has also, at intervals, made valuable contributions to the medical literature of the day. In the midst of the engrossing duties of his profession, Dr. Jones has found time for those of the Christian, being prominently identified with the cause of the Sabbath-school instruction of children, and for several years the able Superintendent of the largest Sabbath-

school ever assembled under one roof in Chester county.



HAWLEY, L. B., M. D., of Phoenixville, Pa., was born in Delaware county, N. Y., August 22d, 1828. He is a descendant of Stephen Hawley, who emigrated from England in 1726, and settled in New Milford, Conn. His early education, like that of so many of our self-made men, was received in the common schools, which he attended until near his eighteenth year. In 1846, he entered the United States Army, and was thus engaged when the war with Mexico called him from Albany to the seat of war. Here he performed faithful service until, seriously wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, he was honorably discharged and pensioned in February, 1848. Returning to his native State, he became a pupil in the Delaware Literary Institute, in August of that year. In October, 1849, he entered the office of Drs. Green and Stone, in Otsego county, N. Y., as a student of medicine. While there he was converted to homœopathy, and was graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. On his graduation he commenced the practice in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., and was the pioneer of homœopathy in that county. In November, 1855, he succeeded Dr. T. J. Weal, at Phoenixville, Pa. In 1863, he went to Waverly, N. Y., but in March, 1872, returned to his old home at the request of former patrons.

He was first married to a sister of his preceptor, Dr. Stone, in 1853. She died in 1855, leaving him one child. In November, 1862, he was married to Miss S. S. Richardson, of Otsego county, N. Y.

He has confined himself strictly to the duties of his profession. In those he has found ample scope for his energies, and has the satisfaction of finding that his devotion to his duties has won him the confidence and esteem of his patients, and the more solid emoluments attendant upon faithful services.



BALDWIN, JARED G., M. D., of New York city, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., July 18th, 1827. His father's family came from Lyme, Conn., and his mother, who was a Sherer, from New Hampshire. When he was about ten years old his father moved to New York city with his family, where they have since resided. At sixteen years of age he graduated at the Mechanics' Society School, then the largest and best of the private schools in New York. He was at once engaged by the retiring principal as teacher in a school which he established. He taught in this school more than a year, applying himself assiduously to the study of the Latin, Greek and French languages. Leaving this school, he entered the counting-room of a dry goods house as book-keeper, remaining with them about four years.

Becoming dissatisfied with mercantile life, and being resolved to study medicine, he resigned his position and accepted an appointment as teacher in one of the largest of the public schools of New York city. He continued to teach in this school about three years, and in the meantime entered his name as a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Alfred Freeman, one of the first and one of the most successful practitioners of homœopathy in New York city. He attended medical lectures one year at the New York Medical College, and two years at the Medical Department of the New York University, where he graduated in 1853.

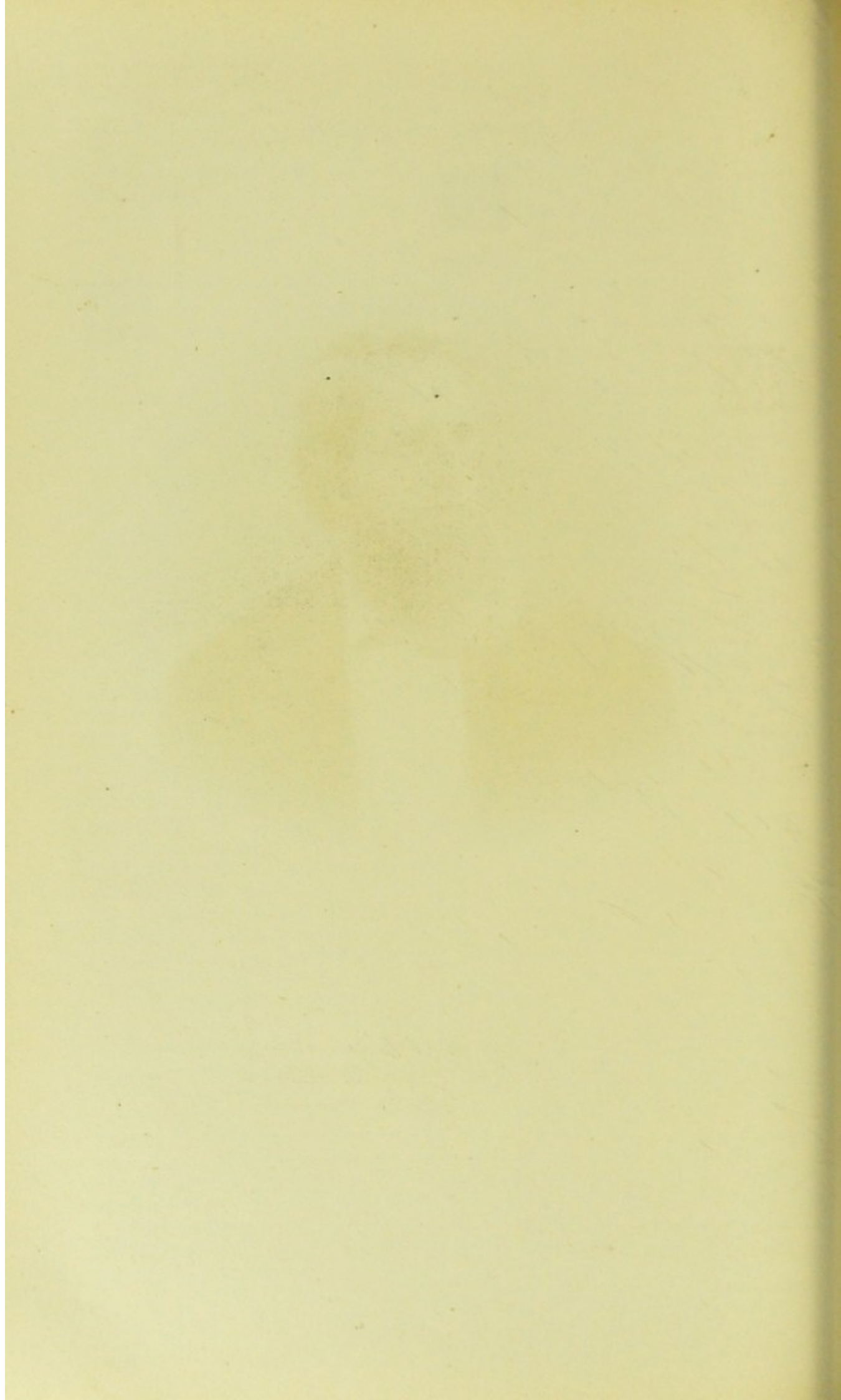
After graduating he immediately engaged in business with his preceptor, Dr. Freeman, and remained with him until his death, in 1861. By close application to business, attended with great success, he was enabled not only to retain the whole of Dr. Freeman's extensive business, but so to increase it that he has now one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the city.

Although Dr. Baldwin devotes his time almost exclusively to his duties as a practitioner, writing but seldom for the journals, yet he cultivates and indulges a taste for general literature and natural history. He



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J. H. Baldwin



has collected an extensive library, especially rich in illustrated works and works on natural history, with many very old and rare books, some dating back to the fifteenth century, before the discovery of America.

DAKE, DAVID MERIT, M. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 14th, 1814. He is a son of Dr. Jaber Dake. Entering the office of Dr. J. W. Miller, he studied medicine under his guidance, and attended two courses of lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, N. Y., and one at Castleton, Vt., where he graduated in the spring of 1837. Settling in Nunda, Livingstone county, N. Y., he practised allopathy over nine years, with increasing dissatisfaction with that system and its results. He could not persuade himself that his patients at any time owed their recovery to his prescriptions, and he found it mortifying to know that the simplest remedies prescribed by those too poor to employ a physician were often more potent for a recovery than his most elaborate prescriptions. While in this state of mind, his attention was drawn to homœopathy, and he commenced the study of Hahnemann's "Organon," which he examined with deepest interest. Following this with Jahr's "Manual," and supplying himself with the more useful remedies, he commenced practice. During the twenty-five years which have passed since his adoption of the homœopathic practice, he has experienced a satisfaction which he had never known before. Leaving Nunda the year after his conversion to the new system, he removed to Pittsburg, where he was introduced to Dr. G. Reichhelm, who extended to him a cordial welcome, and with whom he labored with delight until the day of his death.

In an address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, during its session in Washington city, in 1856, his treatment of homœopathy, as the embodiment of a com-

plete medical doctrine, attracted marked attention, especially in connection with the report of a Committee on Mechanical Aids to Medication in the Treatment of Various Diseases. It was a clear exhibit of the progress of homœopathy, of the position it now occupies in medical science, and of its claims upon the scientific mind of the age. In his intercourse with his patrons, Dr. Dake has sought to enlighten their minds in regard to the true principles of medical practice, as opposed to the fossilized empiricism of the older method of practice. As the practical demonstration of the efficacy of homœopathy could be made to comparatively few at the bedside, and as a more efficient channel through which to reach the masses, he wrote and secured the publication of about ninety columns in the *Daily Dispatch* of Pittsburg, setting forth the claims of homœopathy upon the confidence of mankind as a system of cure, contrasted with the allopathic system in the light of notable and unequivocal results of practice, and extending reiterated invitations to the enemies of homœopathy to disprove the facts or expose the fallacy of the reasoning. The invitation not being responded to, the people quietly accepted the silence of the allopaths as proof that no reply could be made, and homœopathy has been ever since gaining ground steadily and surely.

A case of prosecution in the criminal courts of a homœopathic physician for alleged malpractice excited great attention and deep feeling. Dr. Dake felt that homœopathy itself was on trial, and taking the witness' stand, was subjected to a long, close and searching examination and cross-examination by Edwin M. Stanton, the late War Secretary, and by numerous experts. The disagreement of the jury-disposed of the case, and the prosecution was never renewed.

Dr. Dake is more than an enthusiast in his profession. His large and comprehensive views, his deeply-seated convictions, his great success, and his earnest contests for homœopathy, have given him prominence in the public mind, and caused his name to be held in reverence by his brethren. During the

past eight years he has been incapacitated from business, being laid aside by infirmities. His interest in the progress of his favorite science continues unabated.



SHAW, SAMUEL, M. D., of Palmer, Mass., was born in Carver, Plymouth county, in the same State, on July 3d, 1803. He comes of a line of farmers, descended from the earliest settlers in New England. He was educated at Middleborough and Sandwich Academies. He studied medicine under Arad. Thompson, M. D., of Middleborough, Mass., for eighteen months; then with Samuel A. Shurtleff, M. D., of Boston, for two years, and graduated at Cambridge in the class of 1826.

He practised in his native town for three years, and removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1829. He distinguished himself during the cholera season three years later, received pecuniary recognition of his efforts from the city, and the appointment of Almshouse Physician. In 1837, he went to Wareham, Mass., and practised for sixteen years, succeeding so well that his engagements taxed the endurance of three horses. During this time he was a violent allopath.

Retiring in 1852, he travelled with his family for three years, for the benefit of his wife's health, who was given over to death by allopathy, but now lives, restored by homœopathy. In New Britain, Conn., he met Dr. Isham, a convert to homœopathy, and was induced by him to investigate the new system, obtaining for the purpose Jahr's new "Manual," and a dozen leading remedies. In 1855, he settled in Monson, and amused and improved his health by cultivating with his own hands some five acres of land. The physicians of the neighborhood, finding that he was an old and retired practitioner, called him in consultation in dangerous cases. The first was that of a child two years old, suffering from secondary scarlatina; it had been given over to death. He administered cor-

rosive mercury and it recovered. In another case a little girl, suffering from almost total paralysis of the brain, was regarded as beyond aid by three old school physicians. He gave her cuprum and she recovered. Then he began to have faith in the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*, while his success caused his hands to be full of business, and gained for him a call, on the outbreak of the war, to go to Alexandria, Va., as a contract physician. He felt impelled to serve his country, went and remained for two years. The seed he had sown at home resulted in the settlement there of Dr. J. R. Warren, a homœopathist, who now has a fine practice. Dr. Shaw is an ardent advocate of homœopathy, and only regrets that age does not permit him to engage in more active practice. He is a man of decided religious views, and has been a member of the Baptist Church since January, 1834.

For years he was a silent partner in the iron founding house of Savery, Shaw & Co., of Albany, and Savery & Co., of Philadelphia.



COOLEY, GEORGE PITKIN, M. D., of New Britain, Conn., was born in Manchester, in that State, on November 28th, 1830. He is the son of the late Dr. William Cooley, a well-known physician, who practised for thirty-five years in Hartford county, and a grandson of the late Dr. Samuel Cooley, of Bolton, Conn. He is a descendant in a direct line from the Pitkins, being a great-grandson of Governor William Pitkin, who governed the colony of Connecticut in 1776. After receiving a good general education, he, at fourteen years of age, entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. A. A. Cooley. He became a student in the office of Dr. C. A. Taft, of Hartford, in 1850, and applied himself vigorously to acquire a knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine. He attended lectures at the New York Medical College, and subsequently at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1854.

During the same year as that in which he graduated, Dr. Cooley entered upon practice in Bristol, Conn. He met with very considerable success, but finding his field of labor too extensive, the population being scattered over a large territory, he removed to New Britain, in the same State, where he has since resided. By careful treatment and close attention to the duties of his profession, he has proved himself a very successful practitioner, and in consequence he enjoys a large and liberal patronage, which is extending with every year.

Dr. Cooley has always been an advocate of homœopathy, never once seeing any cause to waver in his adherence to the principles upon which the system is founded. He never omits any opportunity of advancing its interests, and has been mainly instrumental in the conversion of a large number of the supporters of the new school in his section of the country.

In April, 1865, Dr. Cooley was married to Lucy A. Peck, daughter of Captain Norman Peck, of New York, by whom he has two children. He is a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Connecticut.



LARK, LYMAN ARTHUR, M. D., of Cambridge, N. Y., was born at East Poultney, Rutland county, Vt., June 10th, 1845. He is descended from English and German ancestors; chiefly, however, German. When quite a small boy, his parents removed to Plainville, Conn. His father studied medicine when a young man, but was unable to finish his studies. He received the most liberal education which the common district schools could afford, after completing which, he obtained employment in the numerous shops in that and the surrounding villages, which mode of life he followed for a few years, till he was offered a situation in a store, in which he remained about a year. At the expiration of this time, he removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he was offered a sit-

uation as clerk in a large store, in which position he remained for about two years.

Having long had an earnest desire to apply himself to the study of medicine, he resigned his clerkship at Green Bay and returned to his native place, where he put himself under the tuition of Dr. A. E. Horton, an eminent and successful homœopathic physician of East Poultney, remaining in his office for three years. While pursuing his studies with Dr. Horton, he made a thorough proving of "*juglans cinerea*," which was the first proving made of that remedy, and it is published in Soelge's work of "*New Remedies*." He now attended two courses of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in which institution he graduated, receiving his diploma March 1st, 1869.

Thus qualified, he immediately settled in North Granville, and commenced the practice of medicine according to the theory established by Hahnemann. He only remained, however, about eighteen months in this place, which was small and already well provided with physicians, who, being well established, absorbed all the practice of the village, and he consequently removed to Fair Haven, Vt., until such time as he could fix upon a locality likely to suit him as a permanent residence. He finally decided on removing to Cambridge, where he is now well established in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, drawn together by his punctual attention to business and the wants of his patients; but perhaps, chiefly, from the successful manner in which he has treated all cases of diseases entrusted to his care, earning for himself a widely spread reputation in Cambridge and the vicinity for skill, ability and a profound knowledge of his profession. He is a member of the Northern Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Clark may almost be termed what is called a self-made man. He owes his education and advancement in his profession to his own exertions, and, as is usually the case, has been more earnest in prosecuting his studies than many whose path has been smoother.



DOTY, HYLEN, M. D., of Canandaigua, N. Y., was born in the town of Northeast, Dutchess county, N. Y., July 19th, 1817.

After the preliminary studies which took place at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., he matriculated at Hamilton College, in 1840, leaving that institution at the commencement of the Sophomore year, he entered the office of Dr. E. A. Monger of Waterville, Oneida county, in the above named State, where he remained studying medicine under the able tuition of that gentleman for three years. Having finished his course with Dr. Monger as an allopathic physician, he became in 1844 a partner of Dr. Ariel Norton, of Vernon, N. Y., which connection lasted four years, their practice being homœopathic. In 1849, he went to San Francisco, Cal., having the credit of being the first homœopathic physician to establish himself in that city. After having enjoyed a successful and remunerative practice, he returned to the east in the year 1852, and in the following year entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, O., from which institution he received his diploma. Having thus devoted a period of thirteen years to the attainment of the medical skill for which he afterwards had a reputation, he determined to settle at Baldwinsville, N. Y., in which place he practised four years. He next removed to Roxbury, N. Y., residing in that town sixteen years. Here he signalized himself by establishing the first asylum for the treatment of the insane on homœopathic principles. The charter of this asylum was granted by the New York Legislature, April 28th, 1869. He was associated as trustee of this institution with the Hon. John Ferris, the Hon. Daniel Roland, Martin Morrison, George G. Decker, and William E. Tenbrook, Esqs., who were appointed by the legislature. This philanthropic institution was known as the Margreetsville Retreat for the Insane, and full reports relating to its useful and beneficent transactions were published in 1868 and 1869, amongst the records of the State Medical Society. Unfortunately

from the inability of friends to sustain it, and in consequence of the intrigues of the enemies to the asylum, it was eventually abandoned. On the failure of his efforts in this direction, he once more removed to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there, however, a few months only. He finally settled at Canandaigua, N. Y., in which place he still resides. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in the year 1869.

In reviewing this short biographical notice of Dr. Doty, we cannot fail to be struck with his long and varied career, the usefulness of which is manifested by his extensive practice in his various residences, and his benevolent efforts for the establishment of the asylum for the insane.




RUST, MOSES, M. D., of Ellsworth, Me., was born in Poland (then district of Maine), October 9th, 1799. His parents were natives of Cape Ann, Gloucester county, Mass. He attended five full courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth, N. H., and Bowdoin College, Maine, from 1820 to 1823, and graduated at the latter college as doctor in medicine. After pursuing the study and practice of the allopathic school over thirty years, he went to New York, and attended a six months' course of lectures at the Academy of Medicine, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and New York hospitals. He became satisfied of the truth of homœopathy, by witnessing the treatment of a case of scrofulous ophthalmia in a small homœopathic infirmary in New York. On his return to Maine, he was persuaded by Drs. Dodge and Clark, of Portland, to adopt homœopathic practice, and resume his profession as a physician, which he had resolved to relinquish in consideration of loss of confidence in allopathic practice. He has from that time earnestly devoted himself to the practice of the new school system, with increasing satisfaction, and often with profound astonishment, as he has witnessed the results of the simple medicines.

The greatest surprise was caused by the effects of, ars. in the last stage of cholera infantum, apis mel. in dropsy, and bell. in brain fever, checking the disorders quickly, and restoring the patients to health.

On Dr. Pulsifer's first going to Ellsworth, in 1851, he was the only homœopathic physician in Hancock county.

After raising a family of twelve children, two of whom are now homœopathic physicians, losing his wife, and adopting homœopathy, he married a second wife, by whom he has another family.


 OLIVER, J. WING, M. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., was born on the 15th day of February, 1829, at Point Pleasant, Claremont county, O. His ancestry on his father's side were among the earliest and most honorable of the State of Massachusetts; among whom were the Olivers and Warners, well known in that State at the period of the revolution. His grandfather, Colonel Alexander Oliver, served in that war at the head of a volunteer regiment, and his grandfather Grayham, was a major in the army under General Washington, at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. His parents removing to Hancock county, Ills., in 1831, his boyhood was passed there till he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he entered the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O.

Returning home at the age of twenty-one years, he crossed the plains to Grass Valley, Cal., where he undertook the management of a newspaper, and was afterward engaged for nine years in publishing and editing newspapers in different parts of the State, displaying in this capacity an ability rarely excelled, and winning a reputation for editorial taste, ability, and industry. In 1855, he was elected to the State Legislature, and served his constituents, with great credit to himself and to their satisfaction. In 1860-'61, while associated in the business of quartz mining with the late Dr. J. A. Raymond, a distinguished

physician and surgeon, then in practice at Yreka, he occupied his spare time in the study of medicine. His editorial career was cut short by an attack of congestion of the brain while engaged at his desk as editor of the *Yreka Union*, and after some time spent under treatment in San Francisco, he enlisted in 1863, as lieutenant in the California Battalion for service under Massachusetts colors. His health proving inadequate for active duty, he resigned, and was assigned to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. Here he took the opportunity to complete his medical studies in attending the Columbia Medical College, and in studying the principles and practice of homœopathy under Dr. O. Brainerd, formerly of the Homœopathic Medical College in Cleveland, O. He afterward entered into partnership with Professor Brainerd, practising outside of Treasury office hours, until the summer of 1868, when desiring a more congenial field for practice, he resigned his position and returned to California.

Here his health failing him again, he accepted only a limited practice, for a time devoting himself to a special study of curative agencies, which he hopes to make of use to the world and to the cause of homœopathy.

As a physician, he is uniformly successful, and his health gradually improving, his practice is proportionally widening. He was married on the 4th day of January, 1864, to Mary E. Manley, of Battle Creek, Mich.

 STARR, EDWARD WORTHINGTON, M. D., of Columbus, Ga., was born in Baltimore, Md., on the 25th day of January, 1814.

He was the third son of Hezekiah Starr, formerly of Richmond, Va. In this city he received his education until his seventeenth year, when he entered the University at Charlottesville, Va., where he remained two years. At the end of this time, his father, who was in feeble health from consumption, concluded to try a sea voyage to the south of

France, and took him with him to Marseilles. Here he commenced the study of medicine at the Allopathic College. After two years of application to his studies, his father and he returned to the United States, giving up the study of medicine and his plans for practice for several years. He then settled in Columbus, Ga., about the year 1836, and having become convinced that the system of homœopathy was all its followers claimed it to be, turned his attention once more to his medical studies.

A man of strong prejudices and opposed to change, he spent some years in investigating the new system, and when finally satisfied of the truth and the completeness of the system, fully adopted it, and remained ever after a true and firm advocate of its principles. He attended the courses of lectures in the homœopathic colleges of New York and Philadelphia, and received his diploma, in 1860. Returning to Columbus, Ga., he practised but two years before his decease on the 8th of December, 1862.



THOMPSON, CHARLES HENRY, M. D., of Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the 7th day of January, 1842.

He was favored with the advantages of a thorough educational course, upon the completion of which he became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. William M. Gwynn, of Throopville, Cayuga county, N. Y. His preliminary studies under Dr. Gwynn were prosecuted in a most systematic and thorough manner, giving by his unwearied application indubitable evidence of his love for the study in which he was engaged.

He attended two full courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and from which he graduated, in 1867. Upon receiving his degree, he located himself in Clayville, Oneida county, N. Y. In 1869, he removed to Pittsford, Monroe

county, N. Y. During this year, on the 27th day of May, he was married to Miss Nettie Scott.

In Pittsford, Dr. Thompson has established a practice, reaching, if not exceeding his highest expectations, and by his successful application of the principles of homœopathy and unquestionable skill, has won a most favorable reputation.



DECK, EDWIN H., M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in the town of Woodbury, Conn., October 22nd, 1840. He early evinced a thirst for knowledge, and desiring to obtain a collegiate education, he left home at the age of sixteen to seek by his own efforts the means of entering college.

Convinced that his success depended on self-exertion, he applied himself to teaching school in the winter, and working through the summer, and by the aid of that economy, which is often so successfully practised in New England, he accumulated in a year funds sufficient to warrant his entering Baldwin University, Berea, O. Here he made great progress, his close application to his studies while at home having fitted him for rapid improvement, and he was well advanced in a thorough classical course, when the late war caused him to leave college, thus for a time abandoning his studies.

In 1864, having determined to study as a profession the science of medicine, he, in order to secure the necessary means, engaged in the manufacture of carriage work, in which employment he labored for one year and a half, occupying himself during his leisure moments in reading medicine.

After disposing of his interest in this manufactory, he entered the office of Drs. Beckwith and Schneider, Cleveland, O., where he applied himself to the study of medicine, at the same time attending the lectures of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from which he afterwards graduated with high honors. He entered at once upon the active duties of

his profession, for which his constant application of principles to practice during his college course so eminently qualified him.

He immediately established himself at Vincennes, Ind., where he soon became the possessor of a large and lucrative practice.

Here he suffered from the malaria prevalent in this district, and learned to treat with success intermittent fevers, and kindred diseases, according to the law of similars.

In 1867, he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Bureau of Pensions, which position he held for four years, when he was removed by Dr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, for no other reason than that Dr. Peck was a homœopathist. Hon. J. H. Baker succeeding Dr. Van Aernam, Dr. Peck was soon restored to his position, and held this appointment until he left Vincennes. He had previously married Miss Mattie M. Buckingham, a graduate of Baldwin University, a lady of good judgment and rare culture. During the same year (1868), he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In June, 1872, he removed to Cleveland, O., and became the successor of his former instructor, Dr. Beckwith, and partner of Dr. B. P. Brown. Here he was cordially welcomed by his friends, and soon after received a flattering proof of their esteem in being appointed Secretary of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Peck is not only an earnest and faithful physician, and a scholar of the progressive type, but also a Christian gentleman, being an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



UTHERFORD, COMFORT E., M. D., of Peru, Ind., was born at Frewsburg, N. Y., May 3rd, 1833.

His great-grandfather emigrated to America at an early period in the history of this country, having served under Arnold, when he made his famous trip through the woods during the French and Indian war.

His parents died when he was no more

than twelve years old, leaving him alone in Cincinnati, utterly destitute and with little or no education. Such unfavorable circumstances were sufficient to damp the energies of the boy, and perhaps would have done so, had he not been assisted by some generous and devoted ladies, who took him in charge, and, eventually, procured employment for him in the house of a member of the Society of Friends.

From his own statement, he appears to have been treated with considerable harshness by this gentleman, and left him after remaining two years in his employ.

His adventurous nature led him to join the 5th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, at Camp Wool, about six miles from Cincinnati. This regiment, under the command of Colonel William Irwin, was on the eve of starting for Mexico, and, a suitable position having been found for the lad, he served with it till the close of the war.

After his discharge, he made earnest efforts to improve his education, and with very creditable results, considering the circumstances of the case.

Again his love of adventure led him to wander. He went to the far West, and lived among the mountains, trapping and hunting, seeking for gold, or acting as a scout, until he was dangerously wounded by the Indians at the battle of Blue Water. A rifle ball fractured his skull, and left him apparently dead on the field. But his strong constitution saved him; he recovered and returned to the States, where he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Drs. A. L. and I. L. Dunns. Before he had completed his course, the war of the Rebellion broke out, and impelled by his excitement loving spirit, he joined the United States Army, gallantly serving in the ranks until wounded at the battle of Relacka-Gorga. The wound was operated on by Professor Marsh, who saved his arm by extracting two inches of the bone, though leaving it in a crippled condition.

He now recommenced his medical studies, pursuing a course of lectures at Anarfy, Mich., and afterwards completed them at the Eclectic

Medical College of Cincinnati, where he graduated, in 1866.

He has practised homœopathy with great success in Kansas, Lafayette, Ind., and for four years and a half in his present residence, Peru, Ind.

The life of Dr. Rutherford suggests the reflection, that, with determination and perseverance, backed by native talent, much may be accomplished under very untoward circumstances. That roving spirit which would on first thoughts appear adverse to medical study, in reality served him, for, during his adventurous life, he has suffered and seen others suffer—on the hunting grounds or the battle field—many wounds whose treatment afforded him a natural course of clinics, which he might not so readily have found in the hospitals. He now appreciates the advantages of the experience thus dearly bought.



SAWIN, ISAAC W., M. D., of Providence, R. I., was born in Dover, Norfolk county, Mass., on December 30th, 1823. He is a lineal descendant of John Sawin, who emigrated from Boxford, Suffolk county, England, about the year 1649, to Watertown, Mass., where he held several offices of trust; his son was the co-laborer of Elliott, "the Apostle to the Indians." After receiving a sound general education, the subject of this sketch engaged in various pursuits until after his thirtieth year, when he began reading medicine under the superintendence of Dr. P. T. Bowen, of Providence, a brother and also preceptor of James B. Bowen, M. D., of Madison, Wis. He was prompted to this course through sickness. Being attacked with a troublesome and dangerous bronchial affection, he placed himself under Dr. Bowen's care, was treated by him homœopathically and cured. Thereupon he determined upon seeking to aid the sick and suffering by the same system which had been so successful in his own case. In due course of time he completed his studies, and graduated at the West-

ern Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., in the class of 1856-'57. After graduating, he commenced practice in a village, near to Providence, and continued there for several years, eventually removing, in June, 1867, to that city, where he occupies a high position in his profession, enjoying the confidence of his patrons, and the respect and esteem of his professional brethren.

He was married on January 1st, 1849, to Olive S. Beedlong, of Cranston, R. I.

He was elected a member of the Hahnemann Institute of Medicine, of Philadelphia, in 1859, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

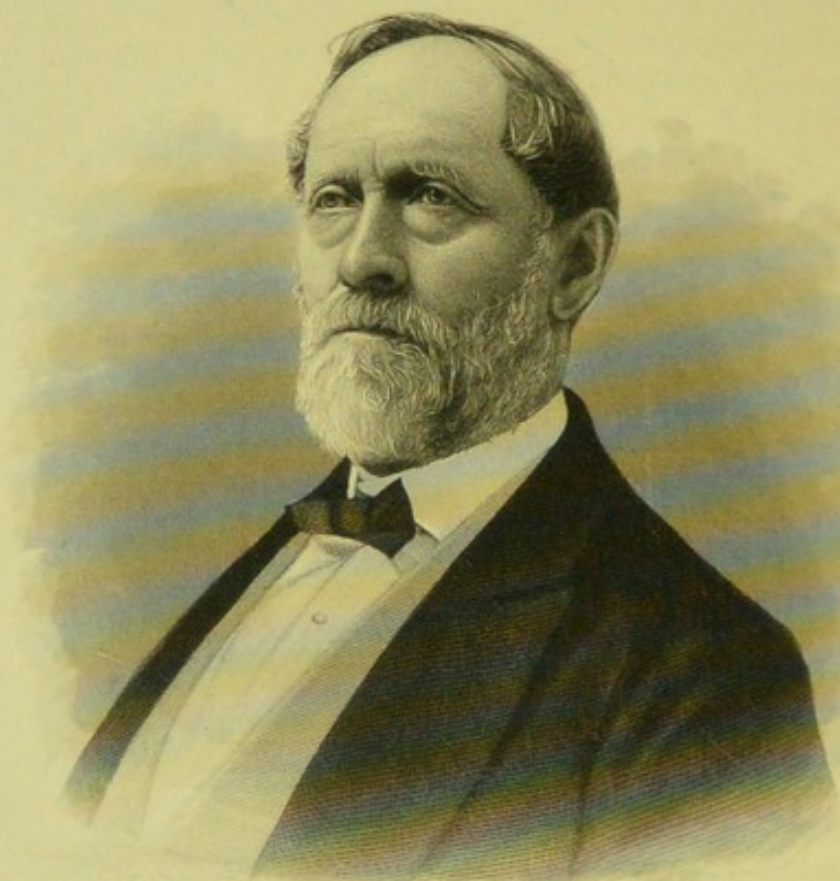
During the war, he joined the 5th Regiment of the 4th Brigade Rhode Island Militia as Assistant Surgeon, his commission being issued in November, 1863, and he maintained that connection until the regimental organization was discontinued.

In public affairs he is not an active participant, his tastes leading him to an assiduous and unremitting attention to the legitimate duties of his profession. In him homœopathy has a zealous and successful champion.



RICE, NATHANIEL BROWN, M. D., of East Saginaw, Mich., was born at Parish, Oswego county, N. Y., October 29th, 1829. He is the son of Nathaniel, and a lineal descendant from Edmund, born in England, in 1594, who reached Massachusetts, in 1638. The old homestead has never passed from, and is now owned by the family.

Nathaniel was educated in private schools; entered Falley Seminary, in 1849; studied medicine with A. C. Livingston, M. D., of Fulton, N. Y., in 1851-'54; at Buffalo Medical School, in 1852-'53; at Albany, in 1853-'54, and was graduated that June, and immediately commenced practice at Fulton, N. Y., in partnership with A. C. Livingston for three years. In 1857, he built the Fulton Gas Works, and sold them the next year; holding control until 1862. He attended Bellevue



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Dr. Ad. Reising.

Medical School, New York city, in 1862; settled at Saginaw city, Mich., in 1863; and for two years was engaged in the salt and lumber business; sold out; espoused homœopathy; and removed to East Saginaw, Mich., in 1857. He was in practice with Dr. A. B. Spinney for two years, and since then has practised alone. His time is now divided between his practice and chemical manufactures. The latter will soon demand his undivided attention. As an allopathist, Dr. Rice was a member of the Oswego County, New York State, and American Medical Associations, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married Helen M. Parker, August 22nd, 1854, and has one son. Politically he has been a constant Republican, and was Surgeon of the 48th New York Regiment.

REISIG, GOTTLOB ADOLPH, M. D., of New York city, was born in Weissensee, Province Thuringen, Germany, on June 9th, 1799. His father, Johann Benjamin Reisig, was a practising physician, Medical Attendant of the Governmental Court, and at times Mayor of the city. He received an excellent education, the early part of it from a private tutor. In 1813, he went to the Gymnasium, or college, at Weimar. He studied medicine, from 1817 to 1823, in the Universities of Jena and Berlin. During this period, that is in 1820, he discharged his military duties as a Prussian by a voluntary service of one year in Berlin. From the University of Berlin he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, on September 19th, 1823, after having finished his examinations, and publicly, in the Latin language, defended his dissertation, "*De Ventriculi in Cavo Thoracis situ congenito*," with his thesis. In the winter of 1823-'24, he passed his State examinations with the highest credit, and went to Nebra, a small town in the Province of Thuringen, where he practised as an allopathic physician for about eight years. In 1832,

he returned to Berlin, and met with his former fellow student and friend, Dr. C. W. Stieler, who by that time had become a homœopath. By the remarkable success attending his treatment, Dr. Stieler convinced him of the superiority of the homœopathic system, and he at once commenced its study. After a very thorough investigation and proving of its principles, he himself adopted it in his practice. Laboring in Berlin, he soon acquired an extensive patronage, the greater part of his patrons coming from the highest classes of society, even princes and members of the royal family being included among his patients. King Frederic William IV. consulted him several times, and honored him with a present of a valuable breastpin. He made the personal acquaintance of Hahnemann in Koelben, in 1833, and afterwards of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the day. With a good many of the latter he became intimately associated, particularly with Rummel, Moritz Müller, Haubold, Gross, Stapf, and Wolf. In 1840, when the Homœopathische Central-Verein met in Berlin, he occupied the honoring position of President, being elected for that office at the annual meeting of 1839. in Leipzig.

The great exertions and the fatiguing labors attendant upon his extensive practice in Berlin began at last to tell upon his health, which failed to a degree rendering it necessary for him to enjoy a lengthened vacation. His love for republican institutions prompted him to visit America, and he received from his personal friend and patient, Mr. Theodore Tay, at that time Secretary of the United States Legation at the Court of Berlin, letters of introduction to friends in New York. After travelling through the States for some time, he returned to New York, where he was persuaded by several friends to settle. Immediately he got into a good practice, which increased steadily, and it soon reached very large proportions. In spite of his advanced age, he still continues to answer professional calls, and his reputation stands higher than ever among the best classes of society.

His literary labors have not been extensive,

partly in consequence of the engrossing character of his professional duties, and partly owing to a disinclination for literary composition. His published writings have been restricted to his "Dissertatio Inauguralis de Ventriculi in Cavo Thoracis situ congenito," valuable by reason of its pathological-anatomical features, and several shorter contributions in the European medical journals, such as *Hafeland's Journal*, *Veremeyer's Jahrbücher*, and *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*.

A thorough scholar and a physician of far more than ordinary attainments and experience, Dr. Reisig is held in peculiar estimation by the profession.

BREED, DR. SIMEON R., of Du Quoin, Ills., was born in Brutus, Onondaga county, N. Y., June 17th, 1822. He is the son of Thomas Breed, of Jamestown, N. Y., who can trace his ancestry back to 1601. Allen Breed, the founder of the family, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630.

Force of circumstances obliged him to be content with a limited education, which was conducted in a log hut, and terminated on his reaching the age of fifteen. On leaving school, he learned the trade of millwright and machinist, at which he labored till the year 1855, when he commenced the study of medicine, which he continued for three or four years with such success, that he found himself competent to begin practice as an eclectic physician, in 1859. He soon, however, became dissatisfied with the results of this system of treatment, and, in 1860, began the study of homœopathy, this latter school appearing to him so much superior to the former, that he resolved to adopt it exclusively in his future treatment of diseases, and has continued to do so down to the present day.

Dr. Breed is a man much respected in the town in which he resides, and its vicinity, and though not having enjoyed all the advantages of education of which many other physicians

can boast, his native acuteness, sound judgment, and good sense have supplied its place as his large and constant practice fully prove.



SMALL, EDWARD PAYSON, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Portland, Me., the 23rd day of May, 1839.

His literary and preparatory education was obtained in his native city. During the earlier as well as the latter years of his educational course, he evinced a decided fondness for study, and more especially for the sciences. Endowed with a keen perception and a retentive memory, together with a force of character and will, which will acknowledge no barrier sufficiently strong to make efforts fruitless, he made his way irresistibly and successfully from one grade to another, through the branches of his education. His innate love for the sciences, naturally led him toward the close of his educational course to a favorable consideration of the science of medicine. No wider or more desirable field seemed open to him, and he decided to enter that profession.

In accordance with that determination, immediately upon the close of his literary course, he entered the office of Dr. C. H. Burr, of Portland, Me., and pursued his medical studies with his customary zeal in whatever he undertook. In 1864, he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at which institution, two years later, he had conferred upon him the degree of M. D. At the time of his graduation, the subject of his thesis was: "The Influence of the Soul upon the Body," which he handled very ably, and in a manner deserving the highest commendation.

He located at once in Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. In 1872, he was married to a lady of rare culture and acquirements, who is favorably known in literary circles. Dr. Small, during the years of his practice in Philadelphia, has been eminently successful in his efforts to pro-

pagate the principles of homœopathy, and has earned an excellent reputation.

His religious views are those peculiar to the New, or Swedenborgian Church, whose doctrines are derived from the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.

He is a thoughtful reader of these writings, and an ardent receiver of the doctrines therein contained, and has done very much in his intercourse with patients and friends to bring them to their notice.



HEATON, MRS. W. G., M. D., of Kalamazoo, Mich., whose maiden name was Laura M. Wheeler, was born in the town of Lyndon, Vt., May 8th, 1829. Like many other New England girls, she was early thrown upon her own resources. Obtaining by her unaided exertions a good literary education, she became a successful teacher in the schools and seminaries of Vermont and other States. At the age of twenty-four, she was married to Mr. William H. Fairchild, of New Haven, Conn., and was left a widow in less than two years. Resuming teaching, she became the principal of a female seminary in Jerseyville, Ills., where she remained until the failure of her health compelled her to return to the East. She then commenced the study of medicine with Wm. B. Chamberlin, M. D., of Keene, N. H.; attended her first course of lectures at the New England Female Medical College of Boston, and finished her medical studies at the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, where she graduated with high honors, in 1859. Immediately after graduating, she accepted the position of Resident Physician of an institution in New York city for the treatment of diseases of women. While there, her popularity and success in her practice were such, that the managers of the Home for the Friendless secured her services as Matron and Resident Physician of that noble institution. Her success as a physician in this new sphere was so great, that the di-

rectors voted her a donation of great liberality in addition to her regular salary.

When the war of the Rebellion commenced, she left the Home to accompany the 7th New York Regiment to care for its wounded. Months passing without her services being needed, she accompanied a younger sister to Rushford, Minn. Here she soon acquired a high reputation as a skilful and successful practitioner, and a wide spread practice extending for many miles around her home.

In 1866, she was married to Colonel W. G. Wheaton, then of Illinois, and soon removed with her husband to Michigan. She has preserved a good and successful practice to the present time.

Mrs. Wheaton is a warm friend of her sex, liberal in sentiment, willing to give to every one a just measure for all that is good and true. She is, nevertheless, conservative in her views, and decidedly opposed to the vagaries of woman suffrage, and what are called Woman's Rights. She is so decided in her antagonism to these and their concurrent evils, that she has delivered public lectures in opposition to them. Her arguments have been pronounced unanswerable. One given before the Illinois Constitutional Convention resulted in changing the views of many of its members, and in causing a reversal of their previous action on the question of woman suffrage.



IGGAR, HAMILTON F., A. B., M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in Oakville, Province of Ontario, Canada, March 15th, 1839. He received his early education in Brantford. Subsequently entering for matriculation at the University of Victoria College, he successfully pursued his studies there, and graduated, receiving the degree of A. B., in 1863. His first choice of a profession was of the law. For more than a year he studied in the office of John Cameron, Esq., of Brantford, during which time he attended lectures, and passed his examination at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

While in the office of Mr. Cameron, yielding to his stronger predilections for surgery and medicine, he abandoned his first choice, and devoted himself to his second, by becoming a student in the Homœopathic Hospital College in Cleveland, O. His selection of this college was determined by a careful examination of the several systems. On his graduation he received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of the chair of Surgery, a high compliment to his ability. Two years later he was called upon to fill the chair of Anatomy. His success in these two departments was such that he received, only four years after his graduation, the appointment of Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, which office he now holds. The duties of his chair require him to operate before his classes. Dr. Biggar has also held the office of Registrar, and, during the present year, has been elected Vice-President of the State Homœopathic Society.

Apart from his collegiate duties, Dr. Biggar has enjoyed, during several years, an extensive and valuable practice. His surgical talents are not, however, confined to a local field; his conceded skill being called for in various parts of the country. He has been the earnest and persevering advocate of reformatory measures in medical education.



BREED, GEORGE H., Jr., M. D., of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Ills., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 10th, 1851. He is the son of Dr. Simeon R. Breed, for many years a practitioner in New York State and the West. With such influences at home, and with a great natural fondness for the study, it was to be expected that Mr. Breed should incline to the medical profession. His education was of a superior order. He first attended the best select schools, and afterwards the academies, until he was of the proper age to commence a college course. Under the guidance of his father he then prepared himself to enter the Hahnemann

College of Chicago. He there attended two courses of lectures, and graduated March 20th, 1873. Immediately afterward he repaired to his field of labor at Mount Vernon, Ills., where he will in the future reside.



THOMAS, WILLIAM H., M. D., of Mount Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., was born at Angelica, Allegheny county, N. Y., March 1st, 1812. He lived upon the farm with his father, attending school in the winter, until fourteen years of age, and then began a regular course of study under the tuition of Rev. Moses Hunter; under his excellent supervision he acquired a good English education and a knowledge of Greek and Latin. In accordance with the wishes of his father and of Mr. Hunter, he then began to prepare himself for the Presbyterian ministry; but after a few months' study, convinced that that was not his proper sphere, he offered himself to pay a part of his expenses by teaching, if allowed to drop theology and study medicine; his father accepted the proposition, and he accordingly entered the office of Henry Fawcett, A. M., M. D. He remained with him two years, defraying his expenses by teaching a Latin and grammar class. He then engaged as teacher in a school at Hornallsville for six months, and boarded with Dr. Kelley, continuing his studies under his direction. He afterwards entered the office of Dr. C. B. Case, at Belmont, as a practising student, and in a year and a half earned money enough to attend lectures at the Fairfield Medical College in 1833-'34; previous to this, however, he passed an examination by the Censors of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and received from them a State diploma. In April, 1834, he married Miss Charlotte M. B. Smith, and soon after located at Cuba, Allegheny county, where he remained four years, making many friends and establishing a good reputation. In 1838, he was induced to remove to Mount Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., where he now re-

sides. In 1846, he was appointed Health Officer of the town, which office he continued to fill twelve years. In 1854, he delivered a lecture before the Livingston County Medical Society, in which he condemned the use of cathartics in typhoid fever; this gave rise to a spirited discussion, the result of which was a reform in the treatment of the disease in that locality.

In 1856, as he was returning with a friend from a pleasure walk, he was called in to see a child suffering from a sudden and severe attack of cholera infantum; the mother, who was greatly alarmed, insisted upon his immediately administering something for its relief; he called for a glass of water, and putting into it about half a grain of ipecac., the only medicine he had with him, he ordered a teaspoonful to be given every twenty minutes until he returned, intending by this means to pacify the mother until he could obtain proper remedies; on his return he was surprised to find the child quietly sleeping, not having vomited after the second dose. This incident led to his earnestly studying the homœopathic system, to which he finally became a convert.

In 1858, while out gunning with a friend, by an accident he received a charge of shot in his hands and face, and his sight was totally destroyed. This accident was not only a severe trial and an irreparable loss to the doctor, but in truth a public calamity, deeply felt by the whole community.

In 1868, Dr. Thomas received a diploma from the Cleveland Homœopathic College; he is at present associated with Dr. H. M. Dayfoot, and gives his special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases.



TIRRELL, NORTON QUINCY, M. D., of East Weymouth, Mass., was born in Weymouth, in that State, on November 20th, 1817. He is descended from one of the oldest families. His father, Norton Tirrell, was for many years a shoe manufacturer, boots not

being so common in his day as now; and in connection with this business he kept a country store. The subject of this sketch was the third of four children, two of whom are dead. After the death of his father, in 1825, and the settlement of his estate, his mother found herself without any means of support other than her own efforts, and with four young children on her hands. She, however, was no ordinary woman. She not only succeeded in supporting them, and in giving them the advantages of a common school education, but at her death, in 1863, left a handsome estate. For about twenty years she followed the calling of a nurse. At fourteen years of age the subject of this sketch left home with fifty dollars in his pocket—his own earnings—to attend school at Wilbraham Academy; thence he proceeded to Warren Academy, Woburn; thence to Gilmanton Academy, N. H. In 1839, he was engaged at Fortress Monroe as teacher of a private school, his pupils being the children of the officers of the post, chiefly, and his school-room one of the casemates of the fort.

While teaching at Fortress Monroe, circumstances and taste led him to the study of medicine, which he commenced and continued for two years, under the guidance of Surgeon C. A. Finley, of the United States Army. In the meantime he had been selected by Daniel Webster as one of the young men from Massachusetts to attend the medical lectures of Columbia College, free. Accordingly he went to Washington in the fall of 1840, placed himself in the office of Professor Samuel Sewell, and attended his first course of lectures that winter. For the next two years, when not in Washington, he was pursuing his studies under the instruction of Dr. Jonathan Prescott, of Pittsfield, N. H. He graduated from Columbia College in the spring of 1842, in one of the largest classes that ever left that institution.

In the May following his graduation he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and having, on the 12th of that month, taken to wife Susan Jane French, of Loudon, N. H., daughter of the Hon.

Samuel French, he located in Sutton, Mass., and commenced practice. He found himself a competitor of Dr. John S. C. H. Smith, a son of Professor Nathan Smith, of Hanover, N. H., and of one other physician. They showed considerable disposition to starve him out; but, notwithstanding their opposition, he remained in the village until the following September, meeting with fair success. Then, at the advice of some friends, he removed to Sharon and took up a practice, vacant by the death of Dr. Stone, who had been the only physician in the town for more than fifty years. He remained there for ten years, doing during the whole of that time most of the business of the steadily growing town; his practice extending to the neighboring towns, particularly Canton, Walpole and South Dedham. Then, after enjoying a rest of three months, he, in January, 1852, returned to his native town, where he has now resided for over twenty years. He is its oldest and leading physician.

Soon after commencing practice in Weymouth, Dr. Tirrell was prevailed upon by a friend—Dr. E. T. Learned—now of Fall River, but then of Weymouth, to investigate homœopathy. From that physician he received different remedies for the purpose of experiment, with full explanation as to their action. Noting carefully the results, as requested, Dr. Tirrell soon became convinced and converted, and his faith has since grown stronger from year to year. At first his conversion caused a slight check to his popularity, but his patients soon learned with him to appreciate the better way, and his business grew in volume much more rapidly than before.

Dr. Tirrell is a remarkably conscientious and attentive physician, and being a close student and an able man, he has been singularly successful in his treatment of disease.

He still continues a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, notwithstanding his conversion. He is about to become a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society.



RILEY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Montrose, Pa., was born in the city of New York, on November 21st, 1801. His parents were both natives of Middlesex county, Conn., and of English extraction. Having received a good primary education, he became a student of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and graduated in the Classical Department in 1820. He then entered the law office of the late Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, but after prosecuting his studies for a few months, he was persuaded, on recovering from a very severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, to turn his attention to medicine. He accordingly became a private student of Dr. N. Chapman, then Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Pennsylvania University, and graduated in the Medical Department of that institution in 1825. Subsequently he practised for four years in New York, associating with several physicians who afterwards became prominent in the early annals of homœopathy in that city, among them John F. Gray, M. D., and Hans B. Gram. At the expiration of that time he was drawn to the ministry, and early in 1829 entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., to prepare therefor. Graduating in 1832, he married Emma V. Smith, of Chester county, Pa., and in the fall of that year entered upon the Presbyterian ministry in Pittsburg, where his labors resulted in the organization of the Third Presbyterian Church of that place. The following year he took charge of what was then known as the Eighth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York. In 1839, he was called to Montrose as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a position he held for twenty-five years, when declining health necessitated his resignation.

While residing in New York his attention had been directed to homœopathy, and an examination of its claims had convinced him of their validity. He had therefore adopted the system in the treatment of the members of his own family. On resigning his pastorate he was strongly urged by his friends to return to the practice of medicine, and deter-

mined to do so, though as a homœopath. There were at the time six or more allopathic physicians in the village and one homœopath, a convert from the old school. In consequence of poor health Dr. Riley confined himself to the limits of the borough, within which he secured an encouraging portion of the practice. Gradually, however, his health compelled him to discontinue a practice the superiority of which was more clearly demonstrated by each day's experience, and in 1869 he retired altogether.

His first wife dying in 1843, he married, in 1845, Blendence Miller, daughter of a well-known physician of Truxton, N. Y.



RARDEE, WALTER, M. D., of New York, was born in Sharon, Conn., on the 25th day of September, 1822. After attaining to manhood, he was attracted to the study of medicine, and turning his attention to the acquisition of a knowledge of that science, received his diploma from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in March, 1860. He now enjoys a lucrative practice in the city of New York. He is a close student, a hard worker, and a staunch advocate of homœopathy.



PECK, OLIVER J., M. D., of North Chatham, N. Y., was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 28th of March, 1817. His father, Richard L. Peck, a native of Lyme, Conn., removed to Columbia county while young, and studied medicine with his uncle, Russell Dorr, of that place. He subsequently practised medicine in the same county, and by his untiring labors in his profession so undermined his health that he only lived to practise fifteen years, dying while still quite a young man.

His widow, formerly Miss Phebe Hunting, married, in about three years, Dr. Joseph Chadwick, a partner of her late husband at

the time of his death. The subject of the sketch, Dr. O. J. Peck, was entered at the district school, where he remained until he was about fifteen years old, when he entered the Latin class of Columbia Boarding School to prepare for the study of medicine. This he commenced under the direction of his stepfather, with whom he studied for two years, during which time the irregular habits of Dr. Chadwick threw much responsibility upon him, and the knowledge and experience thus obtained proved of great value to him in after life. In his nineteenth year he left home, and entering the Medical Department of Yale College, attended the course of lectures in that institution during the winter of 1836-'37.

While awaiting the reopening of college, he entered into partnership with Dr. H. Perry, of Armenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., and continued to study and practice until the commencement of the lecture term of 1837-'38, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1838, while yet in the twentieth year of his age. He then returned to his native town, and establishing himself upon a small farm inherited from his father, commenced a practice which has proved very successful. In 1841, he became a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, and continued his membership until 1868.

In 1858, he became interested in the study of homœopathy, and has since become a convert to that theory, putting it into practice with entire satisfaction and great success. In 1869, he joined the Columbia County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he has since become Vice-President, withdrawing from the allopathic society of the same name, and in the following year he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Peck is a firm believer in the homœopathic law of medicine, and thinks the laws of the States should be such as to require every medical college to be supplied with at least one Professor of Homœopathy.



GEHME, FERDINAND GUSTAV, M. D., of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., was born in Tschopau, Saxony, on the 27th day of July, 1826. His educational advantages, both literary and medical, were of the best. He was instructed, at Leipzig, in Saxony, in medicine, and graduated there in 1852, as an allopathic physician. During 1853, he visited the Universities of Prag, in Bohemia, Vienna and Paris. A witness to the wonderful success of the disciples of Hahnemann, he closely examined the doctrines of homœopathy, and finding them true and practical, he became a convert, and practised the system successfully in Dresden, Saxony, in 1854-'55. In June of the latter year he emigrated to the United States, settling in Concord, N. H., and afterward in Plymouth, Mass., removing from the latter place on account of ill health, in October, 1872, to his present home in Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

While residing in Concord he wrote the first supplement to "Klinische Erfahrungen in der Homœopathie," by Th. J. Rueckert, and is now engaged in writing the second supplement, and also in translating Hale's "New Remedies" into German. He also wrote, fourteen years ago, a small "Homœopathic Domestic Physician." He is a frequent contributor to homœopathic literature, especially the German.



WILLIAMS, ALBAN, M. D., of Phoenixville, Pa., was born in East Goshen, Chester county, Pa., June 7th, 1825. His early education was limited to the common schools. When old enough to work he found employment on the farm, in which he continued until his twenty-first year. He then taught in the public schools for ten years, during which time he married, and began the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Griffiths, formerly Quarantine Physician at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia. After five years' study of the

follies of *contraries*, he became disgusted with it, and sought for a more humane and scientific way of curing diseases, which he found in the system of *similia*. In the fall of 1856, he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, and attended his first course of lectures (teaching school in the summer), and graduated in the spring of 1858, when thirty-three years of age. He entered immediately into practice in Woodstown, N. J., where he remained until, in the fall of 1862, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Olden, Surgeon to the 24th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers for nine months, in the Army of the Potomac. On the expiration of his term of service, desiring a wider field for practice than he found in Woodstown, he removed to Phoenixville in November, 1863, there being then no homœopathic practitioner in that place. He began the cultivation of a much neglected field, and after much hard labor, bitter opposition and persecution, has, with wonderful success, through God's blessing, established a large and lucrative practice, which is steadily increasing.

Dr. Williams has not mingled in politics further than as a good and loyal citizen to try and sustain the elective franchise discreetly, and to see that the best men are placed in positions of honor and trust. His views of the qualifications necessary for a good physician are embodied in the sentiment that "no one can be a truly successful man, especially a physician, unless he be a Christian, and exhibit his Christianity in his daily life and practice. The Christian physician can wield a power for good that none other can command." Dr. Williams believes that the good physician is the conservator to a great extent of the health of his patients, as well as the restorer of health when in his power so to do. He therefore condemns the habit, as is the case with some practitioners, of recommending the use of alcoholic mixtures and tobacco to their patients, and is bold to aver that no man can not only not be a truly successful physician or a benefactor to his race, but is morally responsible for the

misery entailed upon mankind, who habitually uses himself, or countenances the use in his patients, either of alcoholic mixtures or tobacco.



HAMILTON, HENRY W., M. D., of Brandon, Vt., was born in Cambridge, Somerset county, Me., April 28th, 1828. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father was a clergyman in the Christian Church, and the first child born in Harmony, Somerset county, Me. The subject of this sketch studied his profession with Dr. J. A. Folsom, an allopathic physician of Cambridge, Me. In 1849, he commenced the practice of medicine in company with his brother, R. L. Hamilton, in the city of Lowell, Mass. In the following year, with his brother, he removed to Northampton, in the same State, where they practised together till October, 1851, at which time he removed to Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., and there continued the practice alone.

Having given much attention to the comparative results of homœopathic and allopathic treatment, and being convinced of the great advantages of the former practice over the latter, in June, 1852, he banished the old entirely and adopted the new. In Rochester he remained until February, 1854, when, having disposed of his practice to Dr. George E. E. Sparhawk, he removed to Hartland, Somerset county, Me., where he remained about three years, being the pioneer homœopathic physician of that county. In May, 1858, he removed to Dover, Piscataquis county, Me. He disposed of his practice in this place to Dr. J. W. Cook, and in 1861 removed to Farmington, Franklin county, in the same State. In these counties, also, he was the pioneer homœopathist. During the years of 1860-'61-'62, he treated over 2000 cases of diphtheria with marked success; homœopathy, in this disease, accomplished what allopathy, in the hands of skilful physicians, did not; while their loss was from twenty-five per cent. upward, Dr. Hamilton

lost only eight per cent. He sold his practice in Farmington to Dr. O. W. True, and removed to Gardiner, Kennebec county, of that State. After three years' practice in this place he removed to Bridgeport, Conn. Thence, in 1867, he returned to Vermont, and is now located in Brandon, Rutland county, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and has established a high reputation as a successful physician.

Dr. Hamilton was married, in July, 1851, to Eliza Graves, whose parents resided in Hatfield, Mass., by whom he has three children, two sons and a daughter—Warren H., a member of the class of '75, of Middlebury College, Nellie E., of the class of '75, in the University of Vermont, and Fremont, now preparing for College—all intending to practise homœopathy.



RIGHT, WILLIAM, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Cambridge, N. Y., on September 27th, 1806. He was educated at the Cambridge Washington Academy, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Matthew Stevenson, of Cambridge, in 1828; graduating at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1833. His parents, although in comfortable circumstances, were not able, with a large family of children to provide for, to give to either of their sons a professional education. He commenced to teach, and his success in that department was such that he risked the diversion of his mind from the one object of his life—the study of medicine. In 1829, he was elected Principal of the English Department of the Salem Washington Academy, which unforeseen circumstance soon after induced him to resign, and he was free to return to the study of his profession. In 1831, he entered the private office of Professor Aldenhard, of Albany, and spent the winter there, studying and dissecting under his immediate instructions, and in attendance upon the first full course of lectures in the then unincorporated Albany

Medical College, the Professors of which were also Professors in the Vermont Academy of Medicine. In 1836, he accepted an invitation from Dr. Jacob S. Miller, of Claverack, N. Y., to enter into partnership with him, and continued the relation five years. Not altogether satisfied with his field of labor, where the charges were wholly unremunerative, he returned to Cambridge in 1841, and opened an office. Soon after his removal, he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors one of the Deputy Superintendents of Common Schools for that county. He continued the duties of his profession and of his superintendency until 1852. In that time he became a convert to homœopathy, and, seeking a wider field of labor, removed in December, 1852, to Brooklyn, where, under the auspices of an elder brother, he entered upon practice. In 1857, he assisted in the organization of the King's County Homœopathic Medical Society, and early thereafter was appointed one of its delegates to the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1862, he was elected President of the former Society, and in 1864, a "permanent member" of the State Society, and in 1866, its first Vice-President. He was appointed, in 1865, a delegate to the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, and in the same year was elected an Honorary Member thereof. In 1866, he was appointed by the New York State Society a delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1867, was elected a member of the institute. In 1869, he was made President of the New York State Society, and in 1871, was elected Professor of Diseases of Children, in the clinical course of the Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New York. In 1872, he initiated, and was mainly instrumental in organizing, the Brooklyn (E. D.) Homœopathic Dispensary, of which he was chosen President.

Dr. Wright has contributed several valuable papers to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and also to the "Transactions of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society." He has been, also, a

liberal contributor to the daily press on political, social, educational, moral and medical subjects. In 1835, he married the eldest daughter of General Martin Lee, of Washington county, N. Y., afterwards State Senator and President *pro. tem.* of the Senate.

Dr. Wright is one of the numerous instances furnished by our free institutions of success attained by self-education. He owes, under God, his prosperous career to the necessity imposed upon him to labor to fit himself for his work in life. This, with a strictly Christian education, is the secret of his success. Thirty-nine years of practice have enabled him to provide for his family with comfort, and have secured for him the respect and confidence of all who have been associated with him. His pastor says of him: "He is a man of thorough education, sound judgment, stands high in his profession, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is foremost in every good work wherein the masses are to be benefited; was the prime mover in establishing the Homœopathic Dispensary in this city, of which he is the President, and devotes much of his time and thought to furthering the interests of that institution. As a citizen he is second to no one. As a churchman he is a consistent and honored member, given to works of charity and benevolence, and ever ready at all times to visit the poor for whom Christ died, and to minister to their bodily wants free of charge, and to contribute to the relief of their present necessities. As a whole, he is a man of unblemished character and of high mental culture."



ABBITT, WARREN M., M. D., of Randolph, Mass., was born in Taunton, Mass., May 8th, 1832. His ancestry were among the first New England settlers. His medical education was received in the Medical College of New York University, graduating in the class of 1858. On leaving the University he settled in Quincy, Mass., in 1859, where he practised a few months, and then moved

to Braintree, an adjacent town, and immediately gained a good practice. In 1861, he was appointed Examining Surgeon by Surgeon-General Dale, for Braintree; was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 55th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in August, 1863, and joined the army at Morris Island, near Charleston, S. C.

While in charge of the detachment on Long Island, he was the only surgeon on the island, and at times there were seven hundred men there. On Morris and Folly Islands the sickness and mortality was fearful from dysentery, fevers, etc., and General Gillmore noticing that on Long Island there was no mortality and very little sickness, in fact, was the most healthy part of the Department of the South, sent Colonel Sewel and the Medical Director to inquire into it. Supposing they had come to criticise, the doctor explained that owing to certain red tape he had not been able to get a supply of medicines, and the only medicines he had were a bottle of castor oil and a pound of salts, with a barrel of onions. The Medical Director reported that the detachments were mostly the healthiest men sent over; but that it was not the want of medicine, but good hygienic management, creditable to the medical officer in charge.

He was on duty several months in the Department of the South—four months in rather disagreeable proximity to the Secessionville batteries. In May, 1864, matters becoming rather quiet near Charleston, he wished for more active service. He obtained leave to go North, and received an order to join the Medical Department of the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to duty with the Sixth Army Corps, on the Potomac; was in the campaign in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and then on hospital service in Washington city. From Washington he was transferred to Annapolis, Md., where he had charge of the wounded from the battle of Monocacy; thence to South Carolina, where he ministered in the battles of Honey Hill, Broad River, Cosoohatchie, etc.; was in the first division that entered

Charleston; and moved with Sherman's army to North Carolina. For meritorious services the doctor was offered the surgeoncy of the 55th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, or of the 103d Regiment United States Infantry, a new regiment just forming at Hilton Head (Colonel Stewart L. Woodford). Not wishing to step over Dr. Burt G. Wilder, the First Assistant Surgeon of the 55th, he accepted the surgeoncy of the 103d Regiment. He was with this regiment at Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and then at Thomasville, Macon and Atlanta, Ga. When his regiment was mustered out, he returned to Randolph, where he resumed his practice, and has been since successfully engaged in the duties incident to it. He is Medical Examiner for the Continental Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Babbitt has the reputation among his professional brethren of being a highly skilful physician. Of nice discrimination, sound judgment, and winning manners, he has built up a large practice in Randolph and adjacent towns, in which he has achieved great success. Quiet and unobtrusive in manners, his opinions are largely deferred to by his brother physicians, who recognize his great worth and the solidity of his judgment.



CHASE, IRAH EATON, M. D., of Haverhill, Mass., was born June 1st, 1831, at Newton, Rockingham county, N. H. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating in 1850. The following year he spent in New Bedford, Mass., studying German, French and Italian, and commencing the study of medicine. In the winter of 1851-'52, he attended lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in the following spring a second course (allopathic) at Woodstock, Vt. He then entered the Berkshire Medical College (allopathic), and attended the third course of lectures, and was graduated, becoming a member of the Massachusetts State Medical

Society. He then went to Philadelphia, and resumed hospital practice, attending another course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, and still another (his fifth course) at the Jefferson (allopathic) Medical College. After graduating at both the latter institutions, with the diplomas of the Hahnemann Medical Institute and the Berkshire Medical Association, and a certificate of a year's attendance upon the clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he settled, in 1853, in Haverhill, Mass. After an auspicious commencement in business, he was disabled by an accidental wound of the femoral artery, which required ligation; but in 1855, after untold suffering, he resumed active service. When fully established in practice, however, a second operation became necessary, and was performed by Dr. Valentine Mott, in New York, occupying more than three hours. The femoral artery was ligated in three places, and fifteen other arteries and veins were ligated before the circulation was cut off from the traumatic aneurism resulting from the accident. Thenceforward he has prospered in business, and has been blessed with domestic felicity, having been married, in 1856, to Miss Josephine Brownell, of New Bedford, Mass. In 1866, he went abroad, and spent between two and three years in travel, visiting every country in Europe save Spain and Portugal; not omitting Egypt, Syria and Palestine. The excitement of general travel was relieved by restful intervals of quiet residence and study in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna. His practice since his return is still increasing beyond his ability and time to accept. Basing all preparatory study upon a liberal foundation—accepting the good from every source—he is confirmed in a generous eclecticism, which leads him to ignore all special titles—"homœopath" or "allopath"—and accept the unadorned name of "physician." He also rejoices in according to others, in generous measure, the privilege which he himself claims and delights to exercise, of investigating every phase and theory of medical science, and of applying the results of such investigation for the relief

of suffering humanity, as each special case may require. All avenues of knowledge should be available, in his opinion, in departments so uncertain, and withal so paramount in importance as the healing art.



LOUD, J. A., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Chester county, Pa., October 22d, 1842. His parents were farmers and members of the Society of Friends, and with them he lived until his fifteenth year, attending the common schools of the country, and making rapid progress in his studies. At this time he was transferred to the West Chester Academy, where he commenced studies preparatory to a seafaring life, for which his enterprising disposition and ardent temperament well fitted him. On account of the opposition of his parents he abandoned those studies and went to Philadelphia, where he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods house; but standing behind a counter or poring over a ledger ill suited the boy who would "ride the mountain wave." He next tried the drug business, but with the same result.

At the age of seventeen he was appointed a hospital steward in the United States Regular Army. When the rebellion raised its horrid front he was promoted to a medical cadetship, and before graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Army. After graduating, and just previous to the close of the war, he was brevetted Surgeon, and placed in charge of the Sixth Army Corps Hospital. In this position he became convinced of the superiority of homœopathy over all other systems; resigned his commission and attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia. Believing in the dictum, "Go West," he made a "bee line" for Cincinnati, where he found the patrons of homœopathy establishing a dispensary and hospital, the charge of which he accepted and remained in until June, 1870. He then obtained the special agency for the

leading life insurance company of the West, which he still holds with honor to himself and profit to the company.

Being a member of the Operating Corps of the Army of the Potomac during a greater portion of the war, his knowledge of surgery is very extended and *thoroughly practical*. We learn that he contemplates returning to practice, making surgery and the diseases of women and children a specialty.

STEARNS, DANIEL EDWARD, M. D., of Tremont, N. Y., was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1801. His father was born in Massachusetts, his mother in Connecticut. He received his early education in his native town. His medical studies were commenced with Dr. David Deming, and then more fully prosecuted at the Medical School in Burlington, Vt., where he graduated September, 1828. The preparation for his profession was attended with many embarrassments and with many illustrations of a kindly Providence. Without pecuniary resources, and poorly clad, he earned, by teaching in the winter and by working in the summer, the means to enable him to attend two full courses of lectures. In the fall of 1826, while attending his first course of lectures in Burlington, he was invited to enter a drug store in New York city. He was not able to accept it, and was constrained to decline. In the fall of 1827, the request was repeated from the same establishment, which, as he had then completed his full course of lectures, he accepted, and removed to New York. Though poorly clad, yet with good health and an honest heart, and possessing a knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, he entered upon the business, in which he continued until the autumn following. Retiring to receive his diploma, and undecided what his next step should be, he received from New York a letter advising him not to allow the want of money to hinder his return to the city. If he should pay for his diploma his funds

would be exhausted. If he should go to New York, he could not take with him the palpable evidence of his graduation. The means were provided, and he returned to New York. In the following winter he spent his time in attendance upon the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Hospital; and in the spring of 1828 was introduced to Dr. John F. Gray and other homœopathic physicians who constituted the body of that profession in the city. He had found, in his reading on the theory and practice of medicine, but little satisfaction. There was much that was confusing, and little that was instructive. As he examined homœopathy, he found his views becoming fixed, and the basis of his convictions settled and firm. In the spring of 1829, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, which he continued in New York until 1852, when he removed to Tremont Station, on the line of the New York and Harlem Railroad, one of the suburbs of New York. He practised daily for two years in the city, when the increasing demands upon his services in Tremont constrained him to give his whole time to practice at that place. In the spring of 1856, he fell and dislocated his shoulder, which being badly reduced, has, with a severe cough and hernia, disabled him from active practice since that time. He has never refused to attend a call if in his power to respond to it. His plain, honest character appears in his vindication and maintenance of what he knows to be truth, whether in politics, religion, or medicine. In his medical practice he is firm and prompt, and cheerful among his patients.

RAND, GARDNER S., M. D., of Charlotte, Mich., was born at Kendge, N. H., July 5th, 1820, being the son of Gates Rand, and a direct descendant of the early pilgrims who landed upon Plymouth Rock. His father having a large family and but small means, he was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of fifteen. Owing to circumstances

he had received but a limited degree of instruction, and commenced life with a meagre education and slight knowledge of the world that lay beyond the threshold of his home.

He entered the office of Dr. Sherriteffs, but before he had completed his medical studies circumstances obliged him to go to Michigan to settle the estate of a deceased brother; this for a time brought him into contact with mercantile life, and his personal interest led him to pursue the business for the term of twelve years.

Although greatly occupied with his mercantile duties, he nevertheless found ample time to continue his studies in medicine, which progressed under the instruction of J. P. Hart, M. D. In 1849, having closely investigated the system of homœopathy, he adopted its practice, and in the same year was prominent in organizing a homœopathic society in the State of Michigan. Receiving his degree at the Hahnemann College, he removed to Charlotte, Mich., January, 1857, and established an excellent practice.



SANFORD, CHARLES E., M. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., was born in North Haven, Conn., May 31st, 1830. His father, Elioda Sanford, as well as his mother, Maria Abbot, belonged to the oldest and most highly esteemed families of the town. After receiving the best education at the private schools of the place, he nearly perfected his preparations for entering Yale College under the care of a private tutor; but an hereditary weakness of the eyes caused an abandonment by his parents of their long-cherished plan of sending him to college, and for the four years succeeding his fourteenth birthday he was engaged in mercantile life. At the age of eighteen (his eyes in the meantime having become quite strong) he attended school for one year, and soon after commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. G. A. Moody, of Plainville, Conn. After four years of study and attending lectures, he

graduated at the Yale Medical College in 1853. Thereupon he returned to Plainville and entered into partnership with his instructor, remaining with him for two years. In 1855, he was married to Miss Anna F. Neale, of Plainville. About this time he accepted a very flattering offer of a friend—a French gentleman of fine social and commercial position—and entered into partnership with him in New York, where he removed in 1856. After one year of active commercial life, he determined to return to his profession, for which he had from the first conceived a great love. It was during his stay in New York that he came first in contact with homœopathy, while residing with an old friend in Brooklyn, who employed it in his family—a circumstance that led to many wordy battles respecting the relative merits of the two systems. Dr. Sanford, however, was obliged to admit that the patients made very rapid recoveries, and gradually became so impressed with the often surprising results attained that he determined to find out and avail himself of whatever good features homœopathy possessed. Having settled in Bristol, Conn., he purchased some homœopathic books and medicines. Studying the former he became interested in the theory, and occasionally used the medicines in practice. Just about this time the homœopathic physician moved out of the place, and many of his patients learning that Dr. Sanford was using homœopathic medicines to some extent, called him in to attend their families. In this way he was led to investigate and use homœopathy more than he otherwise would, and he was surprised to note its efficacy. Becoming naturally more interested than ever in the system, he devoted all his leisure time to its study, and after nearly two years of conscientious experiment, he gave in his unqualified adhesion to its doctrines. Having adopted medicine as his life-work, and homœopathy, from conviction, as his practice, he concluded to leave Bristol, and removed to Bridgeport in 1859, where he has since resided.

Dr. Sanford is a member of the American

Institute of Homœopathy; ex-President of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Society; an earnest and successful worker in the cause of homœopathy. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

SWETTING, GEORGE RODNEY, M. D., late of Berlin, Wis., was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., on December 1st, 1819. His father was a farmer, and removed to Clinton, in the same county, in 1834 or 1835. He received an excellent education at Clinton Liberal Institute. When he had been in the institute a few years he contracted a troublesome disorder of the lungs through plunging into the Chenango canal for a bath while perspiring freely from violent exercise on a hot summer day. When partially recovered, he took a position as tutor in the institute; but shortly afterward he was attacked with apparent consumption, and his lungs perished to such an extent as to cease action on the right side, while the right shoulder dropped nearly two inches lower than the left. He visited the sea-coast with no perceptible advantage, and finally went to central Kentucky, where he engaged as a private teacher, and gradually recovered his health. At the expiration of a year he returned to Clinton and commenced the study of medicine in the office of George Bissell, botanic physician. After a few months' reading he attended a course of lectures in the Buffalo Medical College, and subsequently took two courses in Boston, where he was under the instruction of the noted Dr. Webster, who was hung for the murder of Dr. Parkman, and whose abilities as a physician have never been questioned. After being duly admitted to practice by the Medical Society of New York, he entered into partnership with Dr. Strew, an eclectic practitioner of Oyster Bay, Long Island. Here the climate disagreed with him, irritating his lungs, and reviving the old trouble to such an extent that on three or four differ-

ent occasions he returned home to Clinton, expecting to die from hemorrhage. These hemorrhages were so violent that Dr. Strew thought he could not long survive. Each time, however, he regained health to some degree. Convinced by this experience that he could not continue practice on the sea-coast, he settled in Clinton, forming a partnership with Dr. G. J. Bronson. This association he continued until 1855, when he removed to Berlin, Wis., where his brother, J. V. Swetting, then resided. He soon acquired a large practice, being the only eclectic physician then in that section of the country. Shortly after settling in Berlin, he had occasion to observe the effects of homœopathic medicine on a sick horse; these were so strikingly beneficial that he concluded to investigate the theory of homœopathy. Being a man of unbiassed mind and clear judgment, he soon became convinced of its soundness, and being bold and decided in action, he at once adopted homœopathy in his practice. At first he encountered some opposition in consequence of the change in his views; but the large success that attended his ministrations to the suffering speedily overbore all objections, and his practice continued to increase steadily up to the time of his death. This occurred on May 30th, 1866, resulting from a dissecting wound, a needle slightly puncturing the base of the thumb nail as he was sewing up the incision made in a post-mortem examination.

He was married in October, 1857, to Charlotte Pier, of Jamestown, N. Y., by whom he had one son, Frederick Pier Swetting, who, with his widowed mother, still resides on the homestead in Berlin.

Not only by his skill, care and attention as a physician did he secure a large number of patients, but by his unswerving integrity, his earnest, manly nature, his sympathetic temperament, and unfailing geniality of manner, he made a large circle of warm personal friends. His death caused widespread regret, and to-day his memory is kept green in the hearts of many who experienced his value as a doctor and his worth as a man.



UILBERT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Dubuque, Ia., was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 12th, 1826.

His father, a Mason of high standing in the body, and a staunch Methodist, is still living at Waukegan, Ills. In 1837, he had removed with his family to Chicago, where his son, although receiving a somewhat desultory education, achieved by his real ability, quick perceptions, and extraordinary industry, more rapid advancement in his studies than many of his companions who enjoyed more favorable opportunities.

He commenced his professional studies, in 1843, under the eminent Professor Daniel Brainard, pursuing a four years course at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he graduated February 18th, 1847. In the same year he was married to Miss Kathleen Somers, a young lady of great refinement and culture, by which union he has had nine children, six of whom survive.

He first practised medicine and surgery at Ottawa, Ills., and subsequently at Waukegan, in the same State, devoting his leisure time from 1847 to 1852, to the further attainment of medical knowledge and experience, which he pursued with all the ardor and enthusiasm of an undergraduate. About this time he became convinced of the superior merits of homœopathy over allopathy, and on his removal to Elgin, Ills., adopted the former system of practice after having fully studied it both theoretically and experimentally. After remaining in Elgin some four years he removed, in 1856, to his present residence.

The offices he has held in his professional character, both as an allopathic and homœopathic physician, are so numerous that nothing but a brief mention of them can here be attempted. He was organizer and President of the Northern Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, started in 1853, the first homœopathic medical association begun in the Northwest. In 1855, he originated the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Illinois, and became, and continued for five years, its recording secretary, issuing annu-

ally copious volumes of proceedings. In 1849, he was the founder of the Ottawa Medico-Chirurgical Society (allopathic), of which he was appointed secretary, and in the same year issued the call resulting in the foundation of the present Illinois State Medical Society (also allopathic). In 1862, he originated the Iowa State Homœopathic Medical Association, which though inactive during the war, was revived by Dr. Guilbert's call in 1871, and is now in a flourishing condition. He was for three years professor of Obstetrics in the Western Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, O., being selected twice as orator on commencement occasions. He was instrumental in founding the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, in 1860, and delivered the inaugural address in November of the same year, and filled the chair of Obstetrics in that school for one year, resigning his position in 1862. He was, in the session of 1866-'67, professor of Diseases of Children, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

Besides the foregoing professional occupations, Dr. Guilbert has found time for other matters. He was at the head of the Union League in Iowa, in 1862-'63. Was president of the Liberal State Convention, and its candidate for Secretary of State in 1872. He has been a contributor to many of the medical journals, and has frequently—in the early days of homœopathy—been called upon to publicly defend its cause on the rostrum. In 1856, he received an honorary degree from the Western University, and in 1866, the honorary degree of LL. D., from the Masonic University of Kentucky.

Dr. Guilbert is no less celebrated as a Mason, than as a surgeon and physician, having attained in the masonic fraternity some of the highest honors conferred by that body, at the same time being a voluminous contributor to its literature. This part of his career, not falling within the scope of this work, we refer the reader to a pamphlet published at Davenport, Ia., 1873, by Day, Egbert & Fidler, giving a sketch of his masonic career.

He served during the war as surgeon of

the board of enrolment in Iowa; was instrumental in obtaining enlistments; and was chosen captain of Company A. 46th Iowa Infantry, in which capacity he passed five months in military service in Western Tennessee.

Dr. Guilbert has always enjoyed a large private practice, to which he faithfully attends in spite of his numerous other engagements. He is universally regarded as an ornament to the town where he lives, and the loss of no man in Dubuque would be more painfully and seriously felt in his city and State.



GUILBERT, SAMUEL H., M. D., of Dubuque, Ia., was born in Watertown, N. Y., on April 21st, 1835. He is the second son of Samuel H. Guilbert, of Waukegan, Ills., who was born in Bath, England. After receiving a good general education, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Elgin, Ills. In the winter of 1854-'55, he entered Rush Medical College, where he attended lectures during two sessions. Toward the close of the second session, he applied for his final examination with a view to graduation, but it having become known to the professors, through the students, that his views concerning the dominant practice were heretical, they refused to admit him to an examination unless he would sign a paper renouncing his errors in this respect. This of course he declined to do, and his connection with that institution ended. The following winter he went to Cleveland, where he was graduated by the Western Homœopathic College in the Spring of 1857.

Dr. Guilbert commenced the practice of medicine at Kenosha, Wis., but he remained there only a few months, removing to Dubuque, Ia., in the fall of 1857. There he has since resided, and by his skill, careful attention to the details of his profession, and his agreeable manners, he has succeeded in building up a large and constantly increasing practice of a very lucrative character.

He was married in 1860, to Sara M. Burden, by whom he has had two children, of which one only, a little girl, is still living.

Dr. Guilbert confines himself closely to his practice, taking no part in public or political affairs, excepting only those of the Young Men's Literary Association; of that institution he was elected president in 1866, and he has continued to hold the office ever since. He is a man of considerable culture, and possessing a warm, generous nature, he has made himself a favorite in a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.



ENTERLINE, SAMUEL, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Lykens Valley, Dauphin county, Pa., September 4th, 1810. His paternal grandfather was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and being by profession a Lutheran minister, came to this country as a missionary, and was driven by the Indians from station to station, finally settled in Lykens Valley, and there by his life and teaching set forth an example practically followed by his grandson, whose early education was limited, being confined to such teaching as could be obtained in the neighborhood of his home.

In 1828, he turned his attention to the tanner trade, which he followed for some years.

In 1837, having become a professing Christian, he entered the service of God as a minister of the "United Brethren in Christ," and was licensed to preach, and ordained an elder.

Having moved to York county, Pa., he was induced through the influence of Dr. Earhart, an able practitioner of the eclectic system, to read medicine with him.

In 1857, although still pursuing his clerical profession, he nevertheless devoted every leisure moment to the study of medicine, and later attended medical lectures in the city of Baltimore, admitted with a minister's ticket.

In 1867, ill health rendering it impossible for him to continue in the ministry, its duties

being too arduous, he removed to Baltimore and commenced the practice of the eclectic system, which he continued until 1868, when through personal observation of cures wrought by homœopathy, he turned to the study of therapeutics, and established himself as a homœopathic physician, enjoying a good practice in Baltimore city.



SMITH, WELCOME W., M. D., of Coshocton, O., was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., on March 3rd, 1816. His

father dying when the subject of this sketch was ten years old, left three sons and one daughter to be brought up on the small pittance bequeathed their mother. His educational advantages were therefore very slight. At the age of twelve, he set out in the world on his resources, entering the store of William Randall, Cortland Village, Cortland county, N. Y., and received as compensation for his labor the first year his board and washing. Nothing daunted by this inauspicious opening of his career, he determined to make a position in life. From the first, therefore, his behavior won the entire confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact. At the close of business hours, instead of devoting himself to play, as would have been very natural for a boy of his age, kept confined during the whole day, he set himself to learn something, and night after night until advanced hours, he would be studiously poring over books. He remained with Mr. Randall for a year and a half, and that gentleman, who had become greatly interested in him, secured him a situation with A. W. Otis, of Truxton, in the same county. Mr. Otis was a splendid man of business, and shrewd enough to recognize the value of the lad. He put him at once to keeping his books, which were based on the double entry system, and took great pleasure in pushing him forward. So rapidly did the lad advance under his employer's direction that at the expiration of four years and a half, Mr. Otis, unasked,

wrote and gave him a recommendation describing him to be as good an accountant as any in the State. With this high but just testimonial in his pocket, young Smith, now eighteen years of age, proceeded to Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he engaged with the firm of Sturtevant, Stebbins & Co., with whom he remained for three years. Then he removed to Syracuse, and entered the employment of A. Woodward. Him he faithfully served until he became engrossed in the study of medicine, which had always possessed much fascination for him, in 1848, with J. G. Loomis, M. D., of Syracuse. For a year and a half previously, he had been reading medical works at night, but he was then persuaded to give up the store business, and to devote his entire time to study in Dr. Loomis' office. So quick and apt a pupil did he prove that he was soon permitted to practice, always of course under the watchful supervision of his tutor, and in the course of a year and a half, he had gained much valuable experience. In 1850, he emigrated to Fayette county, W. Va., and commenced practice on his own account, meeting with large success up to the breaking out of the rebellion. Then because of his loyalty to the Union, the Confederates destroyed everything he possessed in the world, and set him adrift a penniless man to begin life anew. Still his courage did not fail him. He set vigorously to work on the reconstruction of his fortunes, and, in 1864, opened practice in Ohio, where he has remained ever since. For the past five years he has resided in Coshocton, and has never lost a patient, save two or three, who had been placed beyond recovery by the treatment of the so-called "Regulars." Some years ago he operated in a very difficult and peculiar surgical case with perfect success, and thinking its features might prove of value to the profession, he prepared an account of it, which was published in the *American Observer*, vol. iv., 1867, p. 159; but as a rule he does not contribute to medical literature, preferring to devote his whole time to the study and practice of medicine. His only ambition has always been to become a

thoroughly competent physician, and this he certainly has compassed.

Dr. Smith has never practised anything but homœopathy, to the study of which he was led in self-defence. For about ten years previously he had suffered more or less, and sought relief from the "old school" practitioners, but their treatment so reduced him, that he turned to homœopathy, hoping it might aid him. It did aid him and most materially, and then he determined to aid others by the same means. As a self-taught man, and one who has had to struggle against obstacles of no ordinary character, he is entitled to the highest credit. His success as a physician and his many estimable qualities have gained him the confidence and esteem of every community in which he has resided.

He has been married three times, and is now a widower.



PECK, JOHN HOWARD, M. D., of Derby, Vt., was born in Montpelier, Vt., on the 8th of March, 1843.

He is a son of Hon. Addison Peck, a man prominent in the history of his State, and who served as High Constable of the town, High Sheriff of his county, Representative of his district in the State Legislature, and finally represented his county in the State Senate.

In preparing for the medical profession, he read in the office of H. L. Walton, M. D., at Newbury, Vt., for one year and a half. The remainder of his three years he studied under Dr. S. Putnam, of Montpelier, Vt., and Professor A. B. Crosby, of Hanover, N. H. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Hanover, and one at Burlington, Vt., before taking his degree. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, October 31st, 1866. He was married on the 1st of January, 1867, to Hannah M. Bailey, of Hartford, Vt. He removed to Concord, Vt., and began to practise as an allopathic physician, and, at the same time, began to read homœopathy, and occasionally prescribed for his patients homœ-

opathic remedies. He had the misfortune to lose his wife on the 25th of January, 1868. He married again on the 3rd of August, 1868, Florence C. Bates, of Derby, Vt. He soon after removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and there espoused the cause of *similia similibus curantur*, the principle of homœopathy.

On account of his wife's ill health, he removed to Derby, Vt., whence he had borne her as a bride, and there he still resides.

In 1868, he was appointed Examining Surgeon, which position he still holds. Though he has not figured prominently in the political arena, he is devotedly attached to the principles of the Republican party. He was drafted during the war, but sent a substitute in his stead, and was afterward appointed Assistant Superintendent of Recruits, in Washington county, Vt.

He is an active member of the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also of the Connecticut Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was at one time the Secretary. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, and has advanced to the 7th degree; he has officiated for two years as Worshipful Master.

He was brought somewhat prominently before the public at the June term of the Caledonia County Court, in 1871, from his connection with a suit for malpractice brought by one Westley C. Drew against Dr. G. B. Bullard and himself. In August, 1869, while living at West Concord, he was called to see the said Westley C. Drew, and found him suffering from a dislocation of the sternal extremity of the clavicle; he reduced it and dressed it with the figure-of-eight bandage. Dr. G. B. Bullard was called as consulting surgeon, and, having removed the bandages, proceeded to examine the injured part, and, while so doing, the dislocation was repeated. It was again reduced, dressed again with the figure-of-eight bandage, and a yoke placed upon the injured man. The patient being unruly, it was found impossible to keep the bone in its place, and the yoke was removed by Dr. Peck. Prominent physicians declared the treatment to have been the most skilful

that could be used. Dr. Peck was dropped from the suit, there being a nonsuit in the case against him, and Dr. Bullard was unanimously acquitted.

This distinguished young physician has already gained for himself an enviable reputation.



SULLIVAN, NAPOLEON BONA-PARTE, M. D., of Memphis, N. Y., was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., on March 2nd, 1829. He is the son of Richard Sullivan, who served the public with distinction as Justice of the Peace for many years, also as Supervisor of the town of Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y. His great-grandfather was Governor James Sullivan, of Massachusetts, brother of General John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. He received his primary education at Clyde Academy, Clyde, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen commenced the study of medicine and surgery under the tuition of B. B. Schanck, M. D., of Plainville, N. Y., at that time an allopath practitioner of high repute. In 1851, he attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, and on the conclusion of the course, he rejoined his preceptor in Plainville, and entered into partnership with him. At the expiration of three years, the partnership was dissolved, Dr. Schanck retiring and leaving the practice wholly in the hand of Dr. Sullivan. In September, 1860, the subject of this sketch removed to Memphis, Onondaga county. Just prior to this removal, he had been drawn into close observation of the effects of homœopathic treatment by some remarkable instances of its efficacy; this observation had resulted in careful study of the principles upon which the system rested, and finally in unreserved adoption of the new practice. When therefore he settled in Memphis it was as a homœopathic physician, and each year's experience has only tended to deepen his conviction of the beneficence of homœopathy.

Although taking no very active part in politics, he has been appointed to several public

offices. In 1862, he was selected by the Governor of the State of New York as a commissioner, to aid in perfecting the enrolment of all persons liable to military duty. He was also appointed Deputy Postmaster during General Taylor's administration, and at another time by the Surrogate of the county in which he resides, Administrator to settle up the estates of intestate persons, also an appraiser of the property of deceased persons.

From associations he has always kept aloof, finding his time fully occupied in the duties of his profession, and feeling no disposition to participate in their proceedings. He is, however, a close student of all descriptions of medical literature, giving earnest attention to the printed proceedings of medical societies.

He was married while in Plainville to Theresa M. Betts, of Memphis, N. Y., by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter.

He is deservedly much respected in the community in which he resides, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.



STYLES, MYRON F., M. D., of Putnam, Conn., was born at Morristown, Vt., September 22nd, 1839; his parents, Nathaniel and Abigail Styles, being both American.

He was educated at the University of Vermont. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in the Army, serving through the whole of that protracted conflict, being detailed for a part of the time on hospital duty.

At the termination of the struggle, he entered the office of Charles B. Packhurst, M. D., of Strasburgh, Vt., where his opportunities of studying medicine were favorable. He attended his first course of lectures at the Medical College at Burlington, Vt., and completed his studies by following a second course at the New York Homœopathic College, where he graduated, in 1869.

He first began practice as a homœopathic physician at Northfield, Vt., where he re-

mained four years, obtaining the most satisfactory results. Leaving Northfield, he removed to Putnam, Conn., where, at that time, homœopathy was very imperfectly understood, although it is now regarded as a boon, and gladly received by the people in place of the effete system of the constant and systematic administration of drugs.

Such radical changes of opinion can only be wrought by men devoted to the cause of homœopathy, and Dr. Styles is fully entitled to his share of our praise and admiration.



ARKS, ISAAC N., M. D., of Coruna, Mich., was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 16th, 1840.

He was the son of Rev. Isaac Parks, D.D., of Whitehall, New York, who for forty years filled honorable positions in the M. E. Church, of which he was a member. He was twice elected a member of the General Conference, and received the degree of D.D. from the Middletown University. In 1852, he was elected to the Legislature of New York, but did not serve; the same year he was appointed Regent of the University of the State of New York, which position he retained till his death.

Dr. Parks' literary education was commenced at the Utica Free Academy, and finished at the Fairfield Seminary in the State of New York. After leaving Fairfield, he was urged to attend the Union College of Schenectady, but being weary with boarding school life, and having entered into an agreement with four of his associates, who had been his companions for five years at the seminary, to meet at Albany in the month of August, 1860, and prosecute the study of law, he peremptorily refused to follow any other than the course marked out by himself. Arriving in Albany the last of August, 1860, he found his four chums ensconced at the hotel, and studying medicine at the Albany Medical College; they had a stormy meeting, and the whole course of his future life was changed; argument and debate on

his part accomplished nothing, and he was compelled to yield, and, using his own language, "take his daily dose of medicine for the next three years." He graduated, in 1863, and was immediately married to Miss T. G. Barnes, niece of the Hon. J. F. Benjamin, and went to Missouri, where he was appointed Deputy Prevost Marshall, but remained only a short time. In the fall of 1863, he commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Chicago, where he remained eighteen months, and then returned to the State of New York. In 1866, he assumed the practice of Dr. Henry Ladd, an old practitioner in Seneca county, O. Here his attention was first directed to the science of homœopathy by Dr. W. H. Storer, a professional friend of his. Dysentery was the prevailing disease of the year, and homœopaths alone were successful in its treatment. He inquired of the doctor as to the forms of their dilutions, tried a few of the remedies given him, then investigated homœopathy as a science, and, in 1869, unfurled the banner of homœopathy for himself, and with the banner of light for his guide will ever defy ignorance and superstition.

His father dying suddenly, he returned to New York, where he remained till 1870, when he came to Coruna, Mich. He had scarcely established himself in the practice before he was called to fill the chair of Anatomy in the Lansing Homœopathic College, the first college of the kind ever established in the State of Michigan. This position he filled until the close of the session, when the pressure of business at home compelled him to resign. He now occupies the position of Physician and Surgeon of the Coruna Coal Mines, this with his daily practice leaves hardly any time for literary culture.



ERICKE, F. E., M. D., was born in Glauchau, Germany, June 3rd, 1826.

His literary education was completed at Naumburg a. S., Prussia.

Having landed in the United States, he

removed to Philadelphia, and having determined to adopt the medical profession, he became a student at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1863.

He subsequently was chosen a lecturer in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Although not actively engaged in the practice of medicine, he has nevertheless continued devoted to the study of its every branch, and in particular to the science and system of homœopathy.

Through industry, enterprise, and close attention to business he has succeeded in establishing in Philadelphia the largest and best homœopathic pharmacy in the United States, and has through his integrity and urbanity been accorded the general esteem and patronage of the profession.

He is also an extensive publisher of all the leading homœopathic works.



DAVIS, CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW, M. D., of Sutton, Vt., was born in Townshend, Vt., May 19th, 1830. He studied allopathy, and practised in that school several years. Thrown from a carriage and much injured, his case was given over by several of the best of the old school physicians as utterly hopeless. His successful treatment by a homœopathic physician induced the examination of that system, and led him to adopt its practice. He studied homœopathy for two years with Horatio M. Hunter, of Lowell, Mass. He practised in Barnet, Vt., a year or two, and then came to Sutton, Vt., about fifteen years ago. Two allopathic physicians were practising in the town (one of them very popular) at the time of his arrival; but in about five years, so successful had been Davis' practice, that both beat a retreat, leaving him master of the position. Several other physicians have tried a settlement in the district, only to discover that the people's confidence in him cannot be shaken. He has a large practice in the adjoining towns. Though

suffering from ill health, he devotes his whole time and attention to the duties of his profession and care of his patients. He stands in the first rank of counsel; no consultation of homœopaths is considered complete without his participation. Physicians of rival schools acknowledge his worth and ask his advice. A distinguished allopath says: "There is no man I can so implicitly depend on as Davis, homœopath though he be." His opinion is always respected, his *dictum* never disputed. If he pronounces a case hopeless, no one ever thinks of calling another physician. Such is Charles B. Davis: an ornament of and a blessing to the community. That he may long remain so, is the earnest wish of all who know him.



POTTER, ASAPH LE ROY LIVINGSTON, A. M., M. D., of Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., May 1st, 1812.

His mother was a relative of Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to foreign lands.

In 1822, the doctor's father moved to the wilderness of "Holland Purchase," and settled in the town of Concord, Erie county. There educational facilities were very limited, the nearest academy was at Springville, six miles distant; and every Monday morning young Potter might have been seen trudging along to Springville, with the provisions in his knapsack, which were to last him until his return on the next Friday evening.

In the winter of 1832-'33, he commenced teaching school, the first term receiving ten, and the second term eleven dollars per month and board, which small sum afforded him as much satisfaction at that time as he afterward experienced when receiving seven times as much.

For several years after, he worked on the farm during the summer, attended the academy during the fall, and taught the common school in the winter. In 1840, for the pur-

pose of preparing himself for the Christian ministry, he entered the theological department of Madison University. He graduated in 1842; received, in 1850, the degree of A. M., and was ordained by the Baptist Church of Evans, Erie county, N. Y., on the 16th of November, in the same year. He labored as a minister of the gospel until the winter of 1849, when he became so broken in health in consequence of a severe rheumatic fever, that, by advice of his physician, he gave up preaching, and subsequently turned his attention to the study of medicine.

In 1844, the doctor married Miss Dosha C. Hubbard, who died of consumption, in 1846. In 1848, he married Miss Jerusha Stewart, of Springville, who afterward suffered several months with a chronic disease, which was pronounced by allopathic physicians as incurable, yet under homœopathic treatment by Dr. C. M. Dake, of Geneva, she soon recovered; this led Dr. Potter to the investigation of that system, and for two years he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Dake; and for two years after was associated as a practising student with Dr. I. J. Meachem, of Dundee, and finally received his diploma from the Livingston County Homœopathic Medical Society, December, 1857.

In 1868, he removed to Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., and now has a good living practice.

In 1871, Dr. Potter was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Niagara and Orleans County Medical Society.

The doctor makes a specialty of chronic diseases, which he treats with much success.

He is affectionately regarded by his patients for his fidelity and devotion, and is highly esteemed by the Christian community at large.



CURRIE, J. J., M. D., was born at Carpenters Landing, Gloucester county, N. J., September 10th, 1836.

He was educated at Swedesboro', N. J., and for four years taught school.

Having decided to adopt the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. Gardner, of Woodbury, N. J., a leading homœopathic physician.

Under his tuition he followed a course of careful reading, which covered a term of one year and a half. In 1864, he became a student at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where, having attended two full courses of lectures, he graduated, in 1866.

He then proceeded to Glassboro, N. J., where he remained six months. Then he removed to Flemington, N. J., where he practised successfully for five years. Finding the mountain air too keen for his constitution, he established himself at Hightstown, N. J.



LEE, JOHN K., M. D., of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., was born on the 14th day of August, 1841, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa.

He received a very thorough training in the public schools of Allegheny City, Pa.

He began the study of medicine with his uncle, J. K. Lee, M. D., an eminent homœopathic physician of West Philadelphia, Pa.

He entered Hahnemann College in October, 1866, where he remained until March, 1867, when he began to practice medicine.

He continued to practise until October, 1868, when he re-entered Hahnemann Medical College, whence he graduated in March, 1869. In April of the same year, he settled at Johnstown, Pa., where a large and lucrative practice bears ample testimony to his ability and success in his profession.

He was married on the 21st of November, 1871, to Emily M. Swank, of Johnstown, Pa.

He entered the Army on the 19th of August, 1861, as a private in the Morehead Cavalry of Pittsburg, for a term of three years. In February, 1862, his company was transferred to the 1st Maryland Regiment of Cavalry. He participated in the various cavalry operations in the Shenandoah Valley, in

middle Virginia, under General John Pope, and in the various campaigns conducted by the Army of the Potomac. He re-enlisted, December 25th, 1863, in the same regiment, for another term of three years or during the war, thus proving that *his* patriotism was not a fickle flame. He took part in the battles before Richmond and Petersburg. As his regiment formed a part of the corps commanded by Major-General Phil. Sheridan, he saw much active service under that gallant commander. He was present at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. When his country's life was in danger he drew his sword in her defence, and battled for her honor and her life; never sheathing that trusty blade until the gallant stars and stripes floated triumphantly over every stronghold of the vandal foe. Having assisted in the fulfilment of this high and holy mission, he now goes to the rescue of his fellow men, and is fast winning his way to an honorable distinction in his profession.



SMITH, GEORGE HERBERT, M. D., of Holyoke, Mass., was born in Chicopee, Mass., July 4th, 1840. He received a liberal education, and made himself proficient in all the branches taught in the common and high schools, and in the summer of 1861 graduated with full honors at the Wilbraham Academy. In the same year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. T. Chaffer, of Hartford, Conn. In September, 1862, he enlisted as private in the 25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and in January, 1863, when the regiment arrived at Baton Rouge, he was detailed on special service, and was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Ambulance Corps, under command of Surgeon Rogers. In April he returned to his regiment, the Surgeon of which having died, and the Second Assistant being unfit for duty, he was assigned to act as aid to the First Assistant Surgeon, Woods, who was soon after promoted to full rank. Dr. Smith

was with the Army of the Gulf during the entire campaign of 1863, and was present and rendered valuable service at the battles of Irish Bend, Franklin, Donaldsonville, and the siege and capture of Port Hudson. On the 17th of June he was taken prisoner while at Linwood Hospital, but during the day the enemy was driven back and he was released. He returned with his regiment, and on the 26th of August, 1863, was mustered out of service. He then immediately resumed his studies, attended two courses of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and graduated March 1st, 1865.

He commenced practice in Tariffville, Conn., but his health being delicate, in the fall of 1866 he moved to Sycamore, Ills.; but in 1868, returned to New England and established himself at Holyoke, Mass. In June, 1869, he married Ada M., daughter of Dr. C. W. Babcock, of Lancaster, O.

Dr. Smith makes a specialty of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; and his large and remunerative practice is sufficient testimony as to his thorough study, accurate judgment, and professional skill. Though an ardent advocate of homœopathy, he has, by his liberal views and courteous demeanor, secured the respect and good will of his professional opponents.



PUTNAM, JEREMIAH S., M. D., of York, Me., was born in Danvers, Mass., August 20th, 1797. His grandfathers, Jeremiah Putnam and Andrew Fuller, were both captains in the revolutionary army. His father was Thomas Putnam, Esq. Receiving an education to fit him for such duties, he was engaged for some time, while quite a young man, in teaching in York. Subsequently selecting the practice of medicine as his business for life, he entered upon its study with Dr. William Lyman, a physician of note in his day, and on the completion of his studies, in 1823, established himself as a physician. Attending to the duties of his position, he

continued his practice as an adherent of the system in which he had been indoctrinated for twenty-seven years, when he was led by the fame of Hahnemann and the success of his followers to investigate the system of homœopathy. Pleased with its theories and its scientific and harmonious facts, and witnessing its successful administration, he hastened to abandon the imperfect means he had hitherto employed, and gave in his adherence to the new faith, convinced daily, as he advanced step by step, of its great superiority, and rejoiced with his greater success in relieving his patients. Especially noted for his treatment of the diseases of children, he has stood at his post as a homœopathist for the last twenty-three years, completing in all a half century of usefulness as a general practitioner; in all this time enjoying good health and activity, and never obliged in a single instance to resort to his own skill or to take a particle of medicine.

He has been identified, since its organization, with the Republican party. Upon the choice of President Lincoln to the Presidency, he was appointed Collector of Customs in York, but resigned the same in 1869. Has served as one of the School Committee from 1830 to 1850, and is now (1873) Chairman of the Board. He has attended 2500 obstetric cases successfully, having never lost a case, and never used or applied the forceps.

RODMAN, WILLIAM W., M. D., of New Haven, Conn., was born in Stonington, Conn., April, 1817. He was graduated at Yale College in 1838, and, entering the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, received his degree of M. D. in 1844. In November of that year he began the practice of medicine in Waterbury, Conn., and, after four years of assiduous and successful labor as an allopathic physician, commenced, in 1848, the study of homœopathy and the use of its remedies, and was, in consequence, expelled from the Connecticut Medical So-

ciety. In 1861, he removed to New Haven, where he has gained, by strict attention to his duties and by his success, a large and valuable practice.

On the organization of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, he was appointed to the chair of Physiology and the Institutes of Medicine, but was compelled, by the illness of himself and family, to resign. He is the author of several essays on medical subjects. Among these are "An Examination of the Evidence in regard to Infinitesimal Doses," and various papers on "Materia Medica in its Scientific Relations," etc.

In 1844, he married the eldest daughter of Hon. Benjamin Pomeroy, of Stonington, Conn. She died December 1st, 1871, leaving two sons and two daughters.

The modesty of Dr. Rodman precludes the possibility of a fuller notice and one more worthy of the subject.



RIPER, JOHN R., M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Baltimore, Md., in the year 1811.

He was educated in Baltimore, studied medicine and graduated at the Maryland University in 1839. After living in various places, both South and West, he returned to Baltimore, and, through the influence of his old friends and associates in medicine, embraced the principles of homœopathy. He then located permanently in Washington, and was the first to introduce the homœopathic practice in that city. During a period of thirty years he was most successful, winning and retaining a large and lucrative practice, despite the opposition to the system and the prejudice entertained against it by the people, as well as by his brethren of the allopathic school.

During the last ten years of his life, the terrible affliction of cancer in the face, which eventually caused his death, compelled him to confine himself chiefly to office practice. On the 16th of March, 1871, he died, leaving a widow alone in the world—a noble Chris-

tian lady, who attended him with patient, loving care during the long period of his illness. She still resides in Washington.

Dr. Piper was one of the first and oldest members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Although so successful, his unusual benevolence and generosity prevented his accumulating much property. He cared little for money, but gloried in his profession; and believing that "the proper study of mankind is man," was never so happy as when able to relieve the wants of his fellow men, and mitigate the "ills that flesh is heir to."

His amiable, cheerful disposition eminently fitted him for his profession, while his courteous and dignified demeanor and his high moral character gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him. As a very prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, he found additional scope for the boundless generosity of his heart. To the talents, skill and labors of this pioneer of homœopathy in Washington must be attributed the recognition and success the system has gained in that city.



COOMBS, LESLIE JACOB, M. D., of Grass Valley, Cal., was born in Franklin county, Pa., midway between Chambersburg, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., on June 6th, 1829. He comes of Scottish and Irish descent on his father's side; branches of the family settled in Virginia and Massachusetts; the latter are now chiefly and most prominently represented by Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; but on his mother's side his extraction is from the Pennsylvania German.

He received his education in the common schools of his native State and at the Ligonier Academy. After completing his academic course he commenced the study of medicine. He read medicine under Dr. Jere Sensury and Dr. John Burkholder, in Chambersburg, Pa., and afterwards with Drs. Beltz and Bardwell and Dr. Charles A. Geiger, of Manchester, Md. After the usual course, in 1852, he was graduated at Washington Uni-

versity, Baltimore, Md. Soon after graduation he migrated to Oregon, and was actively engaged in general practice, with ophthalmic diseases as a specialty, until the autumn of 1866, when, owing to his wife's health, he removed to California and settled in Grass Valley, Nevada county. This is the chief mining town of the State, and has a population of about seven thousand, though sometimes rising to eleven thousand. In the Rogue River Indian war of 1855-'56, he served as Senior Surgeon of the 2d Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and during the late civil war was Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of Forts Yamhill and Hoskins, Oregon.

While quite young, Dr. Coombs was regarded as a peculiarly successful practitioner in diseases of women and children. His reputation in Oregon as an oculist was co-extensive with the State. For more than twelve years he had nearly all the ophthalmic cases in Oregon and Washington Territory to treat; while patients from northern California frequently sought his aid at Corvallis or Portland rather than go to San Francisco. In the early settlement of California and Oregon diseases of the eye assumed an epidemic form, difficult to treat and baffling the skill of the ordinary physician.

Perhaps in no part of the world are women so generally subject to the diseases peculiar to their sex than on the Pacific coast, and perhaps nowhere so various in their forms nor so difficult to effectively treat. The singular action of the atmosphere on the nervous system, the absence of domestic help, and the constant labor thus entailed on women, make permanent relief almost hopeless.

Dr. Coombs early directed his attention to these two special classes of diseases. Whatever may be his system, of which the writer cannot affect to judge, suffice it to say his success has been marvellous. In the treatment of the latter class of diseases Dr. Coombs at once assumed a front rank at his present home, where he has secured an excellent practice as a specialist and general practitioner.

Dr. Coombs is one of those who are naturally physicians. He is possessed of acute powers of observation and perception—rare powers indeed—to which he owes his success. He has confidence in himself, and independence and energy of character to carry into effect his purposes. In the sick room he is at once gentle and firm. Many of these qualities he inherited from his Scotch-Irish ancestry.

While under the tutelage of Dr. Geiger, the latter gentleman attracted his attention to homœopathy, which, after due investigation, he adopted. But while Dr. Coombs has believed, and does still believe, that *similia similibus curantur* is a principle in medicine—the principle to guide in the selection of a remedy for alterative treatment—he does not at this time believe it to be the only dogma or principle upon which the true physician should rely. His peculiar views on the subjects dividing homœopaths and allopaths have kept him from joining associations of either; hence his practice may be said to be a union of both systems.



MUNSEY, BARTON, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Guilford, N. H., March 10th, 1812. His father, Dr. George W. Munsey, was an able physician of the old school of medicine, who practised for more than fifty years. His early education was received in the district school, attendance upon which was alternated with work upon the farm. In his eighteenth year he removed to Deerfield, N. H., where, having learned the business of clock making, he returned to Guilford to commence the business for himself, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine and anatomy. Transferring his business to Manchester, he there formed the acquaintance of Dr. Atwood, who initiated him into the advantages of homœopathy, and under whose direction he prepared for attendance upon medical lectures. In 1846, he went to Harvard University, where, and at McLane

Hospital, he attended a medical course. The following year he applied in New York for admission to lectures, but was informed by Dr. Mott that he "could not graduate with homœopathic notions." Leaving New York, he sailed for South America, where, receiving license to practise medicine in Curacoa, he introduced homœopathy. He did not remain long, and returning to the United States, he located in Wilmington, N. C., where he engaged in the practice of dentistry, and was employed as an assistant to Dr. Ware. His predilections for a profession asserting itself, he commenced the practice of homœopathy. Learning that a college of homœopathy was to open in Philadelphia, he left Wilmington, and arrived in Philadelphia on the day of the opening. Under the auspices of Dr. Williamson, whose office he entered, he attended lectures and graduated in 1850. Returning to Wilmington, he entered upon his work with renewed energy; but not satisfied that his acquaintance with medicine was equal to the demands upon his services or to his conscientiousness, he again went to Philadelphia, and spent several years in attendance upon lectures both at the Homœopathic College and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1857. He received diplomas from the Williamsonian and Hahnemannian Institutions of Medicine, and from Charles J. Hempel, M. D., of the Homœopathic Dispensary. This last was granted at a special meeting of the faculty, for "services, ability, success, and conscientious devotion to duty." In 1852, with Dr. W. H. Gardner, he published the first "American Homœopathic Practice," he furnishing the first copy and the money. In this enterprise he lost about twelve hundred dollars. He assisted also in the publication of Dr. Caspari's "Homœopathic Domestic Physician." At the breaking out of the rebellion, while resident in North Carolina, he was among the first to offer his services as surgeon, and being known as loyal to the Union, he was sent from North Carolina to the West Indies, and from there sent to New York. He proffered his gratuitous services

to the 12th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers at the time of their organization, and was accepted. He attended the regiment, and received uniform courtesy from the officers and men; but the medical staff regarded him with suspicion and ordered him to leave. In this jealousy was the predominant motive, as the soldiers gave the preference to the homœopathic practice. Returning to New Hampshire, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary E. Weeks, to whom he was married December 12th, 1864, and in the following year removed to Virden, Ills. Here his wife became interested in the study of medicine, and, yielding to her wishes, he removed to St. Louis, where, attending lectures, she graduated in 1871, and received from the Dean, Dr. John F. Temple, a silver medal as a tribute to her proficiency in *Materia Medica*. Her career, so full with promise of usefulness, was early closed by death—her decease occurring on November 17th, 1872. She was exemplary in all her relations, and possessed talents which admirably fitted her to become a shining light in homœopathy. Since her death he has devoted himself with renewed energy to his practice. He is highly respected in his home, where he is well known, both in his profession and as a citizen. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of several other societies.



HAYWOOD, EDWARD SMITH, M. D., of Lynn, Mass., is a son of the late Xenophon Haywood, of Amsterdam, N. Y. He was born on the 3d of February, 1838, in Troy, N. Y., in which city his father was for many years an eminent teacher in the public schools. His father resigned in 1854, and removed to Amsterdam, N. Y., to take charge of a newspaper. He entered the printing office of his father, obtained a thorough knowledge of the art of printing, and was associated with his father in the printing and publishing business at Amsterdam until the year 1862, when

the call for "three hundred thousand more" rang through the land. He took up his country's standard, and assisted in rallying around it the 115th Regiment New York Volunteers, and served upon its staff until he was taken prisoner and released on parole. He returned to his home prostrate from the effects of fever, and received from the field officers of his regiment a flattering tribute to his faithfulness and valor.

In December, 1862, he married a daughter of Henry C. Pridham, M. D., of New York city.

He had always felt drawn toward the medical profession, and now the desire to enter it grew so strong that he resolved to prepare for it, and directed his course accordingly. He placed himself under the care of J. H. Scoon, M. D., of Amsterdam, N. Y., and commenced the study of his chosen profession with great earnestness. He attended a course of instruction at the Long Island Hospital College, located at Brooklyn, N. Y., and became favorably impressed with the principles of homœopathy, from its brilliant practical results in the Brooklyn and New York Dispensaries, and the private practice of his homœopathic medical friends. He became convinced that it was the most perfect science of medicine, attended the lectures at the New York Homœopathic College, and graduated from that institution. He removed to Lynn, Mass., in 1870, where he has secured a very large practice. Brilliant prospects lie before him, and a wide field of usefulness is opening to him.



ALLING, C. P., M. D., of Dunkirk, N. Y., was born at Norwalk, Huron county, O., on the 19th day of February, 1838. He was educated at the Western Reserve Seminary of the latter place, graduating from it in 1856. He then engaged in school teaching for one year at Milan, O., and at the end of this time commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the instruction of Dr.

John Tift, in Norwalk, and on his retiring from practice, completed his studies previous to graduation under Dr. Charles Morrill, of Cleveland, O. During this course of study he attended the lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1862. He immediately afterward commenced practice in Lima, O. During the following summer he responded to the call of the Governor, and enlisted in one of the regiments formed for the temporary defence of the southern boundary of the State, serving in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon, from which position, though in active duty but a short time, he was not discharged formally till the December following. He then settled in Milan, O., in January, 1863, where he continued to practise his profession for four years; when, having selected Dunkirk as his permanent location, he removed thither in January of 1867. During the entire time of his residence in Milan, he held the office of Member of the Board of Education. He is now Chairman of the Board of Health of the City of Dunkirk; is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society.



PARKHURST, GABRIEL HARRISON, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., on May 31st, 1836. His father, Lewis D. Parkhurst, was a farmer, and he is the fourth generation removed from the original "three brothers" who emigrated to this country in the early days of New England history. He was educated in his early youth at Florida, preparing for college at the S. S. Seward Institute, under that eminent scholar, J. W. Round, A. M. Subsequently he entered Union College, but being disinclined, after remaining there awhile, to spend so much time as was required by the ordinary curriculum on the dead languages and mathematics, he at eigh-

teen years of age, having determined upon adopting the medical profession, became an assistant in the drug store of, and a student of medicine with, Dr. Charles P. Smith, of Chester, N. Y. At a later period he transferred himself to the tutorship of D. C. Jayne, M. D., of his own native place, a homœopathist, and the ablest and most successful practitioner in all that section of the country.

He graduated in allopathy at Castleton, Vt., in 1860, and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861, having in the meantime become a convert to homœopathy. After graduating he settled in Peekskill, N. Y., but in 1863 removed to Elmira, where he acquired a fine practice among the best families in the place. Three years later he was chosen Physician to the Orphans' Home of that place, supplanting an allopath of great skill and high reputation. He also filled the position of Medical Examiner to Public Schools by appointment from the Board of Education, examining and vaccinating several hundred pupils. In 1867, he was appointed by Common Council a member of the Board of Health, that being the first and the last instance in that city, so far, of a homœopath being elevated to a seat in an official capacity with the allopaths. In all these positions he rendered the public conspicuous service, and the public was not slow to recognize his earnest and well-directed efforts on its behalf. During the following year, having previously contracted a bronchitis that had become chronic, and fearing bronchial phthisis, he determined upon a visit to the South, making Florida his objective point. His health partially re-established, he returned home, but in the ensuing year had to repeat his trip. After a somewhat protracted visit, he came back North in 1870, and removed to Brooklyn, where he is now rapidly building up a flourishing practice.

He has never taken an active part in politics, devoting his entire attention to the duties of his profession. His thorough professional attainments, his skill and attention,

render him successful and popular as a physician, while his extensive reading in the domain of the natural sciences, and his agreeable social qualities, render him an ornament to society and an instructive and entertaining member of any community in which he may reside. His contributions to professional literature are few but choice. He was married in 1861.



RICE, FORDYCE, M. D., of Washington, Iowa, was born in Conway, Franklin county, Mass., on March 14th, 1806. His father removed to Casenovia, Madison county, N. Y., when he was but seven years old. He worked on his father's farm until he reached his twenty-first year, having gained his education by attending public school during the winter seasons until seventeen years old, when he commenced teaching school, and continued to teach during the winter and to work on the farm in the summer, until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced a course of study in the Seminary at Casenovia, with the intention of preparing for a college course of instruction. After having spent half a term in that institution, he was engaged to teach a school in Canasragua, where he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, which he prosecuted for four years, three of them in the office of Dr. Jonathan Silsby, of Casenovia, and one year in Utica, N. Y., in the office of Drs. Goodsell and Abell. He attended medical lectures in Fairfield, Herkimer county, at the Western College, then located there. From the society of Herkimer he received a license to practise medicine and surgery in the State of New York. After receiving his license he at once commenced practice in the town of Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., in company with Dr. E. B. Burroughs, where he practised three years. At the expiration of his term of partnership, he returned to Casenovia, his old residence, and there pursued the business of his profession upon the allopathic system

until 1844, a period of thirteen years. Then he was thrown into contact with homœopathy, studied and tested it. His tests proving eminently satisfactory, he concluded to abandon allopathy altogether. At that time homœopathy was but little known in Madison county, and on his first adoption of it he had to encounter considerable opposition, prejudice and ignorance, setting down the new system as mere quackery. He was enabled to show its beneficent character, gradually overcame all opposition, and built up a larger practice than before. He has never swerved in any degree from pure homœopathy, consistently maintaining its superiority to the old school system. He removed to Washington some ten years ago, where he has succeeded remarkably well in building up a large and valuable practice, and in promoting the cause he has so earnestly espoused.



HITTIER, DANIEL BRAINARD, M. D., of Fitchburg, Mass., is a native of New Hampshire, and demonstrates the sterling moral worth and vigorous physical health usual to the sons of the old Granite State. He was born on the 21st day of October, 1834, at Goffstown. His father, Isaac Whittier, Esq., of Northfield, N. H., still lives, and is of English descent. His mother was Miss Fanny McQuestin, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After ordinary common school advantages, Dr. Whittier pursued an academic course at the New Haven Conference Seminary. On concluding his studies in that institution, he sought the West, with the intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits and securing a permanent home. After two and a half years' observation in that longitude, he declined all inducements to "stay West," and returned to New Hampshire. He married Miss Mary Chamberlain, of Sanbornton (now Tilton), N. H., in October, 1858, and immediately commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. William B. Chamberlain, of Keene,

N. H. In the winter of 1859-'60, he attended lectures at Harvard University. In 1861, he removed to Flitchburg to assist Dr. J. C. Freeland in his practice. During the winter following he attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and received his diploma in March, 1863, when he resumed practice in Flitchburg. Here he has remained in constant devotion to the duties of his profession, which industrious and honorable efforts have established him a large and successful practice. During the war he entertained the patriotic purpose of serving his country in the field, and enlisted; but soon ascertaining that homœopathic physicians had no rights which the medical department of the army was disposed to acknowledge or respect, he therefore fulfilled his engagement to the United States Government for the term of three years by substitute. He early espoused the temperance cause, and is an earnest advocate of its claims, as well as an officer in the highest order of temperance organizations. He is also President of the Worcester Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the homœopathic State and National institutions, in which relations he is distinguished by the love and confidence of his associates. Dr. Whittier does not aspire to a brilliant career, but is content to rest in the confidence and gratitude of a large circle of patrons and friends. He is not naturally fluent in the use of language, nor an experienced speech maker. At the present writing (1873) Dr. Whittier is in his thirty-ninth year. His medical practice is of ten years' standing. In that time he has won a position inferior to that of no physician in his vicinity, having as large a patronage as he could reasonably desire or serve; indeed, so much do the demands for his services exceed his desires and his time to meet them, that he has secured the settlement of additional homœopathic physicians in the same community. He makes a specialty of diseases of women and children; in this department of professional labor he has acquired a large degree of skill. The tender and kindly traits of his character, ever true to the

highest type of manhood, make up a part of this peculiar fitness, and render his practice more than welcome to all his patients, and his medical or surgical aid invaluable in all cases of the more delicate sort. No draughts upon his sympathy or self-sacrifice are too great to evoke a ready and hearty response. As a friend, all who really know him admit his possession of a peculiar and rarely-defined charm; yet he is reserved in his dispositions, except in a congenial atmosphere. He is a happy father and husband, and has sound reason to believe a "prudent wife is from the Lord." He is also an active and noteworthy member of the Congregational Church, and a plain, earnest Christian, being a ready friend to the poor and unfortunate, and a substantial helper of the needy. He possesses an extreme fondness for music, aids in sustaining local musical societies, and evinces a good degree of proficiency as a musician. Though no politician, and utterly remote from a desire to be one, he is practically interested in national, commonwealth, and municipal affairs, and, by his influence, contributes to the success of every good cause in the city of his choice. In a word, Dr. Whittier seeks to do a Christian gentleman's noble offices in the world, the profession, the church, the social circle, and at home.



WILLIAMS, ISAAH, M. D., of Clarence, Iowa, was born in Delaware county, O., May 13th, 1820. His grandfather was of Welsh ancestry. He settled in central Ohio in 1806, and preached there many years for the pioneers and Indians. His father was a farmer, and like so many others in those early days of the New State, could give only the ordinary advantages of education to his children. Such as were available, however, they made good use of, and thus laid the foundation of future usefulness.

Having fitted himself for the profession of law, he became a member of the bar, but had the misfortune in 1845 to lose his health from

an affection of the heart; and for three years was, under allopathic treatment, confined to his bed. Fortunately, however, a friend—the Rev. Mr. Gilbrooth, becoming cognizant of this seemingly hopeless case, induced Dr. Clapp, a homœopathic physician of Worthington, O., to visit him. The poor afflicted victim accepted his services, took his little pills, and in two weeks was so far restored as to be able to leave his bed. From the allopathic remedies he had not received the least benefit.

Notwithstanding this wonderful evidence in favor of homœopathy, he was so wedded to the old faith and practice that when he commenced the study of medicine, he read first with Dr. Badger, and then, in 1850, in Columbus, O., with Dr. Seegar, of the eclectic school. Being attacked by fever while in the office of the latter, he was treated by him according to his system; but after a week had elapsed, the sufferer growing worse, and the case becoming a dangerous one, Dr. Leustrom, a homœopathist, was called in, and in twelve hours the patient was decidedly on the mend. Though this was the second time he was saved by homœopathy, yet the young eclectic student felt it to be rather humiliating. However, he pursued his studies, and in 1853, graduated at the Eclectic Medical School in Cincinnati.

Returning to Columbus with his diploma in his trunk, he was again seized with violent illness; this time gastric colic being the difficulty. Under the hands, for forty-eight hours, of Dr. J. G. Jones, founder of the Eclectic Medical Institute, he grew worse instead of better, when he again called in Dr. Leustrom, who relieved him in two hours. This was the third time homœopathy raised him up when allopathy utterly failed to benefit him. He now determined to study the new system, and after fitting himself for practice, located at Central College, O., where he continued fifteen years, when he removed to Clarence, Iowa, in which place he has been most successful.

Dr. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a

Republican, and also a believer in women's rights and female suffrage; and is of the opinion that ladies make the best physicians; hence he induced his wife to study medicine. Although he ceased long ago to practise at the bar, yet he finds his legal knowledge of great advantage in enabling him to attend to all his own legal business without aid.

Dr. Williams affords a forcible illustration of the well-known fact, that the human machine will, within the range of possibilities, accommodate itself to circumstances. Having most unfortunately lost his right hand two years since, the left now takes the place of its more dexterous fellow, even writing in an astonishingly neat and legible manner. He adds another to the long list of those who by energy and perseverance win, in spite of obstacles, an elevated position among their fellow citizens.



DOUGHTY, FRANCIS E., M. D., of New York city, was born in Troy, N. Y., on August 14th, 1847. His parents removed to New York city in 1853, and there he has passed nearly the whole of his life. He received his literary education at the Commercial and Collegiate Institute of Yonkers. He left school at eighteen years of age, and having from an early period manifested a decided taste for dissection and for the study of medicine, it was resolved by his parents that he should follow the bent of his inclination. Accordingly he entered on the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he graduated with distinction in the fall of 1868.

Immediately on receiving his diploma he began practice in New York city. Shortly afterward he received the appointment of Surgeon and Physician to the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, a position that he still continues to hold. In the spring of 1871, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical College for Women. A year later he was selected to fill the posi-

tion of Clinical Lecturer on Venereal Diseases to the New York Homœopathic College. In these responsible offices he has always given the highest satisfaction to the faculties of the respective institutions, and has discharged his duties in such a manner as to command the confidence and esteem of the students. He still occupies both chairs.

Dr. Doughty is also a Censor of the New York County Medical Society, and Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Science Association. He has also a large and growing private practice.



CAMPBELL, MELANCTHON WHEELER, M. D., of Troy, N. Y., was born in Washington

county, in the same State, on November 9th, 1822. He is of Scotch descent, his grandfather on the paternal side being a Highlander. By the death of his father, Alexander Campbell, the subject of this sketch was left at the age of nine years to fight the battle of life for himself. He early chose the medical profession, and to the acquirement of the necessary education all his efforts were directed. His training, both academical and medical, was attained by his own unaided perseverance. He attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated on February 28th, 1853. He married in the following year.

Dr. Campbell began practice in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., where he remained until November, 1863, when he removed to Troy. In that city he has continued to reside, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, in which he has been very successful.

He has never engaged in politics, nor sought or cared for any honors save those which come to him in the profession to which his life has been so worthily devoted. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1871, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the 24th Regi-

ment of the National Guard, a position he still holds. He is the first homœopathic physician in the State of New York to whom such a commission was ever given.

Considering the heavy disadvantages under which Dr. Campbell has labored, the immense obstacles he has had to surmount, the honorable position to which he has attained in a learned profession is sufficient evidence of the possession of more than ordinary powers of mind, and of remarkable courage and persistence. He is held in high estimation not only by the patients who have benefited by his services, but by his brethren in the profession, and most highly by those who have had the fullest opportunities for observing his career.



BIGELOW, FRANKLIN, M. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., was born at Batavia, N. Y., July 13th, 1827.

His father, Captain Joab Bigelow (now of Concord, Mich.), came from good revolutionary stock, and was himself a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother—a most excellent woman—was a descendant of the family of General Putnam. His father has always been a farmer, and reared his son to agricultural pursuits. His education was principally obtained at the village and private schools; his scientific knowledge, for which he has always had an ardent desire, was chiefly acquired by his own unaided exertions. Leaving home and school in 1849, he pursued the study of medicine in all its branches at both allopathic and homœopathic medical colleges and hospitals, and with L. B. Wells, M. D., of Utica, N. Y., and Lyman Clary, M. D., of Syracuse, N. Y.; and having applied himself to his studies faithfully for four years, graduated honorably from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. After practising about one year in Syracuse with Dr. Clary, he located in Toledo, O., and by energy, industry, and patient faithfulness, soon built up a large and respectable medical practice. In 1856, he

married Miss Cornelia S., daughter of W. C. Williams, of Syracuse. In 1865, his health became seriously impaired from overwork in the miasmatic climate of Toledo, and in 1868, he returned to Syracuse with the hope of recovering it. In 1871, he visited Europe to avail himself of the use of the noted medical springs in Germany, and to enjoy the opportunity of attending the medical clinics of Vienna. He has always been an ambitious worker in the field of science.

Dr. Bigelow has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1854, and is now a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Bigelow is a gentleman of purest character. An indefatigable student, an enthusiast in his prosecution of his professional duties, thoroughly successful in his practice, he has proved himself fully equal to the demands of the public position he has assumed. His success in Toledo placed him at the head of his profession, and by its extraordinary abundance hastened the physical prostration which has rendered him an invalid for seven or eight years. Acute in diagnosis, most critically informed in *Materia Medica*, his great success is no marvel.



CHILDS, WILLIAM R., A. M., M. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Pittsburg, February 18th, 1838. Both his parents are of New England birth, descendants of the old Puritan stock. He commenced his primary education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, remaining there until the year 1857, when he entered the sophomore class of Washington College, Washington, Pa., and graduated with the degree of A. B. in the year 1860.

Deciding on making the medical profession his career in life, he entered the office of J. P. Dake, A. M., M. D., in the same year, as a student of medicine. He attended his first

course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in the session of 1861-'62. His second course he pursued at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and received his diploma from that institution in the spring of 1863. In the same year the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. Being now fully prepared by his studies and experience, he resolved to commence the practice of medicine, for which purpose he established himself in his native city as a homœopathic physician and surgeon, and soon drew around him an extensive circle of patrons and acquaintances, and his success in both branches of his profession was quickly assured.

The most important event in his life took place in 1864, when he was married to Miss Mary Acheson, daughter of the Hon. A. W. Acheson, of Washington, Pa.

He was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, and also of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, in which latter he has been elected Necrologist for three successive years, and has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1865.



PINNEY, ANDREW B., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born in Lower Canada, on the 6th day of October, 1835. His parents were by birth natives of New Hampshire, and their parents among the pioneers of that State when almost a wilderness. His early education was limited to four terms, three months' tuition, at a district school, situated at about the distance of two miles from his home.

In 1853, at the age of eighteen, having received a severe injury which rendered it impossible for him to perform any of the duties of the farm, he attended two terms of the Select School, and, later, taught for a brief period, and then commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Corne-

lius Ormus, M. D., of Jamestown, N. Y. Having attended the lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, he graduated in March, 1859. Locating at East Saginaw, Mich., he formed a partnership with A. Farnesworth, M. D. Failing health obliged him to remove to Clymer, N. Y., where for nearly two years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, when he again returned to Saginaw, and continued the partnership with A. Farnesworth, M. D., which lasted three years.

Having through earnest conviction determined to practise homœopathy, he became a zealous advocate of the system. In 1871, he removed to Detroit, and devoted his attention to the treatment of ear and eye diseases, and was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology at the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College, which position he still holds. In 1860, he married Frances E. Davis.

He is a staunch and active advocate of temperance, and his lectures upon the "Science of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene" are held in high repute.

He has occupied the chair of President of the Michigan Central Homœopathic Society, but has declined all public office in order to devote himself entirely to his profession.



IPPINCOTT, AQUILA B., M. D., of Salem, N. J., was born near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., October 10th, 1828. He is son of Aquila and Lydia Lippincott, members of the Society of Friends. In 1849, he married Miss Sarah A. Eldridge, an estimable lady of sterling worth.

Until his eighteenth year Dr. Lippincott attended the schools in his vicinity, then was sent to Gwynad Boarding School. His father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, determined to have his son follow the same vocation. Dr. Lippincott was never satisfied with the confinement of a farm life, and after a trial of fifteen years, concluded he would find an occupation more congenial to his taste

and inclination. He accordingly commenced the study of medicine and surgery under Dr. Willson, of Moorestown, at that time Professor of Surgery. Dr. Lippincott graduated in the spring of 1866, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He settled immediately in Salem, where his urbanity, kindness, and skill were passports to the regard of all whose acquaintance he formed. In a comparatively few years he has made many friends and gained numerous adherents to the cause of homœopathy. As has been seen, he commenced the practice of his profession at a late day, but rapid strides have placed him above and beyond many who made an early start in life. Dr. Lippincott is a profound thinker and close student, and an earnest worker in his profession.



HOMAS, NATHAN HOWLAND, M. D., of Stowe, Vt., was born at Woodstock, Vt., March 13th, 1802. His father, Nathan Thomas, came from Middleboro', Mass., and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Mayo. His early education was received at Woodstock, and limited to such as could be obtained at the district and select schools of the place; though he acquired a knowledge of Latin from Walter Chapen, a Congregational minister.

He commenced his medical studies under Dr. Joshua Gallup, Professor in the Woodstock Medical School, where he attended three courses. He also attended a course of lectures at Hanover, N. H., and finally graduated at Woodstock in 1830. On leaving school, he went to Stowe, becoming teacher in the district school, and, in 1831, opened an office for the practice of medicine. The town at that time being pretty well supplied with physicians, and there being but little sickness, he was compelled to wait for better days. In the meantime he was obliged to eke out his income by keeping a school in the winter of 1831-'32. At this time a disease appeared in the town which was sup-

posed to be the small-pox. He went to see the first case, and found it to be a severe attack of measles, and so reported. The disease spread and raged through the town, so that Dr. Thomas obtained the nickname of the "measles doctor." His reputation was thereby increased, as another practitioner had immediately pronounced the first case to be one of small-pox, and he soon found himself enjoying a fair practice. He continued for over twenty years practising according to the theory of the old school.

In 1853, he chanced to meet a traveller at the hotel, who told him that he had been where the Asiatic cholera was raging as an epidemic, and assured him that more cases had been cured by homœopathy, than by the opposite system. Incredulous at first, Dr. Thomas, however, resolved to investigate for himself. He procured Hahnemann's "Organon," and some medicines, and, after some study and various experiments, was forced to admit, though against his will, that the new system was the true one. From the year 1854 to the present time, he has invariably treated his patients according to the principles of homœopathy. At the commencement, he met with violent opposition from his allopathic brethren, who contemptuously styled him the "little pill pedlar."

Dr. Thomas has held the office of Overseer of the Poor, in Stowe, for many consecutive years. He was elected Assistant Judge of Lamville County Court, in 1841-'42, and was also elected County Commissioner, in the year 1846. His practice now is large and lucrative.

BERNREUTER, CONRAD, M. D., of Nashville, Washington county, Ills., was born in the city of Bairreuth, Bavaria, Germany, November 26th, 1826. While he was yet a youth, his father brought the family to America, and settled on a farm in Madison county, Ills. Being by nature devoutly inclined, young Bernreuter studied for the ministry, and, in 1852, was admitted into the Illinois Confe-

rence of the M. E. Church, and faithfully and acceptably performed his duties as a minister of the gospel, until in 1858, in consequence of a severe attack of tracheitis, he was forced to desist from public speaking. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, which had ever a charm for him, and for the practice of which he was evidently well fitted: indeed, so well educated as regards theory and practice had he become, through his own private readings, that at the end of his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, he was deemed by the faculty as worthy of a diploma, which he, however, declined until he should have pursued the full course of study as usually prescribed; although he afterward practised successfully at Nashville, Ills., and continued to do so, until he attended his second course at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, from which he graduated, in 1862. He then located in Madison county, Ills., where he remained, until 1872, when he returned to Nashville, where he has a large and well paying practice. There being no homœopathic surgeon near that place, he has been forced to perform several important surgical operations, which were attended with such success as to greatly enhance his reputation for skilfulness, and also to demonstrate that the homœopathic treatment is not only efficacious in disease, but also equally efficient in surgery.



ERRELL, S. A., M. D., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in York county, Me., in the year 1828.

Ten years after, his family moved to Illinois, and, in the winter of 1848, he commenced his preparatory course of study at Illinois College, Jacksonville, and graduated in 1853; being then in feeble health, having long suffered from dyspepsia, he engaged in the study of medicine, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati, but, becoming disgusted with the poor success so frequently attending the practice of the old school, he abandoned all intention of practis-

ing, and was engaged in teaching, until the beginning of the war, when he accepted a position in the United States Military Hospital at Kansas City, Mo., which was conducted under homœopathic auspices. There he remained two years, and had ample opportunity to study the new system both theoretically and practically, in acute and in chronic cases. Gratified and astonished at the marked success attending the new system, he gladly adopted it with the intent of doing all in his power to diffuse a knowledge of this the only scientific method of treating disease, and of, according to his ability, assisting through its means to mitigate human suffering. In the fall of 1863, he, therefore, commenced practice under the new standard. In 1865, he moved to Council Bluffs, where he was busily engaged in his profession, until 1870, when, his health having failed in consequence of a partial sunstroke, he moved to a farm near the city, and for a time was compelled to relinquish practice; which, however, having regained his health, he has now resumed. In the fall of 1866, Dr. Merrell married Miss Mary E., daughter of Jno. Granville Deering, Esq., of Independence, Mo.

at Otis, Mass. Under the medical tuition of J. B. Gifford he continued his preparatory studies for three years. Before entering upon his collegiate course, he became connected with the mercantile house of Haley & Waters, at Otis, which engaged a large portion of his time for three years longer; but the dominant thought and object of his life was the study and practice of medicine, and his motto, *similia similibus curantur*. In fact his tastes and habits all indicated, and his subsequent success as a practitioner has proved, that he was, as his tutor once remarked, a natural physician. On relinquishing mercantile pursuits, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, from which he graduated with high merit, and soon after married Miss Annette G. Fenn, of Otis, Mass.

In 1862, Dr. Haley moved to Urbana, Champaign county, Ills., but being at that time in very poor health, he deemed it best for a time to engage rather in the healthful exercises of a farmer's life, than in the irregular duties and continual anxieties attending the practice of his profession; for two years, therefore, he devoted his time to improving one of the largest and best farms in the county, and soon proved himself as capable a farmer, as he has since shown himself to be a skilful physician.

As a knowledge of his profession became disseminated, his services were sought for, though, as the pioneer homœopath in that county, he had much ridicule to bear with, and much prejudice to overcome.

His first case was a patient ten years of age, suffering from pneumonia in its second stage. There was much cerebral disturbance, and very considerable hepatization of the right lung, indeed all the symptoms were unfavorable, and it was a most unpromising "first case." Confident, however, of the efficacy of his remedies, and reliant upon nature's law of cure, notwithstanding the evident want of confidence on the part of the parents, and the manifest contempt evinced by their friends for the "tasteless, worthless stuff" he dealt out so charily, Dr. Haley prepared the medicines required, and though with some



HALEY, HENRY A., M. D., of Urbana, Champaign county, Ills., was born April 10th, 1830, in Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., and was the only son of Tucker Haley, Esq., who settled in that place in the year 1820. In early life, Dr. Haley for a long time had very poor health, and the allopathic course of treatment pursued in his case seemed as often to aggravate as to mitigate the disease from which he suffered. Yet at a very early age, his father having allowed him to choose his own profession, he selected that of medicine, and while quite a youth, he, by devoting all his leisure hours to its study, acquired a very considerable knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and disease. His academic course was commenced at Blandford, continued at the Westfield University, and finally finished

misgivings as to the results in that particular case, endeavored to inspire the parents with some respect for his ability, and some confidence in the potency of his remedies. If he did not sleep unusually sound that night, he had at least the consolation of reflecting that he was by no means the only young physician who had found himself somewhat restless on account of his first critical case. On an early visit the next morning, however, he found all his hopes more than realised; every symptom was improved, the parents themselves were aware of the change, and were as much surprised as delighted.

From that time forward, the doctor's course was continuously from one triumph to another, and his success seemed only equalled by the bitter enmity which arose in the minds of some of his opponents in practice; he, however, "pursued the even tenor of his way," and his ever increasing popularity caused his enemies, first, to change their tactics, bitter opposition and ridicule being alike unavailing; they gradually, to some extent, adopted his method of treatment, eventually they courted his friendship and acquaintance, and finally some of them even sought a business connection with him. The doctor, however, having thus far fought his own battles, won for himself an enviable reputation, and paved the way to certain success, prefers to enjoy the credit and the profits of his labors, and himself to reap the harvest his good deeds now bring him.



MASSEY, ISAAH BATES, M. D., of Sandusky, O., was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 17th, 1821; educated in the common schools of that place, and graduated from the Black River Literary Institute, in 1838. After serving one year as a dry goods clerk, and one as clerk in the County Clerk's office, he studied four years with Dr. Bates, of Brownsville, Jefferson county, attending lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vt., in 1843-'44. After a year with H. W. Hills, M. D., of Chaumont, N. Y.,

Mr. Massey received his degree of M. D. at the close of a session of the medical department of New York University, in 1845-'46. In November of the latter year, he married Kate, daughter of Frederick Coffin, of Chaumont; practised there four years, and removed to Rutland, in the same county, where he remained two years, removing to Sandusky, early in 1854, where he has resided for nineteen years.

Having paid some attention to homœopathy before removing to Sandusky, Dr. Massey resolved to commence the practice there, and formed a co-partnership, which lasted three years, with D. T. Kramer, M. D. He won charge of the County Infirmary from the allopathists, in 1861, and held it for ten consecutive years against many efforts for his removal. The Cleveland Homœopathic College has conferred upon him its *ad eundem* degree. He is a member of the State Society, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and member and President of the Sandusky City Councils, having held the latter office two terms.



LEWIS, EMLIN, M. D., of Omaha, Neb., was born in Morrow county, O., April 4th, 1838. His father, Griffith Lewis, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was brought by his parents to Central Ohio in early infancy. His mother, Anna Wood, was a native of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Dr. Lewis was reared amid the influences of a country life, and from early childhood spent most of his time in agricultural pursuits—his father being a farmer. Here doubtless he laid the foundation of that strong physical constitution which is so essential to the successful physician.

The financial condition of his father would not permit him to give his son a collegiate course of education, and it was in the common school, where he received the rudimentary training, which acted as a key to unlock the hidden stores afterward brought out by his own individual exertion. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered the normal de-

partment of the Iowa State University, and was for a short time under the instruction of that eminent educator, D. Franklin Wells. The doctor was married October 19th, 1861, to Miss A. M. Shepard, a native of Lynn, Mass. He taught several terms of school both before and after his marriage. Although he engaged in different active pursuits, he was ever surrounded by books, and ere long he found himself the possessor of over one hundred volumes, mostly of a literary and scientific character. His first impressions of homœopathy were received from his wife, who brought to the household a copy of Pulte's "Domestic," and a case of medicines. In the spring of 1870, he entered the office of Dr. W. H. H. Sisson, of Omaha, bringing with him a mind well stored with the elements of a medical education, and began in earnest to fit himself for a professional life. By dint of that perseverance and energy, which ever characterized his pursuits, he made rapid progress, and on the 23rd of February, 1872, he was graduated with honor from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Although young in the active duties of the profession, he has gained an enviable reputation as a successful practitioner.

FINSTER, FREDERICK, M. D., of Port Huron, Mich., was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 3rd, 1831. His parents, when he was six years old, emigrated to the United States, and have lived most of the time in Detroit. He received a sound English education in the common schools of the city, and having manifested a taste for the study of medicine, was, in 1850, placed for the purpose under the supervision of John Ellis, M. D., author of "Unavoidable Causes of Disease," and "Family Homœopathy," now residing in New York city, and of S. B. Thayer, M. D. After remaining in those physicians' offices for some while and making considerable progress in his studies, he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michi-

gan, in the autumn of 1853. The following winter he attended a full course of lectures in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and graduated from that institution, in the spring of 1855.

Soon after graduating, Dr. Finster formed a co-partnership with Dr. E. H. Drake, of Detroit, Mich., for the term of two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Port Huron, his present place of abode. He was the first homœopathic physician in the place, and he had to struggle very hard for a number of years against the life time prejudices of the residents in introducing the new system. He persevered courageously, however, giving his opponents no excuse for fault finding by ever so slight a remissness in his duty, and finally through his success in treatment overcame all opposition, and has built up a practice second to that of no other physician in the city.

His skill is now questioned by none, not even by his rivals of the old school, while he possesses in large measure those other qualities of patience, gentleness, genial manners, and cheerfulness that go so far to make the true family physician.

Dr. Finster has taken some part in public affairs, but only in the line of his profession. Thus, for instance, he has held the office of City Physician, and during his occupation of that position was chosen President of the Board of Health. The duties of these offices he discharged in a singularly able and satisfactory manner.

Dr. Finster was married, in 1858, to Lydia A. Kimball.

PERRINE, GEORGE W., M. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., December 16th, 1816. He graduated at Geneva Medical College, in 1839. He first practised at Syracuse, N. Y., and afterwards at Lyons, N. Y., in both places making extended and favorable reputation. In 1855, he removed to Milwaukee, where he remained the balance of his life. Previous to

his removal to Milwaukee, in the year 1853, he adopted the tenets of homœopathy, having previous to that time been prominent as an old school physician. Resolutions of respect to his memory were unanimously adopted by the members of the Illinois Homœopathic Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the physicians of Milwaukee in public meeting, and the vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, of which church he was from his youth a zealous and devoted member. He died April 20th, 1872, aged fifty-five years.

STARR, CALVIN, M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born on the 2d day of April, 1822, on the site of the present city of North Columbus, Franklin county, O. He is of English descent. His grandfather, John Starr, Sr., was a resident of Nova Scotia, but emigrated at an early day to Connecticut, and served as a soldier and received honorable wounds in the revolutionary war. His father, John Starr, Jr., left Connecticut in 1812 to settle as a pioneer in Ohio, where the capital city of that State now stands, and where, at that time, there was but a small log cabin. He was here reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education at Central College, O. Completing this, he read medicine under competent direction in Columbus, and attended two full courses of lectures in Starling Medical College, and a third course in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1851. He immediately located for practice in Xenia, O., where he was married in September of the same year. The following year he removed to Springfield, O., where he enjoyed a successful practice of six years; and after that to Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained in active duty for twelve years in introducing pure homœopathy. For the past two years he has been engaged in the treatment of lung diseases in and about Zanesville, O., by his

system of vitalized inhalation. On the 2d day of January, 1873, he removed to Indianapolis to make a specialty of the treatment of nasal catarrh, lung disease, and the diseases of women.

He has never been a politician, but has followed the natural bent of his mind, devoting his whole time, talents and energy to his profession.



NORTON, LUCIEN H., M. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., was born at New Marlboro', Mass., November 2d, 1821. His grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812. His father being a farmer of considerable ability, desired him for agricultural pursuits, but on account of his slight physique relinquished this purpose and permitted him to choose a different and more congenial occupation. For several years in early life he was a successful teacher, and then commenced the study of medicine in an allopathic school of some celebrity in Pittsfield, Mass. After receiving his diploma from that institution, he commenced the study of homœopathy with the late Dr. Shué, of Hartford, and continued it with the late Dr. George Cooke, of New York. After practising a few months in Patterson, N. J., he removed to Bridgeport. He commenced the practice of homœopathy under the most adverse circumstances, as he found the community entirely ignorant of the system, and met with decided opposition from the allopathic physicians. Soon after his entrance upon practice, he wrote and published a pamphlet, explaining and defending the principles of homœopathy, which may have had some influence in preparing the way for his subsequent success. This commenced with some remarkable cures performed by him; and, during a dysenteric epidemic, his reputation as a skilful and successful physician was fully established. Since that time his practice has rapidly increased, and is now very large and lucrative.

He was firmly loyal during the war; and

when, in response to an appeal from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Bridgeport, immense quantities of supplies from all parts of the State of Connecticut were sent to its regiments on the Atlantic coast, he was appointed First Commissioner to accompany them, on the steamer "Arago," and to attend to their proper distribution. Upon his return he wrote an interesting report of his mission, which was published with the general report of the Society. At the close of the twenty-fifth year of his residence in Bridgeport, his friends and patrons, to the number of more than three hundred, effectually surprised him by taking possession of his spacious parlors for the evening. Many were the expressions of regard and esteem, with wishes for a long and happy life, together with numerous and valuable gifts as tokens of gratitude for one who had so long ministered to them and their families. The occasion was one of peculiar interest. Dr. Norton remarked that he had never seen a better and healthier looking set of patients.

Having an excessive fondness for music, Dr. Norton was fortunate in marrying an accomplished musician, the only daughter of Rev. P. F. Holly, a clergyman in Sandisfield, Mass. They have had three sons, two of whom are now living. Dr. Norton was the pioneer of homœopathy in Fairfield county; has been several times President of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

With a strong constitution and fine health, he hopes to live to recommend homœopathy in his own practice, and to see the system established on such a foundation as shall render it universally prevalent in the community.



SIEBER, WILLIAM BEINHAEUER, M. D., Ph. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born in the city of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1826. He is of German descent. After having attended at one of the

New York public schools, he spent a year or two at a private school, and subsequently fitted for college at the Cornelius Institute, then under the principalship of the late Rev. Dr. Owen. In the fall of 1846, he entered the Wesleyan University, located at Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated in 1850, with the Latin Salutatory Oration, the next to the highest honor. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York city, where he remained until February, 1851, when he was appointed assistant to Dr. Owen, then Professor of the Latin and Greek languages in the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. In June, 1868, he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of the City of New York.

He afterward turned his attention to medical studies, and attended lectures during the winter of 1869-'70, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, then under the Deanship of the late Dr. Beakley. In June, 1870, he was elected President of Albion College, at Albion, Mich., and having served in that capacity for one year, removed to Detroit, and accepted a position under the Board of Education of that city. While here he was chosen as Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College; and in February, 1873, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution. He is also the editor of several classical books for beginners.



VAIL, GEORGE W., M. D., of Bowling Green, O., was born in Twinsburg, Summit county, O., January 4th, 1830. He was educated at Twinsburg, under the Rev. Samuel Bissell, and also at Findlay, O. He never took a regular collegiate course, however, until he studied medicine. He commenced the pursuit of his chosen profession under the direction of Dr. C. H. B. Kellogg. While waiting to be sufficiently prepared to graduate, the Southern war broke out, and drop-

ping everything else, Mr. Vail was prompt to enlist for the defence of his country. His military record is in the highest degree honorable. He enlisted August 6th, 1861, as a private in the 49th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. At the battle of Murfreesboro', December 31st, 1862, he was captured by the rebels. While in confinement he treated several hundred cases of sickness (but one of which died) among his fellow prisoners. He was enabled to do this amount of good by having a quantity of homœopathic medicine with him. Upon being exchanged, and released from the military jail, Mr. Vail returned to his regiment, and was engaged in all the battles of that and the succeeding campaigns in the West. His term expiring on the 29th of February, 1864, he re-enlisted for three years more. On the 27th of the following May, at the battle of Pickett's Mills, Ga., he was grievously wounded by gunshots in the right thigh and leg. During the winter of 1864-'65, he was in the hospital at Cleveland. While he was in hospital he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of his company. He also improved his time by attending medical lectures at Cleveland while recovering from the effects of his wounds. On the 10th of February, 1865, on the day of his well-merited promotion, he was able to return to his regiment. He remained with it until regularly discharged from the United States service, which event took place at Camp Chase, O., November 1st, 1865. He has since that time given his undivided attention to the practice of homœopathy in Bowling Green and its vicinity. He became a member of the Ohio Homœopathic Association at its annual session in 1869, and is one of the most honored and influential members of that body.

Dr. Vail was married, November 18th, 1851, to Miss Martha A. Witherbee, of Twinsburg, O. It may be fairly said of him that his military career gives a good idea of his qualities as a physician: viz., that he is conscientious, self-sacrificing, able and determined. He was promoted in the army, and he is being continually promoted in medicine.



OTT, ELIPHALET, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Schenectady, N. Y., April 1st, 1833. He is the only son of Howard Nott, and grandson of his namesake, E. Nott, D. D., LL. D., the late venerable President of Union College. Dr. Nott graduated at that institution in 1854, and then entered the office of Dr. A. M. Vedder, Schenectady, where he read medicine; then pursued a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1856-'57. He then entered the Laboratory of Union College, and took a course of chemical lectures under Professor Chandler, now of Columbia College. Illness in the autumn prevented his return to finish the second course of lectures in New York; consequently, in the spring of 1858, he entered the Albany Medical College, and graduated in June of that year. The successful homœopathic treatment of his grandfather, while suffering from neuralgia, induced him to look into the science. At the request of the accomplished Dr. Vanderburgh, of Rheinbeck, N. Y., he accompanied him to New York city to engage in the practice. Soon after a favorable opening in Patterson, N. J., presented, and Dr. Nott removed thither and succeeded Dr. P. S. Bassett, who had associated himself with Dr. Vanderburgh, in New York.

In 1860, Dr. Nott commenced practising at Patterson, and soon became one of the visiting physicians of the orphan asylum established there, the other physician being allopathic.

In 1871, he married Miss Josephine Cornish, of Islip, Long Island, and in May, 1872, after a residence of twelve years, he removed to Brooklyn, where he expected to become connected with Dr. Hawks, an eminent physician and most estimable man. Dr. Hawks, who had, however, been infirm for years, was suddenly affected by an attack of disease of the kidneys, to which he almost immediately succumbed. Dr. Nott opened an office at the former residence of Dr. Hawks, where he has since remained.

At the invitation of Dr. A. E. Sumner, Medical Director of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, he accepted the Clinic of Diseases of the Digestive Organs, attending the institution on alternate days of the week. Dr. Nott entertains a warm interest in all that pertains to homœopathy. He lives in the hope that he may witness the time when the prejudices of the schools may disappear, and allow liberal-minded physicians of respectable standing to consult together. This he regards as a mutual advantage to physician and patient.



MALCOLM, JOHN G., of Flint, Genesee county, Mich., was born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 18th day of April, 1830, and came to the neighborhood of Woodstock, Oxford county, Canada West, in 1832. In 1852, and the year following, he attended the Normal School in the city of Toronto, graduating in the latter year with the highest honors of the institution, being the successful competitor for the Governor-General's first prize on chemistry. Whilst attending this school he was attacked with erysipelas of the face and head, and being very averse to the taking of drugs, he refused for some time to allow any physician to be called, but finally consented to be treated by Dr. Smith, a homœopathic physician. The treatment being a success, he was led to investigate the system, and from that time to the present has been its earnest friend and advocate. He commenced his studies in 1862, with a view to entering the profession, attending his first term at the University of Michigan in 1863-'64, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1866. He studied first under the instructions of Dr. G. C. Field, of Woodstock, Canada West, and afterwards under Dr. R. J. P. Morden, of London, Canada West; both of his preceptors being what is called low potency men, and usually administering from two to four remedies in alternation or rotation.

He commenced practice, on leaving college, at Holly, in Michigan, removing in the fall of 1867 to his present location. Following the methods of his preceptors at first, he was afterwards led to the use of the single remedy and to the higher potencies as a rule, and, necessarily, to a much closer and more methodical observation and study. In his practical progress, he became an enthusiastic student of *Materia Medica*; chronic and obstinate diseases which were unyielding to his former practice, now becoming amenable to his improved methods of study and prescription. His method of study and of selecting the remedy he has ably set forth in the "Medical Investigator" of Chicago, vols. 7, 8 and 9.

He has always been a believer in republican government, and is an advocate of the elevation of the masses and the improvement of their moral and physical condition; is a strong temperance man, a materialist in philosophy, and, in religion, a believer in whatever seems good and true, and in harmony with the discoveries of science and common sense. Patient and methodical in his studies, pursuing his investigations with great zeal and enthusiasm, he is not content until he clearly perceives the solution of the many difficult and ever varying problems that present themselves for solution to the general practitioner of medicine.



RESTON, HENRY CANFIELD, A. M., M. D., of St. John, New Brunswick, was born in New York city on March 5th, 1822. He is the son of Zephaniah Preston, a retired merchant living in Hartford, Conn. His family originally came from England and settled in Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of the Canfields, the Irish rebels, as they were called, in the time of George III. He received his academical education at Washington College, Hartford, Conn., from which he took the degree of A. B. in 1842, and in 1845, that of A. M.; the college being

then known as Trinity. Electing the medical profession early in life, he commenced his studies with Dr. Brigham, a second cousin, then a leading surgeon in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards Superintending Physician of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane; and still later, at the head of the Insane Hospital of New York, at Utica, where he died. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the University of New York in March, 1844.

He began practice as an allopath in Windsor, Conn. In 1846, he married a daughter of Colonel Samuel Green, the oldest newspaper editor then living, residing in New London, Conn. He then removed to Hartford, and becoming converted to homœopathy there by his own reading and experience of the want of a scientific basis for the so-called allopathic or antipathic system, he went to Providence, R. I., in the spring of 1848. There he remained until the autumn of 1857. In the summer of that year he was induced to visit St. John, New Brunswick, to see some patients of Dr. Peterson, a young homœopathic practitioner of that place, and at the solicitation of some of the wealthy inhabitants, also on account of his health, he settled there in the spring of 1858. He has a large and lucrative practice, and purposes remaining in the place while he continues in active professional service.

When he first arrived in St. John, homœopathy was just beginning to attract attention, ridicule and persecution. His predecessors were Dr. Von Schraeder, afterwards a somewhat distinguished officer in the Union army during the war, and Dr. J. C. Peterson, who left to join the army on the outbreak of the war, and attained the rank of major before meeting death. Neither of them had sufficient knowledge and experience in medicine or surgery to give confidence to the public, and, like all pioneers, were the subject of a good deal of persecution. Dr. Preston, therefore, fairly claims to have been the one to establish homœopathy on a firm basis in the Province of New Brunswick. He can

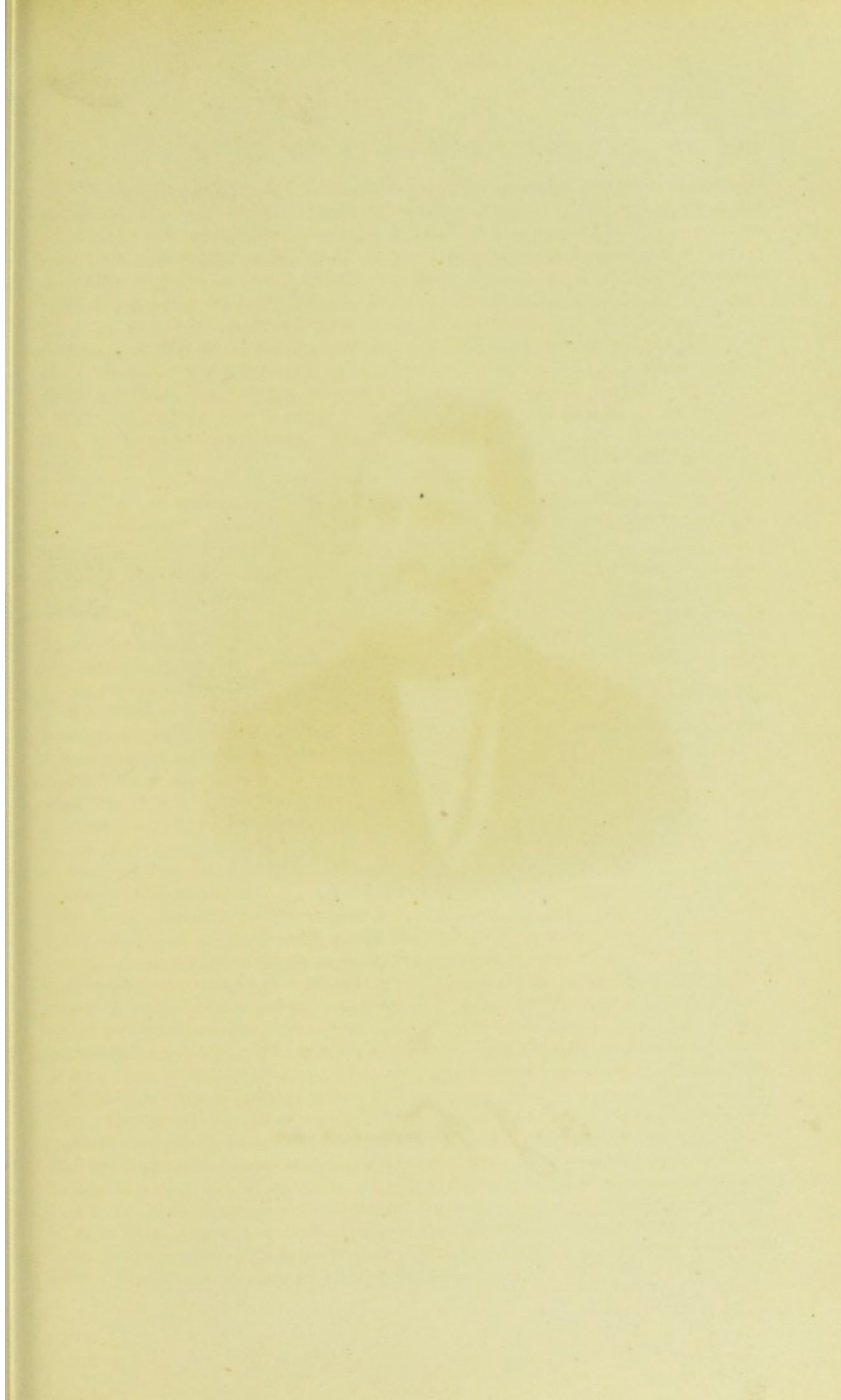
now number among his patients and the devoted adherents of the cause of homœopathy a majority of the leading intellectual and political men of the Province, members of the several governments, Judges of the Supreme Court, the prominent lawyers, clergymen and merchants of St. John.

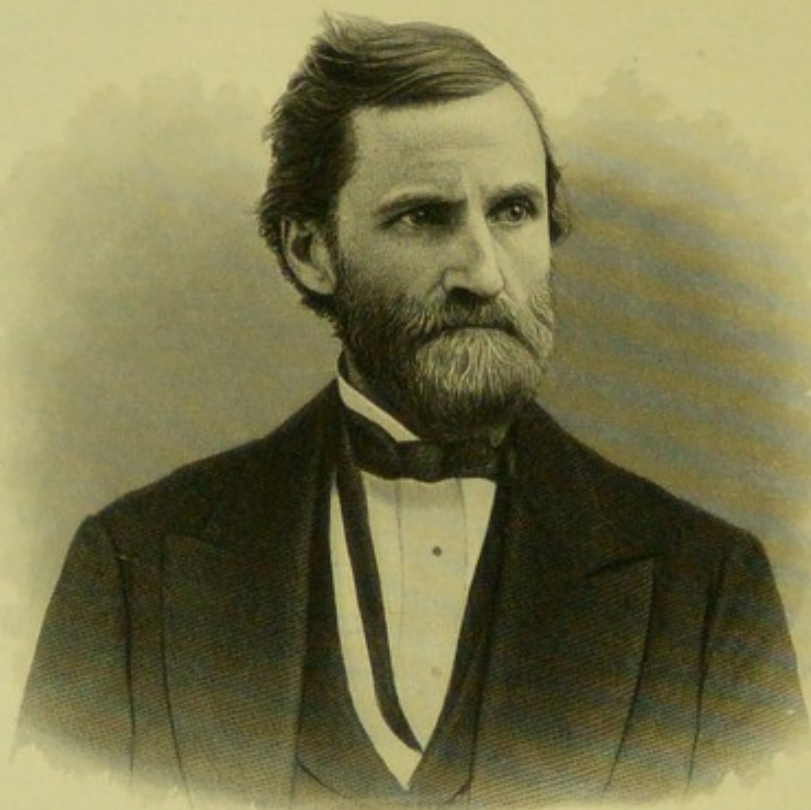
From 1852 to 1856, Dr. Preston was associate editor and a constant contributor to the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*; from 1855 to 1860, associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In 1852, he was President of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society.

He has had six sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Dr. Henry Green Preston, is practising in Albany, N. Y., and is chief surgeon of the new homœopathic hospital in that place.



STRONG, O. G., M. D., of Canton, Ills., was born on the 12th of August, 1818, near Wilkesville, in Meigs county, O. He was the son of Ozias Strong, a lawyer by profession and a farmer and magistrate in Salem Township for thirty years. He received his early education in Ohio, and turning his attention to the subject of medicine, attended lectures at the Allopathic Medical College at Columbus, O., in 1842-'43. He then practised his profession for several years, and removing to St. Louis, after following his professional duties for a year or two in that city, removed to Hannibal, Mo., to enter into mercantile business. In 1853, he was elected to the office of Marshal and Collector of the City Revenue, and in 1855, he went to Lagrange, Mo., to engage in the manufacture of tobacco, where, in the following year, he was chosen as Recorder and Police Magistrate. During his residence in this city he was led to investigate homœopathy, and made many experimental applications with the higher attenuations and with different potencies, and was delighted with his success. In 1858, he removed to Canton, Ills., and commenced the practice of homœopathy in partnership with





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Dr. James Melrose, then a resident of Canton. He continued in this relation for two years, when, Dr. Melrose dying, he was left to continue alone a successful practice, which he has done to this time. In 1864, he was appointed Physician of the County Almshouse. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1868, and his third son, C. H. Strong, has just finished his first course at the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, where he was entered, in the fall of 1872, for the full graded course of three years.



FRASER, EDWIN J., M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born in Haldemand, Canada West, August 14th, 1830. He is a descendant from the old Scottish Fraser family. His great-grandfather emigrated to this country prior to the revolutionary war, and settled in Massachusetts. The family subsequently removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., where Zebina Fraser, the father of the doctor, was born. He, in turn, emigrated to Canada West. The family have always maintained a reputation for morality, integrity, and a steadiness of purpose so peculiar to their ancestral stock. Dr. Fraser, however, always venerated his intellectual and Christian mother with a devotion far above all other family considerations. Early in life he possessed an intense thirst for knowledge and a desire to practise the healing art. He availed himself of the best educational advantages at his command, which to him were insufficient and unsatisfactory; so much so, that he emigrated to Ohio at the age of twenty. After three years of diligent study at Beria and Oberlin, his health failed, and he was obliged to abandon his classical course. After resting a few months he took a course of commercial study in Cleveland, after which he went to Iowa and filled an engagement of two years as clerk and book-keeper in the banking house of Greene, Wean & Benton, at Council Bluffs. Too diligent an application to busi-

ness again made inroads upon his health, and he was obliged to leave the bank for more active out-door employment.

In 1856, he married Miss Hattie E. Ware, only daughter of John H. Ware, of Chillicothe, O. Successes and reverses followed in Council Bluffs and Kansas City, Mo., until 1860, when he went to Chicago, determined to carry out his original intentions and impulses to become a physician. In 1862, while yet a student of medicine, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "Medical Electricity," which was published and sold by Mr. C. S. Halsey, of Chicago. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in the spring of 1864, and immediately entered upon an active practice in that city. The following year he was induced to go to Erie, Pa., and take the practice of Dr. N. Seymour, who, owing to the death of his only child, had temporarily abandoned a large practice. During his five years' residence in Erie he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and drew around him a large number of warm friends. In the spring of 1870, he sold his property and practice and removed with his family to San Francisco, and immediately and diligently went to work and was active in the organization and maintenance of the San Francisco County and California State Homœopathic Medical Societies, the first homœopathic organization on the Pacific coast, and has filled the office of Corresponding Secretary of both societies from their beginning to the present time. He is also a diligent worker in behalf of the San Francisco Medical and Surgical Free Dispensary, and much of its success depends upon his efforts. His diligence and industry have brought their just reward in the form of a very large and rapidly increasing medical and surgical practice. Being a man of actions rather than words, he is better known at home than abroad. Very few physicians, however, have secured the ardent devotion of their friends in a greater degree. He has written but very few articles for the medical press, but those have been noted for their terseness and perspicuity.

REID, FIDELIA RACHEL HARRIS, M. D., of Nebraska City, Neb., was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on April 19th, 1826. Her parents, Ebenezer Harris and Rachel Baldwin, both of Vermont, were first cousins, and she is the fourth child in a family of nine, all of whom lived to raise families. Her ancestors, six or seven generations back, came from England. She was educated in public and private schools, and in the village academy. At fourteen years of age, she became a school-teacher, and continued in this occupation until her twenty-seventh year, being a pupil herself during the winter seasons until attaining her majority. At seventeen she underwent a severe and painful operation on her neck to relieve a troublesome disfigurement caused by a frightful burn received in infancy. She had always taken a deep interest in physiology and in medical literature, reading Coombe's "Physiology" when only twelve years old, but the suffering she endured during the three years following the operation determined her to become a physician, should her health ever be sufficiently restored. Accordingly as she felt reasonable assurance of continued life, she began teaching incessantly in order to provide means to attend a medical college. In 1854, she began a regular course of medical studies under a private preceptor. During the winter of 1855-'56, she read and practised under Dr. O. Davis, formerly Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Central Medical College, but at that time conducting the Eclectic Therapeutic Institute, Attica, N. Y. In 1856, she entered, and, in 1857, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati.

On graduating, she began practice at Beaver Dam, Wis. On July 1st, 1860, she married at her old home Rev. H. A. Reid, a Unitarian clergyman. Soon thereafter, she became especially interested in homœopathy, studied it with her husband, who only a few years before had left the medical profession, and eventually adopted it, retaining only a few eclectic formulas, with which she had been especially successful.

On the outbreak of the war she formed a band of nurses under the sanction of Governor A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin. Early in September of that year, by order of the War Department, she proceeded to St. Louis, where she assisted in organizing and establishing under the joint auspices of the government officers and the Sanitary Commission the Fifth, the Fourth Street, and the Marine Hospitals. She also acted for a time as agent of the Sanitary Commission in visiting and distributing supplies to the Ironton, Pilot Knob, and Victoria Hospitals; and for a month had charge of the Post Hospital at Sulphur Springs.

In June, 1862, with broken health, through labors in caring for the sick and wounded from the battle of Pittsburg Landing, she was compelled to return home. In the spring of 1869, she removed to Nebraska, desiring a warmer and drier climate. Her health has improved by the change, but she has not regained strength to resume full practice.

MILLER, ALVIN I., M. D., of Shipensburg, Pa., was born near the town of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., November 5th, 1849. He is the youngest son of Isaac Miller, a highly respected and well to do citizen of that place, who taught his children early the habits of industry and application, the youngest son receiving his full share. From boyhood he displayed a taste for the study of anatomy and physiology, and at public schools was distinguished for his proficiency in these branches. Leaving public school with a very creditable education, he attended the State Normal School of Millersville, Pa., devoting his time and attention principally to studies pertaining to the profession he had in view. Returning from this institution, he taught in one of the public schools at Carlisle with marked success both as instructor and disciplinarian.

He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Lefever of Mechanicsburg, and had the reputation of being a very close and assi-

duous student, making rapid progress in all his studies. He completed his professional education at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he missed but one lecture during the two full courses of his attendance, an event eliciting very favorable comment. He pursued his medical studies for three years, and after graduating, located at Shippensburg, in his native county, where his habits of industry and application, and true professional zeal and energy have acquired for him an extended and rapidly increasing practice.



CHASE, MRS. SARAH BLAKE-LEE, M. D., of Brownhelm, Lorraine county, O., was born in Richmond, Clermont county, O., January 18th, 1837. She was the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, who, after spending some time in missionary labor among the colored population of Jamaica, W. I., settled in Broome county, where the subject of our sketch was raised. She early manifested a brilliant intellect, and a persevering disposition that indicated success in all her pursuits. At the age of twelve, she manifested a strong desire, to become a missionary, and to obtain a classical and medical education, in order to be able to minister to the physical and mental wants of her fellows. Numerous obstacles stood in her way, among them the foolish prejudice against women engaging in such employments, and, not the least, soul-humbling poverty. Funds she had none, and her father could afford her very little assistance. Yet she bravely met and conquered all her difficulties. At sixteen she commenced teaching, at the same time studying; thus alternating between teacher and pupil she passed her time. At the age of twenty-one, she graduated at the Alfred University, Allegheny county, N. Y. One point was gained, but her conquest was scarcely half won; to obtain a medical education was more difficult than a classical. In spite of opposition, she continued teaching, supporting herself and rais-

ing funds for study. At twenty-three, she married Hazard D. Chase, a student of Michigan University. In a few months he enlisted in the Union Army, leaving her for four years to struggle with unheard of privations and difficulties. When her husband returned, both resumed the study of homœopathy with Dr. Bosler, of Dayton, O. In the fall of 1868, they entered the Cleveland Hospital College, attended two courses of lectures, and graduated in 1870. They then opened an office in Cleveland, where they commenced the homœopathic practice. She devoted herself to instructing her sex in the nature of their peculiar diseases and organization, for which purpose she lectured in the churches of Cleveland and the adjoining towns, always to appreciative and approving audiences. The severe labor to which these lectures subjected her, undermined her health, and made a removal to Ziterville, Pa., necessary. Unfortunately this removal neither lessened their labors, nor improved her condition. Finally it became necessary to abandon all business, and seek some retreat, where she might restore her overworn faculties, and fit them for future usefulness. They removed to Brownhelm, O., where they at present reside and practice, beloved and respected by all who know them. Mrs. Chase was the first woman admitted into the Medical Society of Cleveland, and Homœopathic Association of Ohio. If devotion to the interests of her sex, perseverance in qualifying herself to befriend them, and the endurance of herculean labors in their cause, entitle to veneration and gratitude, the ladies of our country owe to Mrs. Chase a debt of infinite dimension and boundless extent.



CHASE, HAZARD DE FOREST, M. D., of Brownhelm, O., was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., September 13th, 1833.

He was educated at Michigan University. He always had a preference for medical studies, but became disgusted with allopathy. In

the commencement of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Union Army, and continued about four years in the service. After his return, he and his wife commenced the study of homœopathy under the tuition of Dr. Bosler, of Dayton, O. In the fall of 1868, they entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, and graduated in 1870. After graduating, he commenced practice in Cleveland, but, on account of his wife's health, he removed to Ziterville, Pa. Here Mrs. Chase broke down entirely, and retirement became a necessity. He sold his practice, which was very lucrative, and purchased a house in Brownhelm, O., to which he removed, and where he now resides. He is much attached to his profession, is a skilful physician, and a good member of society.



SANBORN, GEORGE RILEY, M. D., of New Haven, Vt., was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vt., on April 25th, 1827. His paternal grandfather came from Sanborntown, N. H.; his maternal grandfather was a Burnham of Ipswich, Mass. His educational advantages were limited, being only such as a small academy or high school in his native town afforded. Beyond this his parents' means permitted them to do nothing for him. He commenced the study of medicine in his twentieth year with Dr. Hugh Taggart, of Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vt. He attended the medical schools of Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., receiving his diploma from the latter, in 1850. On the 11th of July in the same year, he married Cynthi-
 nett Eaton, of Monkton, Vt., by whom he has had six children, of whom only a boy, aged fourteen years, and a girl, aged two years, survive. Immediately after completing his course of study, he commenced practice as an allopathic physician in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt. Although he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of his practice to his patients, as compared with that of his

brother practitioners, yet the uncertainty of the curative action of drugs, combined with the want of a well established and unchanging law of treatment, annoyed him exceedingly. This in connection with other matters of minor importance induced him to change his occupation after a practice of three years. He then commenced farming, and continued in that business for some fifteen years in the town where he now resides. His neighbors and friends, however, did not allow him wholly to relinquish the practice of medicine, and he, therefore, kept himself tolerably well informed of the various changes, or so-called improvements, in the allopathic school. Some short time prior to the year 1860, his brother, then residing in Buffalo, N. Y., sent him a "Homœopathic Practice," together with a few remedies, requesting him to make a trial of them. But the idea that a millionth part of a grain of medicine could have a curative action on a diseased organism, when several grains had failed to produce any effect, he then thought too absurd to be worthy of careful consideration. He, therefore, paid very little attention to the subject, until having an opportunity to observe the success of Dr. C. B. Currier's practice, he was forced to admit that there was efficacy in such minute doses homœopathically administered, or that all systems of medicine were alike useless, and that the apparently greater success of the homœopathic practitioner was due to the fact that his small doses presented no obstacle to the *vis medicata naturalis* of the human system. Desirous of determining this problem for himself, of proving the truth or error of homœopathy, particularly as his circumstances rendered it advisable that he should devote his whole attention to the healing art, he procured the necessary books and medicines. Study convinced him of the truth of Hahnemann's system, and thereupon he commenced the practice of homœopathy. Success beyond his expectations followed his adoption of the new principles, and to-day he is one of the most thorough going advocates of Hahnemann's beneficent doctrines.



RAHAM, DAVID, M. D., of Egg Harbor, Door county, Wis., was born in Perry, Lake county, O., February 23d, 1815. He received only a common school education, and was apprenticed at sixteen years of age to learn iron moulding. He was married in 1836, in Painesville, Lake county, O., and for fourteen years was working at his trade in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Canada. During this time, by careful economy, he had accumulated a little money, and in 1840, with a partner, he erected a small iron foundry in Columbiana county, O. This enterprise did not succeed, and in 1844, he studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Bradley, of Mentor, Lake county, O., for nearly a year. Before attending lectures, however, he was thoroughly disgusted with the cruel and irrational practice then in vogue in the allopathic school; the prominent characteristics being blistering, bleeding and drastic purging. His health, at this time, was poor, and the assistance rendered him by Dr. Rosa, a homœopathic physician of Painesville, O., showed him the path to a more rational law of cure. Dr. Rosa gave him some remedies and a small book of instructions, which he took with him to Wisconsin, on his removal thither in 1846. Eleven years were then spent in agricultural pursuits, but in 1857, meeting with "Hull's Jahr," a new world was opened to him. He began to study earnestly, procuring and reading the best works on homœopathy, and, in 1860, he commenced to build up a practice, which speedily became both large and lucrative.

member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, and brother to the late Surgeon-General J. T. Hill, M. D., of New Orleans, La., whose bright but short career made him admired, beloved and lamented by a very widely extended acquaintance. His mother, Eleanor Gregory, was a lady of English descent, remarkable for her intelligence and energy, and thorough confidence in the doctrines of homœopathy, which she impressed upon the minds of her children at an early age. Dr. Hill was educated in the arts and sciences at the University of Victoria College, Cobourg. He commenced reading medicine in July, 1863, with Dr. D. F. Bishop, of Lockport, N. Y., formerly Professor in the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa. He attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated with high honors in April, 1866; commencing practice immediately at Irvington, N. J., where he remained until July, 1867, when he returned to Canada, with a view to settling permanently, and was admitted for examination before the Canadian Homœopathic Medical Board, where he passed a creditable examination and received his diploma. His practice since then has been marked by many successes, giving health and comfort to many who had failed to get it at the hands of allopathic physicians, and thereby establishing the truth of the homœopathic doctrine against most formidable prejudices. His professional career is only in its budding, but his name is already dear to every acquaintance who has had the good fortune to know the truth of the homœopathic doctrine.



HILL, AMBROSE ALFRED, M. D., of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, was born December 28th, 1841, at Willow Vale, near St. Catharines, an old estate owned successively by his great-grandfather, grandfather and father. He is the son of Solomon Hill, Esq., grandson of the late Lieutenant William Hill, great-grandson of Solomon Hill, Esq.,



IFFORD, GILBERT L., M. D., of Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., December 25th, 1841. The first eighteen years of his life were passed in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., where he was educated. The proclivities of his childhood developed, in after years, into a desire and determination

to pursue the study of medicine, and to make its practice his life-long work. From this nothing could divert him. In the spring of 1860, he entered the office of Dr. W. B. Brown, of Hamilton, N. Y., and, matriculating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduated in the spring of 1863. Soon afterwards he entered into partnership with Dr. A. A. Mason, of Knoxboro', Oneida county, N. Y., in which he continued until January, 1865; when, having, in the year previous, married Miss Ada D. Fairchild, of Knoxboro', N. Y., he removed to Hamilton, where he had commenced his studies, taking the place of Dr. Brown, who soon after removed to Rochester. Here, giving his whole time and energies to his professional duties, he succeeded in winning the confidence of the community, and gradually but steadily securing for himself a large and valuable practice. He found himself alone in his homœopathic practice, as all the other physicians of the vicinity were allopathic, and the adherents of the new system formed but a small fraction of the population. These few he retained, and many who had been principled against what was termed "the shadow system," have since become its warmest adherents. Since his residence in Hamilton, his courtesy has won for him the respect and good will of his brethren in the profession, while his skill and success have combined to secure for him a large, lucrative, and rapidly increasing practice. He subjects every case of which he has charge to a careful and rigid investigation. A man of large common sense, an earnest and faithful student, and having withal a loving devotion to his profession, he shrinks from no toil incident to it; and as a Christian gentleman conscientiously applies himself to the relief of the suffering.

Dr. Gifford is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of several local Societies.

He is yet young, and gives rich promise of occupying a prominent position in the ranks of homœopathic physicians.



LEWIS, EDWIN W., M. D., of Watkins, N. Y., was born in Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., January 30th, 1809. His father, a native of New Haven, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, came to Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., about 1800, and for thirty years was actively engaged in various departments of educational work. He settled near Dresden in 1804 or 1805. Here he devoted much of his time to the education of his son, who finished his medical studies with Dr. Richard Huson, of Dundee, Yates county. Dr. Huson emigrated to the State of Kansas in 1858-'59, and has been President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of that State. He was one of the early pioneers of homœopathy in central New York. He had been previously an allopathic physician. Under his patronage Dr. Lewis, having been fully prepared and legally authorized, entered upon the practice of medicine in the village of Watkins, Schuyler county, N. Y., in 1846, and has been constantly engaged in it from that date. It has grown from nothing to be the most prominent, successful and popular practice in Schuyler county. When he commenced practice there were but two or three families in the place who were not hostile to homœopathy; and it is with some justice that we designate him as one of the efficient pioneers of the system, enjoying now the cleared field which his labors had prepared for the harvest. He had to work his way without any of the advantages which students and physicians now possess; sometimes lecturing, sometimes debating in school-houses and churches, and using all other legitimate means of attracting the attention of the people to its truth and merits. Actual practice and its beneficial results were, however, the best promoters of its progress. One of the results attained is a regularly organized County Medical Society, of which he is one of the Censors. Possessed of robust health, he has lost but little time from active practice during the last twenty-five years.

In 1837, he was married to Miss Mary C. Gardiner, of Dundee, Yates county, N. Y.

By constant study and close observation, she has obtained an excellent knowledge of medicine and the treatment of diseases of women, and has been a helpmeet for him in professional work.

Dr. Lewis has never engaged much in political matters. As a Republican, he has ever felt a deep interest in the affairs of the government. He had two sons in the war of the rebellion; one, Charles C. Lewis, an officer in the "New Ironsides," was in the battles and bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

Dr. Lewis was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned it in consequence of its interference with his medical practice. He has lately published a small domestic work, entitled "The Family Guide and Medical Manual," designed to instruct the people in the selection and proper administration of homœopathic remedies for popular use. He confines himself now chiefly to office practice and the treatment of chronic diseases. His history affords to young men who are embarking in life without extraneous aids lessons of encouragement. Amid the difficulties of his early professional career, his industry, patience and temperance enabled him to attain the success, of which the persistent reading of well chosen books, and the close observation of the doings and discoveries of eminent men, had formed not unimportant adjuncts.



SHAW, ALEXANDER R., M. D., of Newark, Del., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 12th day of December, 1834. He is the son of James Shaw and Elizabeth Burroughs. His early education was received in the public schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was then engaged for a time as an assistant book-keeper, and afterwards turned his attention to dentistry for three years, under the instruction of, and as an assistant to, J. W. Massey. While thus engaged he was led to see the beauties of the homœopathic system of practice, then rapidly rising in popular esteem through the

efforts of the skilful followers of its great master, and commenced its study under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Redman Coxe, Jr., in 1854. During his studies he attended the lectures at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1857. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he commenced to practise in Philadelphia; remaining a short time, and returning, after an absence of three months in Lambertville, N. J., to take charge of the Homœopathic Dispensary, where he was employed for about twelve months. He was then attracted to the West, and went to Sumner, Kansas, where he remained about a year; when, becoming dissatisfied, he returned to Pennsylvania to take charge for some time of the practice of Dr. M. Friese, of Mechanicsburg, and then spent five years in Chambersburg, Pa. He was married in this place on the 21st of January, 1861, to Miss Annie A. Nicholas. He had a good, though not a pleasing, opportunity while residing here of testing the true merits of the homœopathic system, as he met with great opposition from the old school physicians and great prejudice from the citizens; but having truth on his side, succeeded in placing the system he advocated on a firm basis.

In September of 1864, he chose Newark, Del., as his permanent home, and here, an intelligent and courteous gentleman, living among a people well qualified to appreciate him and his practice, he is succeeding well.



VAN NORMAN, HORACE B., A. B., M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in Nelson, Halton county, Ontario, March 11th, 1834. When sixteen years old he had the misfortune to lose his father, who died while yet in his prime, leaving eight children, of whom Dr. Van Norman was the eldest. At the age of eighteen he left home with a fellow student, and entering Baldwin University, Berea, commenced his collegiate course. Here he

continued for two years, at the end of which period he married Miss Hoadley, also a student at the University. During the first year he became converted to the Christian faith, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he still remains a consistent member.

After leaving college he was for some time engaged in farming, but becoming dissatisfied with his education, he returned to Berea, and re-entering college, applied himself anew to study. His progress was somewhat retarded by embarrassed circumstances, but by energy and the strictest economy he accomplished four years' study. In 1860, unexpected events entirely changed for awhile his occupation. An accident unfitting his brother-in-law to perform his duties as railroad agent, Dr. Van Norman took care of him, and attended to the business, leaving college for that purpose. While thus employed he became acquainted with Professor Wilson; and, interested in homœopathy, and determining to become a physician, commenced in earnest the study of medicine. While thus engaged he entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, attending his first course of lectures in 1862-'63, and graduated in 1863-'64. Drs. Wilson, Sanders and Boynton were his preceptors, being Professors in the College at that time.

After graduating he settled in Warrensville, O., where he remained one year and a half. Desiring to occupy a larger field of labor, he then removed to Ashtabula, O., where he soon established a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of diseases of women, and writing several articles on that subject for the medical journals. The winter of 1869-'70 he spent in the medical colleges of New York and Philadelphia, visiting also several water cures for the purpose of increasing his information in that particular branch.

The following spring (1870), having disposed of his practice in Ashtabula, he returned to Berea to finish his literary course of study, graduating in June of that year, and

receiving his degree of A. B. He then established himself in Cleveland, O., and entering into partnership with Professor Boynton, his former preceptor, resumed the practice of his profession. He is a member of the County and State Society, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Since his residence in Cleveland he has written several articles for the *Reporter* on the hygienic measures in the treatment of diseases of women, and during the lecture term of 1872-'73, delivered a course of lectures on hygiene in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College.

The success of Dr. Van Norman plainly proves what energy and determination can accomplish, though opposed by adverse circumstances, and his example might well encourage the most faint-hearted student. His talents and varied acquirements have won for him the well-merited respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and brother physicians.



CRAIG, J. D., M. D., of Niles, Mich., was born in Massachusetts, November 21st, 1832. Dr. Craig is emphatically a self-made man. He was the ninth child in a family of thirteen. His opportunities of attending school terminated when he was eleven years old. At that age he was placed in a machine shop. Shortly after he went to work in a cotton factory, where he continued until he was seventeen. He then determined to learn a trade, and obtained a situation as a machinist in Chicopee, Mass. Of a studious nature and fond of reading, he availed himself liberally of a good public library at Chicopee, and with the books obtained therefrom regularly, after his day's work was done, stored his mind with history, biography, and popular science. The latter was, of all, his favorite reading. Being at the same time determined upon a higher education, he improved every spare moment, in his workshop or out of it, in the acquisition of the English branches of instruction, which he would

recite in the evening to the Principal of the Chicopee High School. In the course of his reading he encountered the works of Andrew and George Combe. This may be said to have been the turning point of his career. Until now his only object was to become generally well informed, but the Combes gave him a determined bias. Phrenology naturally led him to the study of anatomy and physiology, and these researches induced the pursuit of medicine. With this end in view he read under the direction of Dr. Robert Woodville. In 1856, he was ready to attend lectures, and decided upon New York as the place, because of its clinical advantages. There was no homœopathic college in New York at that time, however. He therefore matriculated at the Hygieo-Therapeutic (Hydropathic) College in Lighthouse street. At this college he graduated in 1858. In the meantime he had also attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital. After graduating he repaired to Wilmington, Del., where he remained until the fall of 1861. He then removed to Bristol, Conn. Later, at the solicitation of Dr. J. E. Westervelt, who desired to retire from his practice at Niles, Mich., Dr. Craig moved thither, where he has since resided. He was married July 15th, 1858, to Miss Orlene E. Wilcox, of Bristol, Conn. Dr. Craig has won success from amidst discouraging circumstances, and young men may read his struggles for education with profit.



BATHRICK, FREEBORN W., M. D., of Battle Creek, Mich., is the eldest son of the Rev. Stephen Bathrick, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., now temporarily residing in this State. He was born in Parma, Monroe county, in the State of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1834. At an early age he manifested an uncommon ardor and aptitude in the practice of music. Following the lead of this early bias, he rapidly acquired distinction as to the then existing local standard, and pursued with energy and success the

work of teaching music from the age of *fourteen* to twenty-four years. This period was passed partly in western New York, and later in Toronto, Ontario, and other points in Canada. He is still remembered in this relation with a distinctness and regard which succeeding events have been powerless to obliterate or obscure.

In 1854, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Hackett, of Ontario, a prominent and much esteemed physician of the allopathic school, who, being impressed with the vigorous, incisive character of his mind, the rare acuteness of every bodily sense, and that both mind and senses were supplemented by superb physical energies, earnestly advised him to study medicine. He followed Dr. Hackett's advice; earning for three years the means of support by continuing to be a teacher of music. Thus came about the transfer from music to medicine.

From the influence of his father's preference, in a measure, who, after a careful investigation, became a decided, as well as being an exceptionally early advocate of homœopathy; but still mainly from the essential qualities of his own individuality, which naturally led him to see and properly estimate the difference between ponderous authority and essential power, he compared systems, approved the principles, and adopted the practice of homœopathy. To these principles and this practice he adheres with growing faith in their truth and practical value. It is principle and not mere dogma that thus commands his allegiance, however. In 1857, he commenced the practice of his profession in Medina, N. Y., continuing there till 1860. In the fall of the year last named he removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where he still resides. Here he has earned and now securely holds the foremost reputation and practice. In critical cases, presenting special complications and antagonisms that confuse and defy ordinary judgment and appliance, he enjoys in a pre-eminent degree the confidence of the profession in common with that of the general community. It would be difficult to overstate the value attached to his

professional service in the many families where results have attested his ready comprehension and judicious treatment. It cannot be doubted that his successful practice has had great influence in establishing homœopathy in the heavily preponderating relation which it bears to other schools of practice in our city and its surroundings.

During the winter of 1866-'67, he attended lectures at the Hahnemann College in Chicago, graduating thence with honor. He represents with singular felicity the power of realizing the *situation*, of knowing *the case* in concrete, of drawing at once upon the resources of his whole reading and experience in its favor, and of acting with unhesitating promptness in the application of the treatment decided upon. His ready power of analysis, sound judgment, clearness of thesis, and force of statement, have induced a very general opinion among his friends that he might be an acceptable and valuable contributor to current professional literature. The exactions of a large general practice have hitherto excluded him from service in this form to any noticeable extent. Personally of fine presence, active temperament, strong, impetuous manner, full of manly courage, quick sympathy and ready wit, cheerful, buoyant, sociable; is attracted towards types rather than classes of men. As to religion, liberal. As to politics, an active, efficient, untiring Republican, as that party means equal rights and rightful liberties. As to social relations, is married and has children of both sexes. In short, is just that man in bearing, talent and energy, who, in other and broader relations, might as easily have reached honored eminence through a vastly wider circle than that in which at present he is so well known and highly valued.



DERKY, FRANCIS FELDVAR, M. D., of Mobile, Ala., was born in Germany, on the lower Rhine, on the 11th day of June, 1833. He is a son of Johann Carl De Derky, a distinguished officer in the Prussian

army from 1812 to 1815. Restless under the restraints and confined atmosphere at home, he gained the reputation of being a wild boy, and, when quite young, ran away and travelled over a great part of Europe.

At the time of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, though a mere boy, he enlisted in the insurrectionary army at Pesth, and fought with the gallant Kossuth in many battles.

He first began the study of medicine with Professor Balassa, at Pesth. During the progress of the Crimean war, in 1855, he tendered his services to England, but they were declined, as at that time they were not needed. He had become deeply interested in homœopathy, and entered assiduously into an investigation of the truths it revealed. His studies were pursued, at many times, under great difficulty and at a great personal sacrifice. In 1856, he was sent by Great Britain on board a transport to Quebec, Canada, where there was at that time no homœopathic physician. In 1857, having found his way to Ypsilanti, Mich., he began to practise homœopathy in that place. He removed thence to Chicago, where, by the advice of Drs. R. Ludlaw and E. O. Small, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, whence he graduated at its institution commencement. He removed to Quebec, Canada East, in 1861, and there became the pioneer of homœopathy, and encountered the most determined opposition from allopathic ranks; they scarcely suffered him to engage in practice at all until he became a licentiate of Canada. After a short period spent in New York city, he married, in 1866, Sarah C. Taylor, a daughter of David Taylor, of Lynn, Mass. He began to practise in New Bedford, in 1868, and in 1869, became a citizen of the United States.

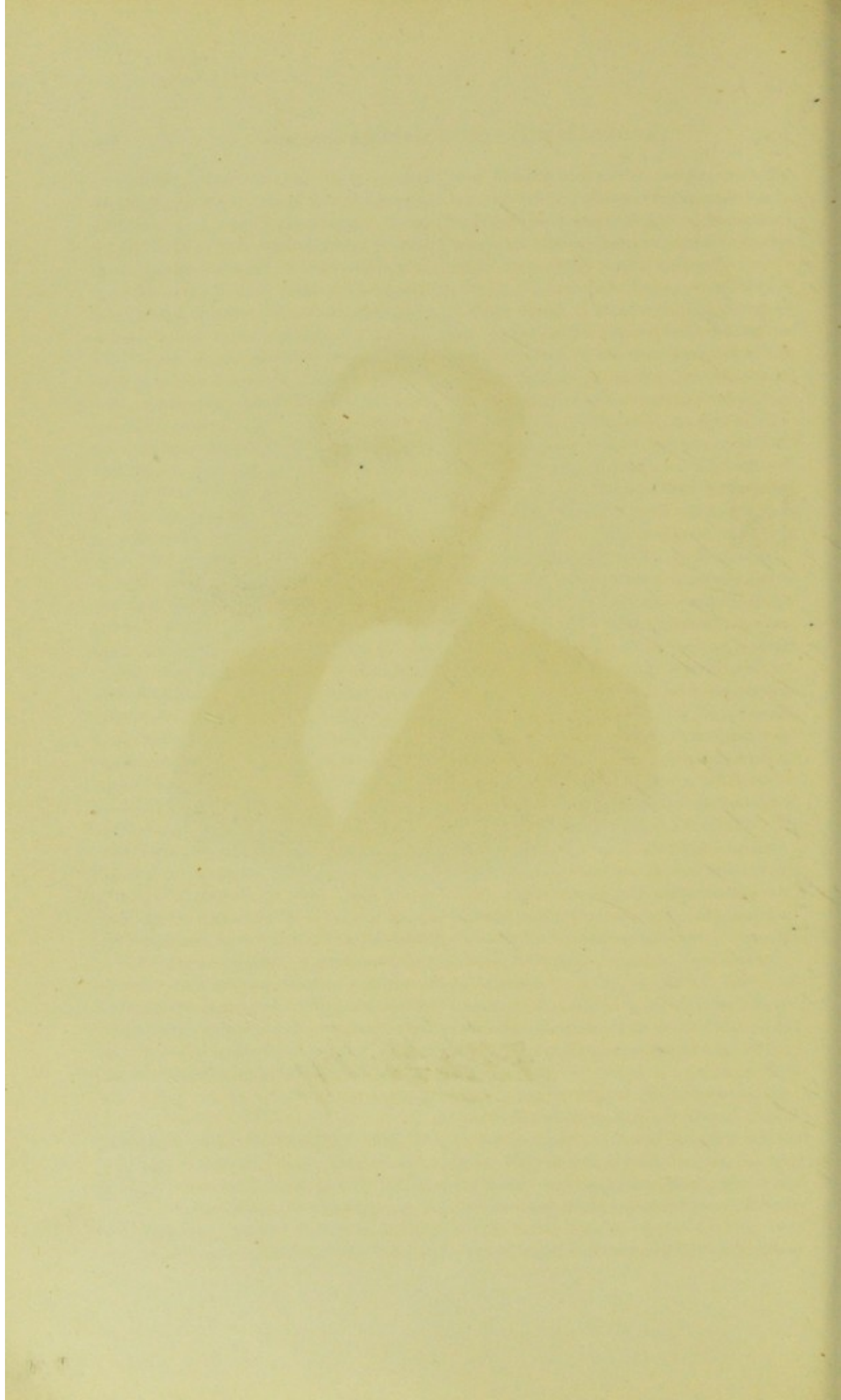
After the meeting of the American Institute, in Washington, D. C., in 1872, he went to Europe, and revisited London, Paris, Bonn, Heidelberg, Vienna, Leipzig, Berlin, and many other prominent cities, as well as the renowned medical institutions of the old world.

Since his return he has practised in Mobile,



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Ala. He is a member of the Central Verein of Homœopathic Physicians of Germany, the Homœopathic Institute of America, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and many other smaller associations. The vast amount of adventurous experience of this distinguished physician, as well as his careful observation of the methods of practice in the best medical schools in the world, eminently fit him for the emergencies likely to arise in his varied and extending practice.



PACKER, DAVID, M. D., of Chelsea, Mass., was born in Newark, Vt., February 20th, 1808. His father, Eleazar Packer, was one of the pioneers of northern Vermont. His mother, Abigail Potter Packer, came from an old New England family, and was a woman of great energy and firmness. Dr. Packer received his early education in the common schools, and afterwards at the Academy at Concord, Vt. In 1833, he was married to Miss Angeline Woodruff, of Burke, Vt. Five children were born to him, three of whom died in childhood; two daughters, both married, are now living. In 1841, he joined the Vermont Methodist Conference. In 1842, in addition to the cares of his pastorate, he undertook the study of medicine, first with Dr. Asa George, of Calais, and afterward with Dr. George Hinman, of Derby. In 1848, his attention was called to homœopathy, and after a careful investigation of the Hahnemannian law, he embraced that doctrine, studying with Dr. Darling, of Lyndon. In 1850, after nine years' study in both schools, he began his medical labors as a homœopathist in Derby, Vt. For fifteen years he continued his double duties, as a physician and a clergyman. Under the stress of these combined labors his health, in 1865, gave way, and a pulmonary difficulty forced him to relinquish public speaking. He then devoted himself entirely to medicine. In the same year (1865) he attended the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, grad-

uating the following year among the first of his class. He immediately located in Lowell, Mass., where he remained in practice for three years. In 1869, his health again failed, forcing him to sell his practice and leave Lowell. He then removed to Chelsea, where he now resides. His reputation still followed him, however, and he was unable to escape practice. Overwork resulted, in February, 1873, in an apoplectic attack, from which, in April, he had not entirely recovered. There are strong hopes that his life may be spared for another extended term of usefulness.



SLOAN, JAMES D., M. D., of Sing Sing, N. Y., was born in Orange county, N. Y. He studied the allopathic system of medicine in Newburgh, and he received his medical collegiate instruction at the Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer county, N. Y. He afterward practised the system in which he was educated for ten years. While located at Cold Spring, Putnam county, his daughter, four years of age, was attacked with whooping cough, and acute bronchitis setting in, and the usual appliances failing, he turned in his despair to a Presbyterian minister, some miles from his home, who was a devoted homœopathist and practitioner. Obtaining some remedies from him, he had the satisfaction of witnessing the restoration of his child through their agency, and surprised at the wonderful effects of such tiny and delicate medicines, he investigated the then novel doctrines of homœopathy, and soon became a convert to them. He has now been a practitioner of that wonderful science which has immortalized the name of Hahnemann, and which continues to shed lustre on its faithful followers, for thirty years, continuing to rejoice more and more that he has had placed in his power a mode of treating disease so much in accordance with the efforts of nature, and withal so pleasant and agreeable to his patients.

PURDY, WILLIAM S., M. D., of Corning, N. Y., was born in Newburg, Orange county, in the same State, on August 6th, 1809.

His parents were both natives of New York. His father met with misfortunes in business, lost most of his property, and removed to the town of Ulysses, then in Seneca county, but now in Tompkins county, in 1815. He settled upon a new farm, where the subject of this sketch remained until he was nineteen years of age, helping to clear the land, attending the district school during the winter, and working upon the farm during the summer. After leaving home he took to teaching in a district school. Then being desirous of becoming a physician, he entered, in the fall of 1829, the office of Dr. Henry Ingersoll, of Ithaca, for the purpose of study. In February, 1833, he was duly licensed to practise medicine and surgery. In the fall of the same year he was married to Sarah Dorman, of Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., and commenced practice in Lima, Livingston county, in the same State. He remained there until 1838, when he removed to Penn Yan. After residing in that place for two years, he settled in the town of Barrington, in the same county. In 1846, he was again induced to change his sphere of action, proceeding to the village of Dundee, in the township of Starkey.

While residing in Barrington, only three miles from Dundee, in 1845, Dr. R. Huson, of the latter place, became a convert to homœopathy, and being of a combative disposition, challenged his allopathic brethren to a discussion, either orally or through the local press, of homœopathy. Dr. Purdy accepted the challenge, and after two or three public discussions, the disputants got into the newspapers, and continued the wordy warfare for six months. Although Dr. Purdy succeeded pretty well in holding his own, he was led to investigate the subject very closely, and at length to test the system in practice. So unmistakable were the results of these experiments, that in 1851 he became a firm believer in homœopathy, and he has practised it ever since.

In the fall of 1851, Dr. Purdy removed to the town of Bradford, Steuben county, where he built up an extensive practice and lived until 1864. Then he removed to Addison, in the same county, where he continued until the fall of 1869. Then he once more changed his residence, proceeding to Corning, where he still remains in the enjoyment of a very extensive and remunerative practice. His success is due as much to his remarkable assiduity as to his acknowledged skill; for the last three years and a half he has not been absent from home, except on professional business, to stay over even one night, until the last meeting of the State Medical Society, in February, when he was away for three nights and two days in the capacity of a delegate.

Dr. Purdy is a homœopath in the strictest sense. He is uncompromising in his advocacy of and adherence to a system the full advantages of which his experience has so fully manifested to him. He is a singularly faithful and kind-hearted physician, and at once commands confidence on entering a sick room. In the profession he is accorded a high position by his brother practitioners.

SEEGER, FERDINAND, M. D., of New York city, was born there on November 3d, 1846.

He is the son of a German physician who embraced homœopathy before coming to this country, and grandson of one of the physicians to the King of Wurtemberg. He commenced his medical studies at an early age, being intended by his father to follow him in his profession, but owing to that parent's death the plan was temporarily abandoned. Subsequently he obtained the means to complete his training, graduated, and began practice in New York, where he now enjoys a large and wealthy patronage.

In 1868, he founded the Northeastern Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary in New York, and in the following year the Hahnemann Hospital. For the latter

institution a noble building is in course of erection, promising to be the finest homœopathic hospital in the world, and a model of scientific hospital construction. In 1871, the Hahnemann Hospital Clinical School was established by the distinguished faculty of which he is a member.

In 1870, he was elected Honorary Member of the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of St. Petersburg, Russia; and in 1872, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Paris, France. He is a member of the New York County Homœopathic Society, and one of its Censors for 1873. For several years he has been a delegate to the New York State Homœopathic Society; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the American Institute of Science, Arts, etc., of New York city.

He is well known as a writer, translator and editor. The annual reports of the Northeastern Dispensary and of the Hahnemann Hospital have been prepared by him, as also, in conjunction with Professor F. W. Hunt, vol. I of the "Hahnemann Hospital Reports." His writings and translations are chiefly to be found in the following homœopathic periodicals: the *North American Journal*, the *Sun*, the *American Observer*, the *New York State Society's Transactions*, also in the *Eclectic Magazine*. His passion for music and singing has led to his special attention to diseases of the throat and lungs, and to the translation of Professor Ferdinand Sieber's "Art of Singing," which labor has been highly spoken of by acknowledged critics. In the same connection, it may be mentioned, that he is an amateur artist of some ability and a discriminating patron of art.

During the reform excitement in New York, in 1871, he occupied a prominent position, being appointed, among other offices, as member of the celebrated Committee of One Hundred. He has also paid much attention to political and social economy, and is an especially warm advocate of co-operation. He has labored very assiduously for the diffusion of co-operative principles, and has presided over many mass

meetings organized to advance their adoption. He has been Vice-President of the Third Union Co-operative Land and Building Association, and now holds a similar position in the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land Improvement Company of Potter county, Pa., the business office of which is in New York.

He claims to have lately invented certain useful and important improvements of Tobold's laryngoscopic apparatus, and other laryngeal instruments.



LOCOMB, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, M. D., of Millbury, Mass., was born August 6th, 1824, in the town of Billingham, Norfolk county, Mass. He received his education in his native town, at the common and high school, and completed it at the Franklin Academy, Franklin, Mass. Among his fellow students at this latter institution was the late Albert D. Richardson of New York. After leaving school he was employed by his brother, the late Charles E. Slocumb, who was engaged in mercantile business in Woonsocket, R. I. During the celebrated Dorr rebellion, a political war between two factions, involving the question of Dorr's right to the gubernatorial chair, young Slocumb espoused the cause of the law and order party. In 1847, he went to Worcester, Mass., where he engaged in commercial pursuits, which, proving not as remunerative as he had expected, he relinquished, and in 1851, concluded to try his fortunes in Springfield, Mass. Here he first became acquainted with the principles of homœopathy, and becoming interested, resolved to pursue the investigation. Purchasing a few books, he set about the work, though not at that time with the intention of making medicine his profession. His sole motive in studying was to satisfy himself as to the merits of the new school, for the purpose of its adoption in his family. In 1861, he removed to the town of Rutland, Wor-

chester county, Mass., where he found himself unexpectedly established in the practice of homœopathy, by reason of having treated his own family successfully, and being called upon by his neighbors to prescribe for them. Soon his skill was called into requisition by country residents, and his practice soon extended not only to all parts of the town, but far out of it. Becoming convinced that he must adopt the profession regularly or relinquish it altogether, he concluded to make it the business of his life, and entered upon a course of study under the direction of Dr. Linnel, of Worcester, Mass., and in the autumn of 1865, he went to Philadelphia, where he attended two full courses of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the spring of 1867. During the term of 1866-'67, Dr. Slocomb was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Institute. At the close of the course of lectures an alumni association was formed, and Dr. Slocomb was elected President for five years. Returning to Rutland after the expiration of the term of his professorship, he there resumed practice, continuing successfully until the spring of 1872, when, becoming dissatisfied with so small a field, he removed to the flourishing town of Millbury, Mass., where he has remained. While in Rutland Dr. Slocomb served for several quarters as W. C. T. in the Lodge of Good Templars. He also served several years as member of the Board of School Directors in the same town. In 1866, the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized, and Dr. Slocomb was elected to the office of Recording Secretary and Treasurer, which he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the Society. This position he held at different times, and also the posts of Censor, Vice-President, President and Corresponding Secretary. As a member of the American Institute, Dr. Slocomb stands high in the esteem of the Society.

Married, in 1849, to Miss Harriette Newell King, of Rutland, the doctor is as happy in his domestic relations as he is prosperous in

his profession. Two sons have blessed his household, the eldest of whom died at the age of eighteen years.



MORSE, NATHAN K., A. M., M. D., of Salem, Mass., was born in Stoddard, N. H., February 20th, 1831. He was the eldest son of Nathan and Jane (Robb) Morse, who raised a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living and in good health. Not one has ever used tobacco or alcoholic stimulants in any form. His brother, Dr. M. V. B. Morse, of Marblehead, studied in his office, and is now enjoying a large practice.

The rudiments of his education were received in the common school of his native town, and he was fitted for college at Tubb's Union Academy, Washington, N. H., and as a private pupil of M. C. Stebbins, A. M., then Principal of the High School at Nashua, N. H., in company with J. Harvey Woodbury, of Weare, N. H., now President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and one of the most successful physicians in the city of Boston.

He entered Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., in 1853, and graduated in 1857. While fitting for college, and during his whole collegiate course, he taught school each winter to aid him to pay his expenses through college. During his senior year he was publisher of the *Amherst Collegiate Magazine*, and was noted for his energy and business capacity. Leaving college, he engaged in teaching at Marion, Mass., and subsequently as Principal of the High School in Holyoke, Mass. In March, 1859, he married Miss Lottie L., youngest daughter of Captain Frederick Bordin, of Charleston, S. C., who died May 4th, 1863, leaving him two sons. In the spring of 1860, he resigned his position of Principal in the Holyoke High School, and went South as private tutor in the families of the Rev. Levi Parks and his son, W. A. Parks, of Ouacita City, La.

His original intention had been to enter the profession of law, and so, while engaged in teaching, he read Blackstone and Kent's "Commentaries." The winter of 1860-'61, which he spent in Louisiana teaching, was the memorable winter of secession. Most of the southern people having withdrawn their allegiance from the Union by pretended acts of secession, and civil war having actually commenced, he returned North in June, 1861, with all his plans for the future destroyed. It was then that he finally decided to enter the medical profession, which he had made a study, more or less, for a number of years. The officers of the college, his classmates, and many others, can bear witness to his special fitness for the sick chamber. In college he was always called to the care of any who were sick; at one time watching and nursing a friend and classmate, with typhoid fever, for sixteen days without undressing. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Harvard Medical College, in the fall and winter of 1861, and graduated at the University of Vermont in June, 1862, first in his class. After graduating he spent a few weeks in the office of Dr. J. H. Woodbury, of Boston, prior to his locating at Reading, Mass., in August, 1862, where he soon secured a large and successful practice. After residing a few months in Reading, he was appointed a member of the School Committee, and made its Chairman, and was re-elected and made Chairman of the School Committee each succeeding year, till he resigned, in July, 1865, when he removed to Salem, Mass.

On the 8th of December, 1864, he married his second wife, Rebecca H. Brown, of Gorham, Me. In 1865, he was induced by Dr. Hiram Gore to remove from Reading to Salem, and engage in practice with him, and at the end of the first year he bought Dr. Gore's practice, who removed to East Boston. The large practice of Dr. Gore has already increased three-fold, and Dr. Morse has the largest practice in the city. He has devoted himself to the practice of his profession with great energy and enthusiasm, leaving little

time for recreation or study outside his chosen calling. He has a kind word and a large heart full of sympathy for all in distress, and no one comes to him for aid or assistance that go away empty handed. He is genial in his intercourse, but firm and independent in his conviction of duty. He has been urged to accept offices of trust and honor in the gift of the city, but he has refused all save that of one of the School Committee, of which he is now a member. The doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society. He is also the efficient Secretary of the last-named Society, and has been elected to deliver the annual address before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, at its next annual meeting in 1874.



YOUNGHUSBAND, LANCELOT, M. D., LL. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, England, on January 11th, 1828. He is the elder of two sons of John Younghusband, and comes from one of the oldest families in the north of England. When he was thirteen years of age his father emigrated with his family to Canada; remained there nearly ten years, and then removed to Michigan. Our subject, who stayed behind, had during his early years been brought up to the milling business, his father having built and run several flouring mills. This occupation he found very uncongenial, and as he manifested a great love of study, and especially of the languages, his father encouraged him with a view to his entering the ministry. His progress was rapid, and by assiduous application he completed his preparatory course so as to enter Victoria College at eighteen years of age. Here he studied for three years, and as his father had in the meantime gone to Michigan, he was left mainly to his own resources. A portion of the time he engaged in teaching, keeping up his college course, and having

transferred his standing to Acadia College, he received the degree of B. A. at twenty-three; four years later that of M. A., and, according to the rules of the institution, at forty that of LL. D. At an early age he manifested a passion for the medical profession, and began studying therefor in his twenty-fifth year with Drs. Gilchrist and Cameron, two eminent allopathic physicians of Port Hope, Canada. Since then, with the exception of six years, during which he had charge of a government high school in the province, he has constantly devoted himself to the study and practice of medicine. His conversion to homœopathy occurred about twelve years ago, through witnessing some very extraordinary cures effected by Dr. Pyburn, a homœopathic physician of considerable celebrity, then residing in Port Hope. In 1864, he received the degree of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the oldest homœopathic college in the world. During the course of the same year he removed to Mt. Clemens, in Michigan, not far from where his father and brother had settled some years before. Here five or six homœopathic practitioners had preceded him, all of whom had met with so little encouragement as to cause them, after a time, to abandon the field. Nothing daunted he persevered, and in the face of the most violent opposition from several old and experienced allopathic physicians, he won his way and achieved greater success than before realized in that section by any physician. Few who have not been thus situated, with jealous adversaries watching on all sides, can appreciate the difficulties of such a situation. Alone, with no consulting physician within twenty-five miles, he conducted a large practice extending for many miles in all directions, with not unfrequently most difficult surgical and obstetrical cases to contend with. Yet his competitors were never known to get an advantage of him.

In the midst of an increasing popularity, and after long and urgent solicitation, he left this field of labor to engage in another no less honorable and arduous—the Homœopathic

College in Detroit, of which he was appointed President and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. For this work Professor Younghusband has proved himself to be peculiarly suited, his early experience in teaching conducing very materially to his present success. As an instructor he has more than fulfilled the expectation of his friends. For moral, conservative and generally wholesome influence over students no educational institution in the land has in its President one who excels him. The attachment to him of students is found to be immediate and permanent, no amount of calumny—much of which he has suffered from jealous rivals—being sufficient to estrange them from him.

Not only as a physician, but as a scholar, he bears a high reputation. While he had charge of the Government High School, in Canada, he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and also from Antioch College, in Ohio. The latter was signed by the distinguished Horace Mann, and both are supposed to have been in compliment for the proficiency exhibited by pupils prepared by him for their college course, and who afterwards attended the institutions in question. His love for study, especially of medicine and literature, is remarkable. In spite of his numerous engagements, he permits scarcely a day to pass during which he does not devote considerable time to reading works of the best authors, principally the Latin and Greek, for which he has a great fondness.

Professor Younghusband is a man of very strong religious convictions, and before he completed his collegiate course he disappointed his father, who desired him to enter the office of the ministry, by becoming an earnest Baptist. Years afterwards, when practising in Mt. Clemens, he was ordained to the ministry. This was for the purpose of gathering together again those who from long absence of a pastor had become nearly dispersed. For two years he ministered to them without compensation and without neglecting his medical duties. He has been heard to

say that he considers his clerical ordination the highest honor ever conferred upon him, and that were it not for the restraints and exactions put upon a minister, requiring a surrender of independence, he would prefer that calling.

He has been twice married, and has two sons and a daughter, besides three step-children, nearly all of whom have now reached maturity. His ancestors for over three hundred years were natives of England, but originally came from Italy. Evidences of this extraction are found in the strength of his friendships, his remarkably active social nature, and the difficulty he experiences in forgiving an enemy.



CROMWELL, JAMES, M. D., of Caldwell, Lake George, Warner county, N. Y., was born September 27th, 1811, at Carlisle, Schoharie county, N. Y. He is a lineal descendant of the widely-famed Oliver Cromwell, the iron-hearted Protector of the English Commonwealth. With small advantages for education beyond those supplied by the common school of the place, he succeeded in acquiring an elementary knowledge of Latin and chemistry. Later on he had the benefit of one year's academic instruction at Schenectady, N. Y. At the age of eighteen, in opposition to the wishes of his parents, he commenced the study of medicine with a young and subsequently distinguished practitioner in his native place. This was pursued with advantage and satisfaction for two years, when his studies were interrupted by the removal of his preceptor. The straitened circumstances of his family now compelled him to resort to a trade as a means of support, and four or five of the best years of his life were thus lost in the struggle for existence. At the end of this period he embraced the earliest opportunity to resume his studies. Removing to New York city, he obtained employment for some months as a prescription clerk in a city drug store. Subsequent

service in the old City Hospital, under the supervision of Drs. Cheeseman and Post, in 1835, familiarized him to the application of the old school remedies, and afforded him a wide range of observation for the study of practical medicine and surgery. Returning home on account of his health, he continued his studies, and in the two following terms, viz.: 1837-'38, 1838-'39, attended two courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, N. Y. The interim between these lectures was passed in the office of Drs. Wirz and Boyd, of Albany, where a large library and extensive practice gave him a fine opportunity for study and observation.

In 1840, he was induced to remove to Ohio, where he commenced the practice of medicine (old school), whose proportions soon expanded to an extent which gave constant employment to himself and an assistant. At the end of four years of arduous labor he returned to his native place with a view of graduating. He attended two additional courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, whence he received his diploma; in the meantime continuing practice at Mechanicsville, on the Hudson river. After graduating he removed first to the town of Queensbury, and afterwards to the head of Lake George, where he has since resided. About this time his attention was directed to homœopathy. Pursuing his investigations slowly and cautiously, with such limited means and opportunities as were within his reach, he at length became a thorough convert to its law of cure.

Dr. Cromwell is the only practitioner residing at this delightful summer resort, where an extensive and remunerative practice attests the high estimation in which he is held by an ever extending circle of patrons. He has held the position of President of the Warren and Washington County Homœopathic Medical Society; in 1872, was chosen Permanent member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and at this writing is President of the Northern New York Homœopathic Medical Society.



POLLOCK, ALEXANDER, M. D., of Danville, Ills., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 27th, 1829. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, a poor, honest and industrious man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, died of bilious fever when the subject of this sketch was but four years old, leaving him and a younger sister. Whether he was any relation to the poet of the same name his son is unable to say, but his ancestors and those of the poet, a few generations back, resided in the same part of Scotland. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Mercer, was a farmer's daughter; was born and brought up among Friends, in Chester county, Pa., and always used their language, though never a member of their Society. Her own education was very limited, but she strove to secure a good education for her children, making many sacrifices to accomplish that object. After her first husband's death she remained a widow for five years, and then married William J. Rigdon, who proved a good father to his step-children, taking as much interest in the subject of this sketch as though he had been his own child. The lad commenced his education in a public school—and he always maintains that of all schools the public school is the best—in Chester county, Pa., and completed it in Stroude's Academy, in the same county, near West Chester. In this academy much attention was given to mathematics and the natural sciences, in all of which our subject took especial delight. For one year he served as an assistant in this academy, and after leaving it he engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1852, he removed to Springfield, Ills., where he taught school for several years. His taste leading him to contemplate the adoption of the medical profession, he began while in this city to read medicine with the late Professor R. E. W. Adams, M. D., a man of great talents and culture, and a skilful physician. Dr. Adams was the first Professor of Theory and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, where Dr. Pollock at-

tended lectures and graduated. While reading with Dr. Adams he had practised to some extent, and after attending lectures, he prescribed in Springfield for eight months. In the fall of 1860, he settled in Danville, Ills., where he introduced and established homœopathy. At the time of Dr. Pollock's arrival in the town there were not twelve families in it who knew anything about homœopathy, and the great majority of the citizens judged it at first by the size of the dose he administered. These prejudices he soon overcame, and having practised for two years, was in the enjoyment of extensive patronage. Then he felt called to serve his country, and abandoning his bright prospects, with no idea of winning fame, but simply from a sense of duty, he assisted in raising a company. On its organization he was elected First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served the cause of the Union for sixteen months, and then resigned. After his resignation he practised for nine months in Decatur, Ills., and then, by request of many of his former patrons at Danville, he returned to that place in August, 1864. Since that time he has devoted himself with untiring energy to his practice, never having been off duty for more than four or five days altogether. This attention, in combination with his unquestioned skill, has secured him a large support, and his patrons are among the most intelligent and influential of the residents in the town and neighborhood. Homœopathy, therefore, has largely benefited by his well-directed efforts.

When Dr. Pollock joined the army he took with him about one hundred and fifty half ounce vials of medicine, a good supply of alcohol, sugar of milk, etc. His colonel, the lamented Oscar F. Harmon, who was killed at Kenesaw, had been a patron of his and an advocate of homœopathy, so he agreed to carry the medicines in his wagon. Thus armed, Dr. Pollock practised considerably in the regiment, much to the benefit of the men, the majority of whom, knowing nothing about homœopathy before, but experiencing its advantages, preferred his treatment, and

in large numbers became converts to the new school. Dr. Pollock deserves the greater commendation for assuming this additional duty, inasmuch as he performed it gratuitously and furnished the medicines.

Dr. Pollock was married while residing in Springfield, Ills., in January, 1854, to Sarah Wood, a native of the city of New York, and a school teacher in the city of her marriage. By this marriage he had two children, a son and a daughter. This wife died after a long and painful illness, in December, 1860. He married again in May, 1865, while located at Danville, a sister of Judge O. L. Davis, the distinguished lawyer who succeeded Judge David Davis on his elevation to the Supreme Bench of the United States, as Circuit Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Illinois. These two Judges, although intimate friends, are in no way related. By his second marriage Dr. Pollock has also two children, a son and a daughter.

Although a very ardent Republican, Dr. Pollock does not take any prominent part in the politics of his town, being content to exert his influence in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. He is an advocate of woman suffrage, in favor of which two or three years ago he delivered an able and elaborate address, and takes a deep interest in educational matters, favoring strongly public schools and compulsory education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an energetic worker in Sunday-schools.

He is a man of much general culture, and an agreeable and forcible writer. At present he is engaged in the preparation of a work under the title of "Homœopathic Home Practice," which, containing the results of his studies and experience, cannot fail to be of large value to parents and others desirous of dispensing with the services of a physician in the mild form of diseases.

An enthusiast in his profession, Dr. Pollock continues a close student of its literature, and gives his whole mind to every case in which he is engaged. He is unwearied in his devotion to the sick, regardless of class or condition, and so sympathetic in nature, so

gentle in manner, as to command the entire confidence and esteem of his patients. His success in the treatment of disease and suffering has been most marked, and has won for him a high position in the profession, irrespective of the distinctions of schools, though for a long time he had to contend against the most obstinate types of old foggy opposition.

Although very liberal in his ideas, he is a man of decided convictions, and fearless in asserting them. But though a bold advocate of every cause that seems good to him, he is singularly amiable in disposition. He is possessed of indomitable perseverance, and qualities of mind and heart that insure him the sincere regard of any community in which he may dwell.



CHATZ, WILLIAM FREDER-

ICK, M. D., of Columbus, O., was born in Millgrove, Northampton county, Pa., on January 23d, 1839. His father, Henry August Schatz, manufacturer in Europe and America of the celebrated Schatz guitars, was born in Saxony in 1808, and emigrated to the United States in 1830. His mother, Caroline Wigand, was a sister of the late Dr. Henry Wigand, of Dayton, O., one of the oldest homœopathic physicians in the West. The elder Schatz, in 1849, took his family to Germany that his children might have facilities for a more thorough education than he deemed obtainable in the United States. After passing through the common schools of Saxony, the subject of this sketch graduated in the Gewerken School at Marknewkirchen, Saxony, with the highest honors. In order to avoid the conscription he left Germany in 1858, and on his arrival in America was engaged as teacher in the Moravian Boarding School for boys, at Nazareth, Pa. In 1862, he enlisted a company of one hundred days' men for the 38th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and was elected Captain. On the abandonment of military life he determined to resume his medical education, previously

begun, and for that purpose joined his uncle, Dr. Henry Wigand, at Springfield, O. Notwithstanding his determination to practise homœopathy, having been literally born and bred a homœopathist, he devoted the winters of 1862 and 1863 to study in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. The two following winters he attended the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, where he graduated with distinction in 1864.

Soon after graduating he began practice as a partner of Dr. J. H. Coulter, in association with whom he remained until the summer of 1866, when he again went to Europe to attend the University at Leipzig. His father died during his absence, and on his return, after a period of two years, he located in Columbus. In this place his marked ability, promptness, care, and uniform courtesy have secured for him an excellent reputation and an extensive practice.

In 1870, Dr. Schatz married Lydia Williams, only daughter of William Williams, of Shadeville, O., whose family originally came from Virginia, and were among the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Columbus.

Dr. Schatz was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Institute at Chicago, as well as of the Homœopathic State Society of Ohio. He is a member of the City Board of Examiners, and also of the Tyndall Association of Columbus.

His literary labors have resulted in at least two valuable publications. One is an able translation of "The Real Lexicon of Homœopathy," by Professor Altschul, and the other is a treatise entitled "Investigations of the Trichina Spiralis," which has been widely disseminated.



HUGHES, ALFRED, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born at Wheeling, Va., on September 16th, 1824. Among his ancestors have been some remarkable and illustrious men. His great-grandfather, Felix Hughes, was a native of Ireland. He was a devout Catholic, and left the land of his birth to find that

religious freedom that he was there denied. He came to this country and settled in Loudon county, Va., in 1732. Four sons were born to him, of whom James, the grandfather of our subject, was a great huntsman, and crossing the mountains in quest of game, saw the beautiful region that is now Green county, Pa., but then a part of Virginia. He determined to settle there, and having married a Miss Durham, of Jefferson county, Va., in 1772 moved to his newly located home, and was among the first white settlers of that section. At his death he owned large tracts of land in Virginia, Kentucky, and what is now Indiana; he left three sons and five daughters, his oldest child being then only nineteen years of age. His youngest child but one, Thomas, was born and raised in what is now Green county, Pa., and in early life married Mary Odenbaugh, from near Winchester, Va., the only daughter of an exile from his native country, a descendant of a noble and rare family, who in his youth had been prepared for the practice of the German civil law. They shortly afterwards moved to Wheeling, Va., where seven sons and three daughters were born to them. He served under General Harrison in the war of 1812. At his death, in 1849, he had been Treasurer of the city of Wheeling, and member of the City Council for thirty-two years; President of a bank, fire insurance company, and the Suspension Bridge Company; he was indeed one of the most prominent and esteemed business men of Wheeling. His oldest living son was chosen to fill his place in the City Council, and held the position until a year previous to his death, in 1870. His seventh child was our subject. He went through a thorough collegiate course of education, studied medicine and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. On November 1st, 1849, he married Mary Kirby Adrian, of Wheeling, a descendant of the Sedgwick family of Maryland, who settled in that State in the early part of the seventeenth century.

He began the practice of homœopathy at Wheeling in 1851, regardless of the adage

concerning the prophet and his own country's lack of appreciation, and also of frequent unsuccessful attempts to establish the new system in that city. Of those who essayed the task and failed, two practitioners were from Philadelphia and one from Baltimore. Popular prejudice and the bitter opposition of the old school were too much for all of them, and their defeat rendered victory more difficult for their successor. Dr. Hughes, however, after a hard fight and many newspaper controversies conquered, triumphantly vindicating the overwhelming advantages of the homœopathic practice. When the cholera made its appearance, in 1854, he labored almost constantly, night and day, being the only homœopathic physician in the city, and meeting with almost unprecedented success in his treatment of the fearful scourge, then in epidemic form, his triumph was complete. Homœopathy was then firmly established, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and now Wheeling, in place of one, has several new school practitioners. On the outbreak of the war, and when the first gun was fired at Charleston, his sympathies were enlisted on behalf of his native South. When Virginia seceded he engaged in newspaper political controversies, and became correspondent for the *Baltimore Exchange*. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1861, and was held a prisoner at Camp Chase, near Columbus, O., for nearly eight months, when he was specially exchanged for a brother of Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, captured at Bleunery Gap, Va., and a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C. On his way to Richmond, with his wife and three children, he stayed in Baltimore, reporting to General Schenck, to whom he had letters from Judge Galloway, of Columbus. Alone he went to Washington, and obtained a permit to take his wife and children, also extra baggage to Richmond. On the steamer in which they sailed for Fortress Monroe were several distinguished Federal generals, among them General Thomas, who rendered them great service in getting through their extensive baggage, consisting of some thirteen trunks, at a time when scarcely a

bundle was permitted to go by a flag-of-truce boat. Having been landed at City Point, and the formalities of exchange there gone through, he proceeded with his family to Richmond. At Petersburg he was arrested on a general suspicion created by the amount of his baggage, and it was not until despatches had been received from two of his friends in Richmond, Judge Brockenbrough and Hon. Charles W. Russell, vouching for his loyalty to the South, that he and his trunks were permitted to proceed. Their arrival in Richmond caused quite a sensation, the unusual amount of baggage giving rise to a report that he was a commissioner of peace sent by the United States Government clothed with full power to end the war. This caused him to be much lionized for the time. He at once settled down into practice, and again had to fight homœopathy's battle against bitter prejudice and stubborn opposition. Once more he succeeded in establishing the system, and secured an excellent practice. After awhile he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and remained a member thereof up to the fall of Richmond. He was a warm advocate of the enlistment of slaves in the Southern ranks. Among his patients during and since the war was the wife of General Robert E. Lee. On December 18th, 1865, he removed from Richmond to Baltimore, where he soon established himself in a good and lucrative practice, such a one, indeed, as is obtained by few, even after long residence in a city. This he has done in spite of much competition and his maintenance of the maximum charges. Thus he has established homœopathy in his native city, and won respect for it in his own person in two others.

Dr. Hughes is an occasional contributor to the *American Homœopathic Observer*. He has had ten children, five sons and three daughters of whom are living, and two grandchildren. His eldest son, a graduate in law of the Virginia University, is a practising lawyer in Baltimore. His eldest daughter, in 1869, was married to W. P. Moncure, of Stafford county, Va., son of Judge Moncure, of the Supreme Court of

Appeals of Virginia. His family connections are widely extended through Virginia, West Virginia, and part of Kentucky. Though a grandfather he is yet comparatively young, and looks forward to many years of usefulness.



VANDERBERGH, FEDERAL, M. D., of New York city, was born at Beekman, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1788. In 1807, at the age of nineteen, he went to New York, where, after following two courses of lectures, he commenced to practise. His health failing, he removed to Geneva, N. Y., where he remained ten years. He then relinquished his practice to Dr. Martyn Paine, of Montreal, and, returning to New York city, soon found himself in so large a practice that Dr. Paine resolved to follow him. He was called in to attend on a gentleman in Pearl street, who had a deformed toe, and suggested an operation, which the patient declined, without the sanction of Dr. Mott. The next day he met the gentleman walking on the street with ease, and, on questioning him, found that he had been cured by some little *pellets* administered by Dr. Gram. He now studied homœopathy, becoming a convert to its doctrines, which he practised ever afterwards, though the date of his adoption of the system is not known. He was the author of a few pamphlets on homœopathy, and, some years since, published a work entitled "The Geometry of the Vital Forces." He died at Rhinebeck, after residing there for several years, January 23d, 1868, regretted by all who knew him.



HANNING, WILLIAM, M. D., of New York city, was born in Massachusetts, near the beginning of the present century. He graduated at Rutgers College. Becoming interested in Dr. Gram and his theories, he studied the subject, and, while visiting the

cholera hospitals, in 1832, became dissatisfied with the old mode of treatment, resolving to make a trial of camphor, caprum and veratrum. The results were so successful that he published an account of them in the journals, avowing his conversion to homœopathy. He differed from some of his homœopathic brethren, entirely disapproving of the use of any of the old school remedies, such as the endermic use of mercury in syphilis, and apocynum in ascites. Hitherto homœopathy had been regarded as one of Dr. Gram's vagaries, but the successful treatment of cholera excited so much opposition that the practitioners of the old school suffered severely in pocket. He was extremely reticent in character, so that no one knew anything of his social and family affairs. Even the date and place of his birth is not certainly known, nor are we acquainted with the date of his graduation. He died of paralysis, in Hamburg, Pa., February 11th, 1855.



GRAM, HANS BURCH, M. D., of New York city—the pioneer of homœopathy in this country—was the grandson of a wealthy merchant sea captain in Copenhagen. His father, Hans Gram, was appointed, when a young man, to be Private Secretary to the Governor of the Danish island of Santa Cruz. Whilst travelling in the United States he became enamored of the daughter of the keeper of the hotel in Boston where he was staying. The lady's name was Miss Burdick, and he married her, much to the displeasure of his father, who immediately disinherited him; but repented, however, on his death bed, and left him the bulk of his fortune. The young man resolved to proceed to Denmark to attend to his inheritance, but the night before his intended departure was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, and died in a few hours, his widow surviving him but two years. She died in 1805.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1786, and at the time of his mother's death

was about eighteen years of age; he at once resolved to proceed to Copenhagen to look after his inheritance. In this he succeeded partially, only obtaining a portion of the property. He now commenced the study of medicine—at the request of his uncle, Dr. Fenger, one of the king's physicians—graduating in the capital of Denmark, in 1814, with the degree of C. M. L., the highest of the three grades. He at once began practice, and soon found himself engaged in a large and lucrative professional business.

He did not, however, feel settled, as love of republican institutions, and doubtless the power of family ties, made him long to return to his native country; furthermore, having studied the theory of Hahnemann, which he accepted as truth, he was desirous of introducing it into the United States, believing that this progressive country would gladly accept the new faith. He arrived in New York in 1825, and, shortly after his arrival, lost all his property by endorsing notes for his brother, thus finding himself compelled to seek a living by his exertions in his profession. He first publicly drew the attention of the medical profession to homœopathy by publishing a translation of Hahnemann's "Geist der Homœopathischen Heillehre," an 8vo. pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "Character of Homœopathy." This he dedicated to Professor David Hosack, M. D., remarking in the dedication that the "doctrines of homœopathy differ from those generally accepted, tending to reformation and to invalidate many doctrines now received." This pamphlet was not well received by the profession, and Dr. Gram ceased to write. He was a Freemason, and, as an officer of the Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, took part in the exaltation of Dr. Folger. This circumstance occasioned a warm intimacy between the two, which ripened into a friendship lasting till Dr. Folger left the city, in 1828. He had been introduced to Dr. Folger, in 1826, by a Mr. F. L. Wilsey, a merchant and manufacturer, who afterwards became a homœopathic physician, and during the first week of his acquaintance introduced the subject of

homœopathy by presenting his new friend with a pamphlet on that subject, also lending him a manuscript on the "Pharmico-Dynamic Properties of Drugs." As an experiment, Dr. Folger turned over several of his chronic cases to his friend, and the homœopathic treatment operated so successfully in effecting cures that the former became convinced of the soundness of the principle, adopting it in his future practice; but, not understanding the German language, he was at first dependent on his preceptor, till by his aid he was able to read the "Organon" and the "Materia Medica Pura." Dr. Gram had resolved to join his friend in North Carolina, in some mining operations, but, learning that the project was a failure, he remained in New York, where he died February 26th, 1840.

He was the father of homœopathy in this country, and of course met with unbounded opposition, being characterized by the profession as a quack and a humbug, and completely ostracised from professional intercourse. He, however, made some warm friends, many of whom became converts to his doctrines and ardent workers in the cause of homœopathy.



GRAM, JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D., of New York city, was born in Danbury, Conn., January 29th, 1815. His parents furnished him with the best English and classical education which their limited means would permit. At the age of eighteen he entered Dr. Gram's office, in 1833, being his second and most esteemed pupil. He passed one of the most brilliant "public and recorded examinations" ever held in the city, receiving his license March 23d, 1836, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. In 1852, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, before which body he delivered an inaugural address on the "Relations of Homœopathy to Chemistry," afterwards published in pamphlet form. In 1843, he edited "Dr. James Little, an Epitome of Homœo-

pathic Practice." Weakly from excessive study, and his sight failing, he went to Europe for a cure, with but partial success. He afterwards went to the West Indies with the same object, but did not remain there. He tried other means of effecting a cure, but without success, resuming his practice shortly before his death, which took place suddenly, November 13th, 1857. He was much esteemed and looked up to by his fellow practitioners, and his advice sought in every difficult case which they encountered. To quote the words of Dr. Valentine Mott, he was "a medical scholar of rare acquirements and a gentleman of spotless character."



HULL, AMOS GERALD, M. D., of New York city, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1810. He received his lay education at the Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated, in 1826, at the age of sixteen. In 1828, he began the study of medicine. He entered Rutger's College, and took his degree from that institution in 1832. In the meanwhile his attention had been forcibly directed towards homœopathy, which he diligently studied, commencing the practice of that system in 1833. He was the first student who underwent the public and recorded examination recently established in the Medical Society of the County of New York. After practising for some years he removed to Newburgh, but returned to New York, where he recommenced practice a few years prior to his death, which took place April 25th, 1859.

His literary record is full, and up to the present time no man, living or dead, has done more for homœopathic literature than he has. In 1834, he edited, in connection with Dr. Gray, the "American Journal of Homœopathy," and in 1840, the "Homœopathic Examiner," three volumes of which were published. He edited several editions of "Jahr's Manual," and assisted in the "Symptomen Codex." He edited an Amer-

ican edition of Everest's "Popular View of Homœopathy," and several editions of "Lawrie's Domestic Homœopathic Practice." In 1828, he became a member of the New York Medical and Philosophical Society; the next year he was appointed its Corresponding Secretary, and in the year following was elected its President. He was also a member of the New York County Medical Society, and was made one of the Censors in 1835, becoming prominent as an advocate for the public and recorded examinations of applicants for membership in that institution. It should be mentioned that, at the period we write of, the membership of the County Medical Society was made obligatory on every physician by the law of the State of New York.

His character was marked by many interesting and amiable traits. He was always highly esteemed by his confrères, and possessed unusual scientific and literary attainments. He was endowed with eminent ability and skill as a physician, and was an upright, honorable gentleman, remarkable for his strong attachments. His early death, at the age of forty-nine, was a loss to the entire community and a great misfortune to the cause of homœopathy.



STEWART, JERRY WOOD, M. D., of Waterville, Marshall county, Kansas, was born near Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., on the 16th day of November, 1829. He received a common school education, and afterwards devoted seven years at work at his trade. He then entered the mercantile business, and was thus engaged for three years, when Dr. T. C. Hunter perceiving in him an aptitude for medical practice, prevailed on him to study homœopathy. To this he devoted the greater part of six years, but unable from want of means to attend a course of lectures. At the expiration of his term of study, he established himself for practice in Ohio, and afterward in Wabash,

from which place he removed, in 1870, to his present home in Waterville, where he enjoys, as heretofore in other localities, a fair practice, the esteem of his numerous friends, and a good success as a physician

STEARNS, JOSIAH Q., M. D., of Elizabeth, N. J., was born in Hinesburgh, Chittenden county, Vt., January 10th, 1813. His academical course of studies was pursued in Middlebury, Vt. In the spring of 1834, he came to New York, and, entering the office of Dr. Daniel E. Stearns, attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1839, when he was admitted to the Medical Society of the City of New York. In July of that year he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., locating at first in that section of the city known as Elizabethport, and for several years held the office of Postmaster. In 1840, he was elected a member of the District Medical Society of New Jersey. He is also a member of the Essex County Medical Society, of which he was for one year the President. Becoming satisfied of the correctness of the homœopathic principles, he gradually retired from the practice of the old school system, and during the last seventeen years has devoted himself exclusively to homœopathy. He has attained good success, and has a large and valuable practice.

On May 1st, 1839, he married Miss Louisa C. Judd, of Litchfield, Conn., by whom he has five children.

Dr. Stearns, during a professional career of a third of a century, has earned for himself a high reputation as a zealous and skilful physician. His success is the best evidence of his ability. His social position enables him to exert a beneficial influence upon the community; and the excellence of his private character, and the urbanity in his professional intercourse, unite to commend him and the system which he practices.

PETTET, JONATHAN, M. D., of Cleveland, O., was born in Hal-dimand, Northumberland county, Ontario, October 31st, 1845. He early showed an aptitude for learning, and commenced the study of French, Latin and Greek, in his native town, in 1860. He entered the Model Grammar School, in Toronto, Ontario, in 1861, in which he outstripped all his classmates, but was obliged, on account of delicate health, to return home. In January, 1862, he entered Victoria College, in Cobourg, Ontario, where he took the customary honors, and in addition mastered the German language, and in 1866, graduated B. A. In March, 1867, he emigrated to Ohio, entered the employment of the National Art Association, and remained till August, 1867. He then took charge of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, just opened, in the college of which he took his first course of medical lectures. In the spring of 1868, he was appointed Apothecary in the United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland. In 1869, the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College gave him the degree of M. D.; the membership of the Hahnemann Society, M. H. S., was conferred on him, and the degree of M. A. sent him by his Alma Mater, Victoria College; he still retaining his apothecaryship. In 1870-'71, he acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, and the succeeding summer was elected to and filled the chair of Physiology in the Woman's Medical College at Cleveland.

September 26th, 1871, he married Miss Emma Guillet, daughter of John Guillet, of Cobourg, Ontario. An attack of varioloid, about this time, prompted him to investigate closely the small-pox, which investigation led him to use the non-humanized vaccine, drawn from carefully-selected, healthy heifers, in his practice. In the epidemic which traversed Cleveland at the time, he did not lose a patient, and by this means established his theory and gained the confidence of his professional brethren, as well as the public. In 1872, he was admitted to membership in the

Ohio Medical State Society, and at its succeeding session, appointed on the Committee on Materia Medica. In 1870, he represented the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1871, he was admitted a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, and appointed Attending Physician to the Cleveland Homœopathic Dispensary. January, 1873, he was engaged as editor of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, T. P. Wilson, its former editor, having gone to Cincinnati. In May, 1873, he received the *adeundem* degree of M. D. from Victoria University, and in June was admitted a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, to which he presented a paper on the "Physiological Proving of Vaccine on Sheep," and also a paper on "Small-pox and its Prophylactics."



ANBORN, J. M., M. D., of Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vt., was born September 28th, 1840. He is the second son of John Sanborn, M. D., of Hardwick, formerly an allopathic physician and the pioneer in that section of country of homœopathy. His education was that of the public schools. While under instruction here, and at the age of fourteen, he became desirous of fitting himself for the practice of medicine, and having this in view as his life work, he added to his other studies those of anatomy and physiology, and also, before leaving school, other branches of medical science. He afterward placed himself under the tuition of Benaiah Sanborn, M. D., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a convert from allopathy and the second physician in that State to embrace and practise the science of medicine as taught by Hahnemann. He also passed through a course of instruction in the colleges of New York city, viz.: the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Returning to Vermont, he commenced practice in company with Dr.

Sanborn, his former tutor, continuing this connection for one year. He then removed to Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada, and commenced practice independently, where he remained for three years. At the end of this time, having built up one of the largest practices in the State, his health failed him, and he sold out his business to Dr. E. D. L. Parker, of Manchester, N. H. Returning to his native place, he spent two years upon a farm, diligently engaging in its duties, until his exemption from the pressing cares of professional life and the wholesome exercise to which he was subjected, effected his restoration to health. Yielding then to the pressing solicitations of his old neighbors and friends, he was induced to commence his practice anew, and to endeavor to rescue from the barbarous treatment of the old school those who otherwise were forced to endure it from want of the more enlightened and scientific means of which he was an acknowledged master. Engaged in his arduous duties he ministers to all who rely upon his skill patiently and successfully, and has received well-deserved credit for his attention and success therein.



OWEN, GEORGE W., M. D., of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born in Delaware county, N. Y., September 11th, 1830. His parents were of the best type of our American rural population—sturdy, independent, and hard working people, but possessed of little capital further than robust health and a character for staunch honesty and integrity. The subject of this sketch, though deprived by circumstances of many early advantages and opportunities for acquiring an education, possessed what has stood many of our greatest men in good stead in their earlier years, the determination to overcome these obstacles, and he therefore, by industriously studying between times, chiefly at night, succeeded in obtaining sufficient knowledge to fit him ultimately for entering upon his professional studies.

In 1849, when nineteen years of age, he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, and after attending a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, in the season of 1851-'52, removing to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1852, he commenced the practice of his profession, and by constant attention to his duties and successful treatment of disease, he built up an extensive practice and honorable reputation. In 1859, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Dr. Bowen's aim has been that which should animate every physician who feels a proper pride in his profession, namely, to advance the usefulness and dignity of his calling, rather than to regard it as a mere trade, to be driven with an eye exclusively to its pecuniary gains. He has practised according to the pure homœopathic system, and while being rewarded for his efforts by a most gratifying success, he has had the satisfaction of seeing the standing of homœopathy in his section measurably advanced as the result of his labors.

Dr. Bowen was married in 1860, and enjoys, in the intervals of professional labor, the pleasures of domestic life and the gratification of a cultured literary taste. He has a decided poetical sense, and possesses no small talent in that direction, as numerous contributions to the literature of the day will testify. He has written several poems of merit for the journals of his city, one of which—"Woman's Mission," published in the *Fort Wayne Republican*—has been much admired. Dr. Bowen has held aloof from active participation in political strife, as becomes a man engaged in his peaceful profession, but is a firm adherent to the principles of the Republican party.



ANCASTER, JOSEPH J., M. D., of London, Canada, was born at Norwich, Upper Canada, on the 25th of May, 1813. His father (a member of the Society of Friends) emigrated to Canada in 1812. The country was

then mostly a wilderness. After great hardships and privations, he was, in 1820, stricken with paralysis, and for four years lay as helpless as a babe, until, in 1824, he was released from his sufferings with an assurance of a happy immortality. During this period he (Joseph J.) received his first lessons of attending to the sick, and very early acquired a desire of becoming a physician.

After the death of his father he was sent to Nine Partners, N. Y., where, under the care of the Society of Friends, he attended the boarding school, and acquired a good substantial English education. After leaving that institution, in 1828, he engaged teaching, and for about eight years devoted his time to his profession. The want of exercise and intense application to studies prostrated him, and for some time he was obliged to relinquish his labors.

In 1830, he was married to Louise Nichols, by whom he had twelve children. He read medicine with Dr. H. H. Sherwood, of New York, for about four years, and with Dr. Henry Weeks, of Norwich, Canada, two years, and commenced the practice of medicine as a homœopathist in 1846, and was the first to introduce homœopathy into Canada.

His wife died in 1854, and he was married again to Kate Sage in April, 1856, who died December, 1856. He attended lectures in Philadelphia at the Homœopathic College, and received their diploma in 1857. He was married again to Merrietta Peterson, of Conga (niece of the celebrated Dr. H. L. Eddy, now of Geneva, N. Y.,) by whom he has had seven children.

He assisted in obtaining legal rights for homœopathy in Canada by Act of Parliament, in 1859, entitled "An Act respecting Homœopathy," by which that system of practice was placed upon equal legal footing with the old school. He held the positions of member, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board established by the "Act" for most of the time from its establishment until all medical boards were, by the provisions of a new Act of Parliament, merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He

received the thanks of the Cleveland College and their honorary diploma for his services rendered homœopathy in securing the Act of 1859.

The doctor, though now in his sixtieth year, is hale and hearty, able to attend professional duties both in city and country; and although his cares are heavy (quite enough to quail the heart of many a younger man), yet no cold or heat, rain or snow, night or day, prevents him from attending to the calls of patients, and administering to the wants of suffering humanity. His untiring industry and unyielding probity, together with his genial manners and acknowledged ability, have endeared him to a large circle of firm friends, who have stood by him in the dark days of homœopathy in Canada. And now, when he has a large and remunerative practice, he remembers with gratitude the assistance he has received from the good and the true. For the last thirteen years he has practised his profession in London, Ontario, and has erected the only octagon residence in the city, where he, his wife and family will be most happy to see any of their friends who will call upon them, where they will receive the kind attention that genial hearts and willing hands can render.



SLYE, LAWTON COLVIN, M. D., of Baraboo, Wis., was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 15th, 1815. He comes of a very old family, all of them farmers for many generations. He lived during his minority upon a farm, employed in the usual duties of such a life, except while at school or engaged in teaching. Receiving the usual common school education, he completed his literary studies at Union Academy, East Bennington, Vt. In the spring of 1837, he commenced the study of medicine in North Bennington, Vt., with Dr. Horace May (deceased a few years since), who afterward became a convert to homœopathy and practised it in Brooklyn. He attended his first course of medical lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pitts-

field, Mass., in the fall of 1838; his second course at Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, in the spring of 1840. He graduated at the latter institution; in the fall of the same year attending the course of lectures at Pittsfield. His first experience in practice was at Elkland, Tioga county, Pa., where he remained two years, spending the winter in Chicago. In the spring of 1843, he settled in Waukesha (then known as Prairieville), in the then Territory of Wisconsin, remaining there for fourteen years.

He was married, in 1847, by Rev. Jedediah Burchard, to Abbie A. Church, in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y. Accompanied by his wife, he attempted, in 1849, to make the overland journey to California, but being both overtaken by sickness, returned home. In 1853, while on a visit to Chicago, he was induced to turn his attention to the system of homœopathy, then rapidly growing into favor in the West, and being convinced of its great superiority to the imperfect and unscientific measures of the school in which he had received his instruction and with which he had been so long identified, he purchased a case of medicines from Rev. Dr. Kelly, and passed a year in his experiments, desiring to give a thorough test to this, to him, novel system. At the expiration of that time, charmed with the results of the trial, and rejecting totally all his old methods, he fully embraced the science, wisely determining to follow a strict line of obedience to its governing law. Since which time, never regretting the change, but more and more sensible, day by day, of its superior advantages, he finds his profit in a large and lucrative practice, and great delight in his success in relieving the bitter pangs of disease and physical suffering.



ARIGHT, A. K., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Orange county, N. Y., October 19th, 1829. After graduating at the New York State Normal School, in 1848, he taught in the Albany Male Academy, also in the public

schools of Elmira, N. Y., until the spring of 1852. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of I. H. Warner, M. D., an eminent practitioner of Buffalo, and the pioneer of homœopathy in that city. He also attended a course of lectures in the Buffalo Medical College. His health failing in 1854, he was ordered to sea by Dr. Warner; his professional study was thus subjected to unavoidable interruption.

In April of 1854, he sailed for China, and within a month after reaching his destination he obtained the post of Surgeon on one of H. B. M.'s mail steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Cruising along the coast of India and China, frequently lying a long time in port, he enjoyed opportunities of studying both the diseases and natural history peculiar to those countries, and every possible means by which he could increase his knowledge was embraced.

Early in the summer of 1856, he left China for Europe. At Paris he resumed his medical studies, attending the clinics of Tessier, Teste, and other well-known homœopathists. Before leaving Paris he obtained certificates of study from Paul Dubois, Trousseau, Jobert and Chassaignac. Having visited the principal hospitals of London and the provinces, he returned to the United States in 1857. His observations and experience in the East and in Europe firmly established his convictions respecting the efficacy of homœopathy and faith in its being the true practice. Having determined to adopt the practice of the new school, he graduated from the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., and removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he continued until 1859, when he established himself in Buffalo, and became associated with Drs. Kenyon and Warner. This partnership continued until 1860, when the death of Dr. Warner occurred, and the failing health of Dr. Kenyon obliged him to retire. He was thus left in the entire charge of a large practice.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, also one of the Attending Physicians of the Ingleside Home, and Sur-

geon of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital.



MURRAY, ROBERT, M. D., of New York city, was born at Salem, N. Y., on the 17th of January, 1817. He is the son of John McMurray, and is of Scotch descent. His elementary education was received at the Washington Academy, in his native town. After its completion he was desirous of following the medical profession as his future occupation. He entered the office of Drs. Allen and Stevenson at the age of eighteen, and in 1838, when just past his majority, he obtained a license from the county to practise medicine, and immediately engaged in practice according to the allopathic method. He subsequently attended lectures at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, at which institution he took his degree in the year 1840. He continued to practise under the old school system in his native place and the surrounding neighborhood, chiefly in connection with his former preceptor, Dr. Abraham Allen, until the summer of 1844. In the latter year he received a pressing invitation from his friend, Dr. Alfred Freeman, to settle in New York city, which he accepted, and accordingly removed to that city.

He now, for the first time, became intimately acquainted with homœopathy, as Dr. Freeman was practising according to that school. Becoming interested in the new theory, he at once commenced a thorough investigation of it by study and experiment, and finally became so convinced of its superiority over allopathy that he resolved to adopt it in his future practice. He became intimately acquainted with the late Dr. Dummell, and many of the first living homœopathic physicians; with Dr. Cooke he was upon terms of the closest intimacy. He was one of the first members of the New York County Society, of which he was afterwards elected President, and to which he still belongs. He is also a member of the Hahne-

mann Academy, and, in 1867, became a member of the American Institute at Pittsburgh. After remaining with Dr. Freeman for about six years, he went into practice alone in 1850, and has continuously practised to the present time, being nearly thirty years since he went to New York and adopted the homœopathic system, during which time he has contributed some articles of importance to the literature of that school. He was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College for Women, and is also Hospital Superintendent to the same, and he acted as Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1871.

He was married, in 1847, to Miss Savage, of his native county. The lady is still living, but they have no children.

His long experience and superior abilities have won for him the eminent position which he now occupies, ranking, as he does, among the first physicians of the homœopathic school. He is very thorough and precise in whatever he undertakes, and people at once feel that they may rely upon him; joined to which, his scientific knowledge is far beyond that which usually passes as sufficient for a medical practitioner. His social qualities are also such as to make him loved and respected by all who know him.



SHREVE, JOSEPH, M. D., of Haddonfield, N. J., was born at Longcoming, Gloucester county, N. J. (now Berlin, Camden county, N. J.), September 24th, 1822. He is the oldest son of Samuel Shreve, a prominent merchant and farmer of that place, and grandson of Joseph Shreve, of Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J., all of whom were members of the Society of Friends. Dr. Shreve acquired a common school education in his native town, and was afterward engaged for several years in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1844, and having the care of a family, he became acquainted with the properties of

many of the medicines used in allopathy, which was the only system then practised in the town where he resided. He was a man of observation, of study, and of great practical sagacity, and became satisfied that something beyond the ordinary practice of allopathy was necessary to reach many of "the ills that human flesh is heir to." He then turned his attention to homœopathy, giving it a candid, impartial examination. The more he studied the new law of cure, the more was he convinced of its utility, and that it is the system best adapted to cure the maladies of mankind. He therefore continued to study and practise it in his own family for several years with great success. Afterward, at the solicitation and by the advice of many of his friends, and especially of Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, of Haddonfield, N. J., he was induced to enter the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, in 1864. In 1866, he was graduated from that institution, and was afterward matriculated at and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Since that time he has had a successful practice in his native town until 1871, and afterward in Haddonfield, N. J., where he now resides. Dr. Shreve is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, and of the West Jersey District Homœopathic Society.



ALEXANDER, MRS. ELSIE H., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., is a native of New York, where she was born in the year 1834. Her medical studies were first pursued in the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., where she graduated in the month of March, 1854. During the sessions of 1855 and 1856, she filled the chair of Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution, besides enjoying a lucrative practice in her profession, in the same city, until the close of the last named year.

Desirous of increasing her store of medical

knowledge, Dr. Alexander matriculated at the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, O., and her previous studies had been so faithfully pursued and remembered as to enable her to graduate from this latter school in May, 1857. For the past ten years Mrs. Dr. Alexander has been a resident of Chicago, Ills., where her practice has been extensive and eminently judicious.



PETERSON, WILSON, M. D., of New York city, was born in Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., October 17th, 1831. He is the son of Jacob and Susan Peterson; the former being a prosperous and prominent farmer, as well as a sincere, enterprising and staunch Christian. He received his education at the Academy at Aurora, N. Y., which he finished by studying the higher branches of classics, mathematics, etc., etc.

Being desirous of adopting the medical profession as a pursuit in life, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he attended lectures, and graduated in the spring of 1858. On obtaining his degree he returned home, where he remained for one year, thence removing to Montreal, Canada, thinking that city a better field for his exertions. He went into practice, but the climate proving too severe for his constitution, he was compelled to abandon it, deciding to settle in New York city, which he did in 1860. Here he at once entered into partnership with Dr. Evans, which association lasted till 1862. In this year he entered the United States Army, with the grade of Acting Assistant Surgeon. This new field of duty afforded him many advantages in becoming acquainted with the various phases of field surgery and hospital practice, proving to him a very profitable school. He met with great success in treating his patients, which he did according to the homœopathic system; this fact was, however, not known at the time. He was no less fortunate in his surgical operations, which were so skilfully

and successfully performed, and his medical treatment so efficient, that he received the compliments of his superiors in command. His brother, who was Adjutant in the 78th New York Regiment, having lost a leg at the battle of Antietam, he treated him with such skill and ability that the attention of Dr. B. H. Vanderkief, Surgeon of United States Volunteers, was drawn to the circumstance, which, in connection with his remarkably able hospital treatment, induced that officer to specially urge him, to accept an appointment in the army. Having consented to this, he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Surgeon-in-chief and all parties concerned.

On quitting the army he returned to New York, where he once more went into private practice, which he has continued to the present day with the most satisfactory results. He is a member of the New York County Society, and has contributed some articles to the homœopathic journals; though his particular qualifications appear to be more those of a quiet worker in the cause, by the faithful fulfilment of the duties of a large practice, than those of a polemical writer.



PETWEILER, WILLIAM M., M. D., of Findlay, O., was born on the 23d day of August, 1832, in Mifflin county, Pa., of German descent, his ancestors coming hither from Germany before the revolutionary war, and settling in Pennsylvania. He was early apprenticed to a plasterer, but moving to Findlay, O., in 1851, he entered the Findlay Academy, and remained under instruction about three years. He then settled on a farm in Illinois, but finding the business unremunerative, returned to Findlay after an absence of two years.

In 1854, he was married, in the latter place, to Miss Harriet Fritch, and in 1859, commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. C. Oesterlen, and during the winter of 1860-'61, attended the Cleve-

land Homœopathic Hospital College. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 21st Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and served three years, chiefly as Hospital Steward, in which position he gained a knowledge of surgery, for which he is now so celebrated. Returning home in 1864, he engaged in general practice for two years, and graduated with great honor in 1867. He is an occasional contributor to the homœopathic periodicals, and by his great success has obtained a practice second to none in northern Ohio, while by his integrity and uprightness he has gained the esteem of the community in which he lives.



RARLEY, CHARLES ISAAC, M. D., of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on the 22d day of February, 1835. He received his early education at the Academy at Lyndon Corner, Vt. In the spring of 1855, he went to Iowa, and spent the remainder of the year in the vicinity of Davenport. He then returned to Vermont, and soon afterward entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. C. B. Darling, a noted homœopathist of Lyndon. After three years of diligent study he graduated at the Burlington Medical College, in the year 1859. He then spent one year in the practice of his profession in the village of Essex, Clinton county, N. Y., after which he engaged in practice with H. A. Houghton, M. D., of Reeseville, N. Y., and there spent his second year's practice. After spending a winter in New York, in attendance upon the lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, he resumed his practice at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., in the spring of 1862. He emigrated to Minnesota in the month of August of that same year, and arrived there just previous to the Indian massacre that began by the murder of some whites near Acton, on the 17th of August, and followed the next day by a general massacre of the settlers on the upper Minnesota river. He

joined himself to a company of militia, organized at St. Paul, and was engaged in several severe battles with the Indians along the Minnesota river, and in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley.

He recruited for the Minnesota Mounted Rangers, a one year organization, and served with it in the capacity of Hospital Steward. He was afterward commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Minnesota Cavalry, which was connected with the Minnesota Brigade, under the command of Colonel Thomas. They were united with a brigade from Iowa, all under the command of General Sully. In the fall of 1864, he returned to Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter. At this post he remained for eighteen months, serving in the capacity of Surgeon. He was mustered out of the United States service at St. Paul, in the spring of 1866. During the year he engaged in practice at Winnebago City, Faribault county, Minn., and, in connection with his practice, carried on the drug business in this place for a period of six years, during which time he spent another winter in New York in attendance upon lectures and clinics at the Homœopathic Medical College.

In the winter of 1867, he married Miss Mattie O. White, of Winnebago City. In April, 1872, he, at the urgent request of one of his brother physicians, who is now in California, removed to Sandy Hill, N. Y., and engaged in practice there. He has secured a large and lucrative practice by a diligent exercise of his skill. This competent young homœopathist has every prospect of "fair weather ahead."



MERCER, WILLIAM MOSBY, M. D., of Galveston, Texas, was born February 5th, 1828, at Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky. His grandfather, James Mercer, was an early settler of Kentucky, and represented his county fourteen successive years in the Legislature of that State. His father, Raney Mercer,

was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. When the subject of this sketch was five years old his parents removed to Louisiana. After finishing his literary education at the College of Louisiana, at Jackson, in that State, he studied law, and having graduated in the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, in 1848, he established himself in the Parish of Terrebonne, La., where he practised law for several years. Although very successful as a lawyer, he found that profession not agreeable to his tastes. He therefore abandoned it and studied medicine. He graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, in March, 1859. During the year previous to his graduation he served as Resident Student of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and after graduating acted for some months as House Surgeon of Dr. Stone's Infirmary. He then entered upon the practice of medicine at the same place where he formerly practised law, and rapidly acquired a large and lucrative business, which, however, shared the fate of all other kinds of business in that region, in being destroyed by the breaking out of the war.

Having become interested in homœopathy, and forming the acquaintance and friendship of Dr. William H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, he became a student of the homœopathic *Materia Medica* and therapeutics, under the direction of that distinguished physician; and after a proper course of study and experience, became his partner, and practised in association with him until October, 1868, when he removed to Galveston, Texas. Here, by his devotion to homœopathy, his diligence in business, and his skill as a practitioner, he has acquired a large practice and made many converts to the homœopathic faith. It may be said of Dr. Mercer that, although decided in his opinions, his love for truth, together with a rare candor, contribute much to make him an eminently progressive man. He is possessed of a high degree of literary taste and culture. In conversation he is quick and nervous; speaks directly to the point himself, and is

impatient of verbiage in others. He is modest and generous; loves children; is fond of society, but somewhat controlled by moods. By turns reticent, combative, and again most companionable, with a laugh brimful of joyousness, irresistibly contagious and refreshing.

In 1860, he was married to Miss Susie T. Gunn. Two sons have been born to them, both of whom are living.

Dr. Mercer has been, since the age of twenty, a believer in the theological system of Emanuel Swedenborg.



OWERS, JOSIAH, M. D., of New York city, was born in Billerica, Mass., September 1st, 1791, and died in the same place November 7th, 1868. After pursuing his preliminary course of education, he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of the late Dr. Gordon, of Hingham, Mass. He was also, for several years, a private pupil of the late Professor Nathan Smith, of New Haven, ably assisting him in his surgical operations. He also assisted Professor Knight in the dissections required for his lectures on anatomy, and received his diploma at New Haven in 1816.

An opportunity offering, he was invited to settle at Huntington, Long Island, where he immediately found himself in an extensive practice, commanding almost a monopoly of the surgical operations in the district. About the year 1821, he removed to Setauket, where he remained a number of years, after which he went to Smithtown. His reputation was great in Queens and Suffolk counties, and his superior skill as a surgeon universally acknowledged throughout Long Island. He was appointed Surgeon to the militia brigade of his district, and Commissioner for loaning the money deposited with the State by the United States. When about fifty years of age, he, after due investigation, adopted homœopathy as his future method of treatment, and, in 1850, opened an office in New

York, quickly gaining an extensive practice in that city and in Brooklyn. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and Vice-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. Though twice married, he had no children, and, ten years prior to his decease, retired to his native place, dividing his time between literary and agricultural pursuits.



SMITH, ST. CLAIR, M. D., of New York city, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 15th, 1846. His father was a respectable farmer in New York State, and brought up his son to the same occupation, sending him, however, during the winters, to the common district school. This lasted till he was twelve years of age, when he went to the Cayuga Lake Academy, remaining there for one year, when he entered the High School at Auburn, staying there for two terms and teaching school.

He commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. William M. Gwynn, of Throopsville, N. Y., afterwards entering the New York Homœopathic College, where he graduated in 1869. After receiving his diploma, he was appointed Resident Physician to the Children's Hospital Five Points House of Industry, in which position he remained for two years and a half, when he removed to Brooklyn and established himself in private practice. But he had only been about four months in this latter city, when he was appointed Resident Physician of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum, holding that office till 1872. In this year he returned to New York city, and formed a partnership with Dr. Allen, with whom he is still carrying on an extensive and profitable practice, which is rapidly increasing. He is at present one of the Attending Physicians of the same hospital where he was formerly Resident Physician (the Children's). Still very young in his profession, he has every prospect of rising to future eminence, his

practice and reputation doubtless growing with the growth of the city.



SCHEURER, P., M. D., of Hanover, York county, Pa., was born in Lehigh county, Pa., August 18th, 1799. Originally he dedicated himself to the ministry. His early studies were directed to theology. He labored in the ministry about fifty years. In his earlier years he was rather of sickly habits himself, and had much sickness in his family, which induced him to read medical works with devoted attention, by which he arrived at a considerable acquaintance of the principles and practice of allopathy; in fact, so much so, that allopathic physicians accredited him with the capability of practising medicine; which, however, it was not his idea so to do at that time. It was not until the year 1839 that he turned his attention to the importance of using his extended knowledge of medicine for the benefit of others. In that year he tried homœopathy, and with such success that he has never had cause to regret his step. From the first, every prescription appeared to be attended with the happiest results; and during thirty-three years of professional experience, in which he attained to great proficiency in the healing art, he is able to point to thousands and tens of thousands of cases in which the most beneficent results have attended his numerous prescriptions. His attention has been given exclusively to therapeutics, never having attempted surgery. Now, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, he looks upon a life usefully and beneficently employed. With a vigorous constitution, he scarcely feels the decrepitude usually associated with old age.



FREEMAN, WARREN, M. D., of New York city, was born May 23d, 1815, at Salem, Washington county, N. Y. His father was Andrew Freeman, a prominent citizen of that place, who died when his son was still

quite young. He received his education at the High School of the county, and was with his brother for two years. In 1836, he went to the South, intending to reside there, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1850-'53, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College at Philadelphia, obtaining his degree in 1854. After graduating he removed to New York city, where he formed a partnership with Dr. James Mairs, which connection lasted for eighteen years, at the end of which time he separated from his partner and commenced the practice of homœopathy alone in 1871.

He is a member of the County Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and, during his long professional career, has acquired much and varied experience in the treatment of all classes of disease. In 1842, he was happily married to Miss Juliet A. Mairs, of New York, having one daughter by this union. He has not neglected literature, but has contributed many valuable articles to the journals, doing much good to the cause.

He is still in active practice, in which, by his quiet, unassuming manners, his solid good sense and well-known ability, he has acquired the confidence of all his patients, who regard him as so thoroughly reliable in his profession that no hesitation is experienced in placing the most difficult cases entirely in his hands.



ALLEN, TIMOTHY FIELD, A. M., M. D., of New York city, was born in Westminster, Vt., April 24th, 1837. His father, Dr. David Allen, of the same place, but now living at Putney, was a prominent physician and practised over fifty years. He received his education at Amherst College, Mass., where he graduated in 1858. He afterwards attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of New York, graduating there in 1861. The degree of A. M. was

conferred on him, at Amherst College, in 1863. He commenced the practice of medicine in Brooklyn in 1861, and in 1862, entered the United States Army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, being stationed at Point Lookout. In 1863, however, he resigned this position and entered into a partnership with Dr. Caird Dunham, which lasted two years. He treated his first few cases only according to the allopathic method. He studied homœopathy under Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, and has adhered to that system ever since. After dissolving his partnership with Dr. Dunham he practised alone.

In 1866, he was Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical College for Women; in 1867, he was Professor of Anatomy in the New York Homœopathic College, and in 1871, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the same College, which position he still retains. In 1867, he became Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, in which capacity he has been identified with that institution ever since. It was, as we learn, through his influence that this institution received Miss Emma King's endowment of \$100,000. He is Vice-President of the Toney Botanical Club, member of the Lyceum of Natural History, corresponding member of the Portland Society of Natural History, member of the Buffalo Academy of Natural Sciences, and some other literary and scientific societies.

In 1873, he was elected President of the New York County Society. Is a member of the State Society and American Institute, and Secretary of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine. He has contributed various articles to the journals, and is now editing the "Encyclopædia of Materia Medica," which will be the standard work on this subject. He has also a work in preparation on the treatment of diseases of the eye. Unlike the generality of scientific men, he possesses an excellent taste for music, having composed a large amount of manuscript music, and whilst studying medicine in Brooklyn he for several years officiated as organist at the Church of the Pilgrims. He was then both

studying and practising at the same time. He has also, during the past ten years, officiated in a similar manner in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, but has recently abandoned the organ from its interfering with his business. He is, furthermore, publishing, as the result of his botanical studies, the "American Herbarium," of which three parts have already been issued.

In 1862, he was married to Miss Julia Bissell, of Litchfield, Conn., by which union he has had five children, two of whom survive. He possesses an elegant country seat near New York. He is now also associated in the editorship of the *New York Journal of Homœopathy*, with Dr. William T. Helmut. He has ever been a hard worker; indeed, few professional men have ever worked so constantly and energetically; yet, with all this excessive labor, he never could have performed what he has done without brilliant native talent. He is of an enthusiastic temperament and firm in his belief in homœopathy. To these qualities he owes the enviable position he now occupies, and he richly deserves all he has got, or whatever else fortune may have in store for him. He was nominated and confirmed by the Senate of the State of New York as Director of the New York State Homœopathic Insane Asylum, at Middleton, New York, which position he will undoubtedly fill to the general satisfaction and benefit of the State.



MITCHELL, JOSEPH SIDNEY, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., son of the Hon. Joseph Mitchell, of Nantucket, Mass., was born in that town December 9th, 1839. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1863, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1865, in which year he commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago. Before the year ended he was appointed Lecturer on Surgical and Pathological Anatomy, in Hahnemann Medical College in that city. In the same institution he became Professor of Physiology in

1867, and in 1870, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which chair he now fills. Probably, at the time of his appointment, he was the youngest man ever called to the important position of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. For seven years he was Secretary of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, during which time its active membership doubled in numbers. He is also Physician in Charge of the Medical Department of the Homœopathic Hospital in Chicago. He has a large practice continually increasing, no small share of which is consultation business. As a medical lecturer he is clear, concise, ready and practical, giving his hearers a plain view of his subject, and impressing on each mind its importance. Yet a young man, with his usual health and perseverance, his self-control and reliance, his correct habits, principles and character, united with kindness of heart and earnest love of his profession, he will, as years roll on, acquire a wide reputation as an able practitioner, and grow steadily in public esteem.

He was married in Philadelphia, in 1867, to Miss Helen S. Leeds, daughter of Joseph and Arethusa Leeds of that city, and niece of Rev. Dr. George Leeds, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore.



SPORK, MRS. EMILY VON VEGESACH, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born at Wisby, in the kingdom of Sweden, in March, 1835. She is the eldest daughter of Emil Baron von Vegesach and the Baroness von Vegesach. Her father was a nephew of the celebrated Blücher, Field Marshal and Prince of Germany.

Mrs. Spork received her early education at an institute in Sweden, which was patronized exclusively by the nobility. At an early age her mind was directed to the study of medicine; but, owing to her sex, the doors of every medical college and university in that kingdom were closed against her. She

was, however, admitted to study the "Swedish Movement Cure," as it is termed, at the city of Stockholm, and with such success as to enable her to fill the position of Chief Manager of an institution devoted to this regime, at the city of Bergen, in the adjacent kingdom of Norway.

Still Mrs. Spork was not satisfied with the limited knowledge she had so far acquired. Turning her face westward to the great Republic, where more liberal ideas prevail, and where sex is not recognized in the study and practice of the healing art, she at length reached Chicago, whither so many of her countrymen and women had already preceded her. Matriculating at the Hahnemann Medical College in that city, she pursued her eager search into the pathology and treatment of the various "ills that flesh is heir to," with such success as to graduate on the 20th March, 1873, with all the honors; being the first Scandinavian lady who has studied homœopathy and received the full diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

Mrs. Dr. Spork has made Chicago her home, and she already enjoys a very large practice among her countrywomen, many thousands of whom are residents of that city and its immediate neighborhood.



FRELIGH, EDWIN GALE, M. D., of New York city, was born at Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., on the 2d of August, 1838. He is the son and only child of Dr. Martin Freligh. His education was commenced at the Rhinebeck Academy, and the classical portion of it completed at the Chelsea Collegiate Institute, N. Y. He matriculated in the New York Medical College, where he followed the customary courses of lectures with earnestness and industry, graduating from that institution in 1860. After obtaining his diploma he at once entered into practice in connection with his father. He furthermore graduated in chemistry under Professor Dor-

emus, taking a separate diploma for that branch of science.

Independently of his medical acquirements, he is a mineralogist of some note, and also an artist of much taste and promise. In 1863, his father retired from the more active duties of his profession and gave it to him, together with the avails of his large and valuable practice, yielding an annual income of some \$25,000.

His mind has decidedly a scientific turn, and being favored with more than ordinary talent and brilliancy, he holds forth promise of being a fortunate successor of his able and distinguished father.

Being still quite a young man for a physician, he has unquestionably in store for himself a future career of usefulness, prosperity and honor.



HENEY, BENJAMIN HICKS, M. D., of New Haven, Conn., was born at Vicksburg, Miss., October 10th, 1838. His father, the Rev. S. C. Cheney, of Berkshire county, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. His boyhood and youth were passed principally in New York city, where he received his primary education at the Free Academy. He afterwards entered the Wesleyan University, and completed his classical studies at Amherst College.

In 1857, he commenced the study of medicine, attending the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. Proposing to reside in the South, he went to New Orleans and entered the University of Louisiana at that place, where he graduated in March, 1861. On coming North, soon after the commencement of the war, he entered the Government service. His first appointment was that of Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, being stationed at Camp Chase, near Columbus, O.; but he afterwards received a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 41st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and, later still, was appointed Assistant Staff Surgeon on the staff of Major-General

Crittenden, commanding the 21st Army Corps. After the battle of Chickamauga he was transferred to the staff of the 4th Army Corps, in which he made the campaign in Georgia, and resigned his position at Atlanta. He was next appointed one of the Examining Surgeons in the Provost Marshal's Bureau for the Sixth District of Illinois, with headquarters at Joliet, where he remained, after the termination of the war, in private practice till the winter of 1867. During that year, and previously, he had read many homœopathic works, and, furthermore, made experiments of homœopathic remedies, the result of which investigations convinced him of the truth of the "new doctrine," and induced him to adopt it as his guide in his future practice. In 1870, he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in an office with Dr. G. D. Beebe, where he remained till 1871, when the great fire destroyed both his home and practice, compelling him to seek a new field of exertion elsewhere; in consequence of which he removed in the following November to New Haven, Conn. In 1871, he became associate editor of the *Medical Investigator*, and, in the previous year, was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah Austin, second daughter of Algernon Austin, Esq., of Lincoln county, Me.

Dr. Cheney has not only contributed by his practice and example to the advancement of medical science, but also by his numerous contributions to the different scientific journals, and we may be permitted to hope that his able pen will be more than ever employed in defence of the cause he has espoused—the noble cause of homœopathy.



OSLIN, BENJAMIN F., Jr., M. D., of New York city, was born in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., November 8th, 1830.

After having completed his laical course of education, he commenced the study of medi-

cine under the instruction of his father and Professor William Darling. He received his degree in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, in the session of 1851-'52.

Since obtaining his diploma he has practised medicine in New York city. His experience in cases of small-pox has made him an earnest advocate of the principle of more frequent re-vaccination than what is customary. He entertains the sincere conviction that both varioloid and small-pox may, with proper precautions and due exertion on the part of professional men—combined, perhaps, with some action on the part of the State—be entirely erased from the long catalogue of human diseases.



COOKE, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, Professor, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Providence, R. I., on the 25th of August, 1829. He is descended from an old and distinguished Rhode Island family. He is a great-grandson of Hon. Nicholas Cooke, the first Continental Governor of the State of Rhode Island. He was long under the private tuition of the venerable Thomas Shephard, D. D., of Bristol, R. I., and was prepared for college by Messrs. Merrick Lyon and Henry S. Frieze—the latter the Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Michigan, and the author of several valuable classical works.

He studied medicine with Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I. He entered Brown University as a Freshman in 1846, and was contemporaneously a student in that institution, though not a classmate, with Dr. J. B. Angell, the present incumbent of the presidential chair of the University of Michigan. He spent the time from 1849 to 1852 in visiting various foreign countries, acted as the ship's surgeon on board of different vessels during his voyages, and finally made a complete circuit of the globe. In 1852, he entered the Medical Department of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania; he also attended the lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and finally graduated, in the spring of 1854, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. His conversion to homœopathy was the result of an investigation upon which he entered with the view of taking intelligent ground against it.

He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, in company with A. H. Okie, M. D., the first homœopathic graduate in America. He removed to Chicago in 1855, where he has since been identified with every great movement in the progress of homœopathy in that city, and possesses a practice that is both extensive and laborious.

He was married, on the 15th of October, 1856, to Laura Wheaton Abbot, of Warren, R. I., a daughter of the late Commodore Joel Abbot, of the United States Navy, by whom he has four children.

At the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1859, he was chosen Professor of Chemistry, and subsequently of Theory and Practice, which chair he filled with great ability and distinction until his resignation, in 1870.

Previous to the great fire of October 9th, 1871, his residence was in the northern division of the city, whence, in common with so many thousands, he was driven from house and home by the terrible rapacity of that devouring element. The narration of his numerous narrow and marvellous escapes, while fleeing with his family and others who had sought his protection, is full of adventure and interest. In less than one week from the date of the sad catastrophe he was comfortably re-established and doing as large a business as before. He twice received the compliment of an election to the chair of Theory and Practice, in different medical institutions, accompanied by flattering proposals to remove his residence, but he has felt constrained to reject them. With the opening of the Pulte Homœopathic College of Cincinnati, O., in the fall of 1872, he appeared as its Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, which chair he still holds,

though he retains his extensive practice in Chicago.

At a convention of homœopathic physicians, held at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 7th of May, 1873, for the purpose of naming three candidates for each of the chairs of Theory and Practice and Materia Medica, in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, which, by the action of the Legislature of 1872-'73, were awarded to the homœopathic profession, he was the first of the three nominated for the chair of Theory and Practice, from which the Regents of the University will make their selection. He is a prominent writer, and has contributed extensively both to general and medical literature. He is the author of a work called "Satan in Society, by a Physician," published in 1871, which has met with an enormous sale and created a marked sensation. As a lecturer he is both accomplished and attractive, while his social relations are of the highest order and qualify him in every respect for any position to which it may be his good fortune to be advanced.

He and his accomplished wife have been for several years attached to the Roman Catholic Church.



RICE, HYLAND WASHINGTON, M. D., of Aurora, Ills., was born in Wilmington, Del., February 19th, 1847. He is the son of the late Thomas B. Rice, a much respected wholesale and retail grocer of Wilmington, Del. His early education was received at the schools of Wilmington. He subsequently attended the Wyers' Academy at West Chester, Pa., and finally completed his literary and classical course at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., where he received his diploma.

His father intending he should embrace the profession of the law, directed his course of study towards that end, and although uncongenial to his taste and opposed to his own views, he nevertheless applied himself to the

reading of law. Shortly after the death of his father, which occurred in 1862, he found that circumstances rendered it expedient that he should reduce his expenses to the lowest possible amount. He was therefore obliged to relinquish study and enter upon a mercantile life, which he pursued until he had saved sufficient money to permit of renewed application to the study of a profession.

After a few years of close attention to business, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of M. Macfarland, M. D., of Philadelphia. Having attended the regular course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he there graduated in the spring of 1870, and at once removed to Illinois, locating at Elgin, Kane county, where he remained until the fall of 1871; when ill health obliged him to abandon his practice.

In January, 1872, he married Marie Watterman, of Wilmington, Ills., and in March of the same year settled in Aurora.

He has contributed to the medical writing of the day, and has been extensively connected with various secret organizations of the country. He is joint author of the "Third Amplified Rank of the Order of Knights of Pythias;" also a member of the Supreme Lodge of the World of the Order of Knights of Pythias. He also holds the position of Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Kane County Illinois Mortuary Association, which he was instrumental in organizing; is also Secretary of the Fourteenth District Homœopathic Medical Society of Illinois, and member of the State Association.



DAKE, DUMONT C., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Nunda, N. Y. He is the son of the late C. M. Dake, M. D., an eminent and much respected practitioner of Rochester, N. Y., also a nephew of Dr. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn. As a young man and rising physician he has already displayed the most marked ability, and has achieved great suc-

cess, especially in the treatment of chronic diseases; as a consequence, he has built up a large and growing practice. His first fields of usefulness were Rochester, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa. He removed from Rochester in 1868, locating in the West. He finally established himself in Chicago, where he is doing a large business, success attending his efforts.

He is a careful student, devoted to investigation and research, eager to develop all new theories which will establish the truth of homœopathy and promote the interests of science.



EIDLITZ, GEORGE NEUMAN, M. D., of Keokuk, Iowa, was born in Glogan, in the kingdom of Prussia, on February 16th, 1821. His father was Councillor of Justice in the Supreme Court of the Province of Silesia, Prussia. His mother was daughter of the Mayor of Glogan. Having completed the appointed course of instruction in the Gymnasium in Glogan, he entered the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg successively, and on his graduation went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. After mastering the Portuguese language, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital of Jurijuba, near Rio, under Surgeon-General Dr. Da Costa and Dr. Correa d'Assevedo. While in the discharge of his official duties he had an attack of yellow fever, followed by a relapse. Of this second attack he was cured by homœopathic treatment, which induced him to give to the system a thorough and patient examination. In order to do this more effectively he came to the United States in March, 1850, and in the colleges of New York and Philadelphia pursued his studies for a short time; but meeting with some pecuniary losses, he removed to the State of Mississippi, where for a few years he was Principal of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy. During the war he was in active service in the Confederate Army, and having, in consequence, lost all his property, he removed, in 1864, to

Keokuk, Iowa, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. In June, 1854, he was married to Miss Sarah Measey, of Burlington, N. J. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Homœopathic State Society of Iowa.

HUGHES, ELIZA C., M. D., of Wheeling, W. Va., was born in that city. Her ancestors were among the first who settled the northern portions of Virginia, bordering on the line of the Blue Ridge mountains. Her father, the late Thomas Hughes, of Wheeling, was held in high esteem, and her brother, Dr. Alfred Hughes, is an eminent physician of Baltimore, Md.

She received a thorough English education, and graduated with the highest honors at a collegiate institution. Her desire for the study of medicine was first awakened by the reading of the medical works in Dr. Hughes' library. Although always most eager and earnest in her perusal of such matter, it was long before she entertained the idea of entering upon a regular course of professional study; and even after having formed the resolution, it was with no definite intention of practising. When the thought was first suggested to her mind she did not give it expression. Knowing the prejudice widely entertained against women adopting such an occupation in life, she shrank from the remarks the decision would give rise to; but her purpose once acknowledged, her determination did not falter, notwithstanding the pressure of opposition.

Having resolved to adopt the medical profession, she commenced her study of medicine in 1855. Attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Cleveland, O., and later a second course at the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, where she graduated in 1860. After graduating she returned to Wheeling and established herself

as a medical practitioner. She is the first female graduate of any medical school, and is the pioneer of her sex in the practice of medicine in the State of Virginia. Although devoted to her profession, in which an extended practice gives many duties, she nevertheless contributes much literary matter to the press, being known both as an authoress and poetess.

WILSON, ABRAM D., M. D., of New York city, was born in Columbia College, in that city, in which institution his father was a professor. He received his education in the same college, where he graduated in 1818, at the early age of eighteen. He then commenced the study of medicine by entering the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking his degree there in 1821. He immediately entered upon the practice of this profession, which he followed with much success for a time as an allopathic practitioner. Some time after this he was introduced by Dr. John F. Gray to Dr. Gram. Incredulous at first, and, like nearly all his brethren of the old school, deeming the new doctrine nothing short of a humbug, he resolved to follow in his old course; but the convincing arguments of his new acquaintance, together with the extraordinary and difficult cures which he witnessed, induced him to further investigate the subject by study and experiment. These tests resulted in his becoming a convert to the system of Hahnemann, and, in 1829, he publicly adopted the homœopathic method in the treatment of his patients, continuing steadfastly in the same path till the day of his death, which happened June 20th, 1864.

Although he did not contribute much to the literature of homœopathy, he was nevertheless active and zealous in the propagation of the new faith, and did much by his practice and conversation towards the advancement of the cause. His influence was great, a singular and genuine affection always existing between himself and his patients. His memory is still cherished with love and es-

teem, and he is regarded as among the few, in those early days of homœopathy, who did the most for its advancement and success.

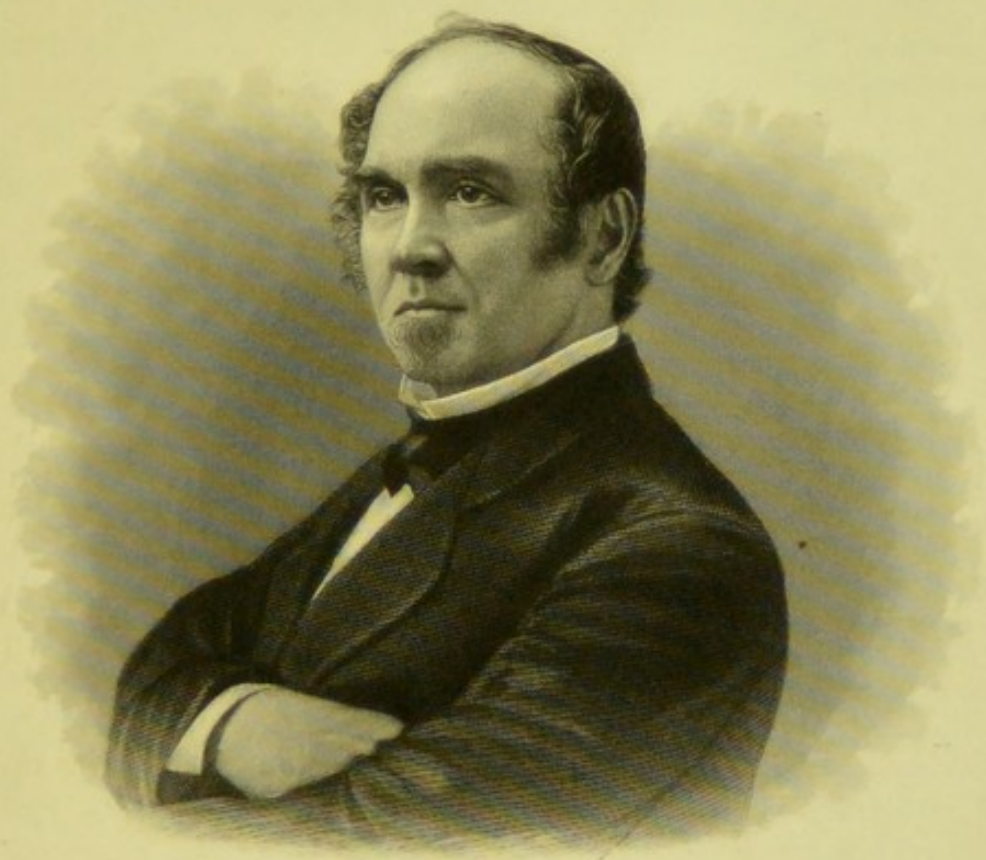


FRELIGH, MARTIN, M. D., of New York city, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 23d of January, 1813, and is consequently now sixty years of age, but he appears much younger, being well preserved and in the full enjoyment of mental and physical vigor. He can claim relationship, through his ancestors, with the blood royal of England. His father, Samuel Freligh, was the son of Isaac, who was brother to Abraham and Jacob. These three brothers were the sons of John, and grandsons of Henry, known in German history for the very active part he took in favoring the advancement and spread of Protestantism. Count Freligh, a blood relation of this branch of the family, is own cousin to the present Queen of England, so connecting them with the Guelphs and other blood relatives of her majesty. His father, while a resident of Dutchess and Ulster counties, N. Y., was engaged in farming and the milling business, but all of his brothers and sisters were engaged in literary pursuits. His father's family emigrated to this country during its early history. "Old Dominie Freligh," of New Jersey, Dr. Michael Freligh, of Watervliet, Dr. Abraham Freligh, the founder of Frelighsburg, in Canada, Isaac Freligh, of the town of Clinton, Dutchess county, and subsequently of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, and Jacob Freligh, of Canada West, were among their first descendants.

His mother's ancestors—the Stoughtenburghs and Ackerts—were from Holland. He is one of the Knickerbockers of New York, as his grandfather, father and himself were born on the banks of the Hudson river. He attended school until he was about fifteen years of age, when, through reverses in his father's business, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He entered the

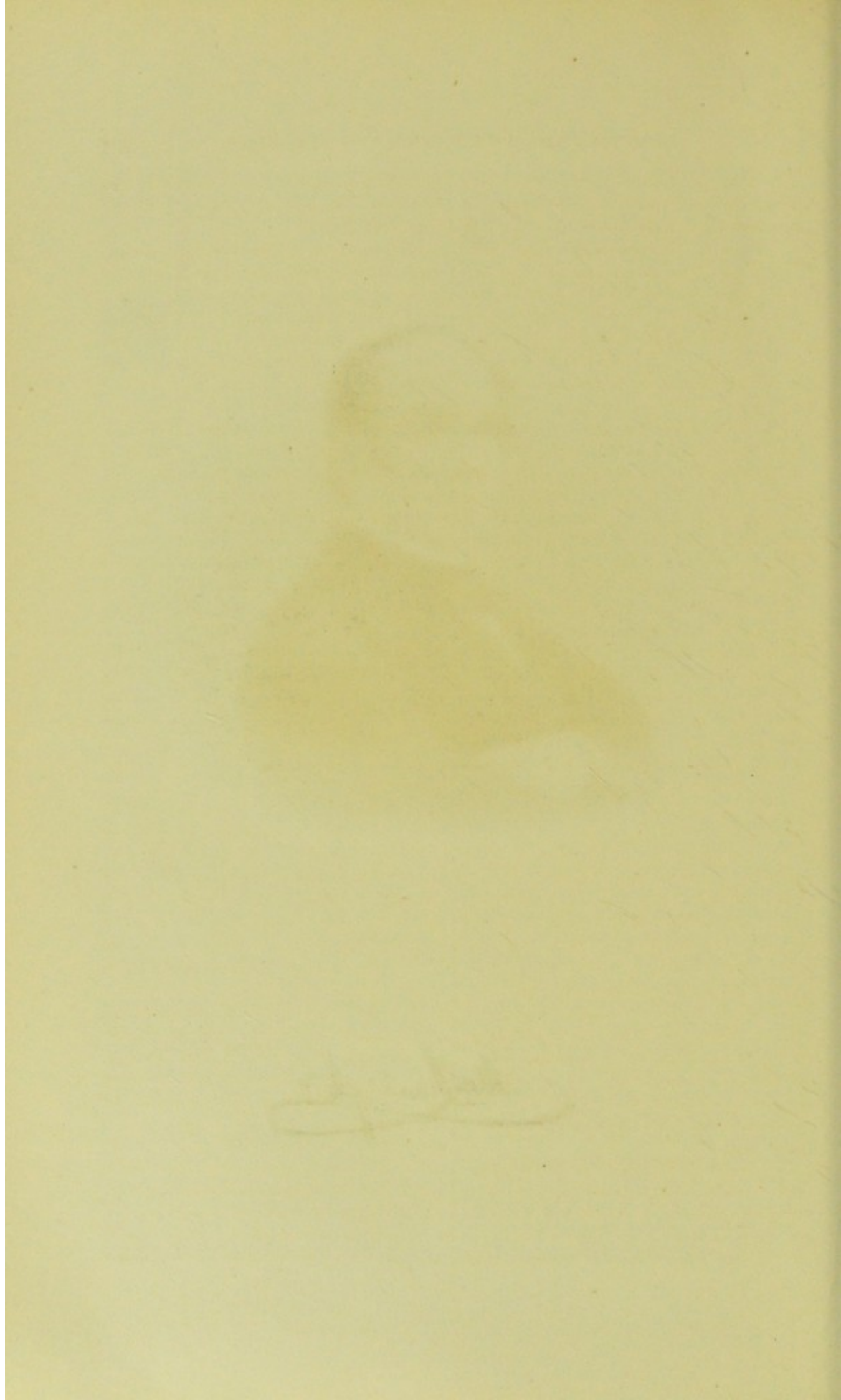
store of Henry Barclay, brother of Mr. Anthony, the late British Consul; was also employed in his paper manufactory; was book-keeper in Lawton's book and stationery house, and teacher in the Methodist Academy in Paterson, N. J. During these various engagements every spare hour was employed in cultivating his mind by studying the classics and history, also, subsequently, law and medicine. "Wheeler's Criminal Cases" presented much to interest him, and as they involved so many nice questions in medical jurisprudence, he almost imperceptibly drifted into the study of medicine. He then went into the office of Dr. C. C. Kierstead, a former student of the celebrated Dr. Broadhead; studied for the term prescribed by law, and then attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, where, in 1834, he received his diploma and license to practise; since then he has had an honorary and special degree conferred.

In a few days after he received his license he commenced practice in Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., where he remained six or seven years, thence removing to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, where he practised seven years. At this last place he met with violent opposition, being regarded as an interloper by the three resident physicians who already occupied that field; but, through the indefatigable energy and industry which is a prominent feature in his character, and his sterling talent, he succeeded in obtaining the largest practice ever known in that locality. It was here that he became convinced of the value and truth of homœopathy, under the advice of, and by witnessing the astonishing cures of malignant dysentery effected through that system by Dr. Vanderburg, of New York, who frequently met him in consultation and aided him in the selection of remedies. He was so astonished and convinced by ocular demonstration, that he embraced the new faith irrevocably. Although he had previously seen its virtues in several well-marked cases, he was too prejudiced, or perhaps unwilling, to acknowledge its merits.



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In 1851, he removed to the city of New York, where he commenced the practice of homœopathy by himself, and continued it up to 1863, when he relinquished most of the details of the practice to his son and only child, Dr. Edwin G. Freligh, a young man well qualified and evidently intending to follow in his father's footsteps. From that time he has confined himself more especially to organic diseases, consultations and visiting at distances.

His practice has been, and is at the present time, large and not confined to the city; he is consulted from almost every part of the United States, and frequently from parties in Europe, and is called to places hundreds of miles distant for consultation or actual treatment, at a very considerable expense to his patients, who consider that they receive a full *quid pro quo* for the amounts paid him as fees, and in many instances making him valuable presents besides.

As an evidence of his skill as a surgeon, it may be mentioned that when he was but twenty-three or twenty-four years of age his then partner, Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton, and himself performed the wonderful operation of tying the primitive carotid arteries in a case of epilepsy, with success. The person who was operated on subsequently became well and robust. One other case was the removal of internal hæmorrhoidal tumors, a report of which operation can be found in the "Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences" for September, 1847. He also disarticulated the right arm at the shoulder joint; tied the sub-clavian artery; extirpated tumors, and performed various operations on the eye and throat. These are but a few of the cases which might be cited in proof of his skill as a surgeon, but they are sufficient to show that he is thoroughly educated in his profession, self-reliant and confident in his own ability.

He has been appointed to many professional positions of honor and responsibility. He was appointed to the chair of Institutes of Medicine in his Alma Mater; Surgeon to the Hudson River Railroad Company; Med-

ical Officer-in-chief to the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Surgeon to the New York Police.

His literary labors have been considerable; among them may be mentioned a Monograph on "The Toxicological Properties of Lead and its Various Compounds," a "Treatise on Epilepsy," a critical review of "Armstrong's Third Division of Scarlatina Maligna," "The Pathology and Cure of Consumption," "Freligh's Homœopathic Practice," which has reached the thirteenth edition; "Homœopatía Familiar," in Spanish; the "Homœopathic Pocket Companion," "Freligh's Compilation of the Homœopathic Materia Medica," and many articles on the proving of drugs, such as the "Apocynum Cannabinum," "Cannabis Indica," "Mercury, a Solvent to the Living Solids;" also, "Amenorrhœa and its Effects upon the Female Economy," some of which have appeared in the medical journals and recent Materia Medica. He has now nearly ready for the press a voluminous work upon "Organic Chemistry, Physiological Chemistry, and the Chemistry of Man," in which he argues with marked ability that a thorough knowledge of these branches is the only sure foundation upon which to rear a successful therapeutic, and that without it the practice of medicine is but little better than the blind chances of empirical experiment. He possesses a most extraordinary memory, being able to repeat almost verbatim et literatim whole books which he studied in his earlier years. He has never been a specialist, being thoroughly intimate with every branch of medicine, surgery, and the collateral sciences, and never having confined his attention to any one particular class of diseases. He can claim among his patrons some of the most distinguished personages; but while his patrons have been, and are, mostly of the wealthier classes, he has never ignored the claims of the poor, ever evincing great readiness to assist them to the extent of his ability. His character is remarkable for a deep sensibility, which is constantly evinced in his practice. He enters heartily into the feelings

of his patients and their friends, rejoicing with them upon the appearance of favorable symptoms, and keenly sympathizing with them upon the approach of danger. Such qualities have naturally gained for him many and warm friends; but, like all eminent men, he has his enemies, who, either from envy or jealousy, or possibly from more laudable motives, differing from him, are opposed to him.

In personal intercourse he is courteous and polite, and in conversation even fascinating; his retentive memory enabling him to relate numerous interesting and valuable professional anecdotes and experiences, all tending to demonstrate to the listener the great truths embodied in the doctrine of the immortal Hahnemann. He has always been a great economist of time, always having something on hand and never procrastinating. He is emphatically a self-made man and self-reliant, possessing in an eminent degree all the attributes necessary to success, and to secure the confidence and esteem of those who know him best.



SMITH, J. HEBER, M. D., of Melrose, Mass., was born in Bucksport, Me., December 5th, 1842.

His father and grandfather were both clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he himself was originally intended for the ministry. When seven years old, his parents having moved to Massachusetts, he commenced his education in the Charlestown city schools, and afterwards entered the Haverhill High School, where, however, his studies were unfortunately seriously interrupted by ill health, and had to be continued under private tuition, with the view of preparing him for the ministry. His health still continuing in a delicate condition, at the age of nineteen the original plan was abandoned, and he turned his attention to the medical profession, entering the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in which institution he graduated, a valedic-

torian of his class, in the year 1866. On receipt of his diploma, he immediately settled in Melrose, where he commenced the practice of medicine according to Hahnemann's system of treatment, and with marked success, as he soon found himself in the enjoyment of a flourishing and profitable practice. In 1868, he was married to Miss Mary A. Greene of the same town.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and one of the editors of the *New England Medical Gazette*, and for the last two years has been Chairman of the Committee on Materia Medica of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and recently accepted the position of Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica in the Boston University Medical School.

Though doubtless the early ill health of Dr. Smith was a misfortune for the church he was destined to enter, it cannot but be regarded as a gratifying result that it should have been the means of inducing him to adopt the medical profession, as a firm and faithful disciple of the doctrines of homœopathy, and a skilful and successful practitioner of its system, must ever be a valuable acquisition to its ranks.



TOOTHAKER, CHARLES EVERETT, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Dorchester, Mass., on November 30th, 1805.

His father, Dr. Charles Toothaker, was a physician well known in Vermont and Massachusetts, who, about two years before his death, in 1860, embraced homœopathy. His grandfather, Dr. Roger Toothaker, served with distinction in the revolutionary war as surgeon. The Toothakers emigrated to America about 1640, since which time there has been an unbroken line of physicians in the family. The subject of this sketch spent a large portion of his early life in exhausting manual labor, yet in the midst of it he found time to indulge his love of reading. Such

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standard works as those of Pope, Dryden, Young, Milton, Blair and Campbell were his constant study. His early education was obtained under difficulties, but nevertheless he managed to prepare himself for college, to enter and graduate from Brown University in 1833. In the fall of the same year he began teaching in Providence, in what was known as the Classical Institute. In 1842, his health failing, he moved to Philadelphia in search of a more congenial climate. Here he became acquainted with several physicians, among them Dr. A. E. Small, a zealous homœopath. Partly through the influence of these gentlemen, partly through principles previously adopted, and reading notices of and writings by Hahnemann, but more than all, the effects of homœopathic remedies upon himself, he became a convert to homœopathy. After a preliminary course he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1851. He then commenced practice in Philadelphia, where he has continued to reside, and now enjoys a large patronage, won by his skill and attention.

Dr. Toothaker has always been an earnest and consistent supporter of the pure and simple principles of homœopathy as established by Hahnemann, and pays no regard to modern theories conflicting therewith. He has contributed some admirable articles to the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*. In 1854, he assisted Dr. A. E. Small in preparing his work on domestic practice, and a little later wrote a brochure on skin diseases, which was published in 1855, in connection with one by Dr. Small on diseases of the nervous system. He claims to be the first physician who advocated the homœopathicity of hot applications to heated, inflamed surfaces, instead of cold, and explained his views in a short article published in several journals about 1854 and 1855. He is also a strenuous advocate of a more thorough and complete system of education for medical practitioners, believing it to be necessary that they should be men of cultivated minds and enlarged habits of thought.

BOWEN, ELEAZER, M. D., of Jersey City, was born October, 1829, at Rehoboth, Bristol county, Mass., of American parentage.

On the completion of his academic course he entered Amherst College, but was compelled by failing health to leave it in his junior year. He then commenced the study of medicine on the allopathic system, under Dr. Usher Parsons (head Surgeon under Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie), in the city of Providence, R. I. He graduated at the Pittsfield Medical College, Mass., in 1853. After practising for nearly six years in Barnstable, Mass., he was led to investigate homœopathy. In order to acquaint himself with it more thoroughly, he went to New York, where he prosecuted his studies under some of the most eminent professors, and in the dispensary of the hospital, for eight months, and returned to Massachusetts in 1859, settling in a new field of successful practice in Lynn and Marblehead, where he remained until 1864. He then removed to his present place of abode, where he has been since engaged in active and lucrative practice.

Though not a contributor to any great extent to the literature of homœopathy, he has been an indefatigable worker in the cause, and has by his intelligently directed zeal made many converts. He is a member of the County Society and of the National Institute. During his student career he worked very earnestly, and has carried this habit into his professional life. He is held in high esteem by his professional brethren, who frequently appeal to his counsel in difficult cases requiring experience and discrimination.

FOWLER, EDWARD PAYSON, M. D., of New York city, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., November 30th, 1833. His father, Judge Horace Fowler, was from an old English family, one of whom, Judge William Fowler, of Islington, London, landed at

Boston in 1637, and died at New Haven in 1660. His son and grandson were officers in the English army. After these, the Hon. Samuel Fowler, next in direct line, was the father of John Fowler and grandfather of Judge Eliphalet Fowler, who had five children, of whom Horace was the youngest. Horace Fowler had eight children, of whom Edward Payson, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest, and who was named after an old friend of the family, the Rev. Dr. Payson.

The Fowlers are remarkable for longevity. In a direct line of eight generations the earliest age at which death occurred was past sixty; the most advanced one hundred and six years. The grandfather, Eliphalet, was a hale man at ninety-nine years of age, meeting death by accident.

Dr. Fowler's mother's maiden name was Taylor; her mother was a Phillipps, a family which came to Maryland about the year 1720. His mother's brothers were all either doctors or ministers. Edward Payson Fowler was taken, at about two years of age, with his father's family, to Jackson county, Mich., where he remained, pursuing the ordinary course of studies, until 1844, when he went to New York city. After studying there for a year, he returned to Michigan and was placed under the care of private tutors for a time. Subsequently he studied at the Albion Seminary, and later, at the Ann Arbor College. Ill health compelled him to forego a completion of his course of studies.

In 1850, he went again to New York, contemplating the East Indies as a point of destination for mercantile pursuits; but becoming acquainted with the celebrated Dr. John F. Gray, the latter induced him to commence the study of medicine under his care. On March 18th, 1851, he entered the New York Medical College (an allopathic institution), where he studied for four years, graduating March 18th, 1855, taking one of the three prizes given to his class. On the day of his graduation he became associated in business with Drs. John F. Gray and A. Gerald Hull. He studied the German language under

Professor Loewenberg, M. D., of Berlin. With the French language at command—the classics having been a part of his early studies—he was fitted to avail himself of all the new discoveries and theories as soon as they appeared in the various languages. In 1858, Drs. Gray, Hull and Fowler separated, each carrying on a separate practice, and in 1861, Dr. Fowler associated with himself Dr. William Ogden McDonald.

Dr. Fowler's views in medicine have always been of the extremely liberal cast; so much so, indeed, as to somewhat isolate him from any active support from either school of practice. He believes that a regularly and honestly recorded evidence of the possession of the liberal education and moral qualifications required by law should place all such possessors upon equal footing, and that there should exist in the profession a complete toleration and a mutual respect for personal convictions and beliefs. The feeling of bitterness and the injustice so often displayed by medical men of diverse views, though of equal attainments, he sees with exceeding regret and aversion. It seems to him wholly unbecoming to cultured minds, entirely incompatible with true gentle instinct, and something which the public have a right to view with the unqualified disgust it does, and as being calculated to bring the profession into contempt, and in great degree to destroy its use. He believes that the arena of medicine, however multiplied may be its laws or truths, is still a unit, and that although his observations have led him to the conclusion that there is a law expressed by the formula *similia similibus curantur*, he still does not consider that this involves the necessity of denying place to other laws and truths. Intolerance in scientific matters he thinks results only when demonstration is abandoned in favor of bald assertion. Strong in this sentiment, Dr. Fowler, in 1857, two years after his graduation, attempted to establish a college which should inculcate a manhood and dignity above the repulsive and childish quarrels of the profession as it now exists. To this end he obtained, by untiring perse-

verance, a charter from the New York State Legislature—the most liberal charter ever granted by the State, entitled to a capital of half a million of dollars—an unconditionally perpetual charter for a corporation to be entitled The New York College of Medical Sciences. The corporation was composed of some of the most learned and eminent men of New York, and a part of the professorships were filled. The doctor, however, finding that the project met with such violent and unreasonable opposition from both schools of practice, thought the work too gigantic a one to be carried on single-handed, in addition to the labors of a large and rapidly increasing practice. The scheme was therefore abandoned, though it may at some future time be revived.

By nature thus liberal in feeling, and by education habituated to the exercise of toleration to the utmost extent short of violating the rights of others, this trait of his moral organism has gained breadth and depth by free intercourse with people in various parts of the world. He is acquainted by travel with every one of the United States of America east of the Rocky Mountains, and he has been in the habit of making annual trips to the various parts of Europe; so that, although he may not share the prejudices peculiar to each or any individual locality, he yet has learned to treat them with that respect and manly tenderness which *honesty*, right or wrong, should always receive from Christianity or chivalry.

Some years since Dr. Fowler was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic College, and also in the New York Medical College for Women, both of which positions he was obliged to decline on account of engrossing professional duties. He was then elected Censor in both of these colleges, which positions he still retains. He was also one of the founders, and for a long time Trustee and officer in the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, and is member of many scientific societies in the United States, and an honorary member of various foreign societies.

Dr. Fowler has been a frequent contributor to the scientific periodicals (generally anonymously), and has now material ready to be revised and perfected for publication for a work upon "Sea Sickness," one upon "Scarlet Fever," and one upon "Aids in Diagnosis, or Signs and their Significance."

A faculty for quickly discriminating between an impractical and a practical scheme, and for at once abandoning the one and adhering to the other, together with untiring tenacity of purpose and industry, are among the chief secrets of Dr. Fowler's success. During the first ten years of his practice he never took one solitary day for pleasure, and even at the present time the amount of study accomplished by him in his carriage, with his books, lexicons, pencil and paper about him, quite equals that of any college student. This has been rewarded, even at his early age, by one of the largest and most lucrative practices in America, his income from it exceeding thirty thousand dollars per year. That he has bestowed much attention to the Beaux-Arts, as well as to his own profession, may readily be inferred from his surroundings.

In January, 1873, Dr. Fowler married Miss Louise Mumford, the second daughter of George H. Mumford, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.; a woman of unusual gifts and culture, and who is well known in society in New York, San Francisco, and in the various countries of Europe.



ING, ALLAN MOTT, M. D., of St. John, New Brunswick, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. After graduating from the High School Edinburgh, he became a student at the Universities of Edinburgh and New York, and graduated at the latter institution in 1867. Having concluded a literary and classical course, he began the study of medicine; attended lectures, and finally graduated at the University of New York.

In January, 1867, he was appointed Resi-

dent Physician of the F. P. House of Industry, New York (homœopathic). In April, 1867, he was elected a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York. During the year 1867, he removed to his native city, St. John, and there commenced the practice of the Hahnemann system, and although obliged to contend against many disadvantages, his efforts to establish the new school were attended with marked success.

In 1867, there was only one homœopathic physician residing at St. John—Henry C. Preston, M. D., formerly of Providence, R. I., a practitioner of skill and eminence, acknowledged as a scientific and able man.

The slow growth of homœopathy in the maritime provinces of Canada, owing to the violent opposition of the old school so long established, rendered its practice one of great toil, and called forth in its adherents patience and perseverance; nevertheless, the system slowly but surely gained ground, and, upheld by the wealthy and educated classes of New Brunswick, it is now established on a firm basis. In 1869, he was instrumental in establishing a Homœopathic Pharmacy at St. John. In 1870, actuated by a spirit of benevolence and a fervent desire to further the truths of the great teacher Hahnemann, he at his own expense opened a free city dispensary. In this laudable undertaking he was assisted by Henry G. Preston, M. D.; also by M. H. Peters, M. D., a convert to the homœopathic system after twenty years' practice of the old school.

The Pharmacy not being financially successful, it was closed in 1872; but while not remunerative, it did good service in disseminating the knowledge of homœopathy, in establishing confidence, and extending the field of operation.

Although much absorbed by the duties of his profession, and devoted to study and investigation of all new theories, he has contributed many valuable articles on medical topics to the leading journals and different publications. He is an ardent and zealous disciple of Hahnemann, and earnest in his

endeavors to advance a system which experience and close observation have taught him to regard as a wise and humane practice. In 1869, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is regarded as a careful and successful practitioner. In his manner he is modest and unpretentious.



PAINE, RICHARD KENDALL, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in the town of Orange, Vt., on the 5th of October, 1841. He is the son of William B. Paine, who started in life as a carpenter and wheelwright, which trades he followed for several years; he then turned his attention to farming, in which pursuit he is at present engaged. One of his brothers, Dr. Ezra Paine, is an allopathic physician practising in Montpelier, Vt.; and another, E. C. Paine, is the present Superintendent of Public Schools in Blue Earth county, Minn.

When Dr. Paine was in his tenth year his father removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where the former received his primary education at the common schools of that town; and he subsequently completed his literary studies at the Wayland University in Beaver Dam, Wis., and in the High School at Mankato, Minn. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the 21st Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, but was so unfortunate, soon after going into camp, as to contract the measles. It was a very severe attack; so much so that his life, at one time, was despaired of. After a slow recovery, he was detailed for duty at the Post Hospital, Madison, Wis., where he remained until his discharge in the following month of November. His health being still impaired, he went to Minnesota in the spring of 1865, trusting that the change of air might be beneficial in restoring him to his former strength and vigor. At that time he was entirely ignorant of the virtues of homœopathy. Treatment, according to the allopathic practice had failed to effect a cure in his case,

and in despair he resolved to try the "water cure" of Preissnitz. He read every work that he could procure on this subject, and applied the treatment there recommended to his own case. Receiving a decided benefit from the packing, etc., he advised other sufferers to try the remedy, and meeting with success, became for awhile the "water cure doctor" of the place. But this mode of practice did not entirely satisfy him, and resolving to make medicine his profession, and having his attention now called to homœopathy, he entered the office of Dr. A. L. Dombery, of Mankato, Minn., to study the practice according to Hahnemann. Dr. Dombery is a very learned and skilful physician, and having a large number of patients, he was enabled to impart much information to his pupil. He remained with his preceptor nearly three years, excepting during the winter season, when he was engaged in teaching school. While studying hydropathy he was elected Town Clerk of Rapidan by the Republican party, for the term of one year.

He next repaired to Chicago, and matriculated at Hahnemann College in the autumn of 1871. At the close of the lectures he received the appointment of Assistant Physician to Scammon (now Hahnemann) Hospital for one year. During this time he attended the lectures in the spring session of 1872, and also the entire winter course of 1872-'73, graduating with the class of 1873. Shortly after this event he was elected Resident Physician of Hahnemann Hospital, Nos. 287 and 289 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ills., which position he now holds.

Dr. Paine is unmarried.



PEASE, GILES, M. D., of Rockville, was born in Somers, Conn., December 2d, 1805. He was educated primarily for the Gospel ministry; entered on its public duties in February, 1828, and was engaged in evangelistic labors incessantly for five years. He accepted a call to the pastorate of a Congre-

gational Church in Lowell, Mass., in 1833. He had an attack of severe illness in 1836, culminating in throat disease and nervous prostration. Having given the old school remedies a faithful trial, without much apparent benefit, he was persuaded to try the homœopathic treatment. The immediate beneficial results constrained him to a careful and thorough study of the new science, and to enter on its practice. He first opened an office for homœopathic practice in Cambridge, Mass., in 1840. After a busy and successful practice of two years, his health having become confirmed, he accepted a call to Sandwich, Mass., in 1842, where he continued fourteen years in the discharge of the duties of the ministry, superadded to those of an extensive homœopathic practice. From Sandwich he removed to Boston in 1856, continuing in the practice of homœopathy without pastoral charge, though not abandoning the functions of the ministry.

In 1871, constrained by solicitations of family friends, he removed to Rockville, Conn., leaving an excellent practice in the city with his son, G. M. Pease, M. D. He has always been singularly successful in the treatment of all pulmonary diseases and the diseases of children. With measles, whooping-cough, croup, diphtheria, pleurisy, lung, bilious, rheumatic and puerperal fevers, diarrhoea, cholera and cholera-morbus he has never lost a patient. Of patients in infancy and childhood he has lost four only. Being among the pioneers of homœopathy in New England, he was often subjected to very cool treatment from sundry brethren of the allopathic school, though treated courteously by not a few.

In October, 1834, while in Lowell, Mass., he was assailed by the *first New England pro-slavery mob*, in connection with the distinguished philanthropist, the honorable and reverend George Thompson of England, whom he was first, in this country, to welcome to the hospitalities of his home and to his pulpit, to lecture on American slavery.

Dr. Pease has been a minister of the Gospel for more than forty-five years, and a

practitioner of the Hahnemann school for more than thirty-two years. During his long career of active service in both the clerical and medical professions, he has delivered numerous lectures on slavery and temperance; has written much for the newspaper and periodical press; published a "Congregational Church Manual;" a treatise on the "Egyptian and American Systems of Servitude, as compared with the Mosaic System of Service and Labor," and brief histories of a score and a half of churches. He enjoys excellent health; uses no tobacco, tea or coffee; can read the finest print without glasses, and continues both to preach and to heal.



WOODBURY, JOHN HENRY, M. D., of Boston, Mass., ranks very high on the list of homœopathic physicians in the country. In the whole of New England, and especially in the vicinity of Boston, there is no one more fully identified with the struggles and triumphs of homœopathy than its honored owner; and no one, perhaps, has been more constantly in places of official trust in a medical society than he. He has filled almost or quite every position in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, from a simple membership to the Presidency. The latter he now holds, having been elected at the last meeting as successor to Dr. William B. Chamberlain. He is one of the original members of this society, and has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since the year 1859. He is associated with the origin and interests of the more recently organized institutions of homœopathy in Boston; for he was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Hospital which has enjoyed a very successful career, and was its first Attending Physician. He was a member of the Committee to Organize the Medical Department of the Boston University, which has just been brought to a successful issue, and no friend of this enterprise has been more zealously enlisted, or more eminently useful in bring-

ing to pass this important result, one of whose consequences is the election of Dr. Woodbury to the chair of Diseases of Women, and to the office of Registrar of the College.

He is a contributor to the literature of homœopathy, appearing from time to time in the columns of the *New England Medical Gazette*, of which he is one of the obstetrical editors; and in the Bureau of Obstetrics of the American Institute, and the reports of the Obstetrical Committee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society. His communications generally relate to obstetrics and gynæcology. He is eminent among practitioners also, possessing an exceedingly large obstetrical and gynæcological practice, which he has held for a number of years.

He is honored in civil life, having been for thirteen years a member of the Boston School Board, where his labors and influence are very highly appreciated. Being a hard worker, he does not fail to find plenty of work to do, as is always the case with the willing; nor does he disappoint the demands of either the public, his medical confreres, or his vast body of patrons, as has been already indicated. He has been identified more directly with education, having been for three years Teacher of Physiology in Washington Academy.

He is a member of the Woodbury family of New Hampshire on the paternal side; and, on the maternal, is a direct descendant from the Whites, who came over in the Mayflower. Of this historic and honored line our subject was born, in Weare, N. H. (so named in honor of the first Governor of the commonwealth), August 8th, 1832. He fitted for college at Washington and Hopkinton Academy, and, for an advanced starting, under a private tutor at Nashua. A year's illness prevented him from entering college. During this time he commenced the study of medicine in his native place, with Dr. James Peterson. His studies were continued at the Tremont Medical School, Harvard Medical College, and Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland, O., where he grad-

uated in 1855. He immediately commenced practice in East Boston, associated with Dr. H. Grove. Failing health soon led to a removal to Lawrence, Mass. Remaining there but six months, he returned to East Boston to take charge of the practice of his former professional associate, Dr. Grove, who had sustained a severe injury to his right hand. The following year he became the successor of Dr. Grove, who removed to Salem, Mass. In this situation in East Boston he remained until 1865, and in the meantime won his high position as obstetrician, acquiring a practice numbering more than three hundred cases a year, which was unquestionably a marked and unusual success.

In the year last mentioned he visited Europe, where he spent twelve months in study and travel; the latter chiefly in the hospitals of Vienna, Paris and London. With this recreation and re-enforcement he returned home, and took up his residence in the central part of Boston, where he still continues in an active and extensive practice, maintaining the high professional rank he had so worthily attained to before. On no one among his compeers does the profession or the public more confidently rely for all that is within the range of professional skill and personal excellence. Few physicians, if any, are more beloved and appreciated by their patients or more kind to the poor. Certainly none can be more ready to encourage and aid worthy candidates for admission into the medical ranks. In addition to this generous spirit, which he possesses in common with so many of the foremost in the profession, he is an earnest advocate of the participation of women in medical practice, and the best of friends to those who have already entered the field, who delight to testify to his praise. It is his pleasure to be associated with a female physician, Dr. Mary Safford Blake, in the Professor's chair to which he has recently been elected.

He is a gentleman of noble presence and highly refined bearing, being at once dignified and affable. He is the centre of a happy home and a circle of warm and fast friends.

He is one of a strong and honorable band who are joined together to plant homœopathy and its institutions upon a firm and enduring basis in the great heart of New England. His name, with those of his co-laborers, will stand in future homœopathic history, as it stands upon the roll of the present, in bold and unsullied relief.



JACKSON, MERCY B., M. D., of Boston, is a member of the Ruggles family, of Hardwick, Mass., where she was born on the 17th day of September, in the year 1802. She is the daughter of Constant and Sarah Ruggles, and the grand-niece of Brigadier-General Ruggles, who won his rank in the war for American liberty. Descendants of the same stock still live in Hardwick, and in high honor in State and National politics.

She was married, in 1823, to Rev. John Bisbe, pastor of the First Universalist Society in Hartford, Conn., and afterwards of the First Universalist Society in Portland, Me., where he died in 1829. He was a gentleman of superior excellencies and advanced views, living ahead of his times in regard to questions that are still before the public mind, and dying honored, beloved and mourned. No doubt his influence imparted additional tone and texture to the sterling nature of his young wife. Certainly the marriage between them was a happy one, and its fruits were three children.

After the death of her husband she resorted to teaching, and opened a school for young ladies, which she conducted successfully for three years. Her health failing under this arduous calling, she relinquished it at the end of that time, and ventured upon the enterprise of a dry goods store. This she continued for three years, and then married with Daniel Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass., where a number of happy and useful years were employed alike in the bosom of her own family and in more public efforts to do good. The result of the second marriage was eight

children. Thus Dr. Jackson has been the mother of eleven children, having twice borne twins, they being in one case both boys, and in the other both girls. She possessed rare qualifications for the duty of rearing children, and, indeed, for any active or difficult line of responsibilities; for she is distinguished by great energy of character and equal originality and independence.

The experiences of maternity, especially the care of so large a family of children, naturally acquainted her intimately with the sickness of children and with the treatment of diseases then prevailing. In all this acquaintance she was constantly shocked at the violence of remedial action, and the repulsiveness of almost all medicines to the human taste and constitution; so that she conceived a fixed belief that a beneficent Creator, whose works were otherwise so perfect, had made some better way to combat the ills of the flesh; and she often expressed this belief to her family physician, Dr. Capen of Plymouth, who was of course of the allopathic school. As one seeking a system beyond the range of her knowledge, yet believed in by a sort of intuition, she devoted much time to reading medicine and pathology, besides studying clinics after a practical fashion. Dr. Capen sympathized with her desire for knowledge, and largely with her idea of a better way than he knew of, permitting her the advantages of his library and of his advice. Meeting with a friend who was then using a package of powders medicated after the homœopathic manner, she was introduced to homœopathy, and at once hastened to Dr. Capen to tell him she had found the object of her search. He was so far interested in the matter that he drove to Boston—there being no homœopathist nearer, and no railroad communication (1841)—and there procured her both books and medicine, in the use of which he liberally participated.

Thus she began the practice of homœopathy, in a limited circle, in the year 1841. The circle of her practice widened with years; hence she was led to add the influence of a diploma to her manifest qualifications,

and to increase them by a college course of instruction, in which she graduated at the New England Female College, in 1850, at the age of fifty-eight years. She settled in Boston on the 3d of May in the same year.

Here, in thirteen years, she has built up a large and lucrative professional business, standing among the first physicians in the city. She declined an urgent request to fill a chair in the New York Medical College for Women, other engagements preventing its acceptance. Recently, on the organization of the Boston University, she was elected Professor of Diseases of Children, associated with Dr. Nathan R. Morse.

Dr. Jackson is of forcible character, very fine address, and pleasant personal bearing, wearing her years well. Her influence and value in the profession will be in some measure preserved to the future in her valuable contributions to the medical periodicals of the country, for nearly or quite all of which she writes. It is to her that the profession owe the demonstration of the power of *prol satilla* in bringing cases of false presentation to a natural issue.



ROUSSEAU, LOUIS MAJORIQUE, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in the city of Quebec, lower Canada, February 3d, 1820.

He is the son of Louis Rousseau of the same place. He received his early education in various academies, preparatory to his entering the College at Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, whence he graduated in 1837. In the year 1840, he removed to the city of Bowdoin, Me., and having chosen the medical profession for his future career, commenced his studies in 1841, matriculating at the Medical College in Bowdoin, and entering the office of Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath, Me., whom he had selected as his preceptor. At this time Dr. Payne was changing his medical faith, and this led Mr. Rousseau to look with some favor upon the system of Hahnemann, without, however,

adopting those theories at that time. In 1845, Dr. Rousseau formally graduated at his Alma Mater, and returned to Canada, where, in the town of Cacouna, he practised his profession for six years. Thence he migrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained until 1865, still devoted to the doctrines of the old school. In the last-named year he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he commenced the study and practice of homœopathy under Dr. Coté, with whom he has ever since been associated in co-partnership.

He was married, in 1847, to Miss Clarice Talbot, of Canada; seven children have blessed this union.



NOTE, MARCELLIN, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in the town of Cacouna, lower Canada, in the year 1815, and is the son of Theophile Coté, farmer, in that province. After due preparation at school, he entered the College of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, Canada, and after the usual course of studies there prescribed, graduated from that institution in the year 1836.

Desirous of adopting the profession of medicine, although hampered for the want of means to attain this end, he taught school for a period of two years, and in his leisure hours began to study the healing art. His next step was to obtain a regular medical education, and to effect this purpose he removed to the United States and entered Bowdoin College, in Maine, still supporting himself by giving lessons in the French language. This institution taught him the theory and practice of medicine according to the views of the allopathic school, and, in 1844, he graduated, receiving his degree of M. D.

Wishing to be fully acquainted with the various diseases of the human family, practically, he hastened to New York city, where, in the several hospitals and dispensaries, he found much to occupy his attention and in-

terest his mind, and he passed a year and a half with profit to himself in the commercial metropolis. At this time he married Miss M. R. Sherwood, daughter of Dr. H. R. Sherwood. She died in the year 1855, leaving one child.

It was in New York that Dr. Coté received his first impressions of homœopathy. Through the influence of Dr. J. C. Hemple, he, among others, became convinced of its superiority over the old practice, and in 1847, he adopted it. During this same year he removed to Pittsburgh, commenced its practice, and has had no cause to repent his having changed his medical faith. With each successive year his patronage has been increased, and for the past twenty years he has held the front rank in the profession.

In 1854, an impetus was given to the progress of homœopathy in western Pennsylvania, as the cures effected by this school were so infinitely superior to those obtained by allopathists. The wealthiest and highest toned families of Pittsburgh and vicinity not only looked favorably upon it, but resolved henceforth to patronize no other than the disciples of Hahnemann. There is no locality in the United States where homœopathy commands more respect and influence than in the "smoky city." Dr. Coté has probably done more than any other person to elevate this school in the section where he resides. When he first removed to Pittsburgh, he was but the fourth physician holding these peculiar views.

In the year 1866, Dr. Coté founded the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. He served as Chairman of the Executive Committee, purchased the property, and the preliminaries having been arranged, he enlisted the efforts and co-operation of Drs. Burgher and Hoffman, so that the institution was permanently established, and commenced its mission of mercy to the afflicted and suffering. It has already obtained a widespread celebrity, and is a powerful aid in the amelioration and cure of the diseases of mankind. It stands to-day confessedly the best hospital in Pittsburgh, and will remain as a monument

to the zeal and earnest efforts of Dr. Côté to forward the cause of homœopathy.

He is a prominent member of the Allegheny County Society of Homœopaths; he served, in 1871, as President of the State Society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has enriched the repertoire of his school of medicine by translating the work of "Crozario on Midwifery," and the treatise of "Rapon on Typhoid Fever;" both of these are valuable contributions to its literature.

He was married for the second time, in 1857, to Miss Mary Miltonberger, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has two sons.

HURLBURT, EDWIN TAFT MONROE, M. D., of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Rushford, Allegheny county, N. Y., June 20th, 1828. His father was an extensive woollen and cloth manufacturer, and large dealer in hardware. His educational advantages in youth were but meagre, being confined to instruction in the district school. From boyhood he displayed marked aptness for the attainment of knowledge. In 1842, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and there, constantly thrown in the society of Germans, he soon acquired both knowledge of and fondness for the language. As soon as his limited means would permit, he studied it under a teacher, and followed up its acquisition by that of Latin, French, the natural sciences and music.

In 1849, he located at Detroit, Mich., and while there studied music under Professor Charles Hess, in the Detroit Musical Academy. In the autumn of 1854, he removed to Chicago, Ills., where his uncle and cousin—both practitioners of medicine—resided, and under their instruction he first commenced the study of medicine, but with no view to practice.

In 1858, he settled in the South. In April, 1861, circumstances obliged him to return North, and forced him to leave three

years' earnings behind him. Having settled in Warsaw, N. Y., he became acquainted with C. A. Drake, M. D., a homœopathic physician, with whom he resumed his study and reading of medicine, which was interrupted, in 1862, by his enlisting in the 24th New York Battery, then stationed at Newberne, N. C. He remained in the service during three years as Acting Hospital Steward, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and Acting Surgeon in charge of hospital. May, 1865, being mustered out of service, he returned to Buffalo, and graduated as a medical student in February, 1867.

Although up to this period a practitioner of allopathy, his convictions respecting the truths of the Hahnemann school were so forcible that he adopted the new system, in which experience has only confirmed his faith. Now established at Lincoln, he enjoys a large and extended professional influence and patronage.

He was married in 1846, while residing in Warsaw, N. Y.

ALLEY, JAMES F., M. D., of St. Paul, Minn., was born near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N. Y., March 20th, 1831. On the completion of his academical education he commenced the study of medicine, and, attending summer and winter courses of lectures at the University Medical College in New York, he graduated with distinction, receiving a certificate of honor. He commenced allopathic practice in 1854, in New York city. He was converted to homœopathy in 1856, and, receiving his diploma from the New York County Society, commenced practice immediately. He labored in New York city until 1861, when, his health failing from an affection of the lungs, he sailed for Europe, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1863, he practised two years longer in New York. His health continuing to fail, he removed to Minnesota, and locating at St. Paul, commenced practice.

His health is now in good measure restored, and his practice has become very extensive. From 1855 to 1864, he was a leading contributor to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*, and was one of the editors of both journals. He has been also a contributor to the *American Homœopathic Review*, and other journals in the interests of homœopathy. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of sundry local societies; President of the Ramsey County (Minnesota) Homœopathic Society, and was until lately President of the Minnesota State Society. As both a physician and a writer he has attained an enviable reputation, and has done much in both capacities to advance the cause to which his life and energies are devoted.

BACMEISTER, T., M. D., of Toulon, Ills., was born in Esslingen, Würtemberg, Germany, January 17th, 1830. His father there held the office of Steward of a large landed endowment. By the desire of his parents he was educated for the profession of civil engineer. He left Germany during the political troubles of May, 1848, and having come to the United States, settled in New York, where he remained until 1854, occupied in the pursuit of his profession.

His inclination had for many years been towards the study of medicine, and, in 1852, he commenced the private reading and study of medicine, with the intention of graduating at some future period, but with no definite view to practice. While under the instruction of M. Calkins, M. D., of Monson, Mass., he attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1855, while visiting New York, he formed the acquaintance of H. Doyle, M. D., a leading homœopathic practitioner, and under his instruction and advice discontinued his study of allopathy, attending for his second course the Homœopathic Medical

College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1856.

In June of the same year he removed to Toulon, Ills. In 1868, he was called to Chicago to fill the chair of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College, and there remained seven months, at the expiration of which time he returned to his home in Toulon. He has since been elected as one of three candidates for the chair of Homœopathic Materia Medica at the Ann Arbor University, Michigan.

In 1865, he married Miss J. L. Ogle, of Toulon, where he has established a large and growing practice.



HELMUTH, WILLIAM TOD, M. D., of New York city, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 30th, 1833. He is the son of John H. Helmuth of the same city. He received his education at St. Timothy's College, Baltimore, Md., where he went through to the senior year. In 1850, he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. William S. Helmuth, then Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At this time Caleb Bently Matthews was Professor of Materia Medica, Francis Sims Professor of Surgery, Dr. Freedly Professor of Botany, and Dr. Walter Williamson Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. He graduated in 1853 (writing on that occasion a thesis on the "Apocynum Cannabis"), and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. It was during his early life that he conceived that taste for surgery which has remained with him from that time to the present. In 1854-'55, he officiated as Dispensary Physician of the Homœopathic Medical College; a report of his services, as such, is to be found in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* for the latter year, edited by Drs. Gardiner and Small. During this period he was also Pro-

sector of Surgery to Dr. James Beakley. In 1855, he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and, in the same year, he published a work entitled "Surgery and its Adaptation to Homœopathic Practice," consisting of 650 pages. During this time he was also a contributor to many literary periodicals.

In 1858, he removed to St. Louis, and, shortly after, became one of those who originated the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in which institution he was offered and accepted the chair of Anatomy. He was subsequently elected one of the Surgeons of the Good Samaritan Hospital, a position which he held till he removed to New York city. In 1862, he published a monograph on "Diphtheria," which soon passed to a second edition. In 1866, he delivered the annual address before the American Institute, and in 1867, was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, then holding its sessions in New York city. In 1868, with a view to perfecting himself in surgical science, he made a tour on the continent of Europe. In 1869, he organized the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, being its Dean and Professor of Surgery until he left the West. In 1870, he received a pressing call from his professional friends to take the chair of Surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, being also appointed Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital and to the New York Surgical Hospital. So soon as his friends in St. Louis were apprised of his intention to accept these appointments, they gave a magnificent banquet in his honor, presenting him on that occasion with a complete service of silver.

Dr. Helmuth is a member of the homœopathic societies of Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the American Institute, etc., etc., devoting faithfully to each of them all the time he can spare. Amidst his professional duties he has managed to contribute many and valuable additions to homœopathic and other literature, both in prose and verse. In 1864, he started, in

connection with H. C. G. Luyties, Esq., the pharmacist, *The Western Homœopathic Observer*, which he conducted during seven years, till he left St. Louis. He has also given to the public a valuable monograph on "Cleft Palate;" also two other brochures entitled "Interesting Surgical Cases" to the New York Society, and "Ten Cases in Surgery," besides many other monographs and miscellaneous literary productions, both in poetry and prose. In 1870, he removed to New York, entered upon the professional duties of the college, and became associate editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*. In 1873, he joined Dr. T. F. Allen in the editorship of the *New York Journal of Homœopathy*, the organ of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, conducted under the supervision of its faculty. During the greater part of this time he was busily engaged in the publication of his last and greatest work, containing about one thousand pages, and illustrated with over four hundred wood-cuts, entitled "A System of Surgery." His articles have been for the most part surgical; and in all the homœopathic journals are to be found his contributions to medical science. It is believed that the first amputation recorded in the American homœopathic periodicals was reported by him. He has lectured every season, and has worked harder than any other man in the cause of surgery in connection with homœopathy.

He had no capital to start with in life, but commenced unaided, after graduation, without a dollar. He has experienced the full meaning of hard work and hard knocks, having worked his way up from the bottom to the top of the ladder, by the sheer force of indomitable energy, dash, brilliant talents, and extraordinary skill in his chosen branch of science.

In 1869, he was married to Miss Pritchard, of St. Louis, by whom he has two children.

Whatever may be the position to which Dr. Helmuth may attain, he can always carry with him the satisfaction of feeling that he is indebted for it to none but himself. Without interest or influential friends to back him,

having no favoritism extended to him, he boldly grasped the difficulties of his position, determined to succeed, and has done so by an uncommon display of "pluck" in combination with rare ability. Although comparatively young, he has probably done more for surgery and its literature in the homœopathic school than any other man in the country.

BOWERS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, M. D., of New York city, was born in Billerica, Mass., September 30th, 1796. His parents were Benjamin and Silence Stickney Bowers, the former of whom is descended from an old Massachusetts family which settled in Cambridge, in that State, in 1630. His maternal grandfather, Major Jonathan Stickney, raised a company of men, of which his father was one, and joined the Continental Army at Cambridge. His father, with an elder brother, also served in the army at Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

His primary education was received at the public schools and academies in Massachusetts and from private tuition. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Nathaniel Whitman, and entered Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was obliged to leave college on account of ill health, and studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Josiah Bowers, at Huntington, L. I., taking his degree from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1819. He succeeded to his brother's practice in Huntington, where he remained till 1837, when he removed to New York city, associating himself in practice with Dr. B. F. Joslin, both partners following the allopathic method of treatment. He was appointed Assistant Physician to the New York Centre Street Dispensary, in 1839. At this time he was surprised to learn that gentlemen of the highest standing for learning and sound judgment were consulting homœopathic doctors, and he determined to expose the homœopathic humbug effectually by making himself acquainted with it, and test-

ing it in a way that its adherents must admit to be fair and conclusive. The result of his experiments, made with scrupulous care and the greatest precaution against deception, was his own unwilling conviction of the truth and importance of homœopathy.

For trying homœopathy in his private practice he was turned out of the Dispensary by the authorities of that institution, in 1840. In 1847, he was appointed Physician to the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, which had been under homœopathic treatment for five years previously; the position he still holds. The rate of mortality has been less than one to three as compared with the average mortality of all the allopathic asylums.

Since 1839, he has been an active practitioner and propagandist of homœopathy, and with good results. In 1836, he was married to Miss Lydia Platt Titus, of Troy, N. Y., "widely known and warmly loved," with whom he lived happily until her death, which occurred in 1873. They had no children.

He is a life member of the New York Historical Society, a member of the County and State Homœopathic Medical Society, ex-President of the County Society, and one of the founders of the American Institute. He published, about 1830, a description of a spotted or pie-bald negro. His contributions to homœopathic literature have been numerous and valuable. In "Reasons why Homœopathy should Receive an Impartial Examination from the Medical Profession and the Public"—"Homœopathic Examiner," vol. I, New York, 1846—he puts forward the proposition that the effect of medical agents is owing to their great divisibility, in the following form: "When a substance has become so diluted and attenuated as to be no longer discoverable by the most powerful microscope or the most delicate chemical test, it may still produce dangerous effects upon the animal organism, and even destroy life. Witness malaria and contagions, which probably owe their power of producing disease in part to their subtlety and divisibility; whereas could they be brought into sensible masses, and retained by as strong cohesive

attraction as that which holds a mass of silex, they might become as inert."

He has also published a letter to Dr. Stearns, President of the New York Medical Academy, with many other articles, mostly of a polemical nature; an answer to Dr. Lee's attack on homœopathy; an admirable address delivered before the County Society, *in memoriam* of the late Dr. B. F. Joslin; an address in 1866, before the New York County Society: "Opposition to Homœopathy in New York;" also, reports of the asylum to which he is physician, full of valuable statistics establishing the superiority of the new system. Much praise was accorded to him for this effort, as well as a vote of thanks from the institution. He has also given to the public a valuable paper on the "Relations of Homœopathy to Surgery," containing some very interesting cases; one, a case of fracture of the femur in a young man, treated about three months in the Broadway Hospital unsuccessfully, in spite of predictions of an eminent Professor (Dr. Parker, of the New York College), to the contrary, was cured perfectly, the patient being able to serve in the army during the war. During the time that New York was scourged by the cholera, he drew up reports and an exposé of the tricks by which the old school journals sought to mislead the public mind with regard to the homœopathic mode of treating this disease, gaining much personal credit for the same, as well as a victory for the cause.

On the creation of a Board of Health for the Metropolitan District, in 1866, the homœopaths claimed the appointment of one Commissioner, as due to their intelligence, wealth and influence, and the Homœopathic Society nominated Dr. Bowers for the position.

He is still in active practice, and though now nearly seventy-seven, looks less than sixty. Modest and retiring, full of instructive conversation, a pattern of gentleness and kindness of heart, he is universally and deservedly beloved. He says "no one can worthily practise the divine art of medicine

who does not rise above mere pecuniary considerations."



DUBS, SAMUEL RICHARD, M. D., of Doylestown Pa., was born in Philadelphia, on November 8th, 1811. His father, Martin Dubs, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He is of Welsh extraction on his mother's side, and of Swiss on his father's, the name being originally Doubs. His education was obtained at the Pennsylvania University Grammar School, and at the High School. At sixteen he was placed in a drug store, where he remained for a year without compensation, although his mastery of the ponderous "Materia Medica" and the "United States Pharmacopœia" in six months led to his being given charge of the establishment in the owner's absence. In 1829, he entered the office of Charles D. Meigs, M. D., late Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson College, under whom he studied and attended a partial course of lectures in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University. Thrown on his own resources through the reverses of his father, he bought a drug store on credit, and conducted it so successfully that in a few years he was able to resume his studies in the University, and graduate in 1836.

For three years he practised allopathy; was then prostrated for many months by hæmatemesis, with hæmoptysis. When recovered sufficiently to walk about, he still had a dry hacking cough and gastromalacia to such a degree that the simplest food would not digest. Obtaining no relief from allopathy, and having studied Hahnemann's "Organon" and "Materia Medica," lent him by the late Dr. Lentz, he tried nux vomica homœopathically, followed it up with a few doses of sulphur, and was cured. Then he adopted the system, and in nineteen years' persistent practice did much to place homœopathy in its present high position in Philadelphia. Then an attack of hæmoptysis compelled him, in the summer of 1858, to withdraw to his farm

near Doylestown. After recuperating for two years he was led by the challenge of an allopath to begin practice in that locality. In seven years he had converted nearly every family in the neighborhood, and enabled Dr. Clayton, and afterward Dr. George Wright, to walk in a well-beaten path.

Dr. Dubs was the first homœopath to use and advocate—in 1839 and 1840—the preparation of medicines on the decimal scale, and of carrying the potencies or attenuations up by that scale, instead of the centennial, as recommended by Hahnemann.

He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and one of the originators of the Philadelphia Provers' Union. He was one of the provers of oxalic acid, cucumis colocynthis, lobelia cardinalis, and cannabis indica, and the first to prove cimifuga racemosa; pointing out its virtues in a paper read before the Provers' Union, in rheumatism of the joints, diseases of the brain and spinal marrow, and more especially rheumatic affections of the heart.

Of the first homœopathic college in the United States, located at Philadelphia, he was a corporator, and declined a professorship.

He married, in 1836, Adelaide Ross, a daughter of the late Judge Ross; she died in 1851. He subsequently married Mary E. Wolfe, daughter of the late William B. Wolfe, a retired Philadelphia merchant. He now resides on his farm, Walnut Place, near Doylestown, in retirement, only engaging in consultations.

He for over thirty years followed the old school system both in Germany and in this country, but was finally persuaded of the great truths of homœopathy, and induced to adopt them. From that time he was a zealous disciple of the new school of medicine, and until his death practised homœopathy with marked success.

Having passed through a course of study which finished his literary and classical education, he determined to embrace the profession of medicine, and at the age of twenty commenced a careful course of reading under the instruction of his father, which lasted five years.

In 1844, he removed to Liverpool, York county, Pa., and followed a successful practice of some years' standing. In 1851, he attended a full course of lectures at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, and then removed to Rietzville, York county, Pa.; thence, in 1852, to Evansville, Ind., where he has since remained. He was the first homœopathic practitioner of Liverpool, Rietzville and Evansville. His success at Evansville was of gradual but sure growth. He was subjected to strong opposition, which required time to overcome; but faithful attention to his duties and in his treatment of disease enabled him eventually to obtain wide recognition of homœopathy and to build up a good practice.

He has held the position of Physician and Surgeon for the County Marine Hospital, and is now Physician and Surgeon of the Orphan Asylum of Evansville, Ind.




HERMAN, EARNEST J., M. D., of Evansville, Ind., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 29th, 1819. He received in his youth such advantages as were afforded by the common schools of Germany. In 1823, at the age of fourteen, he came to the United States with his parents, who located in York, York county, Pa. His father, by profession a physician, soon established a good practice.



UTNAM, THOMAS, M. D., of Farmington, Ills., was born in Utica, N. Y., December 8th, 1834. He is descended from some of the first settlers of New York. Several of his ancestors served in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812, with great credit. He was educated in Utica, N. Y., and was afterward entered as student in the office of Dr. J. C. Raymond, of that city.

He then attended lectures in Albany, N. Y., and in Philadelphia, Pa., graduating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of medicine, which he has continued to the present time. In 1861, he emigrated to Illinois, and shortly after his arrival there he entered the army as private. His thorough medical education would not permit him to remain in the ranks. His merits were recognized by those in command, and he was promoted to the position of Assistant Surgeon. With this rank he served for seventeen months, then passed his examination, at St. Louis, before the Army Board, and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. He served until the close of the war, and since that time has devoted himself to private practice, in which he is very successful.

ILLER, J. HARTSHORNE, M. D., of Abingdon, Ills., was born in Alexandria, Va., on September 9th, 1839. He is the son of Joseph H. and Phoebe Ann (*née* Janney) Miller. On his mother's side he comes of Irish descent; on his father's, of English and Welsh. His great uncle was Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, of Philadelphia. When he was seven years old his father removed to Illinois, and settled upon a farm in Fulton county. During the next six years he was engaged in farm work, obtaining in leisure time the foundation of a sound English education from his mother and cousin, and his own earnest reading. In the spring of 1853, he was sent to a boarding school in Maryland, and afterwards to Westtown Boarding School, near Philadelphia, passing two years in these establishments. His studies were then interrupted for two years by farm work, after which he returned to the last-named school, where mathematics engaged much of his attention. During the summer of 1857, he assisted in the first survey of the Peoria and Hannibal Railroad, and in the ensuing

winter engaged in public school teaching. Then for awhile he devoted himself to farming, clerking, and stock dealing, returning to teaching in the winter of 1861-'62. In August, 1862, desirous of doing something for his distracted country, he enlisted in the 84th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served three years. During this period he was detached as clerk in the Quartermaster's, the Adjutant-General's, or the Mustering Office, though he was voluntarily present in the ranks at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, Ga., and participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged on June 8th, 1865, at Nashville.

For many years his mother had used homœopathic remedies in her own family, and upon his entering the army he was presented by Dr. Blaisdel, of Macomb, with a pocket case of the same medicines. With them he cured himself of typhoid fever, far in advance of comrades treated by the regular surgeons; and subsequently he occasionally prescribed for friends. On leaving the army he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. I. W. Johnson, of Peoria, Ills. In the winter of 1866-'67, he attended lectures at the University of Michigan, and graduated in March, 1868, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

At the beginning of the April following his graduation he commenced practice in Du Quoin, Perry county, Ills., and remained there two years, during which time he converted many staunch friends to homœopathy. In June, 1870, he removed to Abingdon, Ills., which offered a more pleasant field, and there he has continued advancing steadily in public estimation and support.

In November, 1870, on the organization of the Illinois Military Tract Homœopathic Medical Association, he was elected Recording Secretary, an office he still holds. At its meetings he has read several valuable essays.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in all respects a consistent Christian.

THROOP, AUGUSTUS P., M. D., of New York city, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., August 21st, 1832. He is the son of Azel Throop, of the same place, one of the earlier settlers in that locality. He attended the common schools and academies till 1858, during most of the time supporting himself by teaching school. He then commenced the study of medicine, having, however, previously read considerable and made himself well grounded in medical knowledge. He first entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards attended the New York Homœopathic College, whence he graduated in 1862. He at once began to practise, and was appointed Physician to the College Dispensary. In 1863, he joined the army, serving in it for a short time as Assistant Surgeon. On resigning that position he removed to Palmyra, N. Y., practising there for eighteen months, in partnership with Dr. D. Chase. He then returned to New York, resumed practice, and was appointed House Physician to the New York Homœopathic Dispensary. In September, 1866, he resigned to accept the appointment of Physician for Diseases of Women, in the same institution. In 1866, he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, acting as such for some time. He is a member of the County Society, and was elected its Secretary in December, 1872.

In November, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary E. Smillie, of New York city. He has contributed occasionally to our professional literature.

SPARKS, PETER B., M. D., of Griggsville, Pike county, Ills., was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, in the same State, in July, 1834. At the age of fifteen, when the gold fever raged so extensively, he emigrated to California. His experience there was of a very varied character. He saw the first

domicile—the City Hotel—erected on the site where the populous and prosperous city of Sacramento now stands. He endured many hardships, toiling night and day, and struggling against many reverses, but always with a stout heart. He passed through many bloody Indian engagements. After a residence of six years in the land of gold he returned to his native State, where he engaged in the study of medicine with Robert H. McFarland, M. D., then of McDonough county, now of Evansville, Ind. He began practice at Bushnell, in McDonough county, in 1864, and removed to Griggsville in 1867. He is a graduate of the St. Louis Homœopathic College.

The people of Griggsville, being unacquainted with the principles and advantages of homœopathy, Dr. Sparks had a hard struggle during the early days of his residence in that place. Supported by his strong confidence in the prevailing power of truth, he held on his course calmly and patiently, and the result has justified his faith. He has now a large and lucrative practice, his skill and success in the treatment of suffering and disease having placed him among the leading physicians of Pike county.

Dr. Sparks is a ready and forcible writer, and has won much reputation as a newspaper correspondent. This power he has employed on behalf of homœopathy, having written several articles in explanation and defence of its principles, that have done much to lessen prejudice and ignorance in regard to it. At one time he challenged the allopaths of the neighborhood to a controversy, but they evinced a decided indisposition to enter the lists with him.

He was married to Nelly Weazley, of Griggsville, in March, 1869.

ONDELL, WILBUR RICE, M. D., of Springfield, Ills., was born in that city on 8th January, 1849. He acquired his literary education chiefly at the Springfield High School, from which institution he graduated in 1868.

For a year after the completion of his academical course he was engaged in teaching a district school at a short distance from his birthplace. Relinquishing this position, his tastes led him to seek an enlarged sphere of usefulness to his fellow man, and in April, 1869, he resolved to devote his future years to the study of medicine. After attending a full course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at that institution.

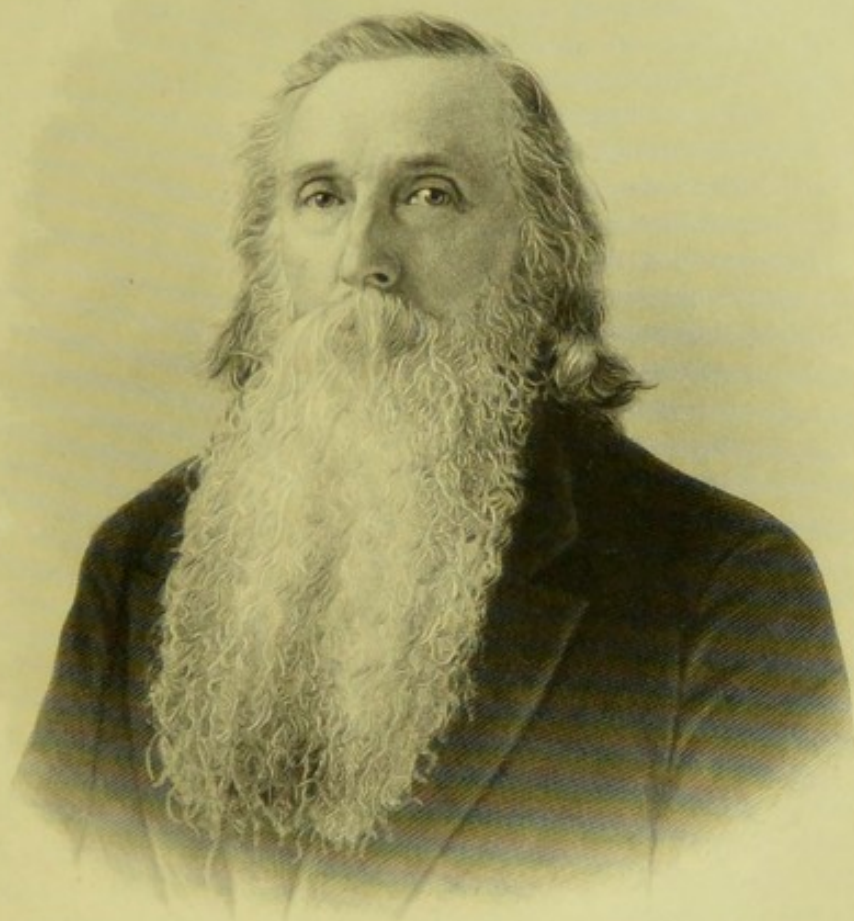
He made his debut as a practitioner at Petersburg, Menard county, Ills., in the month of April, 1872, and remained there until November following, having been successful in his practice there. Thence he repaired to Virden, in the same State, where he sojourned but a short time. He finally concluded to remove to his native city, of which he is now a resident, and where he has acquired the reputation of a prudent medical adviser.

Dr. Condell holds to the following principles, viz.: "*that homœopathy rests on a logical induction from certain facts in nature; but that its sphere cannot be precisely defined from our present knowledge: that exclusivism, or the servilely following of any man or men in medical questions, is unscientific and unworthy of the physician. That true eclecticism is a correct principle, and while it will lead us to adopt homœopathy, it will also lead us to adopt much that is not homœopathy, yet not contrary to it. That while we may make rules to regulate the dose, yet they must be susceptible to modifications, according to the varying conditions and idiosyncrasies of the patient.*"



RAY, JOHN FRANKLIN, M. D., LL. D., of New York city, was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., in September, 1804. His grandfather founded the town of Sherburne, and occupied a conspicuous and useful position among the early citizens of the

county. His father was a Judge in the County Court, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Blackleach Burritt, A. M., of Yale, a Presbyterian clergyman of unusual learning and force of character. His father and mother were born in the State of New York, but they were both of New England parentage; and so the church and the schools of Sherburne, in which our subject was educated, were of the New England order. The public library of Sherburne—a small but well-selected treasury of English literature—was kept by his grandfather, and young Gray spent most of his leisure hours in the study of history and the reading of standard British poets, under the guidance of his revered relative, under whose roof he resided two years, from the age of twelve years. During this period he resolved to devote his life to medicine. His father lost his little estate in 1816, when the son was in his twelfth year, and thus his resolution to study medicine was formed with a full knowledge of the difficulties to be surmounted by his own unaided efforts. Judge Gray earnestly remonstrated against his son's plan of life as impracticable. He did not wish his boy to become a half educated physician; insisting that an academic culture ought to precede the study of medicine, and that the latter must be pursued or, at very worst, finished by courses of lectures and demonstrations in some medical college. Both inevitable requisites of the proposed career, as the case presented itself to the father, seemed to him equally insurmountable obstacles. But to his persevering son they did not so appear; he felt equal to the long and arduous task. The mother, whose favorite brother—the late Dr. Ely Burritt, of Troy, had, under exactly such circumstances, made himself a Bachelor of Arts and an accomplished physician, some fifteen years before—joined the son in pleading for his consent that the attempt might be made. The father gave way to the wishes of the son and entreaties of the mother, and endowed the resolute student with the fullest control of himself at the early age of fifteen years. The family removed to a small farm



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in Chautauqua county, N. Y., some thirty-five miles south of Buffalo. Young Gray commenced his studies in classics and medicine simultaneously, in January, 1820, with Dr. Peter B. Havens, at Hamilton, N. Y., where there was an academy, now Madison University. Dr. Havens gave him board and tuition in return for acting as his apothecary, office boy and book-keeper. After a year Gray taught a primary school in Hamilton for one quarter, and then removed to Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, where he founded and taught a private school and continued studies under the tuition of Ezra Williams, M. D., a surgeon of excellent character and skill in his profession. With Dr. Williams he remained three years. In 1824, he went to New York to complete his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In passing through Albany he called on the Governor—De Witt Clinton—with a letter of introduction from a friend of his father, and he received letters from the Governor to Drs. Hosack and Francis, Professors in the College, which procured for him an immediate adoption into their private classes without fees, and proved otherwise very serviceable to him after his graduation.

Through Governor Clinton, Gray also received the tender of an appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy during his first course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and to qualify himself legally for its acceptance, he went before the Censors of the County Medical Society of New York, and sustained an examination for the Licentiate in Medicine, which he obtained in February, 1825. But, at the earnest suggestion of his preceptor, Dr. Hosack, he declined this appointment and determined to remain in New York for life. At this time the funds he had gathered by his long work as a teacher in Hamilton and Dunkirk were exhausted, and notwithstanding his most rigorous economy in living, he would have been compelled to abandon the college and postpone his doctorate till his practitioner's license should enable him to pay for another year of student life and an-

other college course, if a double vacancy in the staff of the New York Hospital had not occurred that spring; an event which had never before happened. This vacancy made it necessary for the Trustees to hire a physician from the city to fill the post of resident practitioner, at a remunerative price. Through the influence of Dr. Hosack, then decidedly at the head of the profession in the State, aided by letters from Governor Clinton, the place was awarded to Gray, after an examination which was ordered by the Trustees, and was in effect a competitive trial of his qualifications for that responsible position. This success not only put an end to his long pecuniary trials, but furnished him an invaluable field for experience in clinical medicine, in consultations repeated daily upon a large variety of cases.

At the close of his hospital term, in March, 1826, he received the degree of Doctor from the University of the State. This was his second diploma and his third examination, and it closed the curricula of a pupilage which lasted fully six years.

Immediately on retiring from the hospital, he opened an office in Charlton street, then far up town. In acquiring his practice he was assisted by his future father-in-law, Dr. A. G. Hull, of New York, by Dr. Hosack, and by Dr. Watts of the Hospital, who had opposed his election in that institution from predilections in favor of another candidate, a pupil of his own. Dr. Gray's success in obtaining patients and social patronage was very strong and rapid; so much so, that in his first year he was enabled to get married and to support a moderate house comfortably, and in his second to sustain a doctor's horse and gig. Soon after starting in private practice he began the study of the French language, and carried it far enough to read medical authors; and two years later he began the German, and kept at it till he could read it fluently and even speak it with palpable scope and accuracy of diction.

In 1827, one of his patients, Mr. F. L. Wilsey, a warm personal friend, introduced him to Dr. H. B. Gram, the pioneer of hom-

œopathy in America. This learned and very able physician had just returned from a residence in Denmark of twenty years, where he had completed his professional education and resided in practice till 1825, when he became a convert to homœopathy, and resolved to return to his native land for its practical diffusion. Gram had already translated Hahnemann's powerful epitome of the new doctrine ("Geist der Homœop. Heillehre") and distributed a few copies of it in printed form to the profession, as a letter to Dr. Hosack of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. But no review or other notice of his pamphlet had appeared in our journals, and probably not one in a thousand of the profession in this country had seen the work in this version. Gray reluctantly consented to be introduced to Gram by Mr. Wilsey, and not till he had carefully studied the letter to Dr. Hosack could he treat him with the respect due to his unquestionable professional attainments. However, after some months of daily discussions with Dr. Gram, he resolved to test the truth of Hahnemann's maxim, *similia similibus curantur*, in a few of his incurable cases. His tests were conclusive in some of these and unfavorable in none. The trials were made in 1827, with the diligence and care due to their importance, and they were most patiently aided and supervised by Dr. Gram, who had not yet acquired much practice of his own.

In 1828, Dr. Gray adopted homœopathy as the major rule in his practice; but he did not exclude the useful means and expedients of his former practice in all those cases, too often recurring, in which the apparatus of the new *Materia Medica* did not, in his judgment, furnish a true *simillimum*. To this position he has steadfastly adhered throughout his long career of over forty-five years' connection with homœopathy. He holds the law of cure, in every real drug cure, to be demonstrably the homœopathic law, and he agrees with the founder that the two opposite maxims of art cannot be harmonized; but he does not hold, with many, that when a

homœopathic remedy is not attainable, the use of medical expedients which the uniform experience of physicians has found safely palliative ought to be abandoned. He is not a believer in two kinds of pharmacology, but he does earnestly hold to a practice *derived from pure observation*, in all that large field of practice which still lies outside the precincts of scientific therapeutics. This he thinks cannot justly be called an allopathic position; it ought to take the name of loyal empiricism, in the right technical meaning of the term.

His avowal of homœopathy had very disagreeable social consequences. In the first place it brought upon him the censure of his beloved preceptor, Dr. Hosack, whom he loved for his many kindnesses and revered for his great erudition and abounding skill as a teacher of clinical medicine; and secondly, it placed him in painful relations with nearly every one of his large circle of fellow students and brother physicians. Moreover, it very soon began to alarm and detach his best informed and most influential patients and patrons—a state of feeling toward him which was by no means allayed by the remarks of his immediate medical colleagues among his lay adherents. The chagrin and sorrow which fell to his lot by the withdrawal of his preceptor and his other professional associates, which he describes as most poignant and lasting, was accompanied and succeeded by serious defections and losses in his practice and its revenue. From 1830—two years after he avowed his adoption of homœopathy—till 1838, his income was too small to support his family pleasantly, and much of that long and gloomy period he was compelled to abandon his carriage and do his work on foot. There were no omnibus conveyances nor street cars. The poorer classes of his patients adhered to him as a rule; and this hard pedestrian work, with very small and precarious fees, was his additional trial in the thorny path of his unquestionable duty.

In 1829, the second convert—Dr. Abraham D. Wilson—joined Gram and took his place as a homœopathist with Gray, ready

to encounter the same losses and trials as he had to do and did. Next came Dr. Channing, Dr. Gerald Hull, and Dr. Vanderburgh; but each of these with less opposition from the profession and less losses in professional income, and by 1834, the band of the new faith was large enough to break up the loneliness of position which Wilson and Gray had felt so keenly till they were so reinforced. Besides, Hering came to the United States in 1833, and other men of learning and talent in Pennsylvania very soon joined him, making there a powerful compensation for New York ostracism. Gray's joy at these accessions was very great. He often went over to see and confer with Hering and his Philadelphia colleagues.

In 1832, Gray proposed Hahnemann's name for the diploma of honorary membership in the New York County Medical Society, and in 1833, the Society elected him. Just ten years later that Society voted to recal the diploma; but their rescinding came too late; Hahnemann had gone from earth before the notice of it could reach him.

In 1834, Dr. Gray, with his able and since most justly distinguished pupil, Dr. Hull, published the first journal of the new school of America. They issued only four monthly numbers, when they had to suspend its publication for want of funds. In 1839, it was resumed under the name of *The Homœopathic Examiner*, and was printed quarterly in royal octavo form. It reached its fourth volume of several hundred pages each, and it was well sustained by the profession. Dr. Gray had the review department, besides contributing some few miscellaneous papers; but the bulk of that very laborious work was executed by his younger colleague, Dr. Hull.

In 1835, the first society of the new school was formed in New York. Gray was its first President and Mr. Bryant its last.

The publications in which Dr. Gray assisted Dr. Hull, besides the *American Journal* and the *Examiner*, were "Jahr's Manual," several editions, "Everest's Popu-

lar Survey," "The Symptomen Codex," and "Lawrie's Domestic Practice." He delivered also several addresses, which were printed for distribution in the profession at the several periods of their origin; the first of which was published in 1833, being an argument against monopoly in teaching medicine. Again, in 1850, he treated this topic in an inaugural address to the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, entitled "The Duty of the State in Relation to Homœopathy."

In 1870, Dr. Gray, as Chairman of the Bureau of Education in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, reported a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, asking for the appointment of Boards of Examiners in Medicine by the Regents of the University of the State. The candidates were to be classically educated men, and were to be examined in public in all departments of medicine. This examination—in both schools—was to be the sole testimony as to merit. Diplomas were to issue from the University of the State. The bill failed to become law only by the veto of the Governor. In 1872, Dr. Gray, as President of the State Society, renewed the topic, and persevered so successfully that the proposed reform became law on the 16th of May, 1872. The University has already appointed one Board of Examiners. Among his pupils and those whose professional education was shaped by him were Dr. A. G. Hull (dec'd), H. D. Paine, Fowler, Baner, Quin, Millard, of New York; Taft and Burritt of New Orleans; Gilbert Schley of Savannah.

In his earlier professional life he devoted much time to the acquisition of the German and French languages, and in his later years to the reading of philosophical and medical writings in the Latin tongue; this latter doubtless led to his receiving his honorary degree from Hamilton College in 1871.

Our subject has been of service to his profession by his fostering kindness to his pupils, from whom he received no fees, and students of medicine who needed pecuniary aid; and to the school of practice in which he was an early pioneer.



HITE, WILLIAM, M.D., of New York city, was born at Otley, in the county of Yorkshire, England, January 14th, 1815.

His parents were honorable and respectable people in comfortable circumstances. He received in early youth but a limited education, and assisted his father for a while in his business; but afterwards learned the trade of wool sorter. Previous to this, however, and during his apprenticeship to trade, his mind became strongly imbued with a love of anatomy and physiology, which sciences occupied his mind so completely that all his spare moments and all his spare cash were invariably employed in laying the foundation of a medical education.

About the year 1841, he, with his family, emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where his father entered into business. He himself still continued his old occupation, as a means of farther prosecuting his medical studies. By this time, having convinced himself that allopathy was not the best or most perfect system, he turned his attention to medical hydropathy, which he studied and put into practice. Disappointed with it, he determined to test the merits of homœopathy. After careful and thorough investigation, by study and practical experiment, he became fully satisfied of its superior merits and usefulness over the two previous systems which he had essayed. He went through a thorough course of homœopathic studies, fully qualifying himself to practice that system of treatment. Having removed to Battle Creek, Mich., he found there an excellent field for his operations, as the fevers, so prevalent in that region, afforded superior opportunities for practically testing the advantages to be derived from the application of Hahnemann's system of treatment. He now attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, where he took his degree, in 1864.

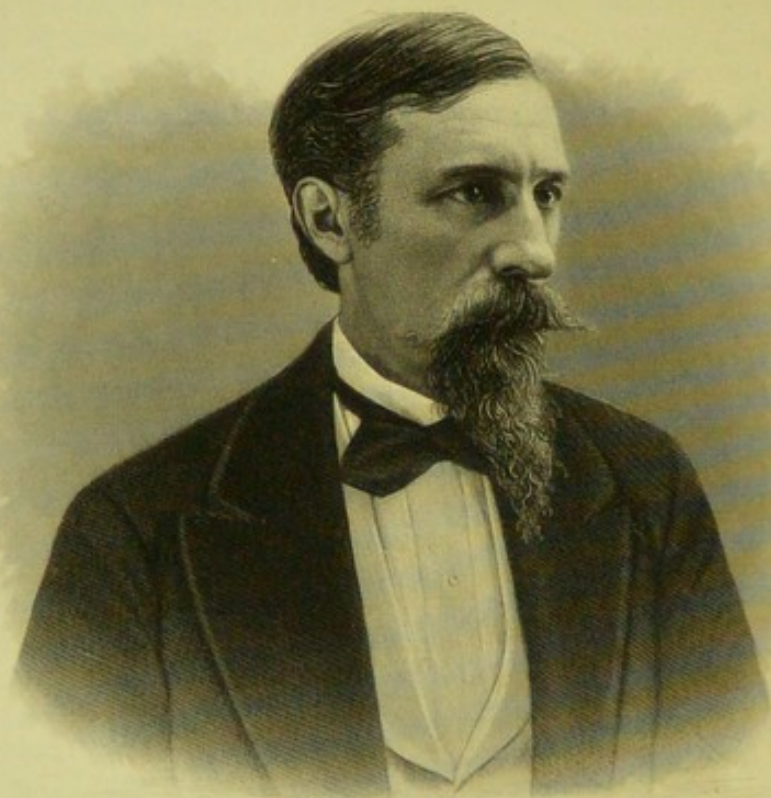
He had given special attention to the study of phrenology, mesmerism, and electro-magnetism. Entirely devoid of the bigotry of creed or dogma, he realized, with a liberal and broad comprehensiveness, the benefits to

be derived from a combination of the various schools or methods, which has resulted in a record of cases of extraordinary cures of spinal curvature, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, skin diseases, and many others. Not content with the above mentioned scientific acquirements, he also attended four courses of lectures on electricity, which made him so thoroughly cognizant of its value as a remedial agent, that he commenced delivering lectures on the subject. He is also the author of a valuable and explicit work on this science, entitled, "The Student's Manual of Medical Electricity," which proved highly successful, having a large sale and reaching a second edition, which was considerably enlarged and improved. He also lectured on electrical therapeutics at the Female Medical College, in 1871. He has met with the approbation of many leading members of the homœopathic profession and their patronage in peculiar cases, requiring the application of his specialty.

After remaining at Battle Creek for six years, he returned to Philadelphia, in which city family circumstances compelled him to remain for a time, and where he entered on the practice of medical electricity with great success. In 1869, he removed to New York city, where he established a similar practice of homœopathy and electricity combined, which he carried on with marked success. Whilst in the latter city, he lectured on electrical therapeutics to the Women's Medical College of New York, and, in 1872, he accepted the chair of Electrical Therapeutics in the New York Free Medical College for Women, an institution so largely indebted to himself and his talented wife, Mrs. Dr. Sarah Jane White, for its foundation and success. This was the first professorship of the kind ever established in this or any other country.

He was married the first time in 1836, to Mary Ann Gill, of England, by which union he had six children, three of whom are still living. His second marriage took place in 1869, with Mrs. Sarah J. Carpenter, of Massachusetts, daughter of J. R. Smith, of Whately, in that State, who, previous to his





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acquaintance with her, had already commenced the study of medicine, which she has since followed up with eminent success.

His success in life has been uniform, and his progress in his career steady and constant.



WHITE, SARAH JANE, M. D., of New York city, was born in Whately, Mass., in 1840. She is the daughter of J. R. Smith, of that place. She commenced medical reading in her native town at a very early age, and made such rapid progress that she soon became very efficient in the electro-magnetic method of treating disease. In 1869, she removed to New York, where she attended medical lectures, during three years, at the Women's Homœopathic Medical College, in which institution she graduated in 1873. So proficient was she in her studies that she was pronounced fit to receive her diploma, with honors, at the end of her first course, which, however, could not be granted, as the laws prevent such a speedy graduation. Dr. E. Bayard was her preceptor in New York.

She deserves credit for having been one of the first to conceive, and among the first to carry out, the idea of establishing a women's free medical college in New York. One method by which she pushed the scheme was by giving lectures to large and intelligent audiences in her own house. She is still connected with the College as an influential member of the Executive Committee; indeed, it is much indebted to her for its almost unparalleled success. This institution is based on the broadest and most liberal foundation. Disciples of all the different schools are welcomed. The faculty is composed of eminent and skilful professors, both men and women, and the lectures are given by talented and able members of the profession, of both sexes. A dispensary is to be attached to the college, and competent students will be provided with cases of practice. Every arrangement has also been made for the study of anatomy and clinics. This institution opened Decem-

ber 12th, 1871, renting a place for \$1400 a year, and now owns the marble building No. 51 Saint Mark's Place, worth \$26,000. Such a rapid advance proves the lively interest felt in the cause of women's medical education. It is designed to form from this college a university having a chair for every school, and furthermore, to teach all the sciences applicable to medical practice.

The subject of this sketch is a powerful lecturer and an able and reliable writer, contributing much by articles from her valuable pen, and her other indefatigable exertions, to the advancement of the cause she has espoused—the medical education of her sex. She now enjoys a lucrative and growing practice, and accomplishes great good in her medical sphere.



ILLARD, LEWIS H., M. D., was born at West Philadelphia, Pa., September 25th, 1838. His parents were influential and occupied a high social position in the community. He was educated at Loller Academy, Pa. In 1860, he entered upon the study of medicine under the tuition of Edward Reading, M. D., and during the winter of 1860-'61, he attended a full course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At the close of the session he entered the office of Professor H. N. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, and took charge of the college dispensary, a position which he filled with great acceptance until August, 1861, when he received the appointment of Army Cadet, and was assigned duty at Satterlee Hospital, in West Philadelphia. In September following, at his own request, he was transferred to Georgetown College Hospital, D. C., which he assisted in organizing and fitting up for the reception and care of wounded soldiers. After the emergency which called him here had passed, on recommendation of Dr. George Brown, of the regular army, who had charge of the Georgetown College Hospital, he was transferred to the United States Navy as

Assistant Surgeon, a position which he filled with great credit until November, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the thanks of the department which he had so faithfully served. In the capacity of medical officer in the navy he accompanied the "Vanderbilt" in her long cruise in search of rebel pirates, visiting South America, Africa, and the Pacific coast. He was also a medical officer on Admiral Wilkes' staff during his diplomatic visit to Caraccas, Venezuela. On the return of the "Vanderbilt" he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, passed examination for the regular service, and was assigned to duty on board the "Mohawk," and afterwards on the "Ottawa," which was on duty in the St. John's river, Fla. While here he often went ashore to attend the sick inhabitants along the river banks. On one occasion, while thus engaged in his professional duties, he was captured by the rebels, who, on learning his mission, soon released him with the permission to continue his work of mercy unmolested. His reputation as a surgeon was so well established that he was solicited by the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania to lecture on surgery during the session of 1865-'66, supplying the place of Professor Wilson, who was prevented by sickness from filling the chair. In July, 1866, he accepted the appointment of Resident Surgeon of the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pa. In the spring of 1867, he resigned his position as Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, and entered into a professional partnership with Drs. J. F. Cooper and M. W. Wallace, of Allegheny City. At the expiration of the partnership he opened an office by himself in the same city, where he has built up an extensive practice. He has acquired considerable celebrity as a surgeon, and has enriched the literature of his school with valuable contributions. For some time he edited the surgical department of the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, and has been a member of the surgical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh ever since his resignation

as Resident Surgeon. On November 3d, 1870, he was married to Miss Rebecca B. Davis, an accomplished young lady of Allegheny City. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of Allegheny County, in all of which he has held responsible positions, which he has ably filled.



PAULDING, EBENEZER F., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Frankestown, N. H., on April 28th, 1835. He comes from an old and well-known family who for years have lived in southern New Hampshire, well represented in both the medical and clerical professions. His father was a characteristic New England farmer. Educated for a teacher, he accepted, in August, 1857, an appointment as master of a grammar school in Janesville, Wis., which position he retained for three years, devoting such time during the last two years as was admissible to the study of medicine. At the close of his engagement as a teacher in Janesville, he entered the office of Dr. Henry Palmer, of that city, as a student and assistant. He subsequently attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Ills., and returning to Janesville, had become actively engaged in practice, when, in April, 1862, he accepted the appointment of Assistant Surgeon to the 7th Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteers, with which regiment, in the field or as assigned to hospital duty, he remained in active service till the close of the war and the discharge of the troops, in July, 1865. This regiment formed a part of the "Iron Brigade," so well known and so greatly feared by those troops that fought the Army of the Potomac. To his generous care for the men in camp or on the march, to his courage on the field of battle at Gainesville, second Bull Run (during which, and for several days after, he remained within the rebel lines caring for our sick and wounded), at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettys-

burg, and others of less note; to his kind and skilful treatment in hospital or on the field, everywhere unostentatiously given, those with whom he associated, and those to whom he ministered, give grateful attest.

The fall and winter of 1865-'66, he spent in Boston, pursuing the study of special branches of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after he located in Georgetown, Mass., where he remained in practice for three years. Here he became a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society. During his period of preparatory study and his early practice, though recognized as an allopathist, he was a liberal and unprejudiced student, and through the force of the truth of what he read of the writings of Hahnemann and others he was led to become a practitioner of homœopathy.

In April, 1869, he removed to Boston to build up a large practice, to gather about him a choice circle of friends, and by his education and experience to aid in proving the efficacy of the true system—the only *science* of medicine.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



RATT, DAVID SHEPARD, M. D., of Towanda, Pa., was born in Middletown Township, Susquehanna county, Pa., November 16th, 1826. He is the third son of Russell Pratt and younger brother of Professor Leonard Pratt, of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. His boyhood was spent in agricultural pursuits, but his thirst for knowledge soon led him to aspire to a calling more congenial. In his leisure hours he devoted himself assiduously to study, and after having obtained a substantial academic education he determined to become a disciple of Hahnemann. He had seen the wonderful cures under the new system, and was led to believe

that it had for its foundation something more than mere chance. Under the instructions of his brother Leonard he completed his preliminary medical studies, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1851, and immediately settled in Towanda. His brother Leonard shortly after removed to Illinois, leaving the subject of our sketch to contend alone with the bitter prejudice against homœopathy which at that time prevailed to such an extent that some of the pioneers of homœopathy were driven from their profession, and those who believed in it or supported it were subjected to bitter and sometimes violent persecution. Dr. Pratt met this bigoted opposition manfully. By close attention to his studies and the duties of his profession, in a few years he became a physician of acknowledged skill and ability; the gravest cases were entrusted to his care; the feeling against the "little pills" was gradually removed, and now the doctor reckons among his staunchest friends and warmest supporters of the new school of medicine those who were his and its most active enemies at the outset of his career. Surgery is a branch of his profession to which he has given great attention. This may be called his specialty. His large and successful experience as an operator entitles him to be reckoned among the first of the surgeons in the new school of medicine.



ROSS, MARIA MAXWELL, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Elmira, N. Y., on the 28th March, 1833. She is the only daughter of the Rev. Manly Tooker, a distinguished clergyman of central New York. Her father gave her an excellent education at the best schools in that section, supplemented by private instructions from himself, and she graduated from the Canandaigua Female Seminary in 1851.

Her attention was first attracted to the medical profession while attending a course of lectures on physiology at the Medical

College in Geneva, N. Y., during her father's residence in that city. The graduation of Miss Blackwell at the spring term of the same institution, as the first lady to enter the domain of medicine in this country, acted, no doubt, as a powerful incentive in forming the future career of Miss Tooker.

Soon after this event, and while on a brief visit to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in Ontario county, N. Y., she made the acquaintance of her future husband, James E. Gross, M. D., the then Resident Physician of that institution. They were married on the 8th of February, 1853, and she immediately commenced the study of medicine, graduating at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1857.

Her husband had, at this time, become the proprietor of the well-known resort for invalids at Yellow Springs, O. She at once took charge of the female department of that institution, where she very soon gave unmistakable evidence that she had wisely chosen her life work. Her skill in the treatment of diseases peculiar to her sex drew around her many of the best and most prominent ladies of the West, and her department was filled with representatives from almost every State in the Union. Here she delivered a course of popular lectures to women, which were published and obtained a large circulation. She also employed the few hours she could spare from her professional labors in contributing many valuable and original articles on subjects pertaining to the same diseases for publication in various periodicals. Delicate health, however, compelled her to abandon all literary work.

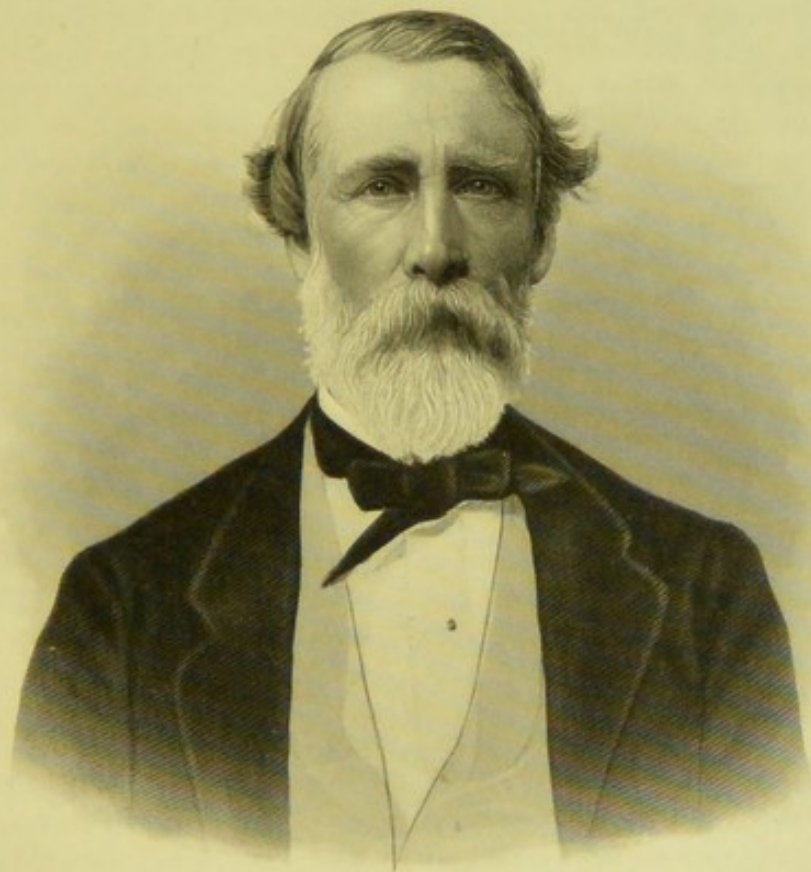
In the fall of 1862, the "Cure" at Yellow Springs was destroyed by fire. Her husband immediately purchased the Green Mount Seminary building, at Richmond, Ind., forty miles distant from the former place. This edifice he remodelled, and soon opened it as a retreat similar to the one at Yellow Springs, and hither repaired the former patrons and friends of Mrs. Gross. Here her labors increased with each successive year, her patients numbering sometimes as many as one

hundred, all under her special control. In 1867, fire again destroyed the greater part of that fine edifice. After this second financial disaster she determined to make Chicago her future home. In that city Mrs. Dr. Gross soon acquired a large and constantly increasing practice, which she still holds with distinguished ability.

She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and possesses one of the best libraries in the West, which is fully supplied with the periodicals of both schools of medicine. The reputation she enjoys for attainments and skill is such as to place her in the front rank of gynæcologists, and her tact and success in the treatment of children are equally characteristic of her pre-eminent abilities as a physician. With all her professional reputation, she impresses those around her with the fact that they are in the presence not only of a lady of great personal charms, but of refinement and culture. Unlike many women who have made choice of a public career, neither her ambition nor success has won her from the gentler or more womanly enjoyments of home. She attributes her success chiefly to a happy faculty for diagnosing diseases, and a cheery hopefulness and sympathetic "way" that characterizes her in the sick room. She has full faith that women will hereafter find an open door into the profession, and believes that because of their greater natural tact for nursing, and the greater freedom which patients of their own sex feel with them, they will, in their special field of diseases of women and children, have some clear advantages over their professional brethren.



McVICKAR, JOHN AUGUSTUS, M. D., of New York city, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 16th, 1812. He is the son of James McVickar and Eweretta Constable. His father, a country gentleman, filled and exercised many positions of trust and honor in the community, and was an extensive landholder. His maternal grandfather was



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J. A. M. Vickar



J. C. [illegible]

also a large landholder, and both his grandfathers were merchants in New York, wealthy and in a position of high standing. His father moved to Lewis county in 1813, where he continued to reside.

The subject of this sketch was partially educated in New York city and partially under private tutors in the country. He studied medicine under John R. Rhineland, Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in that institution in 1833, from the office of his preceptor. He first commenced his practical medical career in the Lying-in Asylum, where he was Resident Physician during three years. In 1838, he was married to Charlotte Neilson, daughter of the late William Neilson, Esq., President of the American Marine Insurance Company, a man of much note in underwriting and in mercantile circles. At the time when the Medical Department of the New York University was organized, under Chancellor Matthews' administration, about the year 1839, he was offered the chair of Chemical Midwifery. The other Professors elect were Drs. Mott, Bedford, Martyn Paine, Alfred C. Post, Charles R. Lee, Dr. Ticknor, James A. Washington, etc. Liberty, however, being too much restricted in this institution, the whole of the faculty elect resigned in a body. In 1841, he investigated the theory of homœopathy, which he came to regard as a principle in medicine, but not an exclusive system, and so adopted it, addressing a letter with a title to that effect to Alban Goldsmith, M. D. Sorely against his own prejudices he was induced to examine homœopathy, and pure conviction alone caused him to adopt that system in spite of the condemnation and opposition of his professional friends. When the New York Academy of Medicine was organized—undoubtedly established with a view to strangle homœopathy—he advised those who were excluded by this institution from the benefit of professional consultations, that they should develop in their own body specialists. Accordingly he himself adopted surgery, matriculating at the college where

he had been a professor; he attended the dissection room, and for the time being gave to surgery his almost exclusive attention. He also assisted in organizing a dispensary, taking charge of the surgical department; his first capital operation being one of stone in the bladder, which he performed with success. In 1853, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, on which occasion he delivered the inaugural address. Since that time he has always been engaged in a large practice, which, however, has not been diversified by any striking circumstances calling for special notice.

He is essentially of a retiring nature, shunning that notoriety which many others court. As before remarked, he does not regard homœopathy as the sole law in medicine. In his practice he is hampered by no restrictions, but is liberal and comprehensive in his views; he makes no display, nor does he hold his method as a secret. He is wedded to no dogma or creed; he believes there are "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." He is not attached to any special or favorite drug, which plan he thinks must lead to empiricism; at the same time he is as well informed in the *Materia Medica*—including the old school remedies—as any man in the profession. His professional sagacity and tact are especially noteworthy, and he is also remarkable as a diagnostician.

After being in constant practice during forty-five years, his health became so impaired as to give serious cause for alarm, which compelled him to allow his business to dwindle away; but he suddenly determined to give up smoking, to which he was extravagantly addicted. The result of this change was that he regained all his pristine vigor, and now appears as young and active as a man of thirty. In 1872, a law having been passed appointing a Board of Examiners, under the Regents of the University, with a view to affording to applicants for the degree of Doctor of Medicine an opportunity to claim it without regard to where their educa-

tion was obtained, upon giving evidence of their ability by passing a searching examination, not only in every department of medicine, but in every mode of treatment, he was selected as one of seven to constitute such Board of Examiners, representing the homœopathic school.

As a physician he enjoys an estimable reputation, being highly respected in allopathic as well as other circles. Courteous and polite, and occupying the eminent position he has gained, it is not surprising that he has many and warm friends. In his profession he is an able and skilful practitioner, but while self-possessed and confident in his own ability, he respects and defers to the opinions and judgment of those who have enjoyed and improved better opportunities in special departments.

In person he is tall and slender, possessing a fine gentlemanly presence, a noble open countenance, and impressing one at first sight with the idea that he is a type of one of the first-class physicians of the *ancien régime*.

SEARLE, WILLIAM S., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in 1833, at Bedford, Mass. His father was an esteemed clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Having duly prepared himself in various academies, he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1855. Having resolved to pursue the profession of medicine, for that purpose he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after the usual course in that school, received his diploma of M. D. in 1859. He had, however, commenced the study of homœopathy four years previous.

His first field of labor was in Troy, N. Y., where he practised his profession for ten years. Thence he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remains, having a large and lucrative patronage, stands high in the profession, and is acknowledged by all as one of the leading physicians of that city.

Dr. Searle is clinical editor of the *Homœopathic Observer*, published in Detroit, Mich. He is a member of the State Board of Examiners in Medicine of New York State; ex-President of King's County Medical Society; honorary member of the Connecticut Medical Society; Oculist to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and also holding the same professional position in the Homœopathic Eye and Ear Infirmary in the same city.



FOWLER-ORMSBEE, A. L., M. D., of Orange, N. J., daughter of Horace Fowler, was born March 4th, 1826, in Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y. At the age of nine her father moved with his family, and settled near Jackson, Mich. That part of the country being then quite new, there were no near school advantages, and her education was for some years conducted by private teachers resident in the family. She subsequently attended the school of Rev. Marcus Harrison, in Jackson, and then coming east, devoted about two years more to the usual course.

She commenced the study of medicine early in 1849, and spending one year under the preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Redfield, entered the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. After three courses of lectures (the second of which was a spring term in Boston, where she held the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy), she graduated in Philadelphia in 1853, receiving flattering encomiums from the faculty for the persevering industry and unusual ability with which she had mastered the various branches of the medical course. She was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry for the succeeding year, the duties of which were discharged to the satisfaction of the faculty and class. During the following years she declined several invitations to take a professorship in that and other colleges.

In 1858, she went to reside on Orange Mountain, N. J., two and a half miles from the city of Orange, to superintend the im-

provement of some property she had previously purchased; without expecting, however, to pursue her profession; but circumstances called her directly into practice, and at the end of six years, without a business card or sign of any kind, she numbered on her list over three hundred families, the greater portion of them among the most intelligent and prosperous people of the surrounding country.

Her practice—which is of a general character—has continued to increase, and for the last six or seven years she has had daily office hours in the city of Orange. In childhood she was remarkable for her self-control, and has always had the credit among those who have known her best, of possessing an unusual degree of sound judgment, equanimity of character, good taste, and great practical sympathy and kindness; of being a wise and faithful friend and a skilful manager of household and of young people. She is almost passionately fond of children, and always makes them her friends. She is of medium height; full, well-formed figure; has a wholesome, kindly face; is graceful in her movements, and accomplishes a vast amount of work by judicious planning, perseverance, and making every movement fill its own appropriate place.

On the 18th of October, 1871, she was married to Mr. J. Holden Ormsbee, a merchant of New York, and a gentleman of much intelligence, sterling integrity, prepossessing appearance and genial frankness of manner.

Since her marriage she has continued her professional duties in the same unassuming, successful way as in the previous years.



LINSLEY, JOHN S., M. D., of New York, was born in Northfield, Conn., January 19th, 1838.

His father is a farmer, and the son was reared to agricultural pursuits, in which his youth was spent. He received his early education at the public school. In 1855, he entered the State Normal School,

and graduated in 1859. He became, immediately upon the completion of his own education, engaged in teaching in the public schools in Connecticut. This vocation he followed until 1861, when he entered the office of Dr. Sanford, of Bridgeport, as a student, having been convinced of the efficacy and beauty of homœopathy, the effects of which treatment he experienced in an attack of typhoid fever. In 1862, however, he entered the 14th Regiment of United States Infantry as private; but he received the appointment of Hospital Steward United States Army, which served to keep alive his taste for the medical profession. Being on duty in New York in 1864, he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1866, graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He entered immediately into the practice, and was appointed House Physician of the New York Homœopathic Dispensary. This position he held until 1872. During six years he treated more than twenty-five thousand dispensary patients, in addition to attending to the duties of a rapidly increasing private practice.

In October, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary W. Lyon, of Bridgeport, Conn., and has two interesting little daughters.

Dr. Linsley has held no public office, but takes great interest in politics. In the last campaign he was an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley.



ROMIG, JOHN, M. D., of Allentown, Pa., was born in Lehigh county, Pa., January 3d, 1804.

His parents were of German extraction, his paternal grandfather having come to this country about the year 1732. Having received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, he commenced to practice the same year in the town of Fogelsville, Lehigh county. In the spring of 1829, he removed to Allentown, and formed a partnership with Charles H. Martin, M. D. In 1833, he commenced the practice

of homœopathy, and was one of the original members of the Northampton Homœopathic Medical Faculty, also one of the projectors and founders, in connection with Drs. Hering, Wesselhœft, Detwiller, Freytag, and other prominent physicians, of the North American Academy der Homœopathische Heilkunst, at Allentown, and after its incorporation by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was chosen Vice-President. He also officiated as Professor of Obstetrics in its faculty, Dr. Hering being President.

In the fall of 1838, he removed to Baltimore, with other practitioners of repute, to introduce homœopathy. Drs. Haynal and McManus, of that city, having already made it a study, then to some extent practised the system. His stay in Baltimore covered two years; he then returned to Allentown to reside permanently.

He has ever been an active temperance advocate since 1842, and was one of the projectors of the First Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 7, in Allentown, Pa. Since 1836, he has been an active and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, also an elder in said church for a number of years.

He has two sons—William H. and George M. Romig—now practising physicians; graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and now copartners with him. He is recognized as one of the most prominent practitioners of his school.



SAFFORD, MARY S., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Hyde Park, Vt., and is of English descent, her maternal grandmother having come over in the "Mayflower." Her parents were both natives of Vermont, but removed to Illinois when she was but an infant, where her mother was much in demand for her ministrations to the sick. After their death, in 1849, she was sent to Bakersfield, Vt., to school, from which, after graduating, she went to a French school near

Montreal for a year. She then lived for a time in the family of an educated German, for the sake of becoming acquainted with their language. When the war broke out, in 1861, she was residing with her brother in Cairo, Ills., and with her natural desire for usefulness, was not long in finding her way into hospital work. Failing in health, however, she went abroad and visited all of the European countries and the East, attending lectures meantime at the College of France, and visiting the European hospitals, and even that devoted to lepers outside the gates at Jerusalem. The Italian and Austrian war breaking out while she was in Florence, she had an opportunity of observing the sanitary preparations, and she afterwards visited the Austrian military hospitals. Returning home, she entered the Women's College of New York, and graduated therefrom in March, 1869, and revisiting Europe in June of that year, spent fifteen months in the General Hospital in Vienna, receiving every facility offered there for study and observation, and treated with uniform respect and courtesy by its fifteen hundred students. At the University of Breslau, in Prussia, in Leipzig and Dresden, as well as in Paris, she met with the same spirit of generosity and kindliness.

Though having no prejudice for or against any school of medicine, but taking a liberal view, and desirous only of selecting the best means of cure, she was led by observation of the relative success of various physicians to choose the system of Hahnemann as her own. On her final return from Europe she practised successfully one year in Chicago, and afterwards located permanently in Boston, where, in October of 1872, she was married to Mr. Blake, and where she continues to reside.

While in Breslau she performed several surgical operations, under the eye of a physician with whose family she lived, and was the first woman to perform the operation of ovariectomy. She is in the performance of her duties a great enthusiast, having been distinguished in her youth by her love for the study of anatomy and physiology, which she pursued while others of her age were enjoy-

ing or discussing the frivolities of life. She has an especial fondness for surgery, and a delicacy of touch and steadiness of nerve that well adapts her to this branch of the profession.



DUNCOMBE, CHARLES SPENCER, M. D., of Racine, Wis., was born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., on November 18th, 1821. His parents emigrated to Canada one year after his birth, and located in St. Thomas, county of Elgin, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1844. During his boyhood he attended the schools of his adopted home, in addition to having the advantages of the Seminary in London. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, in which capacity he was engaged for two years, when he entered his father's office for the purpose of studying medicine and surgery. His father, Elijah E. Duncombe, M. D., practised medicine in St. Thomas for more than forty years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His two uncles, Charles and David Duncombe, were also physicians, practising in Ontario, serving as members of the Provincial House of Parliament for twelve years each. He was brought up, therefore, in a medical atmosphere, and naturally conceived a liking for the profession of medicine. Having pursued his studies for some time under his father's supervision, he proceeded to Geneva, N. Y., where he attended two courses of lectures, and graduated on January 23d, 1844.

On the day following his graduation he married Susan A. C. Barker, daughter of William Barker, of Geneva, and sister of the late Dr. John Barker, President of the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

In the spring of 1844, Dr. Duncombe emigrated to Wisconsin, located in Walworth county, and entered upon a general practice. He met with considerable success, but after a residence in that place of four years, he returned to St. Thomas, Ontario. There he followed his profession for the ensuing twelve

years, during which period he attended one course of medical lectures at the Toronto University, and one at Geneva College. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Wisconsin, and settled in Racine, entering into partnership with Rufus B. Clark, M. D., a homœopathic physician. This association was maintained for over three years. During the year 1860, he attended part of a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, passed with honor the usual examination, and graduated. Since settling in Racine he has enjoyed a constantly increasing practice, and it has now assumed extensive proportions and yields a handsome income.

He is a member of the Northwestern Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.



ELDRIDGE, ISAAC N., M. D., of Flint, Mich., was born in Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., August 5th, 1818. He is the fifth son of the Rev. Wheaton Eldridge, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his education at the Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and after completing his academical course, followed the calling of a teacher for three years; one of his favorite pupils was the late lamented Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

About this time he had a very severe illness, and underwent the allopathic treatment, consisting of bleeding, cupping, blistering, purging, and the introduction of the seton—all without benefit, and he was informed that his case was hopeless, only admitting of palliatives. At the urgent request of friends, Dr. A. P. Brigler, a homœopathic physician of Rochester, N. Y., was called in, and after a treatment of fourteen weeks, in which only mild remedies were prescribed, he was pronounced cured.

Having, previously to his sickness, resolved to study medicine, this efficient mode of cure led him to investigate the new system, and

he at once commenced the study of homœopathy under the guidance of Dr. C. M. Dake, of Genesee, N. Y. After three years of faithful application to the doctrines of the new school he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he formed a copartnership with Dr. Thomas Blackwood, and commenced practice. Dr. Blackwood left him the next year and emigrated to California.

The year 1847 chronicled the formation of the first homœopathic medical society of Michigan, there being at that time but eight physicians of this school in the entire State. Dr. Eldridge was present at its formation, and became a licentiate at its second annual meeting, since which time he has been present at most of its sessions, and has held at different times all its offices.

After residing at Ann Arbor for five years, he removed to Flint, then a township village of two thousand inhabitants, where he introduced homœopathy to the uninitiated, against the combined and persistent animosity of fifteen allopathic physicians. His practice became so extensive as to demand a coadjutor. In Dr. E. F. Olds, whom he had converted from allopathy, he found an associate for a short period.

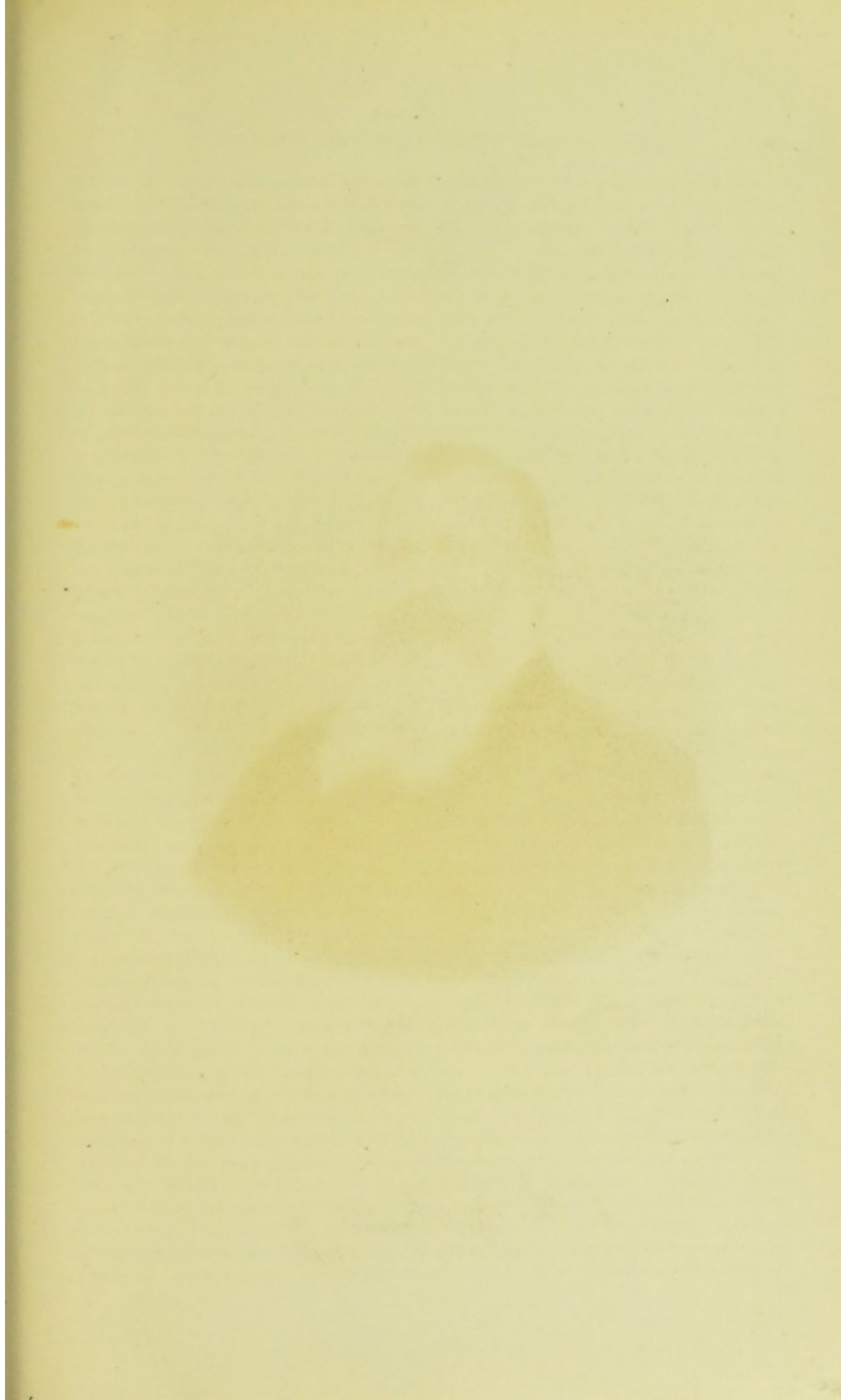
Dr. Eldridge has labored assiduously for more than twenty years, in connection with a few of the leading practitioners of the State, to secure the just and equitable rights to which they aspired in the Medical Department of the University. These efforts have been crowned with success; at the recent session of the Legislature the bill for the appointment of two homœopathic professors became a law, thus according to the new school the same honors, rights and privileges enjoyed by the allopaths.

Dr. Eldridge was married, May 10th, 1838, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Colonel C. Shephard, of New York. His eldest son, Dr. C. S. Eldridge, is practising medicine in Chicago. Dr. J. N. Eldridge has received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Cleveland Homœopathic College, in 1863, and from the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, in 1867.



MORGAN, LOUIS S., M. D., of Conewango, N. Y., was born March 20th, 1801, at West Springfield, Mass. He is the son of Erastus Morgan, a soldier of the revolutionary war, who afterwards removed to Norwich, and in this romantic and mountainous region Dr. Morgan was brought up a farmer. His early education was primarily at the common school, supplemented by lessons in Latin from his pastor. After two years of unremitting toil in study, teaching and farming, his health gave way; then he had recourse to a more active life, during which he became interested in local botany and geology, and in the succeeding year entered Westfield Academy, where he acquired a knowledge of the classics, and also the French language. In 1823, he entered the office of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, a distinguished naturalist, etc., for a year, meanwhile attending lectures in the Berkshire Medical College. He afterwards studied with Dr. Bela B. Jones, of Southampton, and Dr. William Atwater, of Westfield.

In 1826, he married Cornelia Spelman, his wedding tour of fifteen hundred miles being occupied in the delivery of lectures on the natural sciences in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Returning to Massachusetts, he published the *Cabinet of Nature*, a monthly journal, at Northampton, attending also medical lectures at Williams College, whence he graduated in 1828. The next year he became Professor of Natural Science in Monroe High School, near Rochester, N. Y., and shortly after Associate Principal and Classical Teacher of Gaines High School, Orleans county, N. Y., where he passed five years. Impaired health caused him to relinquish this position, and for four years after he was engaged in delivering lectures before the various literary societies in western New York on geology. A laryngeal affection was now developed, and his physicians advised him that, as his right lung was seriously affected, he was in danger of dying from consumption. In the spring of 1839, by rational treatment, and avoiding the medica-





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tion of his advisers, he recovered his health, entered the ministry, and was ordained as an Evangelist, laboring for a time in western Pennsylvania. Thence he returned to western New York, and labored as a home missionary and physician to the poor.

In 1845, his attention was directed to homœopathy, and after a full investigation, he decided to adopt its principles. Called to be pastor of the church in Conewango, he also practised medicine there for six years—the only homœopath in the county. Thence he removed to Gowanda, where he had to combat the opposition of three allopaths and three eclectics; besides these, his cares were increased by assuming the part of editor of the *Chronicle*, published by his son. Six years were likewise passed here, when, in a night, the fruits of many years were swept away in a conflagration which consumed the town. After a year passed in repairing losses, he sought to make Buffalo his home, but again misfortune overtook him by the loss of his wife. Thence he removed to Illinois, and after a year's pastoral duty, he returned to New York and opened an office in Howelsville, Steuben county. Here, notwithstanding the opposition of the old school and further losses by fire, he enjoyed a very successful practice for five years, when domestic afflictions terminated his duties. Since that period he has resided chiefly in Conewango, ministering to all who call upon him.

Always a student, he keeps up with professional progress. In addition to his studies of early days in the dead languages, he has familiarized himself with French, German, Italian, Spanish and Scandinavian literature, and has paid attention to American linguistics, holding an interesting correspondence with German and French savans on the Iroquois language and other American Archaics. He still furnishes the press with articles of scientific interest on the topography and geology of particular sections, and occasionally delivers eminently valuable lectures on astronomy, geology, and other topics of a scientific character.



ELLOGG, C. H. B., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born at Harrisburg, on the 26th of March, 1814. His grandfather, Thomas Kellogg, was a soldier of the American revolution, and lived to the age of one hundred and ten years. His father, Ebenezer Kellogg, served in the war of 1812; both were early settlers in Lewis county, N. Y. He obtained his education by attending the common school for a short period during a few winters. He began the study of medicine at the age of fifteen, with Dr. Asa Shaw, a student of Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Cold Brook, N. Y., and attended lectures at Fairfield. Then he travelled in South America, Africa and Arabia. Returning home, he remained several years on the farm, occasionally practising his profession. He was in Canada during, but not participating in, the rebellion of 1837-'38. His mother was a relative of Kosciusko, and a most benevolent woman. In acts of benevolence the doctor resembles his mother, his charity knowing no limit but his want of means. For several years after the Canadian rebellion he was engaged as a detective. After leaving the ranks of the detectives, he settled down to the practice of medicine at Toulougan, O., about the year 1859. There he remained in an eminently successful and extensive practice some ten years. During the rebellion many a family whose head was in the army was the recipient of his benevolence in the shape of food, fuel, money, and gratuitous medical advice.

In 1869, poor health compelled him to abandon his practice and seek relief in travel, when he spent a year among his native hills in old Lewis county. In the spring of 1871, he came to his present residence—Detroit—after travelling and lecturing over a large portion of the State; and since settling there he has married for the second time. His ability and success caused him to be the recipient of the offer of the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College, which he concluded to accept. The position he held

for two years. He now occupies the chair of Obstetrics.



WILLIAMS, SAVINA L., M. D., of Clarence, Cedar county, Iowa, was born October 27th, 1825, in Lancaster county, Pa. Her father's ancestry is Turkish, her mother's German. The early part of her life was passed in Pennsylvania. When ten years of age her father removed his family to Columbus, O., where she attended school until she reached the age of eighteen. She then occupied the position of teacher for one year. After that time she obtained a situation in a lunatic asylum; but after two years, her health failing from the too close confinement inseparable from her position, she resumed teaching, and continued in that calling till the year 1851, when she married Dr. Isaiah Williams, and was soon persuaded by him to commence the study of medicine.

After a year's application at home to this new pursuit, she attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati for one session, in company with her husband; then returning home to Columbus, studied at that place two years longer; after which she returned to Cincinnati to attend another course of lectures, and was one of two ladies who graduated.

Mrs. Williams, though now in possession of her diploma, was not satisfied. She had seen her husband, after suffering intensely forty-eight hours with gastric colic, and deriving no aid from his allopathic physician, entirely relieved in a short time by the homœopathic treatment. She had heard from him of two previous instances in which he had been raised up by that treatment; once after being confined three years to his bed under the care of an allopathist. She had heard, and doubtless was cognizant of many other proofs of the superiority of the new system to the old. She saw so much consistency and so many beauties in the *modus operandi* of the *similia similibus*, that having deliberately resolved to renounce allopathy

in every form, she, immediately after graduating, began to study anew in the other school, continuing to apply herself diligently to it until she was qualified to treat patients by that system.

She and her husband, Dr. Williams, practised together fifteen years, with very fair success; but that being a small place and extremely healthful, their field of labor was so contracted that they finally concluded to remove to another location, which they found, in 1869, at Clarence, Iowa. Here they enjoy a fine practice, though in competition with two physicians of the old school.



DRESSER, BENJAMIN L., M. D., of East Machias, Washington county, Me., was born in the town of Blenheim, Hancock county, Me., in 1832. His father came originally from New Hampshire, and settled in Maine in the year 1800. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of great determination, and he carried on successfully the different occupations of farming, lumbering and blacksmithing. He allowed each of his children to follow the bent of his own inclinations in pursuing his studies, and each one's education was conducted with a special view to fitting him for his future course in life. Benjamin turned his thoughts early in life to the medical profession, and as a child the sick room had a strange fascination for him. He manifested a wonderful sympathy for the suffering, and seemed to be actuated by a strong and inexplicable desire to do all in his power to alleviate their pains. Yearly this desire increased, and he became a student in the office of Dr. John Burnham, of Orland, Me. With this, his first preceptor, he studied allopathy, but immediately after he had completed his studies with him, his attention was arrested by the progress of a case of fever that was treated at first by an allopathic physician, and afterwards, by a homœopathist; the progress of the disease, and the results of each course of treatment,

decided him at once in favor of homœopathy, and he immediately entered upon the study of it. He became deeply interested in its principles, and continued to study it assiduously for one year. With great natural fondness for medical literature, his task of preparation was both pleasing and profitable. He was twenty-six years of age when he began to practise in Searsport, Me., in the year 1858. His merits were speedily recognized, and he secured a large and lucrative practice.

In 1866, he moved to East Machias, Washington county, Me., and became, with one exception, the only homœopathic physician in the county. Homœopathy is comparatively unknown in the section in which he is now located, and he, with his brother homœopathist, located at Calise, in the same county, are pioneering in the interest of "sugar-coated pills." He became a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society in 1866. This society, with its sisters in other States, has done much to disseminate useful knowledge and improve the sanitary condition of their fellow men.



CA NUTE, T. RIKER, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Strafford county, N. H., March 22d., 1820. He is of Norwegian ancestry, and a lineal descendant of King Canute. The colonial records of New England show that the name was written by the first settlers in orthographic conformity to the name of their illustrious progenitor, Canute; that subsequently—presumably for brevity of record—its first syllable was occasionally and after a time constantly dropped, and by this means the current corruption (Nute) became substituted for the original, which he corrects in part by restoring to its place the discontinued syllable (Ca) as a prefix.

He is the grandson of Captain Andrew Nute, of New Hampshire, who served his country with credit to himself and his posterity in the war of the revolution, and son of

the late James Nute, of the same State, who was a gallant and loyal officer in the war of 1812.

He was fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, N. H., and graduated at that institution with the class of 1844, to enter the classic halls of Dartmouth a year in advance; but was prevented from doing so by ill health, and, as a consequence, he never completed his proposed collegiate course.

In 1846, he commenced the study of medicine with T. H. Jewett, M. D., of South Berwick, Me., who was subsequently appointed to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine at Bowdoin College. In the summer and fall of 1849, he attended his first course of medical lectures at Dartmouth College; in the winter of the same year he availed himself of Professor Benjamin Rush Palmer's private course of instruction at Woodstock, Vt. In the following spring and early summer he attended a second public course at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., and at the semi-annual examination at Dartmouth College for 1850, he presented himself and received the diploma of that institution by the unanimous vote of its faculty.

In August, 1850, he was married to Mary Chamberline, of Alton, N. H., and, as an allopathic physician, immediately commenced professional life at Roxbury, Mass., now Boston Highlands. He was early elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, also of the Norfolk County Medical Society, and held these positions until 1858. At that time he renounced all belief in the doctrines of old school medicine, and adopted the principles and theory of the homœopathic system. This was a step taken at the demand of conscience after eight years of demoralization consequent upon the crudities, contradictions, absurdities and failures of the dominant system at the bedside of the sick. His sense of justice to the profession of medicine led him to embrace a method of practice more in harmony with nature. Up to the time of his investigation of the system of homœopathy he had no knowledge of the

science, and had always heard the school mentioned with contempt and ridicule.

In the autumn of 1858, he commenced the practice of homœopathy in Roxbury, where he remained until May, 1867, when, owing to injurious climatic influences, he, relinquishing a large and lucrative practice, removed to Chicago, Ills., where he has since been established in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

He is a member of the State and city organizations of the Hahnemann school of practice and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. During twenty-three years of city practice his experience has been most varied, and his success as a practitioner marked.

During his residence in Roxbury he occupied, for fourteen years, a seat in the Board of Education, and throughout one year a seat in the City Council of the city. He has also held many other important and honorable positions, which need not here be enumerated. He has occasionally contributed to the medical literature of the day, and always when anything new to the profession, and of apparent interest, attracted his notice.

While a man of eminent talent and pronounced ability in the profession of his adoption, he is nevertheless, in character and disposition, modest and retiring, leaving the faithful labor of his life to attest his true merit.



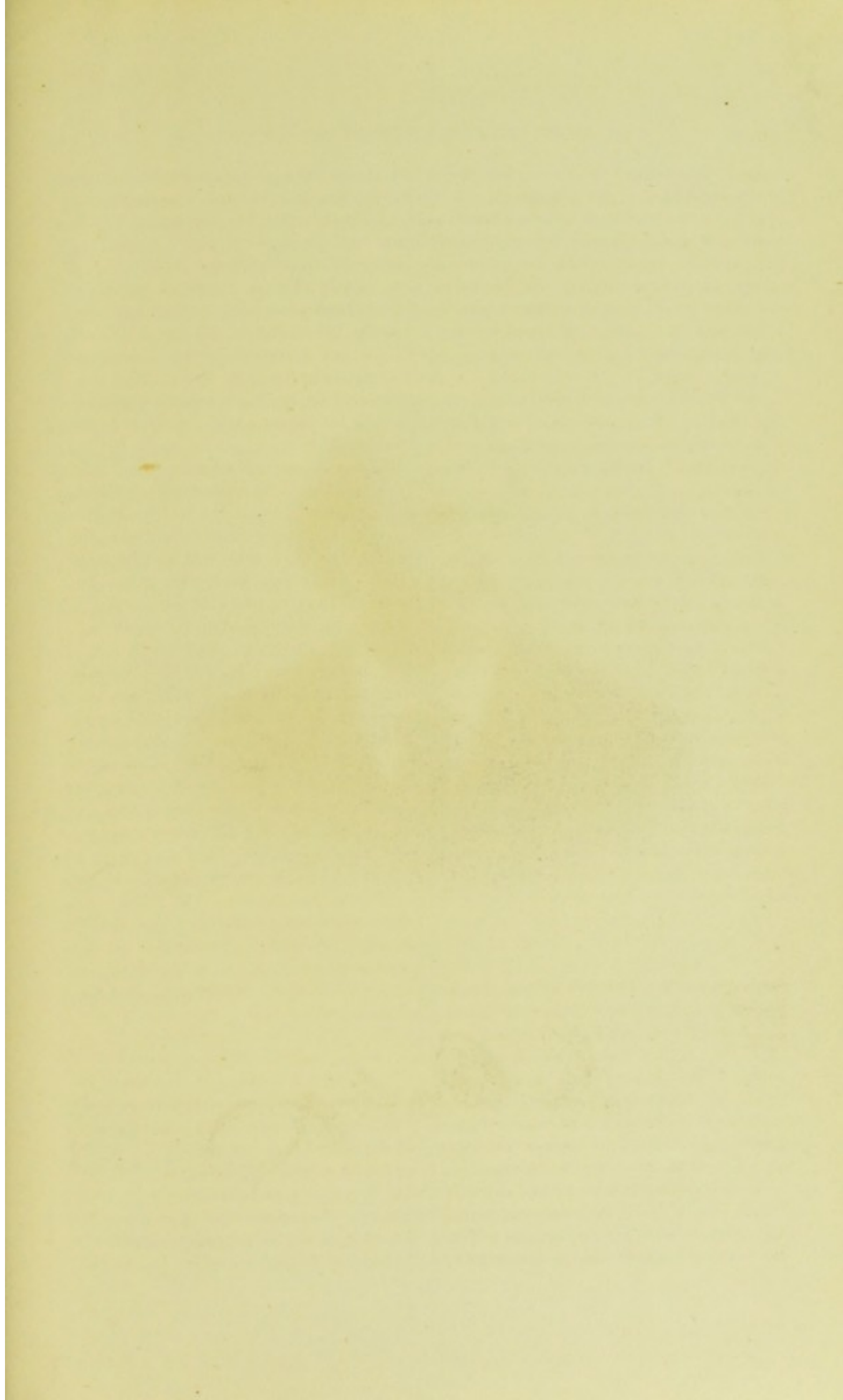
INTON, HENRY, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Dover, Morris county, N. J., March 4th, 1831. He is the third son of Major William Minton, for many years well known in manufacturing circles. His early education was obtained at the village school, where he made excellent progress. Although he early exhibited a fondness for the study of physiology and anatomy, yet he was so largely endowed with a mechanical genius that he was in due time apprenticed to I. P. Morris & Co., machinists, of Philadelphia.

But though fond of mechanics, his lack of physical strength rendered it necessary for him to choose a far different sphere of usefulness.

He returned to his home in Dover, and after awhile went to Brooklyn, where, in 1849, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel Baker. He attended three full courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and afterwards, in 1853, graduated with high honors at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania.

His entire medical education was self-earned, his way being worked with the most untiring industry, and in the face of difficulties that would have deterred any one possessed of less indomitable will and courage. He paid his college fees by serving as the Janitor's assistant, working far into the night, sweeping the halls, sawing the wood, and attending the furnaces. The habits of untiring industry which marked his youth and these days of his early manhood have adhered to him in his later career; and these, conjoined with his strong devotion to his profession, his eminent ability in taking a diagnosis, and his quick perception in the application of the proper remedies, have brought him an enviable degree of success.

After graduating he commenced practice in Brooklyn, and it is still the field of his labors, embracing a very large and extended patronage. He has filled many positions of honor and trust, conferred upon him by the suffrages of his fellow practitioners. He has repeatedly been chosen President of the Medical Society of King's County, Vice-President of the State Medical Society, and has long been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; to the transactions of which he has contributed many articles, evincing a mind of deep thought and research and a keen faculty of observation. He was for two years the associate editor of *Ram's Record of Homœopathic Literature*. He is the author of a work on the "Diseases of Women and Children," which has passed





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through several editions, become a standard work, and added largely to his reputation, as well as pecuniary benefit. The New York Homœopathic Medical College and the Clinical School of the Hahnemann Hospital of New York have each urged his acceptance of the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics; but owing to his extensive practice and the just claims of his patrons, he felt it to be his duty to decline. Dr. Minton founded, and is Physician-in-chief to, the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum, one of the noblest and most beneficent charities of the age. If he had done no other work but this, it would be of itself a monument of his enterprise and beneficence.

It is a gratifying fact, however, known to some extent to the profession, that he has in course of preparation for the press a most valuable work on "Obstetrics," and also one on the "Morbid Conditions of the Sexual Organs of Females," through the medium of which his large and varied experience and his thorough knowledge of these subjects will be made available to them. Though Dr. Minton has been closely wedded to his profession, and has regarded his duties arising from it as paramount to every other consideration, yet he has gratified his early inclination for mechanical pursuits, during his few leisure hours, by inventing several machines and instruments of practical value; among which may be mentioned a machine for cutting the pasteboard partitions so much used by homœopathic physicians, and a remarkably ingenious and valuable instrument for vaccination.



DOWLING, JOHN WILLIAM, M. D., of New York city, was born in the city of New York, August 11th, 1837, and is the son of the Rev. John Dowling, A. M., D. D., whose life is so replete with public interest that we shall give a short sketch of it previous to our notice of his son. Born in

England, he came to this country with his wife and two children in the year 1832. At this time the cholera was raging as an epidemic. Leaving his family in New York to pay a flying visit to Catskill, he returned to find his wife and one of his children dead from this dreadful disease—already in their coffins, prepared for burial. Overwhelmed with grief, he returned with his remaining child to Catskill, where he became the pastor of the Baptist Church of that place. While laboring here he met and married Maria S. Perkins, daughter of a prominent gentleman of that town, and who afterward became the mother of John W.

He has stood for years at the head of the denomination, and is author of the celebrated work entitled "Dowling's History of Romanism." For over forty years he has successfully labored and preached the Gospel, holding pastorates in New York, Philadelphia, Providence and Newport, R. I. Upon leaving Catskill he accepted a call to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of New York. Here he remained for several years, during which time his son was born. From here he removed to Providence, R. I., to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church of that town. During his labors in Providence the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Trustees of Brown University. From here he removed to New York city, where he labored not only as a pastor, but as a powerful opponent of Popery. Having enjoyed a liberal college education in his own country, he became a formidable opponent, and entered the list in public discussion with the renowned Archbishop Hughes, at the same time penning the "History of Romanism," which obtained for him the degree of D. D. from two celebrated theological seminaries. This great work has been through four editions, the last of which was revised and carried up to the present time. It is now the most complete history of Romanism extant, and stands as an acknowledged authority. On leaving New York he removed to Philadelphia, succeeding the celebrated Dr. Stoughton as pastor

of the Sansom Street Baptist Church. Here he was as popular as elsewhere, ministering to one of the largest congregations in the city, and maintaining his high position as a leader in the Baptist denomination. He once more returned to New York, where he still officiates in his holy calling, though with less demonstration. At this date he is sixty-five years of age and in the enjoyment of good health, using his vast influence for good, as he has never failed to do. His fortune being ample, his family have enjoyed the benefits of a superior education.

The legitimate subject of this sketch received his primary education at Lewisburgh College, Pa., and began his medical studies at the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in the year 1854, graduating, after three years of study, in 1857. At the time of his graduation he was President of the Hahnemann Medical Society, connected with the College, and had the honor of delivering the valedictory address.

He at once commenced practice, in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungren, of Hagerstown, Md., where he remained one year; but finding the field much too circumscribed for his exalted ideas, he returned to his native city, associating himself in practice with the celebrated Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of homœopathy in America. On the death of Dr. Wilson he succeeded to his practice, and from that time to the present has enjoyed a very large and lucrative patronage.

In 1870, he accepted the chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1871, was elected Registrar, which positions he still retains. In the same year he, being deeply impressed with the fact that surgery had been so neglected in our schools as to bring discredit upon homœopathy, and pained at the boast so often made by the old school physicians—that when work was to be done we were obliged to call upon them—conceived the idea of founding a homœopathic surgical hospital in connection with the college. To this end he lent all his energy. A board of incorpor-

ators was formed, and application made to the State Legislature for a charter. Of course opposition was met with, and in response to a dispatch that the bill was in danger, he hastened to Albany, and in person appeared before the committee having the matter in charge, and before he left succeeded in obtaining a favorable report. Funds were now needed, to raise which—having failed in his appeals to the State and city authorities—he conceived the idea of a grand homœopathic fair, to be under the management of the ladies of the prominent physicians of the city. Help came from all quarters, resulting in one of the most successful charity fairs ever held in this country, and netting to the institution nearly \$40,000 in cash. Probably nothing had ever done more towards elevating the standard of homœopathy in New York. The public had an opportunity of seeing for themselves who the patrons of homœopathy were, and learned, as it had been often claimed, that they were among the most aristocratic and wealthy portion of the community. This hospital is now in active operation, and bids fair to become one of the most useful institutions of the kind in the country.

Dr. Dowling has associated with himself in practice Dr. Homer I. Ostrom, a graduate of the New York College, and a son of Dr. Joshua W. Ostrom, of Goshen, N. Y.

In the fall of 1858, Dr. Dowling was married to Miss Minnie Russel, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Russel, of Warren county, N. Y. After three years of married life she died, leaving one child, who in three months followed her to the grave. After remaining a widower for three years, he married Miss F. A., daughter of L. A. Dowley, Esq., a prominent and wealthy merchant of New York city. By this marriage he has had three children, two sons and one daughter.

The doctor is and has been an indefatigable worker; possessed of executive talents of the highest order, he has contributed much towards the success of the college, and the elevation and dissemination of homœopathy in New York. He had the honor of delivering the annual address before the State

Medical Society at its last meeting. The doctor takes but little rest, but when he does devote a short time to recreation, it is at his country seat at Lake George, where his family spend the greater portion of their summers.

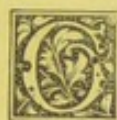


ROSS, JAMES ELDRIDGE, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in North Bucksport, Me., July 30th, 1825. He is the only son of Benjamin Gross, Esq., of that place, and grandson of the late Benjamin Gross, a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war. This latter had the honor of being present with General Washington at the memorable passage of the Delaware, and also at the surrender of the Hessian troops.

The subject of this notice was educated in the Academy at Hampden, Me. After leaving that institution he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Daniel McRui, of Bangor, Me. He pursued his first course of medical lectures at Bowdoin College, in 1847, and subsequently passed a year in the office of Dr. Hamlin, of Boston. During this period he enjoyed great advantages, as, by making daily visits to the Massachusetts General Hospital, he added greatly to his practical knowledge of medicine. In the fall of 1849, he went to Philadelphia and became a pupil of Professor A. E. Small, also attending lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1850. After receiving his diploma he opened an office at Lowell, Mass., where he passed one year in very successful practice, when he was elected Assistant Resident Physician of the Clifton Springs Sanatorium, where he practised till 1857. He then removed to the West and became proprietor of the Health Establishment at Yellow Springs, O. This institution he continued until 1862, when it was destroyed by fire. He then purchased the Green Mount Seminary buildings, remodelled them, and continued his Health Establishment until 1867, his efforts being rewarded

by marked success. This institution was also burned in the fall of 1869, when he established himself in Chicago, and resigned the practice of medicine to engage in business matters connected with real estate; promoting through his means and influence the growth of the great city of his adoption, the metropolis of the West.

From his long connection with all institutions for the treatment of chronic diseases his name is well known throughout the West.



GALE, AMORY, M. D., Rev., was born in Warwick, Mass., October 15th, 1800. His father, Major Amory, was a man of sterling integrity and great influence. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Rich. His grandfather, Jonathan, was a strong-minded, exemplary man, and a revolutionary soldier. Amory, Jr., attended the Chesterfield, N. H., and New Salem, Mass., Academies; read medicine with Drs. Taylor, of Warwick, and Bachelor, of Royalston, Mass., attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College and Brown University, and received his diploma from Brown University in 1824. He had intended to be a Liberal Christian minister, but was forced to desist from impaired health. Though so ill, his constitutional tenacity showed when, after Dr. Muzzy had refused the usual matriculating fee owing to the student's probable death, the latter outlived his teacher. He commenced practice with Dr. Bachelor, at Royalston; remained a year, and removed to Barre, Mass.

In 1825, he married Martha, daughter of Perley and Hannah Leland, of Warwick—a lady of fine intellect and great moral worth; benevolent, full of sympathies that made her life a benediction and blessing to all whom she met. In all of his life she was truly her husband's helpmeet, and co-operated with him.

Dr. Gale practised allopathically at Barre, Mass., Amherst, N. H., and South Scituate, Mass., and in the latter place studied theo-

logy with Rev. Samuel J. May, and was ordained an Evangelist at Kingston, Mass., in 1844. After supplying the pulpit in various towns, he had charge of the Unitarian Society in Norton, Mass., four years, and was then unanimously called to Barnstable, but was soon forced to quit the ministry by an attack of bronchitis. While in the ministry Dr. Gale was interested in the claims of homœopathy by the conversations and practical success of his friend, Dr. Ira Barrows, then of Norton, now of Providence, R. I. The interest he gave to temperance, peace, freedom, and all subjects promising human amelioration, led him to examine this, and his examination led to belief and acceptance. Accordingly, when bronchial troubles forced him from the pulpit, he commenced a critical study, and soon began to practice at Woonsocket, R. I., whence, after some years of hard labor in his profession, he removed to East Medway, Mass. He ministered to both soul and body in his extensive circuit, and, with unquestionable success in both departments, left a doubt in which he excelled. He had an intuitional perception of the springs of disease, and guided by exceptional knowledge of modes of treatment, succeeded where others failed. He carried a magnetic atmosphere with him that filled every sick chamber, and was recognized as thoroughly capable, kind and honest.

The crown of his life was his death. Exposure in 1871 brought an illness from which he never recovered, and of which he died on February 20th, 1873, aged seventy-two years. As he had consistently sought truth rather than opinion, and fact instead of doctrine, from boyhood, the long illness he experienced was soothed and glorified, not only with the warmest recognitions of all who had known him, but by those stronger inward assurances that a Christian Spiritualist has. He saw Death disarmed, and consoled his family in the confidence that his exchange was priceless gain. He was buried in Warwick, and his funeral was attended by great numbers who knew his merits and revered his career. The attending clergyman accident-

ally recognized him as one whose ministerial teachings had influenced and guided him in his youth, and paid a tribute to his worth as direct and full as it was rare and eloquent. His excellencies were commemorated at the time in tributes by Rev. C. C. Sewall, Rev. Adin Ballou, and others who had known him.

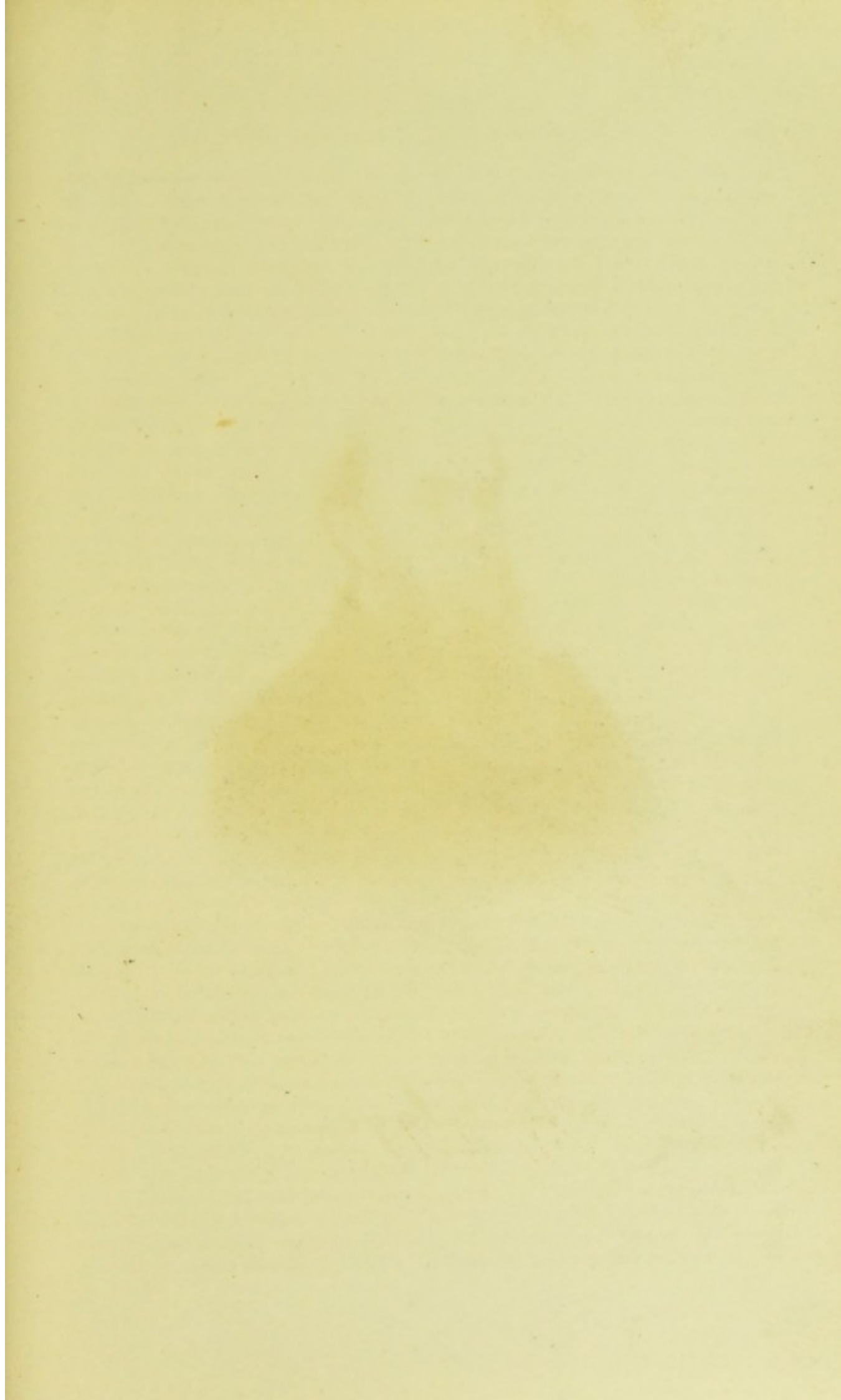


STOUT, HENRY RICE, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 17th, 1843. He is the son of the Rev. Charles B. Stout, a well-known and much respected Episcopal clergyman of Chicago. He was educated at Kenyon College, of Gambier, Knox county, O. After leaving college he engaged for a short time in business, and also served in the United States Army during the last year of the rebellion. Being honorably discharged, he concluded to commence the study of medicine, a decision which did but confirm an earnest desire for the medical profession first entertained while at college.

In 1865, he entered the office of N. F. Cooke, M. D., of Chicago, as a student, and subsequently took three courses of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, where he graduated with distinguished honor in the class of 1868. Soon after receiving his degree he formed a partnership with Dr. Cooke, his preceptor, which still continues.

In 1869, he married the eldest daughter of D. C. Eddy, a prominent citizen of Chicago. He has, among many other literary efforts, compiled a widely known and justly celebrated domestic medical work entitled "Our Family Physician," of which work nearly fifty thousand copies have already been sold. He is a man of eminently studious habits, high literary attainments, and great taste.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy of the State, the Microscopical Society of Illinois, and also of various other medical organizations, having distinguished himself both as a scholar and practitioner of the Hahnemannian system.





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M. F. Page.

INGALLS, COLLIS, M. D., of Northampton, Fulton county, N. Y., was born in Canterbury, Merrimac county, N. H., on March 2d, 1815. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, and his early education was only such as an intelligent and ambitious lad may obtain by the fireside and in the public schools during the winter seasons. At the age of nineteen he chose the medical profession, and began his studies under the private tuition of a somewhat eminent physician and surgeon in the capital of his native State; he continued them at Andover Medical College, N. H., from which he graduated in his twenty-fifth year. After practising for awhile in his native State, he removed to Cranberry Creek, Fulton county, N. Y., where he rapidly acquired a satisfactory position. Up to 1858, he continued to prescribe according to the doctrines of the old school, but about that time he was led to examine the theory of Hahnemann, and his mind being unwarpd by prejudices and open to conviction, it soon forced from him a qualified approval. Thenceforward his treatment of disease was mainly, though not exclusively, in accordance with that system. He did not escape the usual enmity and abuse awaiting those who abandon a party or abjure a system long dominant, but he disregarded them, allowing the success attending his treatment to stand as sufficient answer. To the public it proved quite satisfactory, and his ride became so extended as to greatly overtax his physical powers. In 1866, he removed to Northampton, where every year he extended his circuit of labors. These at last began to tell on a constitution never strong. But even after it became very evident, even to casual observers, that consumption had begun its work, and more than justified his retirement from the active duties of his profession, his love for it, combined with a singularly sympathetic nature, kept him at the call of every sufferer, and he would frequently be found many miles from home in the most inclement seasons, at the bedsides of those whose sufferings were less keen than

his own. Gradually the disease overcame the skill employed to keep it at bay, and resulted fatally on March 21st, 1872.

Dr. Ingalls was a most devoted and conscientious physician, and though qualified by natural abilities and careful culture in the wide range of sciences so valuable to a physician, to make a name for himself as a writer, he preferred to confine all his efforts to the relief of suffering around him. His kindliness, skill and faithfulness won for him the confidence and warm friendship of a large circle, while his benevolence gained him the love and gratitude of the poor.

He was married, in 1849, to a daughter of Judge Gilbert, of Cranberry Creek, N. Y., by whom he had two daughters and a son. This son—Dr. G. Ingalls—was about passing the customary examinations at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, at the time of his father's death, and now continues his father's practice.

PAGE, MOSES F., M. D., of Appleton, Wis., was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., April 30th, 1823, and is the son of Dr. Moses F. Page, allopathist, of Dryden, N. Y., and who died in 1830. When nine years of age Dr. Page went to live in Vermont with his grandfather, who had been a blacksmith in the revolutionary army, and who, as was the custom in those days, kept an elaborate side-board for the accommodation of the clergy, who, when travelling, made his house their home; and young Page became so disgusted with their use of liquor—showing its effects even in the pulpit—that he took a decided stand against it, and, when fourteen years of age, formed among his boy companions the first temperance society of which he had ever heard. At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources, and his education was acquired by his own effort. Returning to New York, he soon after entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware county, where he remained four

years, receiving the highest honors of his class. It was at this time his desire to study medicine, but his delicate health rendered out-of-door exercise essential, and he was obliged to forego his intention. He purchased a large tract of land and engaged in lumbering, but the enterprise proved unsuccessful, and in 1851, he started for the West, stopping for a few months in Ohio. There his wife, Susan Redfield—daughter of Hon. James G. Redfield, of Delhi, N. Y.—whom he married in 1849, was taken seriously ill, and was given up by several prominent allopathic physicians; in this extremity he purchased a homœopathic work and commenced studying the case himself; in fact, he not only studied, but treated it, and with such success that she soon recovered, which completely converted him to homœopathy. He then pursued his journey westward as far as Illinois, where he engaged in agriculture for eight years. When the war broke out he recruited over one thousand men for different parts of the service; but as his own health would not permit of his entering the field, he began in earnest the study of medicine, and eventually graduated at the Hahnemann College in Chicago. In 1862, he opened an office in Appleton, Wis., and, with a large and extensive practice, has proved one of the most successful physicians in the Northwest, winning and retaining the entire confidence of his patients.

BUTLER, WILLIAM STEPHEN, M. D., of Whitley's Point, Moultrie county, Ills., was born October 10th, 1813, near Akron, Summit county, O. His father, Stephen Willis Butler, served during the war of 1812, in the Ohio volunteers, and his grandfather, Stephen Butler, in the revolutionary army, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. At twenty-one years of age he commenced carriage building, and drove that business several years. In 1844, he began the study of medicine under the direction of D. Shepherd, M. D., of the allopathic school. After

finishing a course of study with Dr. David Shepherd, he devoted a year to the study of homœopathy, and then commenced practice, in which he was very successful and very popular among his patients, and in which he continued for ten years. In 1859, he entered the Western Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, O., and graduated February 28th, 1861.

In 1836, he married Miss Wallace. Soon after he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he still continues. He is a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Society, and belonged to the Western Homœopathic Society until it merged in the American. Since leaving Ohio he has paid no further attention there. He is the only homœopathic physician in Moultrie county. The homœopathic practice there is so new that, excepting one in Mattoon, six miles from his residence, there is not a homœopathic physician within a circle of twenty or thirty miles. He has quite a good practice, and intends and hopes to increase it, if strict attention to business, and faithful attendance upon, and kindness to, the afflicted will produce that increase.

MARSDEN, JOHN HATTIN, A. M., M. D., of York Sulphur Springs, Pa., was born near New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., September 25th, 1803. His father, James Marsden, owned a large tract of land at the time of his birth, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in December, 1821. In very early life Dr. Marsden's thoughts were turned to the medical profession, and after attending the best country schools accessible (and those were very defective), he commenced the study of Latin in the Gettysburgh Academy, under the tuition of Mr. Cornelius Davis, an accomplished classical scholar, and a graduate of Columbia College, New York. His studies were still further prosecuted in the same institution, under the direction of Rev. David McConoughey, D. D., afterwards for many years President of Wash-

ington College. In September, 1823, he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated in September, 1825, at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, the duties appertaining to the second honor having been assigned him at the commencement. He subsequently received his degree of A. M. from the same institution, when, as yet, that college did not confer it in course. After some years, in which he officiated and labored both as school teacher and clergyman, he entered and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. For some time he discharged the duties of a physician with those of the clerical profession; but his vocal organs becoming still more debilitated, he gave up his charge, restricting himself thenceforward to occasional public speaking.

About the year 1849, he tested homœopathy carefully, and with results which finally converted him. He has contributed somewhat extensively to the literature of homœopathy in the *Philadelphia Journal*, the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *American Homœopathic Observer*, and in the published transactions of the State Society, etc.

He believes himself to be the first to introduce the following remedies into homœopathic practice, viz.: apocymen can. as a remedy for menorrhagia, permanganate of potassa for malignant diphtheria, the fungus of wheat straw for *relapsing* ague, arsenite of copper for neurosis of the sympathetic system of nerves, arnica for phlegmonous nasitis, and, perhaps, as an adjuvant; gentle and equable compression in phlegmonoid erysipelas, which had gone on to suppuration, and after the fluid had been evacuated.



NICHOL, THOMAS, M. D., of Montreal, Canada, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 26th, 1831. His father was the Rev. Robert Nichol, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was Jeanie Elliot, daughter of

John Elliot, of Flatt—a farm in Roxburghshire, close to the English border, held by the Elliot family, of the Dukes of Buccleuch, for the last four hundred years. His ancestors are of mingled Norman and Saxon blood—the name being still common in Normandy—and they were always among the most turbulent of the border “moss troopers,” so famous in song and story. He was educated in the excellent private schools of Edinburgh. After leaving school he engaged in mercantile pursuits; but having a settled dislike to a commercial career, he emigrated to Canada in the spring of 1861. He settled near London, Canada West, where he taught school.

In the spring of 1854, he was attacked with very severe laryngitis, which eventually prostrated him. In his extremity he called in Dr. A. T. Bull, now of Buffalo, N. Y., and in a month's time he was fully recovered. Although by training an allopath, this cure determined him to become a homœopathic physician. On August 10th, 1854, he entered Dr. Bull's office. In the following October he proceeded to Philadelphia to study in the oldest of the homœopathic schools. Here he had the benefit of the teachings, among others, of Williamson, Ward, Semple, Small, Gardener and Beakley. The next spring he returned to his Canadian home.

The summer of 1855 he devoted to teaching, and his leisure to his medical studies. In the fall he again returned to Philadelphia. He now connected himself with the Hahnemannian Medical Institute, and was almost immediately elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, holding the position for two entire sessions.

In March, 1854, he graduated, and by the advice of Dr. William Springer, of Ingersoll, he settled in Simcoe, county of Norfolk, Canada West. The field was most unpromising, not more than ten people in a population of twenty-six thousand being able even to define homœopathy; but he remained there for eight years, and built up a large and remunerative practice, in great measure

made by lecturing on homœopathy and pathology. It now sustains three physicians of the homœopathic school.

In 1859, he married Miss Jeanie Griere, only daughter of William Griere, Esq., of Simcoe. They have now a daughter and three sons, all the latter being intended for the medical profession. In the same year (1859) the Legislature of Canada passed an Act legalizing the practice of homœopathy, and in July of that year he passed the Board in company with six others. In 1860, he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and this honorable distinction he still retains. In the same year he was commissioned as Lieutenant of Artillery.

In 1861, he was elected a member of the Homœopathic Medical Board, on which he served for four years. In 1864, he began to feel the effects of his severe and increasing labors, and desiring a less arduous field, he, on Christmas of that year, removed to Belleville, county of Hastings, Canada West. There he remained for six years, doing a very excellent practice. In 1867, the seminary at Belleville had university powers conferred upon it by special Act of Parliament, under the style and title of Albert University. Dr. Nichol was appointed and still continues a member of the University Senate. At the same time he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Ethnology, and filled the chair for four years. In November, 1870, he removed to Montreal. Since 1868, he has been connected with the *American Observer*, as editor of the department of diseases of women and children. To this journal he has contributed a number of articles, and among the most important is a series on the respiratory affections of childhood. These articles will be published in book form when completed. He is now engaged on the Albert University Law Course. In medicine Dr. Nichol practises strictly according to the homœopathic law. He pays great attention to pathology, and invariably prescribes the single remedy, which he holds to be of greater importance than the high dilution. He repudiated pellets many years ago,

and now uses almost exclusively triturated tinctures and dilutions.



THOMPSON, JOHN HENRY, M. D., of New York, was born in that city on January 2d, 1835. He is the son of William B. Thompson, also a native of New York city, and one of its oldest merchants. After receiving a sound general education, he entered upon mercantile pursuits, but these he did not find agreeable to his tastes. He chose instead the medical profession, and applied to his friend and physician, John F. Gray, M. D., as to the proper course to follow. By him he was recommended to commence attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which Dr. Gray was himself a graduate. The faculty, however, refused to receive a certificate excepting from a "regular" practitioner. Then he made application and was received by the faculty of the New York Medical College, from which, after complying with the usual curriculum, he graduated with the honors on March 10th, 1863.

Immediately on graduation, Dr. Thompson was appointed Professor to the Professor of Surgery in his College, and held the position during the remainder of its existence. This gave him full opportunity for enjoying the benefits which the clinics afforded, under the supervision of the eminent Professors John M. Carnochan and B. I. Raphael.

In the year 1866, Dr. Thompson relinquished his connection with the old school, and entered upon the practice of homœopathy. He had, during the interval succeeding his graduation, made himself thoroughly acquainted with its principles, and he had tested them in practice. Since that time he has been a consistent and earnest advocate of pure homœopathy.

Dr. Thompson is a gentleman of intellectual culture, and is well read in the theory of medicine. His experience in its practice has been considerable and varied. He is a

very successful physician and enjoys high repute. He is a member of the New York County Society, and also of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



THAYER, DAVID, A. M., M. D., was born in Braintree, Mass., on the 19th of July, 1813. He is the son of Deacon Nathaniel Emmons Thayer, and of the eldest daughter of Deacon Eliphaz Thayer, both of the above town. He is also descended from the noble line of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and his grandfather in his early years made a high record for liberty, having enlisted in the revolutionary war, and being present at West Point, under Washington, at the time of the defection of Arnold and the capture of André, the British spy. Thus our subject is entitled by inheritance from high and direct sources to the strong combative temperament by which he is characterized, as well as by his heroic devotion to the cause of freedom, which made him prominent in late and early anti-slavery agitations, and allied him in close friendship with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrettson, and other champions of impartial liberty and equal rights.

The elements of his education were obtained in the common schools of his native town and at the academy in Weymouth. He fitted for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., where he went in company with his younger sister, after the somewhat famous anti-slavery excitement at Andover, in 1835, in which he was implicated. At one time he was compelled to relinquish study on account of an injury to his spine, but after a season was enabled to resume study, and duly graduated, in 1840, at Union College, in Schenectady, N. Y., under Dr. Nott. While a member of the freshman class, he commenced the study of medicine with Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., LL. D., who was then an allopathic physician, but was afterwards distinguished in homœopathy

in the city of New York. He afterwards pursued his medical studies with Dr. J. W. Warren, of Boston, and attended lectures at Harvard College, devoting much attention to the hospital. It was at the Berkshire Medical Institute that he graduated, in 1843, when he entered upon the practice of medicine. It had been his intention to settle in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, but he was dissuaded by his mother, according to whose wishes he located in Boston. Previously he had travelled in the West, and taught school for several years in Kentucky, where his benevolence and sympathy towards the colored race were doubtless reinforced and prepared for later developments.

Two years after beginning practice he procured some homœopathic medicines and began a course of experiments, in order to determine for himself the merits of the system which differed so much from that under which he had been trained. He was unaware at that time that there was a single homœopathic physician in New England, and must have realized how great opposition a reform of such a nature would inevitably meet; yet, led by the results of his own experiments and his zeal for truth, he espoused homœopathy, enlisting in a conflict for reform not inferior to that in which a share of his grandfather's years were employed. No one has done more to place the principles and practice of homœopathy on their present favorable footing. He was one of their earliest workers, and is still one of their ablest defenders and advocates. By him and Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl, in the year 1846, the first Boston homœopathic dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the poor was opened in a room over the Boylston Market. Being for a number of years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, he has been in the highest degree useful by obtaining charters for the several institutions, namely: the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary, the New England Homœopathic Hospital, and the New England Homœopathic Medical College; thus winning a fair legal stand-

ing for his school in the State. He has been equally active and influential in founding all the institutions above mentioned, and is among the foremost to face the responsibilities and labor required for their maintenance and prosperity.

He is one of the faculty of the New England Medical College, connected with the Boston University, having been elected Professor of the Practice of Medicine, associated with Dr. H. L. Chase, of Cambridge. He has been President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1870, was President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, presiding at its session in Chicago. He is also a contributor to the literature of homœopathy, writing for the several periodicals.

In the extent and success of his practice he is not surpassed by any. He is indeed among the very first of the profession, if not the most eminent practitioner of homœopathy in Boston, or in the country. He was the discoverer of the radical cure for gall stone, by which, in more than nineteen years, he has not failed to relieve a single case of the many hundreds which have been submitted to his treatment from all parts of the continent. The noble elements of his nature, no less than his professional skill, elevate him in the esteem of the fraternity and the public. He is a character of somewhat rugged outlines, expressive of courage and power, but the shadings are both tender and true. All who know him lean upon his strength and love his geniality. This gentle phase of character is manifested in a notable fondness for his mother, who still survives in honored and beautiful old age.

Such a man could be no other than a philanthropist, and with such a nature theory has no existence but in practice; therefore he was the special friend of fugitives from slavery, when that great wrong was dominant, and its opponents by no means popular. His house was a refuge where many a heart panting for freedom and manhood was hidden till the storms which threatened it were escaped or overpast. He delights in the

memory of a personal friendship with John Brown, who has been immortalized by his tragic devotion to the same cause.

In the line of his profession he has recently enjoyed the distinction—in company with Drs. Bushnell, Grug, Russel, Fuller, Hoffendahl, Talbot and West—of a species of *martyrdom*, but without any of the disadvantages usually attending that distinction; for he, like all his fellows in the late "trial" in Boston, survived his own professional execution, and actually thrives upon its consequences, as does the entire institution of homœopathy, especially in New England. We refer to the expulsion from the Massachusetts Medical Society of our subject and the seven others named with him. He delivered one of the defensive addresses, which has been published, with all kindred matter, in pamphlet. It is an able production, and does not try to conceal a vein of humorous defiance which must have exasperated the dignitaries who were forced to hear, though ever so unwillingly, both the *sarcastic* and solid sallies of the defence. As the whole case was created and determined, it can only serve to show that the jurisdiction and influence of the Massachusetts Medical Society (allopathic) are fast becoming a mere form; while every interest of homœopathy will be secured, as well by the malice of foes, as by the labors and worth of its friends, among whose names that of Dr. Thayer's will ever be eminent.

DURRIE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1822. His father was the head of the well-known publishing house of Durrie & Peck, and in a position to afford his son a liberal English and classical education. The subject of this sketch was educated at Yale University, where he graduated in 1843, and his medical studies were pursued at the Yale Medical College, from which institution he received his degree and diploma in 1846.

He commenced the practice of medicine, according to the allopathic system, in his native town, where he remained thus engaged for one year. Then, his attention having been drawn to the homœopathic method of treatment, he determined to investigate its merits; for which purpose he removed to New York city and entered the office of Drs. Gray and Hull, at that time in partnership. Under their instruction he studied homœopathy, and, after being duly qualified, established himself as a practitioner of the new school, in Jersey City, in the year 1847, in which place he has ever since resided, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, which has placed him in an independent position. He is the pioneer of homœopathy in Jersey City, being the first physician of that school to practise there. Being wholly absorbed with his professional duties, he has never sought honors, but they have been thrust upon him. He was elected President of the State Homœopathic Society, and Physician to the Almshouse, which latter position he held for five years. He is regarded as a leading physician in the community where he resides.



STEPHENS, PORTER, M. D., of Napa City, Cal., was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., February 5th, 1817, where he remained until the age of twelve years, and then removed with his mother and stepfather, W. O. Sherman, M. D., to Albion, Erie county, Pa., where he obtained an academic education. At the age of nineteen he went to Austinburg, O., intending there to complete his education, but owing to failing health was obliged to abandon his studies. At the age of twenty he commenced active life for his own support, and travelled to Liberty, Clay county, Mo., where he entered the office of Dr. Williams, an English physician of high reputation, and commenced the study of medicine. At the close of the year he returned to Erie county, Pa., and resumed

his studies under the instructions of Drs. Teny and Sherman, attending a course of lectures in the meantime. In 1841, he returned to St. Louis, Mo., where he attended a second course of lectures and became a graduate of the Medical Department of Kemper College. After two years of successful practice in the vicinity of St. Louis, he went to Abingdon, Knox county, Ills., where he remained four years. In May, 1847, he was induced to go to Wisconsin, and soon built up an extensive practice.

In the autumn of 1848, he was led to investigate homœopathy, became deeply impressed with it, and in the fall of 1849, announced his intention to adopt its practice. Thereupon his business declined; nevertheless, convinced that homœopathy was the true science of medicine, he struggled against the disfavor shown, and continued with close application the study and investigation of the pathogenesis of drugs, and soon succeeded in making such application of his research as brought him into prominent notice, and gradually favor and increase of business followed.

In 1866, he removed to California, where he soon established a large practice. In 1870, he visited Chicago and other eastern cities, and received from the Hahnemann Medical College his *adeundem* degree.



WAN, GEORGE ELDRIDGE, of South Bend, Ind., was born at Eden Valley, Erie county, N. Y., April 6th, 1838. His ancestors were of Scotch birth, and came to America over two hundred years ago, settled first in Connecticut, and thence removed to Middlebury, N. Y. Having been brought up in the country, he was from his earliest youth trained to agricultural pursuits. His education up to the age of seventeen was received at the schools in the neighborhood of his home. Thirsting for knowledge, and desiring to become conversant with the sciences, he, in 1856—then at the age of eighteen—entered the Wyoming Academy, of Wyoming,

N. Y., and, the following year, Hillsdale College, Mich., where he remained three years, his study devoted to preparation for the ministry. On leaving Hillsdale he accepted the position of teacher in the Union School of Fremont, O.

In the fall of 1862, circumstances led to his relinquishment of his intention respecting the ministry, and induced the study of medicine. Having given the subject close attention and faithful investigation, he adopted the Hahnemann system, and commenced a course of reading under the instruction of Dr. Bogg, of Owasso, Mich., which was continued in 1864, under E. A. Lodge, M. D., of Detroit, Mich. During the following winter he attended a course of medical lectures at the Ann Arbor Medical College, also at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where, on February 28th, 1866, he graduated with high honor.

He then removed to Newcastle, Henry county, Ind., where he became the pioneer of the Hahnemann system, first introducing to that section of the country a practice which, in its exceeding efficacy, soon won for him extended patronage.

In 1868, he located at Mount Vernon, O., where, in 1870, he married Miss Mary Woodbridge, and shortly after settled at South Bend, Ind.



COPELAND, PHILANDER, M. D., of Winnebago, Ills., was born in Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass., on March 6th, 1811. He is a descendant of the old Plymouth stock. He received an academic education at Bridgewater and Taunton, and graduating subsequently chose the profession of a physician as his own. His medical education was obtained at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and in New York. In the last-named city he commenced his practice, and after a time removed to western New York, where he attended to his professional duties for over ten years, and where, also, he was married. In 1853, desiring to

locate in the West, he selected Winnebago as his permanent home, and has devoted himself to his practice in that place for twenty years. He is now, though sixty-two years of age, a very active and stirring man, has raised a family of nine children, has a large circle of friends, and is a very strong and earnest member of the Republican party.



RAIN, ADNAH KNIGHT, M. D., of Tontogany, O., was born at Marshall, Mich., December 17th, 1845. Deprived of his parents at an early age, he was tenderly cared for through the affectionate interest of his stepmother. His tuition, up to the age of fifteen, was received in the graded schools of the town of Marshall; from thence he was sent to Kalamazoo, where, at the high school and college, he received greater advantages. In 1862, having completed his education, he entered the dry goods store of a friend of his family. In 1864, he enlisted in the 9th Regiment Michigan Infantry, and was almost immediately appointed confidential clerk to the colonel in command.

In the spring of 1865, he refused a lieutenant's commission in favor of the veterans, whom he deemed more worthy on account of longer service. While in the army he devoted his entire leisure to mental culture.

Honorably discharged February, 1867, he returned to Michigan, and located in Moline, Rock Island county, Ills. He there became a teacher in a private school of advanced classes, and commenced the reading of medicine under the instruction of E. W. Fish, M. D., with whom during the war he had formed an earnest friendship. He shortly was placed in charge of the Academic Department of the High School of Moline.

In 1867, in company with Dr. Fish, he started for the West, and in Missouri accepted the position of State Medical Student in the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum. In the spring of 1868, he removed to St. Louis, and there continued his studies, attending

the medical lectures and clinics of the Missouri Medical Homœopathic College. In the same year he removed to northern Michigan, and accepted the work of grading the large mining schools of Calumet.

In 1869, he returned to lower Michigan, and during 1869-'70, attended the course in the Michigan University, passing three months in the laboratory. He was instrumental in organizing the first homœopathic society within the walls of that institution, of which he was President. In 1870, he located at Holly, Mich., with Dr. Fish. During the winter of 1870-'71, he attended the lectures in the Hospital College, Cleveland, O. In 1871, he removed to Lansing to accept his diploma of the Infant College, there established, and also to fill the chair of Anatomy, then vacant. In 1873, he married Mary J. Bailey, of Michigan. He is now Demonstrator of Anatomy in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and is known as a ready writer and speaker.



DAKE, CHAUNCEY M., M. D., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 1st, 1816, and died of paralysis at Springwater, N. Y., July 15th, 1872. He was the second son of Dr. Jabez Dake, of Nunda, N. Y. His academical studies were pursued at Genesee, and he attended medical lectures at Geneva, but owing to ill health began practice under a State license in 1836. His first wife was Miss Harriet Cady, by whom he had a son; his second wife, Miss Eliza Kirby, whom he married in 1848, was the only daughter of Professor S. R. Kirby, of New York.

Dr. Dake was converted to homœopathy in 1841, by his brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Cator. While at Rushville, N. Y., he suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and becoming steadily worse, called in Dr. Cator, who prescribed remedies that gave him relief, and finally cured him. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to leave his bed, he procured the few books on homœopathy then written in the English lan-

guage, and studied them so diligently that he soon became convinced of the truths contained in them, and entirely changed his mode of practice. In 1843, he removed to Genesee, and was the first to introduce the new doctrine into that beautiful valley, where he triumphantly battled with ignorance, prejudice and bitter professional opposition. In 1857, he received a special degree from the Homœopathic Medical Society in Philadelphia. He afterwards succeeded his brother, Dr. J. P. Dake, of Pittsburgh, Pa., there continuing a large and flourishing practice until failing health compelled him, in 1866, to retire to his farm, near Rochester, N. Y., where he resided until his death, and where his wife still lives.

Dr. Dake was an ardent lover of the homœopathic principles and a successful and popular practitioner. He was the first President of the Livingston County Homœopathic Medical Society, and delivered an able address at its first meeting. He was the means of converting his father from the doctrines of the old school; also his brothers, Dr. D. M. Dake, Dr. J. P. Dake, and Dr. William H. Dake, besides many others now in the great medical field.



EDGES, WILLIAM LUTHER, M. D., of Warrensburg, Mo., was born in Bourbon county, Ky., December 17th, 1842. He is of English and Irish extraction, his ancestors having settled in this country at a very early date. In 1850, his parents removed from Kentucky to Indiana, and thence, in 1856, to Illinois. His early education was limited, as, his father being a farmer and stock dealer, his summers were spent in working on the farm and his winters in attending the village school. In the spring of 1862, we find him engaged as teacher in a district school, but at its close he enlisted in the army, in the 122d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in which he served for three years as a private, seeing much active service, and passing through

many of the battles of that period. On leaving the army he entered the Lombard University, of Galesburg, Ills., in which institution he studied for nearly two years. He now turned his attention to medicine, which he commenced reading under the instruction of Drs. Fountain Jones and Jesse H. Smith, of Girard, Ills. He pursued his first course of medical studies at Chicago, Ills., during the winter of 1867-'68, and the following winter he attended lectures at the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, where he graduated February 24th, 1869. After obtaining his diploma he returned to Girard, where he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. F. Jones. This association lasted about two and a half years, when, at the repeated solicitations of one of his friends, he was induced to give up an already lucrative practice and remove to Warrensburg, his present residence. In this new field of labor he has already gained a large number of patrons and established an excellent practice, and his success in curing old cases of long standing has been truly remarkable. He is fast gaining an honorable and distinguished reputation among the physicians of the Western States, and, being still quite young as a medical practitioner, his future bids fair to be brilliant, and will, if his life should be spared, doubtless lead him to that eminence and wealth, the ambition of so many and the lot of so few.

KING, OLIVER R., A. M., M. D., of New York city, was born in 1832, in Richmond, Va., to which place his parents had removed from New Jersey a few years previously. When he was about seven years of age his parents returned to the North and located in New York city. In his fifteenth year he entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., graduating in the class of 1849. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures for three years at the

College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, from which he received his diploma when in his twenty-first year. He commenced practice as a partner of Dr. A. C. Hall, then one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the country, who had an extensive practice in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. After a partnership of two years, which proved eminently satisfactory, he removed to New York city. Here in has since continued to devote his whole attention to the duties of his profession, securing for himself a valuable practice, and winning the love and esteem of his patients and the regard and confidence of his professional brethren.

JONES, OLIVER QUINCY, M. D., M. H. S., of Brooklyn, Mich., was born in Camden, Hillsdale county, Mich., April 24th, 1851. He received every advantage in his early education. Having completed his literary and classical course, he entered upon the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, L. M. Jones, M. D., and R. B. House, M. D., partners. He remained in the office of these eminent practitioners until he had finished a full course of reading.

In September, 1871, he became a student at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, O., where he continued through the terms of 1872 and 1873, graduating at that institution on the 11th day of February, 1873, having the day previous received the degree of M. H. S.

He immediately located in Brooklyn, and entered into a partnership with his father, which has since continued. He is devoted to his profession, having a large and abiding faith in the great law of *similia similibus curantur*. He has confidence in his ability, while modest respecting his knowledge of the science. He is of studious habits, his leisure given to close investigation of all new developments, and he is most earnest in encouraging all that can tend to strengthen the

cause of homœopathy. His success as a practitioner has been marked, while he is highly esteemed by his patients and respected by his brethren in the profession.



BRADFORD, FRANK STANDISH, A. M., M. D., of New York city, was born in the town of Middleborough, Mass., May 20th, 1830. When about twelve years of age he removed to Providence, R. I., and received his early education at the common schools of that city, and subsequently in the high school. In the year 1849, he entered Brown University, and after the four years' curriculum, graduated in the class of 1853, of which he was the Valedictorian. Soon after leaving his Alma Mater, he received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the Baptist College of Mississippi, where he remained one year and then returned to Providence. In 1855, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, as his preceptor, with whom he remained several years, meanwhile attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1858. On his return home he practised with Dr. Okie for a year, and then removed to Charleston, S. C., where he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice among the best families in that city. The political troubles, leading eventually to the secession of the State from the Union, induced him to return to the North, although he was strongly urged by his many friends and patients to remain. He reached Philadelphia in November, 1860, where he resided for a few months, and in the summer of 1861, returned to Providence, and was shortly after commissioned Assistant Surgeon of a Rhode Island artillery regiment. Having served in this latter capacity for about a year, he suffered so much in the Chickahominy campaign as to necessitate his resignation.

In March, 1863, he settled in New York

city and commenced the practice of medicine, and for five years was copartner with Dr. Lewis Hallock. After his co-laborer had left him he continued in his profession without any coadjutor. In 1869, he was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Medical College for Women, and in 1871, was elected to the same chair in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which position he now holds.

Dr. Bradford has contributed somewhat to the journals of the homœopathic school; but proposes to devote more time to literary pursuits in future. As a scholar he has not limited himself to those branches of study which more particularly appertain to his chosen profession, but by ripe and various learning he is at home in other fields of intellectual labor, which would readily insure him distinguished success should he determine to enter them. As a writer he evinces large literary ability, and as a teacher he is able, thorough and efficient. In style, his accuracy, vigorous compression and clearness of thought are distinctive features. In every position he has held, integrity, practical wisdom, and precision of judgment, blended with true Christian courtesy and benevolent feelings, have been marked characteristics, which have always secured to him the confidence and the esteem of others in the relationship of professional and social life.



HOUSE, ROBERT BRUCE, M. D., M. H. S., of Tecumseh, Mich., was born in the town of Sullivan, Madison county, N. Y., April 1st, 1846. When he was but eight years of age his father removed to Michigan, and settled upon a farm situated some two and a half miles east of the town of Brooklyn. His early tuition was received in the schools near his home; his education was continued and completed under more advantageous circumstances. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Brooklyn, having for one year

filled the position of clerk in a store in the city of Adrian.

Having a distaste for business, and concluding to adopt the profession of medicine, he entered the office of L. M. Jones, M. D., of Brooklyn, Mich., and there continued as student during the space of two years, when he entered upon his college course by attending the lectures of the Homœopathic Hospital College during the terms of 1867-'68-'69; in 1869, he received his degree of M. D., M. H. S., having graduated with high distinction. Immediately after receiving his diploma he entered into partnership with L. M. Jones, M. D., of Brooklyn, which continued for three years.

In October, 1869, he married Ella Jones, the eldest daughter of his partner. In 1872, he removed to Toledo, and thence to Tecumseh, Mich., a desirable village containing about three thousand inhabitants. He has at Tecumseh established a large and growing practice, his marked ability as a homœopathist being fully recognized. His talents, decision of character, and Christian spirit have won for him staunch friends and a widespread reputation for moral worth and usefulness.

BUELL, A. W., M. D., of New Bloomington, Marion county, O., was born near Millersport, Fairfield county, O., June 9th, 1830.

He is a son of Hiram Buell, M. D., who was a distinguished botanic physician, and a grandson of Joseph Buell, a native of England. His mother died of Asiatic cholera, September 8th, 1834, and this misfortune was followed by the loss of his father at the age of eight and a half years. Cast upon the world a penniless orphan, his condition was rendered more helpless, at the age of nine and a half years, by an attack of hip disease and white swelling. For thirteen years he spent from one-fourth to one-half his time upon his back, or upon crutches, and yet he supported himself and fitted himself to teach. Finding no relief or encouragement from his

physicians, he undertook his own case, and cured the white swelling after losing over two hundred pieces of bone, as well as the hip disease; but now a new foe assailed him in the form of consumption, and he devoted several years to the task of freeing himself from its grasp. He had obtained a few books, formerly belonging to his father, upon the botanic theory; but owing to his inability to purchase, and want of access to any library containing such works, he could not pursue his investigations further in that direction. He entered the office and drug store of an allopathic physician, and after the lapse of some time, contrary to his own desire, he was pressed into service as a practitioner. He met with so great success, and his practice so increased, that he felt himself physically unfit for so arduous and active a work. He then removed to another locality and resumed teaching. After that he engaged in farming, but during the prevalence of diphtheria in his neighborhood, it was discovered that he had a knowledge of medicine, and he was again impressed into the service. It was during the progress of this epidemic that he became aware of the value and power of homœopathic remedies by observing their effects in the hands of a homœopathist. He then studied it carefully himself, and applied it in practice to his own great satisfaction and the benefit of his patients. He now began to follow disease from place to place, and labored almost incessantly in the midst of almost every epidemic within his reach. He discovered most of his patent medicines during his treatment of himself, and he has sold many thousands of dollars worth of them. He is extensively engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits, and has held nearly every important office in the village, where he has accumulated quite a large amount of property.

He lost his wife on the 5th of March, 1864. His daughter and eldest child is married, and he and his two sons live together. His house is a favorite resort for young and old of both sexes, and the doctor is generally as sprightly and vivacious as

any of his young friends. He is a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a warm advocate of the temperance cause. He has taken the field as a lecturer in the interest of temperance, using all the time he can possibly spare from his other business. He is very peculiar in some respects, and now positively declines to answer any call, except in hopeless cases, requiring extraordinary skill, or in those of great urgency, where other physicians cannot be obtained in time. He has not charged a professional fee for nine years, and has never lost a case in his whole practice, though hundreds have been committed to his care; very many of them after they had been given up by all others. The doctor himself, however, has never taken the credit of his great success to his own personal ability or great skill; he is never heard to speak of it unless interrogated, when he invariably attributes most of his good fortune to what some term good luck. His own language is: "In all this I recognize only the hand of Providence." Yet there is a peculiarity in his career as a medical man which to some young practitioners may be worthy of attention—he has never seemed to have any desire or any object in the practice of medicine except the preservation of a clean record and a clear conscience; consequently, without regard to the feelings or opinions of others, he in every instance has absolutely refused to treat any case, either as a family physician or as counsel, that he knew to be hopeless.



HOLLETT, ARTHUR P., M. D., of Havana, Schuyler county, N. Y., was born in Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., April 11th, 1847. His father, Richard T. Hollett, an editor and publisher, was of English descent; the family coming from England about the year 1790, and settling in Delaware, near Smyrna. His mother, Margaret C. Bruce, was of Scotch descent, her parents coming from Scotland when she was quite young. His pa-

rents, being of delicate health, died at an early age—his father at thirty-five and his mother at forty—leaving him as the only surviving member of a family of four. His parents were eminent for their piety, and his father was for a large part of his life an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. Hollett's early education was acquired at Sonora Academy, under the supervision of his cousin, Professor W. W. Runyan. While attending school, and at the age of seventeen, he enlisted and helped to raise a company of volunteers, composed mostly of the students of the institution. One of the teachers—Professor Nathan Crosby—was elected captain, and the company was mustered into the United States service in September, 1864. They were attached to the 189th Regiment New York Volunteers, and took part in the historic battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox, besides others of less importance. After the war the regiment returned to Washington, where they took part in the grand review, after which they were mustered out of the service at Elmira, N. Y., June 9th, 1865. He, immediately after his discharge, commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of the late H. S. Benedict, M. D., of Corning, Steuben county, N. Y., and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1869. He was also made a Fellow of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute of Philadelphia, and during the session of 1868-'69, conducted the quiz of the chair of Obstetrics. Soon after receiving his degree, he located at Havana, Schuyler county, N. Y., where he has built up a practice equal to that of any physician in the county. He was instrumental, with others, in organizing the Schuyler County Homœopathic Medical Society, and is at present its delegate to the State Medical Society, and also Secretary. In 1869, he was made Honorary Member of the Steuben County Homœopathic Medical Society, and at the annual meeting for 1873 of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, was elected one of the delegates to the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic

Medical Society. Dr. Hollett, about the 1st of March, 1873, formed a partnership with Messrs. Henry Leybolt and Dwight Beebe, under the firm name of Hollett, Leybolt & Beebe. They bought property in Havana, on which was one of the famous mineral springs, where they have erected a commodious building, in which they are conducting a successful first-class hygienic institution, known as the Havana Magnetic Spring Sanitarium. Dr. Hollett has charge of the institution as the Medical Director, and expects to conduct the treatment of invalids according to homœopathic principles.

Dr. Hollett makes no claim to being a politician, but has always acted with the Republican party, and was elected, in the fall of 1872, Coroner for the county of Schuyler.

QUTWATER, JOHN, M. D., of Saranac, Mich., was born October 22d, 1842, in Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y. The son of a farmer, his early years were spent upon a farm and in a district school, until, at the age of sixteen, he entered the Wilson Collegiate Institute. There he continued and prosecuted his studies for two terms. In 1860, he removed with his father's family to Michigan, and settled in Portland, Ionia county. Having from an early age paid great attention to religious matters, he united, in 1861, with the Baptist Church, and since that time has lived a consistent and earnest Christian, not only in theory, but in practice. His conversion to homœopathy was consequent upon investigations undertaken through the failure of allopathy in his own case. Desiring to extend to others the benefits he had himself received from the practice of these doctrines, he determined to become a physician, and entering the office of Dr. J. E. Smith, he commenced the study of medicine under his direction in the spring of 1864. He afterwards attended two courses of lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O., and graduated there in the

spring of 1867. The following year he married Melissa Harper, of Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y., and establishing himself in Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Mich., commenced the practice of medicine according to the homœopathic school; two years later he removed to Saranac. He has never fully recovered his health, a circumstance that has prevented him from making the progress in medical science that some of his colleagues have done. This has proved a source of great regret to him, but he has cheerfully submitted to circumstances, endeavoring to extend his sphere of usefulness as far as possible.

HAMILTON, SUMNER HAMILTON, M. D., of Rockland, Me., was born in Jefferson county, Me., December 1st, 1844. On his father's side he is of English stock, and his mother was a descendant of the Scotch family of Hamilton. When four years of age his parents removed to Augusta, where he received a thorough academical education, which would have enabled him to have entered college one year in advance, but his health failed, and he was obliged to relinquish his studies in this direction. By dint of active out-door exercise and entire abandonment of a sedentary life, he regained his health, and having decided to enter the medical profession, became a student in the office of Dr. J. B. Bell, in 1864. In the autumn of the same year he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he attended two full courses of lectures, and graduated in March, 1866. In the following month of April he settled at Haverhill, Mass., for the purpose of practising his profession, where he remained eighteen months.

On September 4th, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria E. Stone, of Augusta; and the same fall removed to Rockland, Me., where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. John Esten, and has since enjoyed a large, influential and increasing patronage.

He was one of the charter members of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was Recording Secretary for several years, and is now its First Vice-President; and being heartily devoted to the cause of homœopathy, is endeavoring, by all means in his power, to advance the doctrines of Hahnemann.



KIMBALL, DANIEL STARK-WEATHER, M. D., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 7th, 1806. His ancestors—Henry and Richard Kimball—came from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He is the youngest of five children, born to Elisha and Mary (Godfrey) Kimball; the latter being a lineal descendant of him of whom the poet wrote:

"To guide the sailor on his wandering way,
See Godfrey's toils reverse the beams of day;
Clear in his view the circling systems roll,
And broader splendors gild the central whole."

His father, Elisha, originally belonged to Stonington, Conn., and was drafted, furnished a substitute, and then served as a "minute man" in the revolution. In the eighteenth century, John Kimball, grandfather of this sketch, married into the Palmer family, of Preston City, near Stonington. Both families always occupied a high position, and in earlier days some of its members were called to representative posts. On his mother's side he is also a descendant of John Whipple, an early elder and representative of Ipswich, Mass.; and Deacon Joseph Goodhue, and more recently, of the remarkable Jemima Wilkinson, founder of the Wilkinsonian sect.

Dr. Kimball was educated mainly in Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., in the Theological Seminary. In the spring of 1824, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery, under Joseph F. Pitney, M. D., of Auburn. He also attended, at the State Prison Hospital, one full course of lectures

on chemistry and a part of a course on anatomy and physiology. For the succeeding six months he studied with the noted Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor, the first discoverer of chloroform in America. Then completing his studies with a full course of lectures on all the branches, at Fairfield Medical College, in the fall and winter of 1827-'28, he was admitted to practice, and settled at Sackett's Harbor in the ensuing spring.

While a student with Dr. Pitney he performed an operation successfully upon his mother for the relief of tic-doloureux, dividing the facial nerves. He performed another very successfully upon a poor girl lame with club foot and compelled to use crutches, enabling her to walk without any assistance.

In 1832, before the process of making chloroform was made known, the idea of distilling chloride of lime and whiskey occurred to him, and on suggesting it to Dr. Guthrie, the latter said that the product would be his "sweet whiskey," as non-concentrated chloroform was then called.

He had long suffered, by spells, with chronic rheumatism and with dyspepsia. In the fall of 1831, he was taken with hæmoptysis, for which he spent the winter in South Alabama. This he attributes, in part, to his adoption of Halstead's then new method of treating dyspepsia, by agitating the abdominal viscera with the hands, which, by hastening the blood onwards, caused the lungs to be surcharged. Being still feeble, on his return in the spring he added the drug and prescription business, and limited his practice mostly to the village. For some time previous to 1842, he had observed and experienced the uncertainty of medicine as then practised, and as homœopathy was at that time creating some excitement in the old world, in Philadelphia, New York city, and the central part of the State, he determined to make some examination of it. Finally he adopted the new system, after practising allopathy for sixteen years. As he was then the only practitioner of homœopathy within seventy or eighty miles, his history from that

date is the history of homœopathy in that section of New York.

He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and continued a constant attendant upon its meetings until the destruction of his property, on February 9th, 1850—a misfortune from which he has never entirely recovered. This occurred a few days after his return from delivering an address before the Central New York Homœopathic Society, for which the thanks of the Society were formally tendered. This Society published a proving of *Apis mellifica* in 1852. In the spring of 1849, he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Geneva Medical College. The conversion of Drs. Seymour (now of Chicago), Dunning and Wright (then of Watertown), Dr. Massey (now of Sandusky City), and of Dr. S. P. Cole, of Chicago, are due to him.

During his allopathic practice he was pronounced by Professor A. Trowbridge the best read physician in Jefferson county. During this same period he acted for awhile as Physician and Surgeon for the United States garrison at Madison Barracks; was Assistant Surgeon in the New York State Artillery, under Colonel E. Camp, and afterwards Brigade Surgeon of the cavalry under General S. White. Being ignored by the allopathists in a pension case, he obtained from the United States the appointment of Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which he still holds. He has held the office of Poor Master and Town Clerk for several years.

From 1833 to 1852, he was a member, and afterwards a Warden of the Episcopal Church, but then became a Spiritualist. He is a strong temperance advocate.

In 1834, he married Emeline Sandifutt, of Watertown, N. Y., and in 1866, Mrs. Susan A. H. Norville, then of Springfield, Mass., a remarkable clairvoyant, test and trance speaker.

He has published several provings of medicines, such as *Hepatica trilobata*, *Veronica beccabunga*, gallic acid, tellurium, rhus, etc.

BURRITT, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born at Troy, N. Y., April 17th, 1805. His father, Ely Burritt, M. D., practised medicine in Troy, where he died in 1823. His education he received partly at the University of Troy and partly in New York city. He graduated and received his diploma in 1827. He first commenced the practice of medicine according to the allopathic method of treatment, in Washington county, N. Y., which he continued to employ till 1838, when, from various causes, he was induced to investigate the merits of the homœopathic system. He placed himself under the instruction of Dr. John F. Gray, into whose office he entered as a student, remaining there two years, after which he began to practise the new system in Crawford county, Pa., in September of 1840; being the first homœopathic physician established in that locality, as he also was in northern Ohio, whither he removed in 1849, settling at Cleveland and pursuing the practice of his profession.

He aided materially in the organization of the Western Homœopathic College, in 1850, of which he was elected Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, being also unanimously elected Professor of Obstetrics in the same institution. Failing health, the result of too close application, superinduced perhaps by exposure, warned him that a change of climate was advisable, in consequence of which he resolved to go to the South, and removed to New Orleans in July, 1854, after having resigned the chair of Obstetrics in the Cleveland College, in favor of Professor S. Rosa.

He resumed the practice of his profession in the capital of Louisiana, where he has continued to reside nearly twenty years, actively engaged in the performance of his duties in that fruitful field of medical labor, which has been uninterrupted up to the present time, although he is now verging on his seventieth year.

There is no "royal road to learning," and Dr. Burritt, well convinced of this fact, has

made his whole life a study, adopting "excellior" as his motto, thus gaining his present high position and standing as one of the leading physicians of the South.



RAVOLD, JACQUES, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born November 25th, 1836, in the village of Bliesbrucken, in the Department of the Moselle, France. His father—a country merchant named Nicolas Ravold—anxious to give his children a good education, expended so much upon the older ones that nothing remained for our subject but means for village instruction. Young Ravold was not disposed to content himself with less learning than his brothers. He studied diligently, and determined to seek abroad what he could not find at home. At the age of seventeen, with the consent of his parents, he sailed from the city of Havre, France, in the ship "John Hancock," November 19th, 1853, and arrived at New Orleans the 30th of December following. With thirty cents in his pocket, he landed in a strange city, without a single friend or acquaintance. Nothing daunted, he sought employment, and engaged himself as a waiter at a coffee stand, where he remained a few days, working twenty hours out of the twenty-four, until some persons going to St. Louis took him with them. At St. Louis he placed himself under the direction of Dr. Coutin, a Cuban exile; obtained work in a drug store, and in his spare hours commenced the study of medicine. He continued this course of alternate study and labor till February 23d, 1860, when, at the age of twenty-three, he graduated with honor at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. Soon after he was appointed Clinical Instructor in the first organized homœopathic dispensary in St. Louis, and in the year succeeding the chair of Demonstrative Anatomy was offered him. The rebellion prevented his acceptance of the last offer. He joined and served in the Union army as Surgeon of the 4th and 26th Regiments Mis-

souri Volunteers, for about a year, and left the service just after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He resumed practice at Greenville, Bond county, Ills. His knowledge of the French and German languages, acquired in Europe, and of the English since his emigration, afforded frequent opportunities of being useful to his neighbors, and his amiable and social qualities brought him many warm friends.

In May, 1862, he married Louisa Wait, the accomplished daughter of William S. Wait, the projector of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge.

Homœopathy and its professors have always been obliged to fight their way to success through fierce opposition in every location; Greenville was no exception. He overcame all opposition, and soon established a lucrative and extensive practice, which continued till his health failed before his toil and exposure. In 1869, he went to France to visit his parents. A sojourn of a few months partially restored him to his pristine vigor; but on his return he found it impossible to resume his practice. He returned to St. Louis in 1872, and accepted a position in the agency of the New England Life Insurance Company, for Missouri and Kansas, which he now holds, and finds his health gradually improving. He is and has been a most enthusiastic and steady friend and advocate of homœopathy, and through his successful treatment of disease, and attention and kindness to patients, has done much to establish the practice and convince the community of its usefulness.



RUSSELL, GEORGE, M. D., of Boston, Mass., a native of Lincoln, Mass., was born September 23d, 1795. He is of English descent, and only two generations removed from the emigration of his ancestors to America. His grandfather, James Russell, and his brother Charles, came together from England, and settled in Charlestown as mer-

chants. They were younger sons of the (then) Duke of Bedford. His father, Dr. Richard Russell, was born in Charlestown about the year 1752, settled professionally in Lincoln, and was accidentally drowned there at the age of forty five years, while our subject was a very young child. His mother was Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of Nathan Brown, a successful and highly respected farmer in Lincoln.

Dr. Russell received his early education in the common schools. He was afterwards for a long time under the private instructions of Rev. Charles Stearns, D. D., a celebrated teacher and theologian, with whom he fitted for college. He graduated Doctor of Medicine at Harvard University in August, 1820. In April of the following year he settled in Lincoln, the place of his birth, where he remained in medical practice seventeen years. From thence he removed to Waltham, where he practised eight years, and from thence to Boston, where he now resides in active pursuit of his profession. In the year 1826, he was married to Hannah Green Cole, daughter of Abraham Cole.

While residing in Lincoln Dr. Russell held every office in the gift of his townsmen up to that of Representative in the General Court of the Commonwealth. He was for a time Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and also for years a surgeon in the Massachusetts State Militia. He has been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has filled the office of Steward in that denomination—an office designed to look after the local interests of the denomination. He is a member of several societies not strictly literary or scientific, of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was the fourth President. He commenced the study of homœopathy in 1839, and at once espoused its modes of practice, in which he has continued ever since.

These last mentioned facts have recently served to raise him to great distinction, both publicly and in the Massachusetts Medical

Society, of which he had been an acceptable member for forty-eight years. He is one of the eight subjects of the late persecution by the allopaths, having been expelled the above society along with the rest.

In his extensive business, as in all his public relations, and by his friends, he is known as a Christian gentleman and worthy physician



STEN, JOHN, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born in the town of Burrillville, R. I., November 6th, 1824. When he was about thirty years of age he commenced the practice of medicine according to the views of the eclectic school, and continued in the same for a period of four years. However, becoming dissatisfied with its principles, he embraced the Hahnemann theory, and on September 10th, 1858, opened an office in the town of Rockland, Me. At this time there were but one or two families resident in that locality who were at all favorable to the new system; and besides this paucity of sympathizers, he was obliged to encounter the opposition of ten allopathic physicians. Notwithstanding the many obstacles he had to encounter, he succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of the ignorant, and built up a very large practice. In the year 1867, he was elected City Physician; the position not being sought for, and being absolutely chosen without his knowledge, shows that a complete change in favor of homœopathy had taken place since his first settlement in that locality.

His practice having become so extensive that his health was very much impaired, a change of air and scene was necessary; and to secure the rest he so much needed, he resolved to make California his future residence. He left Rockland in September, 1868, and arrived in San Francisco in November of the same year. He has already a very excellent and lucrative patronage; and having adopted the system of high attenua-

tions and one remedy at a time, has met with the most marked success.



HARDENSTEIN, A. O. H., M. D., of Vicksburg, Miss., was born in Greece, January 12th, 1807. His father was by birth a German, and a man of large and varied culture; his mother a Grecian lady of proud and ancient lineage. At an early age he was placed at the best schools, successively at Berlin, Bonn, and Marsburg, where he received a classical education. In the Medical Department of the University of Berlin he became a graduate of the allopathic system of practice.

In 1828, his first duties led him to Russia to study the treatment of cholera, and a full investigation of the system of allopathy applied to the disease proved that more than seventy-five per cent. of the cases were fatal. While in Russia he was first led to investigate the theories of homœopathy by close observation of cures wrought by the skill of a lady, the wife of a missionary and a pupil of Hahnemann. Astonished at her wonderful success in the treatment of cholera, he, on his return to Prussia, became a student of Hahnemann, and thoroughly impressed with faith in the new school, surrendered his allopathic theories of practice, and with all zeal adopted the Hahnemann system.

In 1830, desiring to see the world, he for five years extended his travels over Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan; also in South America and Mexico. In 1836, he settled in New Orleans. In 1840, through the persuasion of friends, he removed to Kentucky, and there, in 1845, distinguished himself by his treatment of typhoid pneumonia, then an epidemic. The same year he married Miss H. E. Haven, of Cincinnati, O.

In 1849, concluding to visit California, he started West over the plains. He was detained in his journey at St. Joseph, where, with infinite success, he administered to the many attacked by the cholera epidemic then

raging. In California he displayed skill in combating the same disease.

Having returned East, he, in 1857, located at Cincinnati, O., where he remained until, in 1858, induced by the Hon. William L. Sharkley, he removed to Jackson, Miss., and there became the pioneer of homœopathy. He thence removed to Vicksburg, where he has established a large practice.

His refinement and amiability have won for him the esteem and affection of his patrons, as well as of a large circle of friends. He is one of the few living scholars of the great Hahnemann.



KUENY, B. F. A., M. D., of Metamora, Ills., was born in Elzy, France, December 22d, 1842.


His parents removed to the United States in 1843, and having settled in the West, finally purchased a farm twenty-six miles beyond Chicago, to which they went in the same year, and there remained until 1848, when they located in Napierville, Du Page county, Ills., thirty miles from Chicago; thence removing to Lockport, Ills. His early education was limited to occasional tuition in the different towns above mentioned.

In 1854, he was deprived by death of his mother, and owing to this circumstance his youth was greatly neglected, and but little or no educational advantages afforded him, and he was therefore obliged to depend for instruction upon the close study to which all his leisure time was strictly devoted. In 1861—then at the age of eighteen—he went to Chicago, and there enlisted in the United States Army as a member of Company M, 2d United States Artillery.

He remained in service until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, having served three years and fought in thirty-two battles. In the same year he married Mary A. Wank, of Lemont, Ills., and immediately commenced the study of allopathy, to which he applied himself closely

during two years, when, dissatisfied with the old school system of practice, he removed to Peoria, Ills., and there, under the instruction of James M. Evans, M. D., a distinguished practitioner and high-minded man, he entered upon the study of homœopathy.


His means being small, he meanwhile continued his business vocations for the space of four years, giving all his leisure to medical reading and study. Having completed a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College of Chicago, he returned to Peoria, where for a brief time he practised medicine, and then removed to Metamora, Ills., where he became the pioneer of the homœopathic system of practice.

OODYATT, W. H., M. D., Professor of Eye and Ear Surgery at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ills., was born at Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 12th of September, 1846. After receiving his school education in his native town, he entered the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He improved his opportunities so well that he speedily became a skilful operator, and in 1865, when only about nineteen years of age, was made the manager of the Company's office in Kingston, Ontario, one of the five cities in Canada. While in that position he had considerable leisure time, which was devoted to the study of medicine. In the summer of 1867, he returned to Brantford and entered the office of Dr. H. C. Allen, who was then Professor of Anatomy at Cleveland College. He took the first course of lectures at Cleveland College that winter, and at the close remained in Cleveland with Dr. H. F. Biggar, then Adjunct to the Professor of Surgery, but who was made Professor of Anatomy before the next session.

He graduated in the spring of 1869, and went to New York to make a special study of the diseases of the eye and ear; he spent his time there between Knapp's Hospital,

Manhattan and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Ophthalmic Hospital.

He went to Chicago and opened an office there on the 1st of January, 1871. He was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear at the Hahnemann College of Chicago, and commenced lecturing in the spring term of 1871. Since that time he has filled that chair, and, at the close of the winter term of 1872-'73, was made Professor of Eye and Ear Surgery. He has charge of the Eye and Ear Department of the Hahnemann Hospital, and is the Eye and Ear Surgeon to the Foundlings' Home. He is a regular contributor to the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* of Chicago, and ophthalmic editor of the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago.

UDLONG, JOHN CLARKE, M. D., of Centre Dale, R. I., was born at Cranston, R. I., August 28th, 1836. His ancestors were among the followers of Roger Williams, who, revolting from the rigid and gloomy laws of the "Blue Book" of Massachusetts, founded the State of Rhode Island, under the conviction that *no civil ruler has authority to prescribe, enjoin or regulate religious belief*.

After obtaining the rudiments of education in his native village, he entered the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, and afterwards became a student in the Smithville Institute, where he finally graduated with honors. In 1856, he placed himself under the tuition of his brother-in-law, Dr. Sawin, who enjoyed a high reputation, and, in 1857, entered the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania. At the end of the course he returned home, and was not able to renew his studies in Philadelphia till 1862, when he completed them, obtaining his degree March 3d, 1863. During the winters of 1857 and 1863, he also attended the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital and at the Philadelphia Almshouse. After graduating he was tendered and accepted the assistant charge of the College Dispensary. Intending to settle in Philadel-

phia, he opened an office in that city; but, on the breaking out of the civil war, felt it his duty to return to his native State to take part in the military movements then being organized.

In July, 1863, he enlisted in the 3d Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, and, immediately afterwards, was appointed Assistant Surgeon to that regiment, and subsequently promoted to the rank of Surgeon. His regiment sailed for New Orleans at the end of December, 1863, and took part in the Red River campaign, during which he was appointed Brigade Surgeon, which position he held with much credit till promoted to be Division Surgeon in charge of the general hospital. He remained with the army, systematizing and arranging matters relating to the Medical Bureau, till December, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Returning to his native State, he immediately commenced practice in partnership with his brother-in-law and late preceptor, Dr. Sawin, till 1868, when the latter removed to Providence and he retained the whole practice for himself. In 1866, he married Miss Martha A., daughter of the late Professor Walter Williamson, of Philadelphia.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and is appointed by that body to represent his native State in the forthcoming Centennial Homœopathic Congress, to be held in Philadelphia. He is also a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, of which he has been for years a vestryman.



HASTINGS, CAROLINE ELIZA, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born on April 21st, 1841, in Barre, Mass. Her father's name was Emery Hastings, and Mary Bassett was the maiden name of her mother, who was a native of Norton, Mass. The Hastings and Bassetts are of ancient families, both of which are still numerous represented.

Dr. Hastings attended school in her native place until she reached the age of sixteen

years, when she entered Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley, where she finished her school days. Previous to entering Mount Holyoke Seminary, she taught during a summer term in a district school, and was not sufficiently interested in teaching to make that pursuit her life work. She had a preference for the study of medicine, and yet indulged no hope of undertaking it, as the doors of the profession were not then open to her sex; nevertheless, she often declared she would be a doctor if she was a man. At length, when about twenty years old, learning that women were entering upon medical study and practice, she resolved to follow the inclination she had hitherto hopelessly cherished; but, at a great sacrifice of time and opportunity, she postponed the commencement of preparation for her chosen occupation for two years, yielding to the wishes of her father, to whom the idea of a woman doctor was altogether new, and no less absurd, not to say revolting. He having afterwards become more nearly reconciled to his daughter's preferences, she, when twenty-two years of age, commenced her medical studies with Dr. Aaron Bassett, an eclectic physician, then and still practising in Barre, Mass. By the sickness and death of her mother, which called her to the discharge of the noble and ennobling duties of a daughter, and bound her for another season to her father's household, she was prevented from attending lectures till 1866, when she entered the New England Female Medical College, at Boston, where she graduated in 1868, choosing that city as the place of her settlement and the scene of her professional toils. Here she has steadily devoted herself to business for a period of five years, and with very good success and encouragement. She is steadily gaining in general practice, and has the full confidence of her patrons and professional friends. Being the appointed physician to that moral life-boat on the stormy sea of social evils, the New England Moral Reform Society—an institution for the reclaim of fallen girls—she has very considerable opportunities of experience in obstet-

rics, many cases of which occur under her charge. In these she manifests a great degree of fitness for the profession, as well as in the general department of her dutiful rounds.

Dr. Hastings is a lady of great independence and decision of character, possessing every natural qualification, as well as the acquired, to win a high position in the medical ranks, worthily maintaining her position among her compeers, and winning her way upward with the passage of years. She became a disciple of Hahnemann from a clear and decided conviction of the truth and excellence of the school and practice of which he was the pioneer and founder. Experience constantly confirms her choice, and strengthens the faith on which that choice was founded. Thus she stands firmly and honorably in the midst of the growing ranks of homœopathy and of female physicians.



FHOMPSON, FRANCIS ASBURY, M. D., of Paxton, Ills., was born in Pittston, Valley of Wyoming, Pa., June 4th, 1833. His father is of Scotch descent; his mother of English-Welsh extraction. Having received his primary tuition at the schools of Pittston, he, at an early age, entered the Wyoming Seminary, where he completed his literary and classical course of study. On graduating he accepted the position of teacher in a school, where he remained for some months. Concluding to adopt the medical profession, he commenced a course of reading under A. P. Gardner, M. D., of Scranton, Pa., one of the most distinguished practitioners of northeastern Pennsylvania.

In April, 1854, he entered into an agreement with Dr. Gardner for three years' instruction and reading, one of partnership, after which the control of the practice. Even while still a student he was continually called upon to practise, and was attended by very marked success. After Dr. Gardner retired, the business, which had greatly increased, became too laborious for him, his

health having failed, owing to overwork, and in consequence he was obliged to sell out to Dr. Hunt and retire from active practice. In 1859, he removed to New York city, and there became engaged in commercial pursuits.

In the fall of 1863, he again visited Wyoming Valley, and, much broken in health, devoted the following year to recuperating his strength. In 1864, he became the agent of certain coal land owners of Wyoming Valley, and finally engaged in a general real estate business, and was prominent in organizing an oil and state company.

In 1867, he concluded to visit the western country, and having extended his travels through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, he returned, and on the 23d of October, 1867, married Clarissa D. Brown, of Wyoming Valley. Having passed the following winter in Chicago, employed in real estate transactions, he removed in the spring to Paxton, Ills., and there resumed the practice of homœopathy, which he continued one year, and then, owing to the delicacy of his health, relinquished it permanently, again resuming the real estate business, including Western lands, stocks and the grain trade.

While in Wyoming he was nominated as a candidate for the State Legislature, but withdrew his name. He received the appointment of First Lieutenant in Company B Lochiel Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Williams, of Harrisburg, Pa., and was also highly recommended by the Hon. G. A. Grow to Governor Curtin for the position of Assistant Army Surgeon, which appointment his delicate health rendered it impossible for him to accept. His business having increased extensively, he is about to remove to Chicago, where he will establish himself permanently.



MCHETNEY, ALFRED BRUNSON, A. M., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Trumbull county, O., August 19th, 1826. His father was of Scotch parentage, but came to the United States when quite young, and

though now in his eighty-fifth year, is still in good health. His mother, though of English parentage, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and lived with his father in married life fifty-five years. He removed with his parents to Illinois when only ten years old, where he attended the various public and private schools of the neighborhood, subsequently entering Knox College of that State, where he graduated with honors, receiving the degree of A. M. at that institution. He now commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Babcock, at Galesburg, Ills., an early believer in homœopathy. He attended two full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1853. He then immediately located at Canton, Ills., where he secured a good practice. In 1855, he went to Philadelphia to have the advantage of hospital and clinical practice, where he also attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College and the Pennsylvania Medical College, in both of which institutions he took the degree of M. D. In 1856, he returned to Illinois, settling in Quincy, where, though making many valued friends, his business was not satisfactory, and he only remained about two years. After looking about for some time, and practising a few months in company with Dr. George W. Foote, at Kewanee, Henry county, Ills., he married Lizzie A. Hudnutt, daughter of Dr. Hudnutt, of Mount Morris, N. Y., and in 1859, settled at Alton, Ills., where his wife died in 1860. Here, in due time, he obtained as much practice as he could attend to.

In 1862, he was appointed Pension Surgeon, holding that office till 1867, when he resigned. In 1862, he was also appointed, by President Lincoln, Surgeon in the Provost Marshal's office for the examination of volunteers, recruits and drafted men—an office he held till the close of the war, in 1865. Though much occupied by his official duties, by working early and late he managed to retain his private practice. In 1867, he returned to Quincy, where he enjoyed a lucrative business. But never feeling quite satis-

fied with his profession, and never fully believing in homœopathy as an *exclusive* guide in medicine, he gave up his practice, and, in 1868, invested considerable capital, accumulated in Alton, in real estate in Chicago. This venture proved so successful that he is now independent, and no longer feels the necessity of active practice. During the great fire which burnt Chicago, October 8th and 9th, 1871, he was greatly exposed, receiving a severe shock to his nervous system, from which he has not yet fully recovered, although he is gradually gaining strength and is able to travel.



JOHNSON, PERRY E., M. D., of Jacksonville, Fla., was born in Erie county, N. Y., July 3d, 1826. He is the second son of Ira Johnson, of Canton, Ills. His mother was Mary M. Perry, of the Commodore Perry family. His father is a successful and highly respected agriculturist. The subject of this sketch, tiring of the labors of the farm, which had shut him out from school advantages, left the paternal roof when nineteen years of age. His literary education was commenced in the Princeton, Illinois, Academy, where, after one year's training, he was advised by his teacher to go to Galesburg, Ills., and prepare for entering the Freshman Class of Knox College. He entered the class of 1848. Before the close of his collegiate course a severe epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the locality of the college; he, with a number of his school-mates, had the fever; many died. During his sickness he was treated by Dr. John Babcock, one of the earliest Western pioneer homœopaths. His life was saved by the use of the infinitesimal doses, but his sickness lost him his college year. Already weary of teaching school—his means of support and of study—he resolved to abandon his college course, and entered Dr. Babcock's office as a medical student.

From the first he has shown himself a

strong and zealous advocate and defender of homœopathy. Before the close of his first year's study he had a newspaper controversy with an allopathic physician of ability, who had become jealous of the new school of medicine in consequence of Dr. Babcock's great success in the treatment of typhoid fever, and he was awarded the palm. Since that time he has written many newspaper articles in defence of homœopathy. He graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College of Medicine in the spring of 1852, and located at Alton, Ills., where he introduced homœopathy. In the winter of 1854-'55, he attended a course of medical lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he also graduated, and subsequently attended a course of lectures in the Jefferson (allopathic) Medical College of Philadelphia.

He married, in March, 1855, Caroline W. Ward, youngest daughter of the late Artemas Ward, of Worcester, Mass.

He has always been a hard worker in his profession and very successful in his treatment of the sick. His health failing, in consequence of hard labor and exposure in serving the sick in the severe and changeable climate of Illinois, he was compelled to abandon his old field of labor, and in December, 1872, he opened an office in Jacksonville, Fla.



MARIX, MARTIN MAYER, M. D., of Denver, Col., was born in Hamburg, Germany, on December 16th, 1832. At an early age he became a pupil at the Johanaum, one of the most celebrated of the free academies of Germany, and completed his medical studies at the University of Leipzig. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession, his attention was directed to homœopathy by one of its most eminent practitioners, Dr. Wolf, of Dresden, physician to the Queen of Saxony. With a mind thoroughly trained to careful analysis, and deeply imbued with the rationalism of Germany, which taught him to

take nothing for granted, but try everything in the crucible of reason, he commenced his investigations and researches, the result of which was the adoption of the homœopathic theory and practice. Soon after he left Dresden, and remaining nearly a year in London, a close attendant on Guy's Hospital, he sailed for the United States. After an extensive tour through the Eastern and Southern States, and a short sojourn at Havana, he settled in Appleton, Wis. He was the first thoroughly educated homœopathist in that county, and although quite a young man, very soon became its leading physician. He was appointed to the chair of Modern Languages and Literature in Laurence University, located in Appleton, and lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

Soon after he married Sarah Denne Toombs. But Appleton he soon found too circumscribed a field, and he removed, in 1857, to Buffalo, N. Y., where he formed a partnership with Dr. Simon Z. Haven, the oldest homœopathic practitioner in western New York. In 1859, he became one of the original incorporators of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society. When the rebellion broke out he promptly offered his services to the Government, and at the solicitation of ex-President Fillmore, supported by a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of Buffalo, received from President Lincoln a commission in the regular army, and proceeded to the headquarters of his regiment, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. After serving for about two years and a half, broken health, the result of exposure, compelled his resignation, and his removal from Buffalo to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he soon built up a flourishing practice, and founded the Homœopathic Free Dispensary.

In 1869, his health necessitated travel, and he spent twelve months in Europe. Upon his return he removed to Denver, Col., where he has established a large practice. He was nominated for Coroner of the city and county, without his knowledge or consent, before he had been in Colorado one year, and was

elected by a handsome majority, although an old school physician was his opponent, and the entire allopathic faculty, irrespective of party affiliations, opposed his election. He was also elected Physician to the Denver City Dispensary, and is one of its managers. In 1868, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Science of St. Louis; in 1869, he received the honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; the same year he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; in 1871, the honorary degree was conferred upon him by the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1872, he became the first corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.



KOCH, J. W., M. D., of Quincy, Ills., was born on the French border of the Rhine river, April 6th, 1828. His father—Karl Koch—served under the first Napoleon with distinction. At the age of sixteen he left home with his worldly possessions tied in a handkerchief and about two dollars in his pocket. On foot he journeyed the long distance to Frankford-on-the-Main, and by earnest exertion obtained admission to the Senkerberger Stift, a free academical institute. Here he found a home in the family of the distinguished Jacob Berthing, M. D., an army surgeon under the first Napoleon. For his usefulness he received his board, also one thaler per month. His application and success were so manifest while here that he was admitted at the academy as a private pupil, and was also entrusted with a share of private as well as hospital surgery.

In this capacity he continued his studies from 1846 to 1851, and was then drafted into the army for six years' service. He escaped from the army, and within less than a year emigrated to America. He located in Minnesota, then a newly settled country, and there practised for fourteen years. Through

his life of labor and exposure his health became so much impaired as to compel him to relinquish his practice and remove farther south, where he engaged in other business, although he still devoted much time to medical reading. Upon the recovery of his health his attention was drawn to homœopathy, and, much impressed by the Hahnemann system of practice, he concluded to adopt its study, and, in 1865, left home, wife and family in pursuit of further knowledge. At Chicago he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, and after the usual curriculum, graduated with distinction. He then returned home to Minnesota, and soon gained a large practice. In 1868, he removed to Quincy, Ills., and although obliged to contend against the strong opposition and prejudice of the profession and community, he has nevertheless succeeded in gaining extended confidence, and enjoys a fine practice.



COMSTOCK, THOMAS GRISWOLD, M. D., M. A. O., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., July 27th, 1828. His parents were both natives of Lynn, Conn. He removed to St. Louis in 1847, and studied medicine under the late Dr. J. V. Prather. Afterwards entering the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, he obtained his degree of M. D. on March 1st, 1849. Immediately after graduating he commenced the study of homœopathy, and began to practise it in the autumn of 1850. In the winter of 1851, he went to Philadelphia, attended lectures and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Returning to St. Louis he resumed practice with such success that he had little rest day or night.

Early in 1855, he went to Europe, where he remained two years, studying medicine under the ablest professors in Vienna, and visited most of the great capitals, and obtained from the University of Vienna, after a rigid

examination, the degree of M. A. O.—*Magister Artis Obstetriciæ*—being the first American to pass an examination before that faculty.

In 1857, he returned to St. Louis, resuming his practice with even greater success than before. He was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Homœopathic College of Missouri, also in the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, which positions he retained for several years, and has been Senior Attending Physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital for the past thirteen years. During the late war he received but declined the appointment of Surgeon of the First Division of Enrolled Militia of Missouri. In 1862, he married Miss Eddy, of St. Louis.

Dr. Comstock has always been a very hard student. He is an accomplished surgeon, and as a practitioner has been one of the most successful in St. Louis. His practice is very large and remunerative; and though for the past four years he has always been absent during the summer, he can invariably resume his former position on his return. For several years past he has made obstetrics and diseases of women and children rather a specialty.



ONZELMAN, JOHN, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Germany, in the district of Balingen, Wurtemberg, June 19th, 1823. Though of limited means, his parents were highly respectable, his father being a prosperous farmer and also Mayor of a small town. Among his ancestors he counts the celebrated Gortz von Borlichingen, who flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century.

His primary education was received at the common schools of his native town. He received instruction in the higher branches at a private institute, at a gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the University of Tubingen. His medical education was continued in England, France, Holland and America.

Being dissatisfied with what he deemed the erroneous principles of allopathy, he temporarily abandoned the practice of medicine, resorting to the study of languages. Among other works that came under his notice was the "Organon" of Hahnemann, from which he obtained much new light, and became a convert to the new doctrine. He studied homœopathy in St. Louis, where he graduated in 1868, and since that time he has exclusively practised the new system.

In 1862, he accepted an appointment as Examining Surgeon in the militia. He has been much interested in politics, having been actively engaged in them whenever occasion offered. The cause of education was also very dear to him, and from 1862 to 1865, he held the office of School Director in St. Louis. In 1854, he was married, and has now a large family.

He has for many years occupied the chair of Theory and Practice and Diseases of Children, in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis. For these positions his abilities, acquirements and experience qualify him in an eminent degree, and have rendered him justly popular among his fellow practitioners and the entire community.

Though somewhat past the middle age, he still retains the perseverance, self-denial, and studious habits of his youth, by which he has been enabled to acquire eight or nine languages. In the years 1856-'57, he published, in the town of Hermann, Mo., a German homœopathic semi-monthly journal, at his own expense; and in the years 1868-'69, he published the *Homœopathic Independent*, under the auspices of the homœopathic faculty of St. Louis.



BRIGHT, GEORGE BRIGHT, M. D., of Hannibal, Mo., was born in Washington County, Pa., August 31st, 1823, and is of Scotch-Irish and English descent. He received a common school education and learned the

canner's and currier's trade, but soon left it after he had served his apprenticeship. Owing to his straitened circumstances he labored in several ways to procure the means necessary to enable him to prosecute his studies in medicine, which were partially afforded him at Washington College, Pa., and in the office of Dr. Lewis Sweitzer, of Claysville, Pa. Thence he removed to Lewistown, Ills., and became a student in the office of Drs. R. R. and J. B. McDowell. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1851, he commenced the practice of medicine with his cousin, Dr. George F. Buih, at Jefferson. Here he became acquainted with the eclectic practice, and after attending a full course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., graduated thence in 1856. It was here that he obtained his introduction to homœopathy from a fellow student, the late Dr. J. H. Griffin, of Newark, O., though he did not adopt its principles for some eight years.

He settled at Birmingham, Iowa, but did not remain there long. After a trip to the "plains," he resumed practice in March, 1861, at Alexandria, Mo. At the breaking out of the rebellion he passed an examination before the Iowa State Medical Board for the post of Assistant Surgeon, but hearing of the battle at Athens, Mo., in his own county, he hastened back and entered a company of home guards as private. On his arrival at Athens he was detailed to the care of the sick and wounded, and subsequently to take charge of the regimental hospital. Shortly after this he received his commission as Assistant Surgeon, and in the winter of 1861-'62, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, receiving the congratulations of Medical Director Wood and the United States Sanitary Commission, whose agents were cognizant of his system of treatment. During seven and a half months he treated eight hundred and thirteen patients without losing a single case, while the regiments encamped around had funerals almost daily. He resigned in the spring of 1862, but, yielding to the urgent request of Medical Director

Wood, proceeded, after the battle of Shiloh, to Pittsburg Landing. Previous to his arrival there he was detailed as one of the surgeons of the hospital boat, and after the sick and wounded had been removed, he was sent to reorganize the regimental hospitals, which had been destroyed in the recent battles. Owing to overwork and exposure he was seized with congestive chills and camp dysentery, necessitating his return North, where, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, he regained his health.

In September, 1862, he embarked with his brother in the drug business in Chicago, but wishing for more active employment, he located at Hannibal, Mo., in July, 1863, where he engaged in the practice of medicine, serving occasionally as a private in a company of home guards.

Having procured a supply of homœopathic works and medicines, he began to introduce the new system in 1864, and though meeting with a perfect storm of opposition, he succeeded in making many believers, including, in his practice, many of the best families in the city.

In the spring of 1867, he was commissioned by the Governor as one of the representatives of his State to the Paris Exposition, and made the tour of Europe, etc., in the famous "Quaker City" excursion. He is a prominent member of various literary and benevolent societies, including Surgeon and Post Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been the recipient of a diploma from the Homœopathic College of Missouri, and has contributed many valuable articles to the secular press on sanitary and medical subjects.



BYRD, JAMES THOMAS, M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Albany, N. Y., April 23d, 1823. His parents were Scotch-Irish. His early education was conducted in the Cherokee Academy, where he studied

the languages and mathematics. In 1845, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. P. Lord, and in 1846, went to Cincinnati and placed himself under the instruction of Professor George Mendenhall of that city. He attended the colleges at Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—six consecutive courses in all—graduating at the Starling Medical College in 1850, and receiving the *adeundem* degree, in 1854, from the College of Medicine and Surgery in Cincinnati. After practising allopathy until 1857, his attention was drawn to homœopathy by a newspaper controversy with a member of that school. One of the articles which he wrote gave so much satisfaction to his allopathic brethren that he was requested to make a more thorough investigation of the subject, and to expose the fallacies of homœopathy. With this view he commenced the study of homœopathy, securing the best authorities on the subject. The issue was not what he had anticipated; for, like all other scientific men who have carefully investigated it, he soon became convinced of its truth, and honestly confessed before the public his conversion to the new system, and—to use his own expressive words—“made his ‘declaration of independence’ of the old school in the same paper in which he had lampooned homœopathy before.” He has travelled and lectured on homœopathy, discussing the subject “with all comers,” especially with allopathic physicians.

During the war he was sent to the South as Special Surgeon to look after the wants of the sick and wounded in the hospitals; and, according to the report made by the Medical Director, made the best and most correct report that had been forwarded upon the subject.

While he was an allopathic physician he was a member, and at different times Censor, Vice-President and President of the Central Ohio Medical Association, and was chosen to represent that Society in the National Medical Association. He is at present editor of the *Western Independent*, and engaged in the practice of medicine.



ARLOW, SAMUEL BANCROFT, M. D., of the city of New York, was born April 19th, 1798, in the town of Granville,

Hampshire county, Mass. Having received a good common school education, in 1812 he prepared for college at the private academy of Rev. T. M. Cooley. From 1814 to 1817, he taught school, meanwhile studying history and botanic medicine, though previously to this he had familiarized himself with medical subjects in a regular and systematic manner. He had commenced to practice as early as 1814, and had learned to cure neurosis by specific medicines. In June, 1819, he entered the office of Dr. Vincent Holcombe as a regular student, possessing his entire confidence and assisting him almost from the first in practice. After two years he chose Dr. Joseph F. Jewett, of Granby, Conn., as his preceptor, and thence matriculated at the Medical Institute of Yale College, and passed a creditable examination for his degree in March, 1822.

He immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in which he had eminent success, remaining in New England until 1834, in which year he received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Berkshire (Massachusetts) Medical College. His next sphere of duty was in Florida, Goshen county, N. Y., where he remained for seven years. During his residence in this town (in the autumn of 1837), having been converted to the doctrines of Hahnemann, he was the first to practise according to those tenets, and met with great success. Whenever doubtful about any important matter, he elicited information of great value by correspondence with Drs. F. Vanderbergh, A. Gerald Hull, and Curtiss.

In 1841, he removed to New York city, and has resided there ever since. During the cholera epidemic—May to November, 1849—he had more cases than any other private physician of any school. Out of two hundred and fifty cases he lost but five; the rate of mortality being only two per cent. Other homœopaths averaged six and a quar-

ter per cent., while by allopathic treatment the mortality was over fifty-four per cent., as conceded by the published reports of city authorities.

He has been a member of all the various societies and associations of the new school during his residence in New York, and has contributed not only pecuniary means, but also cases, essays and monographs on medical subjects. He was one of the original founders and members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In 1850, he imported from South America some of the poison termed "woorara," as prepared and used by the natives to poison the tips of their arrows, so as to enable them, in times of war, by striking their enemies to paralyze their limbs and render them easy of capture. Dr. Barlow has successfully used this article in the cure of paralysis, especially among the aged. He has also devised a mode of treating intermittent fever, or rather of preventing its attack, by removing the proximate cause—the chill—and has succeeded in very many instances. He believes he originated this method, though Dr. Hering claims it as original. He has also devised a plan of treatment in fractures of aged persons, without splints or bandages, and has successfully followed this method for over forty years.

In November, 1863, he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and lectured therein for eight years. These lectures are now being translated into the Armenian language by a native of that country, in the city of Constantinople.

Dr. Barlow has written and published much for over sixty years on various subjects. He has been also the recipient of medical honors from several homœopathic colleges, including those of Philadelphia and Cleveland, beside the diploma of the Eclectic College of Cincinnati.

In July, 1868, he was sun-struck, since which time he has suffered from paralysis, induced by an apoplectic or comatose condition of the brain.



BRIGHAM, REEDER S., M. D., of Cairo, Ills., is a native of Bradford county, Pa., where he was born on the 16th of June, 1832. The very moderate means of his father, who was a farmer, would not permit his son's wishes for an early classical education to be followed out, but by dint of the small advantages held out by the common school, supplemented by hard study in leisure hours, he so far prepared himself as to pass a satisfactory examination previous to admission into Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., at the age of nineteen years. For some time after leaving that seminary he was occupied in teaching school, intending at some future day to devote himself to the study and practice of the law; but upon recognizing the fact that law and politics were almost always inseparably connected as regards a country practitioner, and as this latter adjunct had no charms for him, he changed his plans, and resolved to adopt the profession of medicine. Accordingly, in 1856, he attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, an allopathic institution.

During the war of the rebellion Dr. Brigham was enlisted on the side of the Union, and was promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Surgeon, serving in the United States Navy for the period of one year.

Having formed the acquaintance of Dr. L. Grosbeck, of Fort Scott, Kansas, he changed his views, and shortly after entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, whence he obtained his degree of M. D., and since this time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, mostly in the neighborhood of Cairo, Ills., to which city he removed in the year 1868.

Dr. Brigham is strictly temperate in all his habits, and has ever been a hard student, earnestly endeavoring, as far as lay in his power, to extend the great blessing of homœopathy to his fellow men. He has occasionally contributed original articles to the several medical journals, etc., which have attracted considerable attention. Dr. Brigham was married, in 1868, to Mary Goe, of Xenia, O.

SANDERS, ORREN S., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Epsum, N. H., September 24th, 1820, and is the oldest son of Colonel Job Sanders. After working upon his father's farm for some years, and subsequently for seven months at the carpenter's trade, with Mr. Tasker, of Northwood, he commenced study with the purpose of becoming a physician. By laboring upon the farm, and teaching a part of the time, he pursued his preparatory studies at the Academies of Gilmanton and Pembroke. When nineteen years of age—nearly ready for college—he commenced the study of medicine with Hanover Dickey, M. D., in his native town. In the autumn of the same year he took his first medical lectures at Dartmouth College. He afterwards studied with Drs. Hays, Chadborne and Buck, of Concord, N. H., and Wheelock Graves, of Lowell, Mass.

In the fall of 1843, he graduated at the then very popular medical institution of Castleton, Vt. On the 27th of November, 1843, he married his present wife, Miss D. S. Morse, of Effingham, N. H., where he commenced the practice of medicine amid much opposition. He continued there three and a half years with good success, then removed to Chichester, in the same State, and entered upon a more extensive practice. After prescribing for five years as an allopath, he became a convert to homœopathy. For this purpose he went to Boston in November, 1848, and remained in the office of Dr. Samuel Gregg nearly eighteen months. Since then he has had a large, lucrative, and highly successful practice, never regretting that he thus early espoused the Hahnemannian theory.

With the strictest integrity, and a high sense of the dignity of his profession, his life has been one of devotion to his calling and the claims of humanity. In 1863, he opened a dispensary in North street, connected with Father Mason's Mission. He also conceived the plan for, and subscribed \$5000 to found the Home for Little Wanderers. He has freely given time and money to aid this and

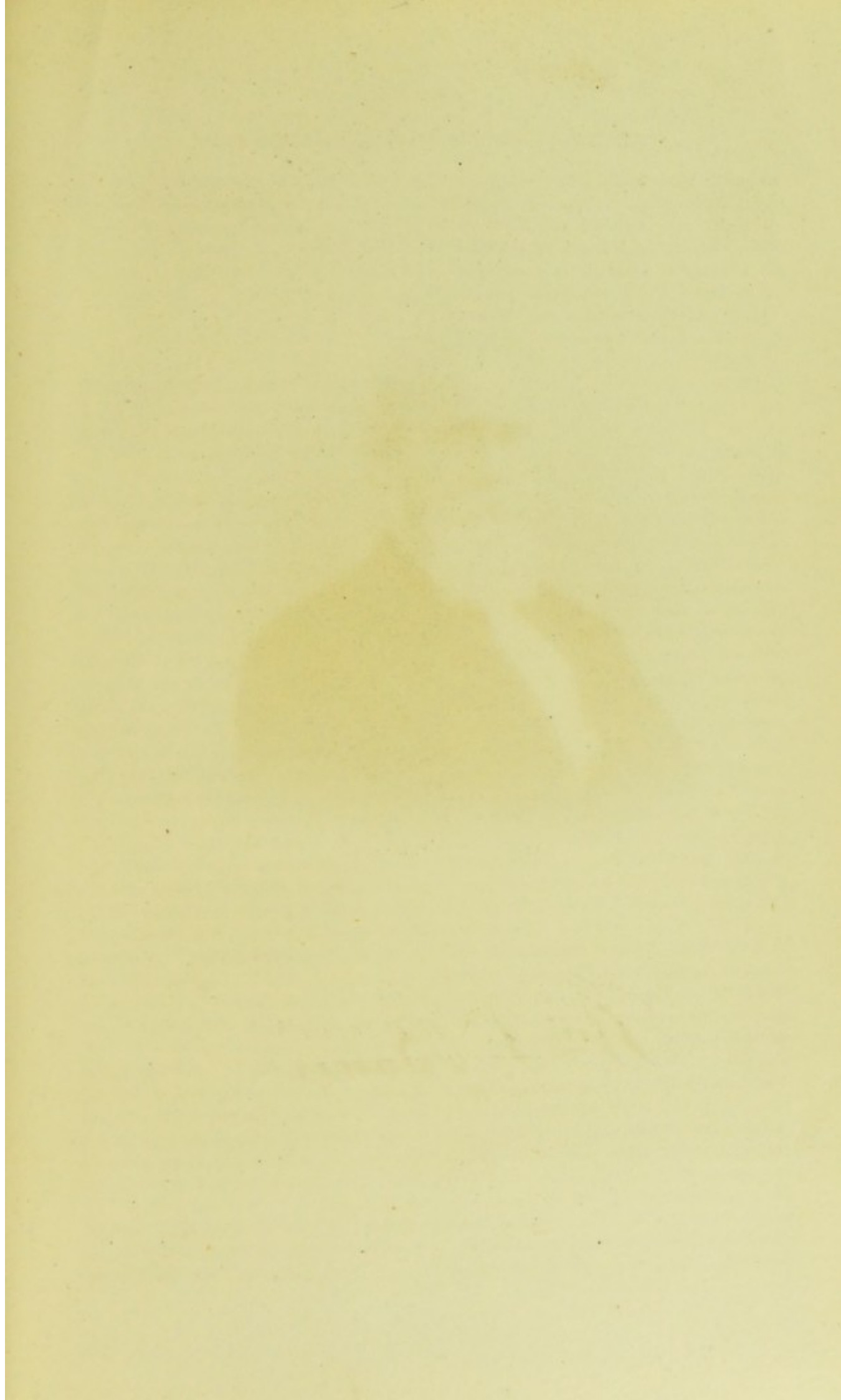
other beneficent institutions, while he has given especial attention to the assistance and encouragement of the meritorious poor.

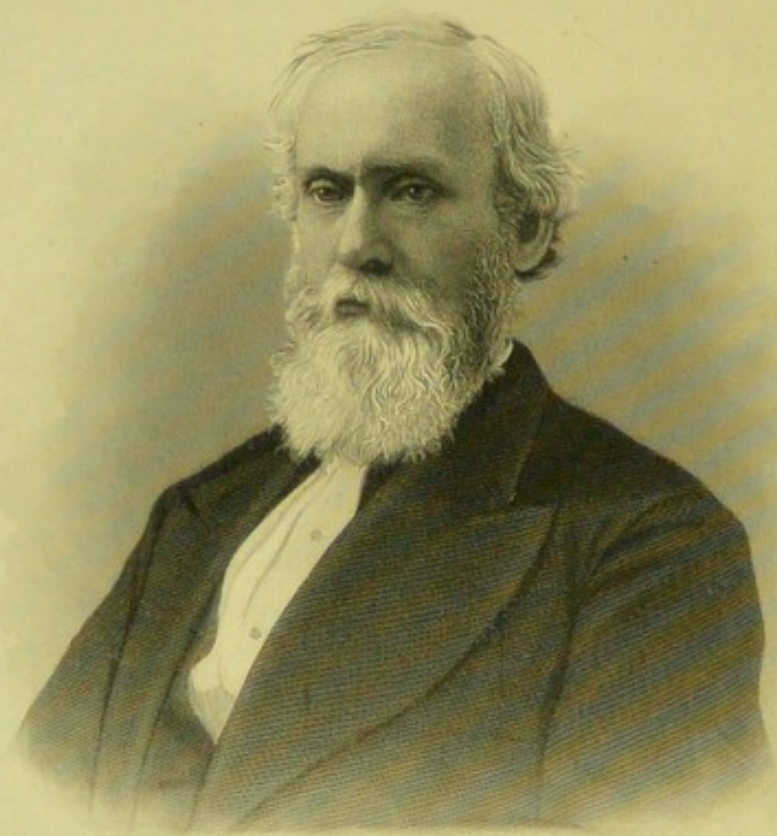
By persistent industry and careful economy he has attained to a wide sphere of influence and a large fortune.

BENSON, PHILIP OSCAR CORNELL, M. D., of Skaneateles, N. Y., was born there June 19th, 1839. His father was from Massachusetts; his mother from Connecticut. His English and classical education was received at the Oneida Conference Seminary, in Casenovia, N. Y., which he left in March, 1860. During the winter of 1860-'61, he employed himself in teaching a district school; and on May 13th, 1861, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. O. K. Strong, of Owasco, N. Y. In the fall of 1863, he went to New York city, where he attended the preliminary course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and subsequently the regular course of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. During the summer of 1864, he was connected with the College Dispensary, during a part of the time having the entire charge, and continuing his studies under the direction of Professor Jacob Beakley. He attended a second course of lectures at the same college during the winter sessions of 1864-'65, and graduated February 28th, 1865. The following May he went to Springfield, Mass., and practised medicine for one year in the employ of Dr. G. W. Swazey, after which he returned to Skaneateles.

On June 19th, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary McCarty, eldest daughter of the late Lewis McCarty, M. D., of Throopsville, N. Y., a physician of extensive practice and an enviable reputation—the second physician in Cayuga county to espouse the cause of homœopathy.

In January, 1867, he commenced the practice of medicine in Skaneateles, having bought the practice of Dr. William R.





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Gorton, who removed to Detroit, Mich. His wife died May 2d, 1871. In June, 1870, he was elected Secretary of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society, and after one year's service was elected its Vice-President.

BURR, WILLIAM A., M. D., of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., June 15th, 1840. His parents were natives of the State of Connecticut, and direct descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.* In 1843, they removed to Illinois and located on a farm near Chicago, and there died not long after. His early advantages for securing an education were limited. In 1862, he became a student at the Cornell College of Mount Vernon, Iowa. Having passed through a thorough classical course, he graduated with honor, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years subsequently that of A. M. Even during the years given to literary and classical study, he devoted much time to the reading of medical works, and on graduating gave his entire attention to the study of medicine.

In the fall of 1867, he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan State University, not then having fully decided between the old and new school systems of practice. He remained at the University about eight months, in which time he completed a course in the laboratory.

In 1868, he removed to Belvidere, Ills., and continued the study of medicine under A. W. Burnside, M. D., a leading homœopathic physician. In the autumn of 1868, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ills., where, in 1869, he received his degree of A. M., the class of twenty-five selecting him to deliver the valedictory. On graduating he located at Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, then in its infancy. There were then only four homœopathic physicians in the entire State, and he soon succeeded in establishing a good practice.

He has been for years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in May, 1872, was elected by the Nebraska Conference as Lay Delegate to the General Conference. Since 1871, he has held the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Nebraska State Temperance Union.

In 1872, he married Florence A. Peck, of Lincoln, Neb.

BANER, WILLIAM J., M. D., of New York city, was born in Springborough, Warren county, O.; his father, Isaac Bauer, belonging to the Society of Friends, of which Dr. Bauer is also a member. After the completion of his education he went to New York, where he was for some time engaged in the stereotyping and publishing business, which he relinquished, and entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Drs. John F. Gray and A. Gerald Hull.

He graduated from the New York Medical College (old school) in March, 1857. After receiving his diploma he became associated in practice with Drs. Gray and Warner, continuing so until 1863, when he commenced by himself. His practice is composed of a highly cultivated class, and is very extensive—in such degree that it has obliged him to decline all proffered honors of professional preferment.

In his medical views he is, although a believer in the law of homœopathy, independent and liberal, not hesitating to accept real truth on account of its source. He is a member of various scientific societies, medical and otherwise, and his productions bespeak a quick, comprehensive mind and trenchant mode of expression.

In 1848, he married Martha H., daughter of Horace Fowler and sister to Drs. E. P. Fowler and A. L. Fowler-Ormsbee, and has now living one child, a promising boy of eleven years.

In personal appearance Dr. Bauer is a man about six feet in height, possessed of

much presence and dignity, with a venerable looking head of white hair and beard, which surround a face still young and fresh. Nature has been liberal in moulding him to the ideal of his profession.



BEAKLEY, JOHN STOAT, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., July 25th, 1846. He is the son of George Beakley, M. D., a prominent practitioner of New York city. Having finished his literary education, he concluded to embrace the medical profession, and became a student at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Here he attended for five years, during the last three of which he filled the position of

House Physician of the College Dispensary. On graduating he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he remained four months. He then removed to San Francisco, and there opened the first homœopathic dispensary, of which he was made House and Visiting Physician, with Drs. J. T. Geary, J. J. Cushing, and J. N. Eckel as Consulting Physicians. This position he held for over three years, attending to its duties as well as to a large and extended practice. He was elected Recording Secretary of the State Medical Society, but resigned that office after six months, and was subsequently elected Recording Secretary of the Hahnemann Medical Society, which position he still holds. He is also trustee of a projected homœopathic hospital and college, a bill of incorporation of the same having been granted.

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