

such annoyances as these tend to shorten life and to aggravate disease, homœopathists are not likely to be a long-lived or robust race.

Dr. Melicher's age we should guess to be about fifty. It appears that of late he suffered much from a very painful disease, so painful that he frequently wished for death to relieve him from his torture. His death took place on the 16th of last December, in consequence of paralysis of the lungs. He had for many years enjoyed a high reputation and large practice in Berlin. Peace be with his ashes!

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DR. MARENZELLER, of Vienna.

ON the 6th of January, of the present year, this veteran homœopathist died. Unlike most of those whose deaths we have recently recorded, Dr. Marenzeller attained a very great age. He had completed his 90th year when he was removed from among us. He was thus a cotemporary of Hahnemann, being only eight years the junior of our illustrious master. The name of Marenzeller is intimately connected with the history of homœopathy, more especially in the Austrian dominions, and yet Dr. Marenzeller was no great writer. His celebrity is chiefly owing to his connexion with the first homœopathic experiments, performed by order of the emperor, in the military hospital at Vienna. At 21 years of age, Marenzeller was a regimental physician and professor. In 1815 he became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann; but, nevertheless, he remained in the army, and held the post of staff-surgeon for many years after his conversion. He was appointed by the Arch-Duke John of Austria, formerly Regent of Germany, his physician in ordinary, which appointment he continued to hold till his decease.

Our opponents are constantly in the habit of referring to the experiments of Andral as being a complete refutation of the pretended efficacy of homœopathy. Now these experiments, if they deserve that name, were performed by a man totally ignorant of homœopathy, in defiance of Hahnemann's rules, and with a carelessness and presumption perfectly inexcusable in a man of Andral's reputation. The merest tyro in homœopathy would have been ashamed to call such practice homœopathy. And yet these experiments, which we reject with scorn, and which have been over and over again shewn to be deficient in every element that could constitute them