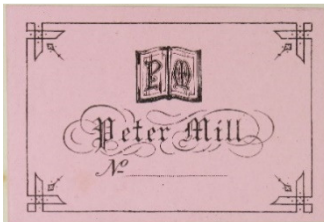
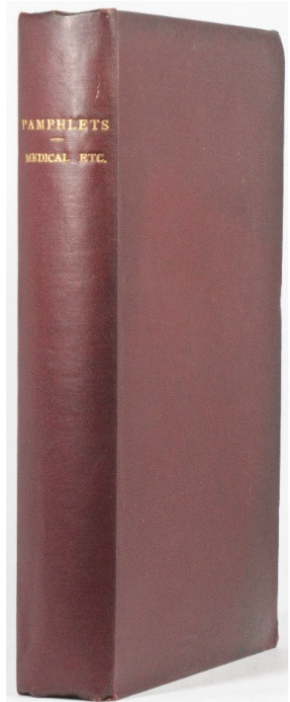


BOUND COLLECTION:
ELECTROHOMEOPATHY, FLAT EARTH THEORY, ANTI-VACCINATION, etc.

[Alternative Medicine. Public Health. Geology.] **[Various authors.] Sammelband Containing 16 Pamphlets.** London or Edinburgh, 1868-1898. An eclectic gathering comprised mostly of medical and scientific works and addressing some esoteric and controversial topics. Three pamphlets discuss alternative remedies for cancer, including two by English proponents of Count Mattei's popular electrohomeopathic treatment. Five are devoted to public health, one of which was written by a noted opponent of smallpox vaccination. Another cluster of works pertains to geology, including one by the Duke of Argyll, who dueled with Huxley over evolution and here defends catastrophism. Another piece is the first number of a rare flat earth periodical. Half of the pieces were printed in Edinburgh and several are relevant to the history of the city.



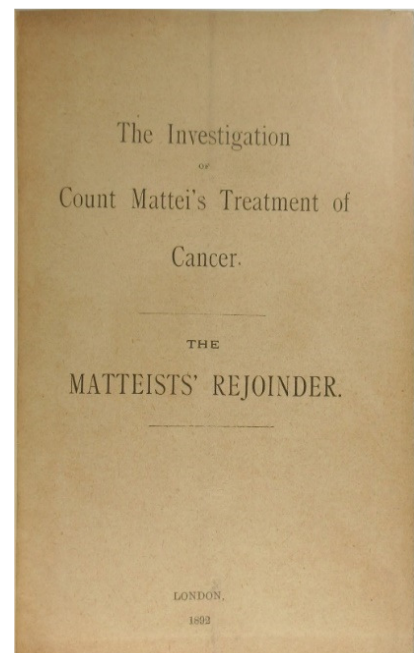
All items are trimmed to approx. 21 x 13 cm and bound together in late-19th or early 20th-century maroon cloth with gilt spine title reading: "Pamphlets - Medical, Etc." The binding is moderately soiled, but sound. Any original wrappers (except self-wraps) that may have been issued are NOT present.

Additional comments on condition below. Bookplate of Peter Mill, an early owner and perhaps the compiler, on the front pastedown.

The contents are:

(1.) [Alternative Medicine. Electrohomeopathy.] **[Kennedy, Samuel and A. Stoddard Kennedy.] THE INVESTIGATION OF COUNT MATTEI'S TREATMENT OF CANCER. THE MATTEISTS' REJOINDER.** London: [T. Cheverton, printer], 1892. Self-wraps? 24 pages. First two and last two leaves uniformly browned, else very good.

FIRST EDITION. Dr. Samuel Kennedy, F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P., and his son, A. Stoddard Kennedy, were the leading English practitioners of Count Cesare Mattei's electrohomeopathy. They here criticize the report of a Committee of Investigation that was formed by prominent medical men to experimentally test Mattei's supposed cancer cure, and they defend Matteism from ongoing attacks from the medical profession. In support of their arguments, they provide testimonials from their patients as well as extensive extracts from the periodical and medical press.



Electrohomeopathy, a form of homeopathy based on the supposed electrical influences of certain plant extracts on the body, was first introduced by Count Cesare Mattei (1809-1896) of Bologna in the 1860s and gained popularity in various parts of Europe in the coming decades. In 1890, interest in Matteism in England was invigorated by a heated controversy in the periodical press between the adherents of electrohomeopathy and members of the medical profession. Largely as the result of energetic petitioning by William Thomas Stead, editor of *The Review of Reviews*, a Committee of Investigation was formed in March 1891 to observe the treatment of five cancer patients with Count Mattei's remedies by Dr. Kennedy and son at a London hospital.

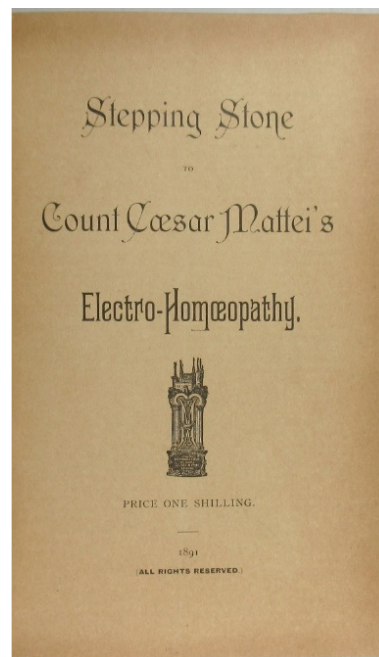
The investigation was marked by controversy from start to finish, with disputes over methodology, the selection of subjects, and the results. During the coming year, the condition of all the patients worsened. In Aug. 1892, Kennedy and son backed out of the experiment and the Committee issued a scathing report declaring the failure of Mattei's treatment. Even the most vocal defender of Matteism, W.T. Stead, was forced to advise his readers not to delay medical treatment for cancer and to seek out electrohomeopathy for palliative care only. Meanwhile, the controversy brought Mattei and his adherents greater fame and, as a direct result, greater profits.

Ref. Joseph O. Baylen, "The Mattei Cancer Cure: A Victorian Nostrum," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* (v. 113, n. 2, Apr. 17, 1969), pp. 149-176.

Rare. Not in OCLC, NUC, or Library Hub.

(2.) [Alternative Medicine. Electrohomeopathy. Count Mattei.] [Gliddon, Aurelius James Louis.] **STEPPING STONE TO COUNT CAESAR MATTEI'S ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY.** [London], 1891. 48, [2] pages, plus folding diagram. Self-wraps? Diagram cleanly cut in two with minor loss, an evident result of the binder trimming the pamphlet for inclusion in this volume; detached portion laid-in. Else very good. Title page browned. Faint vertical crease to some leaves.

FIRST EDITION. Gliddon was Count Mattei's distributor in England, serving as manager of the Central Mattei Depot in London. In subsequent editions of this work, he is identified as the author and the Central Mattei Depot is listed as the publisher. Gliddon here discusses the preparation and application of Count Mattei's various remedies, including "globule" remedies, liquid remedies ("electricities"), and ointments. There are also tables for the "Treatment of Common Complaints" (pp. [33-41]), a glossary, and a list of the diseases which Mattei's treatments supposedly cured, including cancer. The folding diagram illustrates the placement of his "electricities" on the body. At the bottom of p. 48 there is the announcement: "An Enlarged Edition Will Shortly Appear." This was issued the following year, under a slightly variant title (*Stepping Stones to Electro-Homœopathy, Count Mattei's*

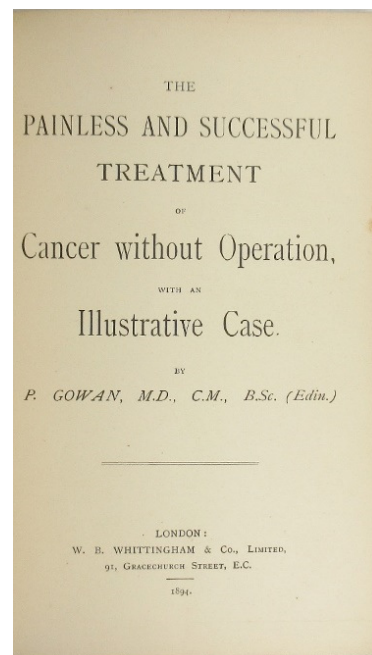


System of Medicine). The work was reissued many times with an eighth edition appearing by 1926. Ref. Baylen, *ibid.*, pp. 150 and 172.

Rare. Not in OCLC (2nd and later editions only), NUC (6th ed. only), or Library Hub (2nd edition only).

(3.) [Alternative Cancer Remedies.] **Gowan, P[eter]. THE PAINLESS AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CANCER WITHOUT OPERATION, WITH AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE.** London: W.B. Whittingham & Co., [The Charterhouse Press], 1894. 15 pages. Near fine. A few minor traces of marginal foxing.

FIRST EDITION. Gowan reviews the claims of earlier physicians to have cured certain cases of cancer with cold and pressure. He then discusses a case of his own that “illustrates the power of cold and pressure to relieve the pain caused by a growth possessing all the well-marked characters of a cancerous tumour, and to the effect complete absorption of the growth itself” (p. 10). In the preface, the author states that he submitted this article to *The Lancet* but it was rejected for publication. Peter Gowan, M.D., C.M., was a member of the British Society from Edinburgh and the author of *Consumption; Its Nature, Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Curability and Treatment* (1878).



OCLC locates only two institutions (Univ. of Bristol and BL); Library Hub finds no additional copies; not in NUC.

(4.) [Public Health.] **Stephenson, William. THE FIGHT WITH INFECTION. WHAT TO DO WHEN SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, TYPHOID, &c. ENTER OUR HOMES.** Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son; Edinburgh: MacLauchlan & Stewart, 1879. 66 pages. Very good plus. Occasional light marginal foxing.

FIRST EDITION. A discussion of the properties of several common infectious diseases and the means of preventing their spread with domestic hygiene, isolation of the sick, and the use of various disinfectants. William Stephenson (1837-1919), M.D., F.R.C.S.E., was chair of midwifery at the University of Aberdeen (from 1875), physician to the Maternity Hospital, and gynecologist to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. “He was a practical teacher and published numerous papers upon the diseases of children and upon the mechanism of labor . . .” -Comrie, *History of Scottish Medicine*, 2nd ed., vol. 11, p. 565.

OCLC locates three copies (Aberdeen, Cambridge, and Wellcome); NUC adds the NLM copy; Library Hub adds three others (Glasgow, King’s College, and R.C.P. Edinburgh).

(5.) [Public Health. Edinburgh.] **Social and Sanitary Society of Edinburgh; Sir Douglas Maclagan, president. THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND SANITARY SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. 1887.** [Edinburgh, 1887.]15, [1] pages. Self-wraps? Light soiling to the first and final pages, but very good.

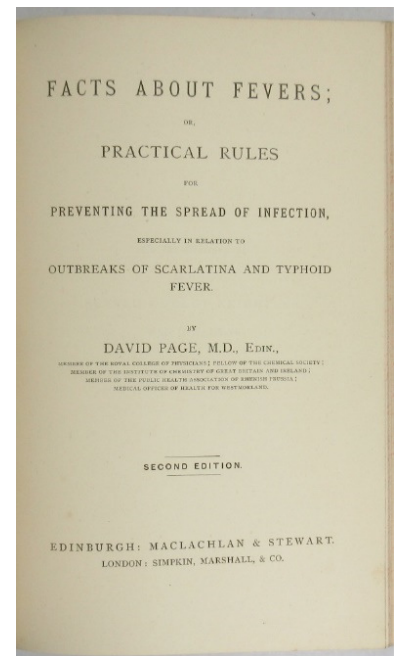
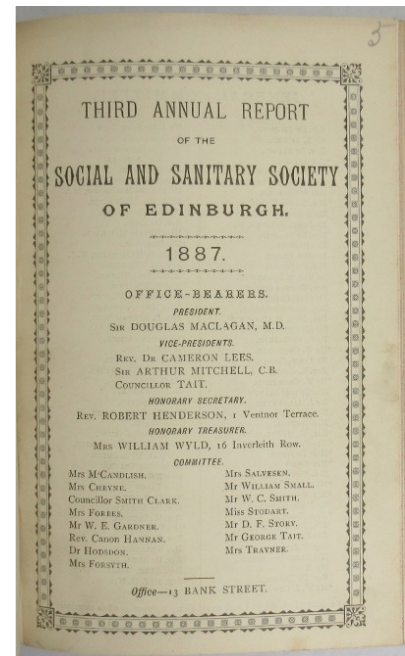
FIRST EDITION. The Social and Sanitary Society of Edinburgh was organized for the "Improvement of the Social and Sanitary Condition of the Poorer Classes" (p. [5]). It employed a group of visitors, most of whom were women, to inspect sanitary conditions in homes and neighborhoods. These visitors gave recommendations to residents and landlords for the improvement of hygiene and made reports on unsanitary conditions to local authorities. A list of officers and committee members appears on p. [1]. While most of the officers were men, several of the committee members were women, as were a few of the superintendents of visitors. The organization was established in 1884 and remained active until after the turn of the century.

Not in OCLC, NUC, or Library Hub.

[Public Health.] **Page, David. FACTS ABOUT FEVERS; OR, PRACTICAL RULES FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF INFECTION, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO OUTBREAKS OF SCARLATINA AND TYPHOID FEVER.** Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., [1880]. [2], 16 pages; [2] pages ads. Very good plus; a few minor traces of soiling.

SECOND EDITION, following the first of the same year. David Page was the Medical Officer of Health to the Sanitary Districts of Westmoreland, Ulverston, and Sedbergh. A contemporary review said that this was "an admirable paper and [it] cannot fail to do good. The author speaks decidedly on many points relating to domestic hygiene and infection, and it is this which imparts a special charm to what he has written. He maintains that sanitary precautions during infectious sickness, to be in the highest degree effectual, require (1.) Separation of the Sick from the Healthy; (2.) Disinfection or destruction of the Fever-poison; (3.) Timely Information to the Officers of the Sanitary Authority of the existence of such sickness." -*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, vol. 70 (1880), pp. 331-333.

OCLC locates six copies (Trinity, Wellcome, Cambridge, UL, BL, and Univ. Amsterdam); NUC adds NLM; Library Hub adds the Wellcome copy. The first edition is rare and we are unable to locate any copies in OCLC, NUC, or Library Hub.



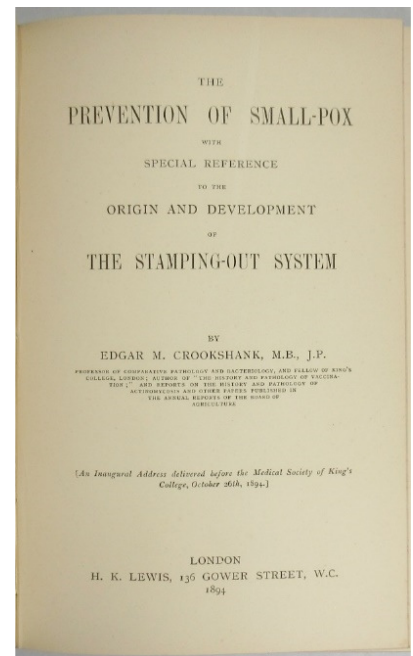
(6.) [Public Health.] **Simpson, J[ames] Y[oung]. PROPOSAL TO STAMP OUT SMALL-POX AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.** Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1868. 20 pages. Moderate soiling to first and final pages and a few traces elsewhere; good plus.

THIRD EDITION, so stated, following the first of the same year. Reprinted from the *Medical Times and Gazette* of Jan. 4 and 11, 1868. Simpson draws attention to the high mortality from smallpox in Great Britain, despite efforts at vaccination, and he proposes rigorous public health measures to combat it, especially the strict isolation of the sick. He also calls for notification of cases, attendance of the sick by those already immune to the disease, and the sanitization of sick rooms, bedding, and clothing with various chemical agents.

“His paper was a noteworthy contribution to the then infant science of Public Health, and his proposal, which was, however, universally regarded as impracticable, sprang from his courageous enthusiasm . . . He suggested . . . the arrest of smallpox be [accomplished] by complete isolation, and he laid down simple but rigid rules for its enforcement. An attempt was made to utilize these a few years after when an epidemic of fatal violence broke out in Edinburgh . . . but his isolation measures were too strong for the people in those days.” –H. Laing Gordon, *Sir James Young Simpson and Chloroform* (1897), p. 185. This essay was reprinted in the second volume of Simpson’s collected works, *Anaesthesia, Hospitalism, Hermaphroditism, and a Proposal to Stamp Out Small-Pox and Other Contagious Diseases* (1871).

(7.) [Public Health. Antivaccination.] **Crookshank, Edgar M[arsh]. THE PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STAMPING-OUT SYSTEM. An Inaugural Address Delivered Before the Medical Society of King’s College, October 26th, 1894.** London: H.K. Lewis, 1894. 40 pages, including half-title. Near fine.

FIRST EDITION. Crookshank discusses the history of efforts to prevent smallpox, including vaccination. He cites several examples intended to show the ineffectiveness of vaccination and voices his **opposition to compulsory vaccination**. He calls for strict public health measures including notification of all cases, including police reporting of cases in “common lodging house or ‘shelters’,” giving police the power to require any “tramp” suffering from the disease to submit to medical examination, and a strict isolation of the infected (pp. 37-38). He makes reference to Simpson’s paper on the “stamping-out” system (see no. 7).



Edgar Marsh Crookshank (1858-1928) was a prominent physician and microbiologist who studied bacteriology under Koch. Through his research, he came to oppose Jennerian vaccination. “Instead of a cowpox-derived vaccine, he advocated the use of a more dangerous vaccination using attenuated smallpox. In 1889, he published a two-volume treatise on the subject, *A History and Pathology of Vaccination*. Vaccination policies were a divisive topic at the time and in the ensuing controversy that resulted from his publication, Crookshank quit his

chair at King's College London in 1891. He continued to speak out on health matters but never worked in a laboratory again" (Wiki).

OCLC finds nine copies, NUC adds one, and Library Hub adds three others (although not at Wellcome).

(8.) [Literature.] **Macquoid, Katharine S. GONE: A STORY OF SOME YEARS AGO.** [From OCLC: Penny Library of Fiction, vol. 1.] London and Brighton: S[ociety for] P[romoting] C[hristian] K[nowledge], [printed by J.S. Virtue and Co., circa 1887]. 32 pages. Text in double columns. Final leaf with long repaired tear affecting numerous letters, but without loss of legibility. Else very good.

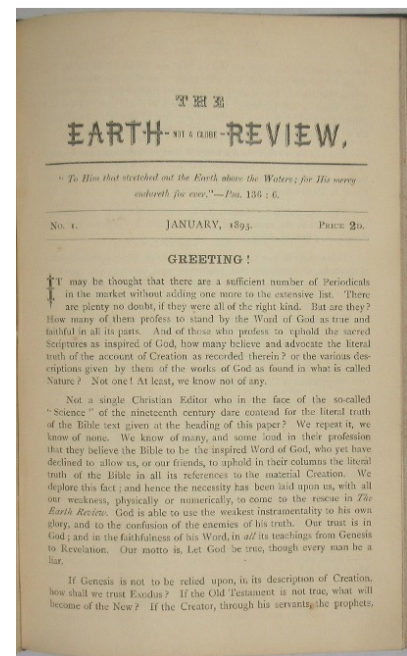
First edition? A story set in an English seaside town. It concerns a sailor who, after having been seized by a press gang, returns home to his lover and settles into domestic life. Katherine Sarah née Thomas Macquoid (1824-1917), an English author, wrote numerous novels for young women, as well as children's stories (under the pseudonym, Gilbert Percy) and a series of travelogues. Ref. Oxford DNB.

OCLC locates three copies (Nat. Lib. Scotland, Cambridge, and UT, HRC); Library Hub adds only the Oxford copy. NUC lists only a reprint. British Museum, *Catalogue of Printed Books (M-Mac)*, (1891), p. 119, gives the imputed date of 1887.

(9.) [Flat Earth Theory.] [**Universal Zetetic Society; Zetetes (pseudonym of Albert Smith), ed.] THE EARTH - Not a Globe - REVIEW.** No. 1, January 1893. [London: Universal Zetetic Society, H. Banbury & Co., printers, 1893. Printer and publisher from OCLC.] 24 pages. Some faint vertical creasing, still very good.

FIRST EDITION. The first issue of "**the most ambitious flat-earth periodical ever**" (Robert J. Schadewald, *The Plane Truth: a History of The Flat-Earth Movement* (2015 eBook, ch. 4). Later issues bore the subtitle: "A Magazine of Cosmographical Science. The Organ of the Universal Zetetic Society."

The Universal Zetetic Society was founded in 1892 by Lady Blount of Bath. She was the most prominent disciple of Samuel Birley Rowbotham (1816-1884), the father of modern flat-earth movement and the author of an influential pamphlet, *Zetetic Astronomy* (1849), which was later expanded into a book, *Earth Not a Globe* (1865). Rowbotham inspired an earlier Zetetic Society, but Blount's newly organized Universal Zetetic Society operated on a "much grander scale" and drew prominent members including "an archbishop, a major-general, several counts and colonels, the eminent Anglican clergyman and Bible scholar Ethelbert William Bullinger, and the senior moderator in natural science at Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Edward Haughton" (Garwood, *Flat Earth: The History of an Infamous Idea*, pp. 155 & 159).



In the present issue, the editor states the aim of the society as to “stand by the Word of God” and to “uphold the sacred Scriptures . . . and advocate the literal account of Creation as recorded herein” (p. [1]). Numerous articles and letters expand on this theme and question the principles of modern astronomy. The editor provides a poem, “The Song of the Evolutionist,” and John Williams, the founding secretary of the U.Z.S., contributes several pieces.

Rare. OCLC locates only two institutions with holdings: Univ. of Alberta, which has a full run, 1893-1897, and the British Library (issues not specified in the BL online catalog); Library Hub adds no others. NUC and the *Union List of Serials* locate a full run at Western University, but the W.U. online catalog finds only a microfilm reproduction.

Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the U.S. and Can. (3rd. ed.), vol. 2, p. 1379.

(10.) **Allen, Charles H. THE LIFE OF “CHINESE” GORDON, R.E., C.B.** London: Published by Abraham Kingdon & Co., [circa 1884]. 26 pages, [4] pages ads. Original illustrated self-wraps. Soiling, tiny tears, good plus. Later edition. At head of title page: “300th Thousand.” A penny-pamphlet celebrating the life of the British military hero, Maj. Gen. Charles George Gordon, written on the eve of his defense of Khartoum.

(11.) **Carnegie, Andrew. THE REUNION OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA: A LOOK AHEAD.** Edinburgh: [Printed at The Darien Press,] 1898. 32 pages. Minor soiling to title page; very good. Second edition, following the first of 1893. Reprinted from the “*North American Review*”, June 1893.

(12.) [Politics.] **Black, Adam W. ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH . . . Delivered in the Oddfellows’ Hall, May 6, 1885.** [Caption title.] [Edinburgh, 1885]. 11 pages. Vertical crease throughout, light soiling to first page; about very good.

FIRST EDITION. Adam W. Black (1836-1898) was a partner in A. & C. Black (the publishing house founded by his father, Adam Black) and oversaw the publication of the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1875-1889). A Liberal Unionist in politics, he served on the Edinburgh

Town Council, 1871-1874, and in 1885 ran unsuccessfully for a seat in Parliament. In this address, given before he was nominated as a candidate, he discusses a variety of political questions including Reform, urban housing, licensing laws, the disestablishment of the Church, national debt, Home Rule, etc. Black was subsequently a justice of the peace of Edinburgh and a member of the Reform Club. Ref. “Mr. A.W. Black” [obituary], *The Athenaeum*, no. 3684 (June 4, 1898), p. 724.

Library Hub locates only two copies (Univ. of Glasgow and Sheffield); not in OCLC (digital copy only) or NUC.

(13.) [Geology.] **Geikie, Archibald. ADDRESS BY SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE . . .** [Caption title.] [Printed above title:] British Association for the Advancement of Science. Edinburgh, 1892.

[London: Printed by Spottiswoode and Co., 1892.] 24 pages. Very good. Slight marginal foxing and soiling, minuscule tear to final leaf.

First edition? An address on uniformitarianism, discussing the development of the concept by Scottish scientists, Hutton and Playfair. Eminent geologist, Archibald Geikie (1835-1924), served as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1892. He is often credited with coining the phrase that has come to define uniformitarianism: "The present is the key to the past."

(14.) [Geology.] **Geikie, Archibald. THE GEOLOGY OF EDINBURGH AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD: An Address to the Geological Section of the British Association, Edinburgh, 3rd August, 1871 . . . With a Geological Map and Sections.** Edinburgh and London: W. & A.K. Johnston, 1879. 29 pages, plus **folding color map** measuring 36.5 x 48 cm, titled: "Geological Map of the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Reduced from the Maps of the Geological Survey, by Archibald Geikie, F.R.S." Map professionally backed with linen. Split along one of the vertical folds of the map with minor loss (a sliver about as thick as a nickel), otherwise very good. Small tear and marginal foxing to title page, a few slight traces of foxing elsewhere along the edges.

Second edition, following the first of 1871.

(15.) [Geology.] [Campbell, George Douglas], **Duke of Argyll. CONTINUITY AND CATASTROPHES IN GEOLOGY. An Address to the Edinburgh Geological Society on its Fiftieth Anniversary, November 1, 1883.** Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1883. 32 pages. Light marginal foxing, still very good.

FIRST EDITION. A critique of uniformitarian theory by a notable catastrophist. George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll (1828-1900) was a prominent Scottish politician and a respected amateur scientist in several fields.

His paper on newly discovered Tertiary period leaf fossils in 1851 brought him widespread notice and admission into the Royal Society, and he would later serve as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and president of the Geological Society. However, he is perhaps best remembered as a controversialist, and catastrophism was but one of several increasingly unpopular ideas that he defended. Campbell was one of the most vocal opponents of the theory of evolution in the late Victorian period and frequently jostled with Thomas Huxley on the subject. Scarce.

For the sammelband:

\$550