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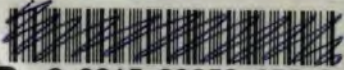
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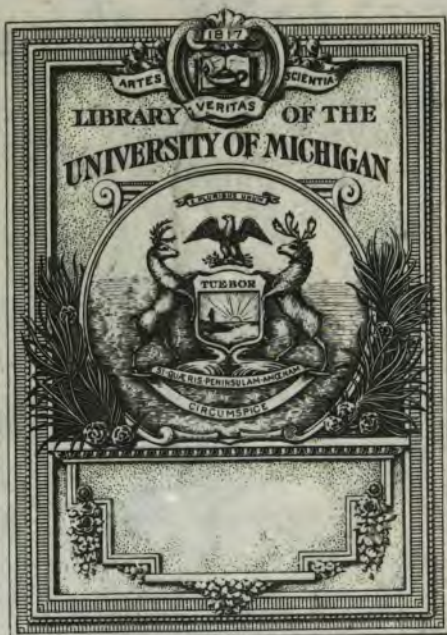
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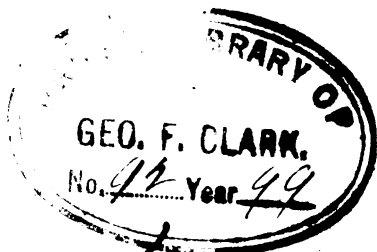




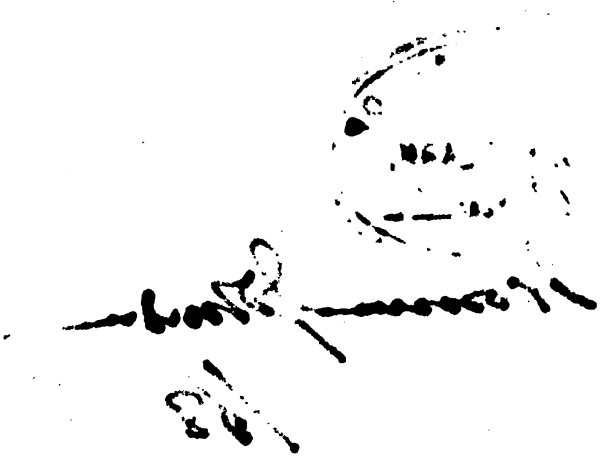
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OHIO

Medical & Surgical

REPORTER.

VOLUME II.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
WITTE & CO.
1868.



Gift
Mrs. E. A. Clark,
5-12-33

THE
OHIO
MEDICAL & SURGICAL REPORTER.

VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1868.

No. 1.

(For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.)
TOBACCO.

THE use of Tobacco has become so common among us that we do not seem to realize what its nature really is. We have forgotten that this agent is an enemy to pure and healthy life. We have even permitted it to take a high place, as a luxury. It may not be amiss, therefore, to give it an honest look in the face.

When tobacco is taken, even moderately, by a person who is uncontaminated and unburdened by its use, it is followed immediately by nausea, vomiting and purging; there is a most distressing sensation of sinking at the pit of the stomach, languor, feebleness, trembling, faintness; pulse weak and small; surface cold and clammy, or bathed in cold sweat. If the agent is pushed further, there are convulsive movements, paralysis, torpor and death.
Pereira.

Sixteen cups were made from half an ounce of coffee which had been soaked in water impregnated with tobacco. A girl of twelve years, who drank two cups and immediately vomited the contents of the stomach, merely continued languid and prostrate. But a lady of eighteen, who drank three or four cups, fell upon the floor unconscious and in convulsions. Her cheeks were flushed, carotids throbbled, eyes were open, staring upwards, with dilated pupils, and the head was drawn back in tetanic spasm. Another lady of about the same age, who drank a similar quantity, was found sitting supported on a chair; arms hanging down relaxed, head inclining backward, trembling all over at intervals, moaning and groaning, carotids throbbing violently, while her breathing was hurried and anxious. *Frank's Magazine, quoted by Hempel.*

A girl twenty-three years of age, wrapped her leg with a compress which had been dipped in a decoction of tobacco, to cure the itch. In three hours a shudder ran through her body, followed by vomiting of blood, convulsions in the arms, lower limbs and muscles of the body, small, frequent pulse, and deadly pallor of the face. *Hempel.*

A young man of nineteen, smoked one pipe—his first, his maiden pipe. He soon vomited and fainted, and required help to get home and to bed, fell into a stupor with stertorous breathing; one pupil was dilated, the other contracted, and both insensible to light; the fingers were interlaced and rigid, and the whole body drawn up. Took him a week to recover. *Hempel.*

Tobacco juice was applied to the head of a boy eight years old, for the purpose of curing *tinea capitis*. He died in three hours and a half. *Pereira.*

In the form of clyster, tobacco has frequently proved fatal. Desault has witnessed the *smoke prove fatal*. *Pereira.*

The appalling picture here presented shows the range of maladies which may, perhaps, be combatted by the use of tobacco, in its proper and safe attenuations. But its power for evil is also shown when used, as it commonly is, in crude and massive doses—not as a medicine, but as a solace and luxury. To what a state of departure from healthy life must the human form be reduced, when it can be comforted by such a nauseous poison! How physically depraved must be the taste which rolls it as a luxury upon the tongue! No animal will touch it, save one solitary worm, and he is so loathsome that the sight of him will make the stomach heave. How sad the state of man when his primeval appetite is so ruined, and he loves the ruin! How fallen his condition when such a noxious agent becomes healthy! What a mockery of health must that be which is capable of being so fed! How much is it above that which thrives upon opium or alcohol? O, how far is the tobacco user below the manhood to which human beings ought to rise!

And how filthy! O, that such men had a “realizing sense” of how annoying their immediate presence is to people whose sensibilities are not blunted by the same sickening agent. And this includes all refined and delicate women. How they recoil from the breath of the chewer, and especially from that of the smoker! How they shudder lest the dirty liquid should break from the mouth upon their

floors and carpets! See how that filthy sediment clings to the teeth, fills all the nooks and crevices between, and oozes from the corners of the mouth! Such men expect their wives to love them, kiss and nestle near them and inhale their breath! O, hapless women! They endure like martyrs, and often pretend that it is not disagreeable, lest their filthy lovers and husbands should be offended!

Who are these tobacco using men? Their name is legion. And, alas! even doctors, to a great extent, are among them. How we smoke and chew! We carry our tobacco-pickled bodies and loathesome breath into the purest atmospheres and cleanest houses. We breathe into the faces of children and delicate ladies, and that, too, when they are sick and the less able to bear it. And then, perhaps, with our clouded brains and stupified senses, we proceed to administer infinitessimals!

Must we continue this? We, who ought to be patterns of that pure physical life which it is the proper business of our profession itself to establish. Can we not reform, especially those among us who are young; those who may live to be physicians in the glorious times which are at hand? True, the reform will cause a struggle, and we shall suffer in passing through it. When the evil agent to which we are accustomed is taken away, every fibre of the body may strive and cry for it—every fibre may be in pain because of the refusal. But who will refuse to pull the enchanting enemy out of his flesh because it hurts? Manly men will not shrink and yield. Who will try, and endure? Who?

L. Barnes, M. D.

THE PHYSICIAN'S HIGHEST AIM.

INTRODUCTORY AT THE CLEVELAND HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE, NOV. 6, '67.

It cannot be denied that the prospective possession of wealth might, and does, induce many a young man to enter upon the practice of medicine. The established fee bills of the profession have a golden look to money-getters. Prescriptions, in cost, range from fifty cents to five dollars; visits range from one to ten dollars; adjusting fractures and performing amputations rate at from five dollars to one hundred dollars. And these figures are doubtless alluring to young men accustomed to make their pittances by labor on some

farm, or in some district school, or behind some counter; or, what is still worse, in some perilous book or patent right agency. And it cannot be denied that the public reward quite generously the labors of most of our physicians. Still no profession nor trade, unless it be some miserly beggar or rag-picker, has so deceptive a financial aspect as the doctor's. In all our large cities no physician can successfully enter upon his practice without due regard to the demands of society. He must keep up appearances at all hazards. He must have about him the seeming of a man of wealth, though his last dollar is securely covered by a second and third mortgage. But the history of the world makes this point clear, if men would only consider it. Men are acquiring fortunes every day. Thousands in our midst are striding with one step from poverty to affluence. It is most astonishing how rapidly men accumulate wealth. Not many years ago John Jacob Astor was the solitary millionaire of the country, and now all our large cities literally swarm with them. But whence come they? From the medical ranks? Do any considerable number of them append to their names the title of M. D.? In the words of Logan, the Mingo chief, "Not one—no, not one!" * * *

I do not ask you, gentlemen, to be encouraged by these facts; they are not inspiring. I have more than intimated to you how debasing a thing it is to pursue the profession of medicine for the sake of making money, and now that I have shown you that medical practice does not conduce to the possession of exceeding riches, it is proper that I should acknowledge the fact that a diligent and earnest pursuit of its duties does lead to such a golden mean of competence, that in respect to its rewards medical practice should satisfy our strongest desires. It need not make us beggars if it cannot make us affluent.

What then are our motives? The gregarious nature of man leads him naturally to a fondness for social elevation. While we seek to lift up society by the various agencies of civilization, we are ourselves prone to climb the ladder of promotion that is set up in its midst. In its most objectionable phase this desire becomes the ambition of renown, which as oft tarnishes the history of man with shame as it gilds his name with glory. Now in the eyes of the world it is an honorable thing to be a good physician. The same causes that put the Indian medicine man at the head of his tribe, so that he shares the honors of the tribe with his chief, puts the civilized med-

ical man into the front rank of civilized society. If you find him in a court of justice his words outweigh all conflicting testimony, and there's not a hovel nor a palace in all the land in which, by the presence of disease, he is not more potent than kings. I speak of the true physician, when I say that in all grades of society, from the lowest to the highest, no man is held in more constantly good repute. It is somewhat flattering to our pride that we are thus, *ex officio*, made leaders in social life.

But if we investigate the chronicles of history, it will abash us somewhat to learn how little we, as a class, figure among men of great renown. In our own professional world we have many and worthy names. From Esculapius to Hahnemann we have calendered full many a saint, and we know many whose heads are whitened with years of toil in the medical profession, whom when they die we shall surely canonize; we know them all, but this great outside world does not know them. The great chronicler of general history who is with eagerness constantly snatching the names and lives of men from oblivion out of the commercial and political world, and from the world of literature and art, and making them household words for all time, writes no record for us nor for our heroes. We must be content with honors of an humble grade. Our profession has no golden ladder with steps leading up to the giddy heights of wordly renown.

If then neither honor nor wealth can be counted as motives which incite our actions, to what are we to look as the real cause? Now I think I hear some good soul responding: "Oh! you must enter upon the practice of medicine for the sole purpose of benefiting mankind; you must live to do good. The duty of the physician is to doctor the fatherless, the widows, and the poor." All of which, with some qualification, is very true. Benevolence is a spirit so imbued with heavenly grace that she can adorn people in many other callings than medicine. The merchant and the artizan owe her tributary service no less than men of the professions. But this is not the general impression of the public mind. In every other department of life men work for their *quid pro quo*—they demand an exact and rigid return for service rendered, but ministers and doctors are expected always to work for thanks, or even less, if desired so to do. I know multitudes of people who suppose that if a doctor should refuse to go and see a patient because he would not be sure of his pay, he would have his license and diploma forcibly taken away. I have

myself been threatened with being thus reduced to the ranks, if I did not at once go where I was wanted. I have had more than one messenger go away from my office swearing that he would hunt up those ubiquitous fellows, "the authorities," and compel me to go or quit the profession. I have, as yet, done neither, but that does not change the notion that people have as to right.

To appear well in the eyes of the public, it is not necessary that we should on an occasion like this indulge in mawkish sentimentality. The custom is, particularly at the close of the course of lectures, to exhort our young graduates to devote themselves to the work as one preeminently benevolent—to practice medicine for the sake of doing good. Now I don't hesitate to say that such a course is not an honest one. Such advice contradicts every one's subsequent history. And I may venture farther and say that such sentiments have degraded our profession in the estimation of the people. Thanks for medical services rendered, will not buy oats for one's horse, nor bread for one's children; and we cannot deal honestly by these dependencies of ours unless we demand proper pay. A young practitioner finds himself kept with his head scarce above the water, in his struggles with poverty, because his teachers have advertised the world beforehand that he is expected to work for nothing. And there are thousands of people in this city who will walk coolly into our offices and carry off our advice and medicine, with no expectation of paying for them, who would be arrested for theft or fraud if they thus took off the goods of our grocers and merchants.

We need not blame the people for this so much as this vicious teaching that has rendered traditional the idea that medical services are not to be paid for. It is every man's duty to be benevolent, not according to his calling but according to his means. But no class of men in society are so systematically and extensively benevolent as physicians. Daily and almost nightly they go to the relief of the poor. The humblest physician among us can show his thousands freely given—thousands not entered with flourishes on lengthy subscription rolls—thousands not sounded with trumpets through the streets, but dropped

"As the gentle rain from Heaven, and is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

If any trade or profession can show a better record, we shall cheerfully yield them the palm.

But, gentlemen, while you must not ignore the claims of benevolence, you must not forget the demands of justice. Be true to yourselves, and then be charitable to all. I cannot think that the spirit of benevolence can be a leading motive inducing you to choose the medical profession. Neither do I judge your motive to be a love of ease. The activities of medical practice are constant and intense. You cannot enter upon them hoping to escape toil. There is no reward here without great labor.

To a young man with an intellectual preponderance in his nature, I can think medicine especially inviting, as it gives him so great and varied opportunities for obtaining knowledge. It is a science kindred to all other sciences, and its investigations lead us into so many fields making us familiar with so many departments of learning that in this respect it offers to the true student what no other department can offer. Our ideal physician is not a beardless stripling just from college, with a Latin diploma that is all Greek to him who possesses it; not a mere youth just slipped out of the cotton strings of his apron into the red tape of his sheep skin, but a man, full grown, "bearded like a pard," and venerable in his aspect; a man experienced and wise; a walking encyclopedia of general knowledge. That is our ideal doctor, and it is undeniably true that he is many removes from the real doctor of everyday life, who by dint of hard study and personal sacrifice obtains his coveted degree and goes forth into the world to run like a perpetual motion night and day, giving no sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids while afflicted humanity calls for relief. Now if such a man learns anything by study, it must be as did Elihu Burritt, with the book in one hand and the bellows handle in the other. Practically, the medical profession is a poor school for study and a good school for experience.

In reverting to the query with which we started out, it must be manifest that our question is yet unanswered. If we may not pursue the science and art of medicine for gold, nor honor, nor from a spirit of benevolence, nor from a love of ease, nor from knowledge, what motive then can inspire us to the work? Well, there are two motives that should influence us, and they relate to the only two aspects under which we should view this whole question. The first question every young man should start is, Why do I enter the medical profession? And the only answer should be, Because, take it all in all, it is best adapted to my nature; my tastes, my inclinations

cannot be so fully satisfied in any other way. The inharmonies of our social life are due to its monstrous and palpable displacements, its chronic dislocations and malpositions. As God designed it, there's a place for everything and everybody, but things and people are out of their places and hence the discord. If a man has a taste for heaving coal and he enters upon the task as his life's work, his nature and his occupation harmoniously and artistically combine to make him perfect after his kind. He is a king beside a natural born machinist attempting to plead law. First, then, we are to be sure that our natures are in harmony with our occupation; and, if so, and we make choice of the practice of medicine, we may then ask ourselves this second important question, What is the chief, the highest motive that should lead me to a prosecution of its duties. Well, gentlemen, I am prepared to stand upon this proposition: *The highest aim of every physician should be the perfection of his art.*

Most men use the agencies of medical science just as farmers use their agricultural implements, only to wear them out with no thought of improving on them. They accept with blind trust whatever is offered them, satisfied that nothing can be, nothing need be, better. What they may have inherited from the estate of a dead past, is to them far more valuable than anything they might grasp out of the lap of the living present. Rather than improve on what they have, it is the highest aim of many men, and bodies of men, to sacredly defend what they have from the profane touch of improvement. They scout your modest suggestions of a change and boast of the petrifications of their fossiliferous principles and practices. Now if medical science had attained perfection; if it was so complete in all its parts that it needed no more modification, our highest aim then would be to use it for the best good of our fellow men. But in its present condition of imperfection, while we may seek to use it as best we may, there can be no nobler aspiration filling our hearts than to make it more and more worthy of its high mission of good to a suffering world. Medicine is not a heaven-born science. Poesy and music, sculpturing and painting come down to us full fledged through the channels of a celestial inspiration. But as Vulcan never forged on his anvil and gave to men their mechanical improvements ready-made, so Hygeia never revealed, if she knew, the royal high-road to medical perfection. We have toiled "twice a thousand years" to make medical science and art what they now are, and yet they

but stand in the foreground of what they are destined in the future to occupy. It is ours to hasten that result. If we practice medicine successfully, always treating in the most scientific manner every case placed in our hands; if we possess ourselves of all current knowledge on medical questions; if we employ all the latest and best medical and surgical appliances, so that when we have done the whole world might say, no one could have done better. If we do all this and no more, we shall still have failed to do our whole duty. Such a practitioner of medicine does not occupy the highest position in his profession. If we run our eyes down the long list of worthy names that mark the grand epochs of medical history, and ask ourselves to whom these names belong, would you expect this reply: They are men who have been the most successful practitioners of medicine. They made the best use of their knowledge and cured the most cases of disease. Would you believe it if you were told, that Hippocrates, Celsus, Galen, Sydenham, and Hahnemann were renowned as general practitioners of medicine and that we honor them for the great success they had in curing the sick? Do you believe that if you can succeed in doing the leading medical practice of the city, or the State, or the country, that you are likely to have your name handed down as one of the fathers of medicine?

To all these questions come the emphatic reply, No, a thousand times No!

Our medical heroes have been canonized on account of their inventions and discoveries. They not only used, but vastly improved the art of medicine. They were not simple plodders, but profound thinkers. Had these heroic men been satisfied to address themselves to the simple task of making the best use they could of the agencies they had, history would have written a far different story. Had they sought to learn with exactness what their teachers and text-books could teach; had they vied with their contemporaries in striving to do the most medical business, I doubt not they would have made money, but they would have made no glory. They would not have then laid under tribute to their deeds the whole world through all coming time. They found their art imperfect, and they succeeded in improving it. The impress of their genius is left upon the medical history of their times never to be erased.

Their numerous followers gladly espoused their teachings; applied them with success to the healing of the sick; obtained patronage and

made money and a local renown out of these discoveries; but the names and lives of these multitudes rest in a hopeless oblivion while their leaders' names are forever engraven on the tablet of fame. And you may make choice, gentlemen, between them.

History, therefore, vindicates our proposition, that the highest aim of the physician is to improve his art. *T. P. Wilson.*

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INCEST.

Those parents who produce short-lived, unhealthy, or deformed children, from whatever cause, we term incestuous; and facts are coming to light which show that incestuous marriages are not confined to those causes to which they have heretofore been ascribed, but are governed by certain physiological conditions which show that sound or healthy conditions in parents are no guarantee for robust, viable children.

The opinion has prevailed to some extent that there should be a dissimilarity between parties to a marriage, such as, a person having black hair and eyes with a dark complexion, should not choose for a companion one having the same physical characteristics. This is a species of intuitive impression not governed by science. In this particular, however, it may be correct; but if this opinion be founded in fact, it should have some data by which we may designate all phases of incestuous conditions.

That similarity or incestuous conditions upon which we have supposed ourselves the most correctly informed, is that of consanguinity, the prejudice against which is so universal and strong that many of the States have enacted laws regulating such marriages; but our own observations have failed to establish a single fact in support of such an opinion. Without attempting to elaborate this position, we will state that from all the reports of investigation upon the results of consanguine conditions in parents which have come under our observation, we find that some of the children are unfortunate, while others are in every respect as any children. Precisely the same facts are observed among those between whom there is no blood relation; we are, therefore, compelled to look elsewhere for the cause of these evils.

Rev. Alexander Campbell and his first wife were remarkably sound in health, and no consumption ever occurred in either of their respective ancestry; yet all of their children, twelve in number, died of consumption.

Careful observation has ever, as in these cases, revealed the fact that very often parents who represent the most perfect physiological conditions have unsound children, who either die prematurely of scrofula, consumption, brain fever, hydrocephalus, or some other disease, or labor under some permanent constitutional imperfection, such as idiocy, imbecility—mental or physical—deafness, ect.; while unsound and feeble parents as often have children with robust and vigorous constitutions, and giant intellects, and who become the master spirits of the world.

Here, again, we fail to find the true cause of incest.

Once more. Systems of diet, exercise, clothing, ect., have been recommended and adopted as the true means of preserving health and prolonging life. While we admit these to be essential in promoting vigorous constitutions, we have a formidable objection to contend with, which falls like a cold wet blanket over the shoulders of those who have a desire to improve their physical condition, viz: That among those who are most careful to use these agencies, are to be found many afflicted with debility, consumption and premature deaths, while others whose habits are most unfavorable for sound health, live to a good old age, hale and hearty.

Taking a view of this whole great question, we find that with all our theories, medication—regular and irregular—hygiene, and electrical agencies, we fail to discover the cause of an evil which the world of mankind is groaning under, and shall forever fail, until we cleanse the fountain which originates it by establishing proper conditions in parents.

We hold, however paradoxical it may seem, that certain physiological conditions combined in parents, will produce certain pathological conditions in children; and so clearly definable are these conditions that we determine with great accuracy the condition of the children. The indices by which we decide, are explained by that branch of physiology known as the *Human Temperaments*.

The system of temperaments most familiar to the profession and the world, is that which descended to us from the ancients—Hippocrates probably—and hence is known as the Hippocratic. This system comprises four temperaments, viz: The sanguine, bilious,

lymphatic, sometimes called phlegmatic, and the melancholic. It was supposed in this early age of the world, that the body was composed of four humors or fluids, viz: Blood, bile, lymph, and atrabilis, or black bile; and as one of these humors predominated over, or was in excess of the others, the temperament was indicated. Thus if blood was in excess, the sanguine temperament was created; if bile, the bilious; if lymph, the lymphatic; and if black bile, the melancholic temperament.

Prof. Gregory, of Edinburg, gave some attention to this subject, and while he admitted the presence of the three first of these fluids, he discarded the fourth, and substituted in its place the nervous. Without doubt Prof. Gregory had in view the true fourth element, but the original significance of the word has so changed, that at present about the only idea entertained of the nervous temperament is a diseased condition, which is a direct perversion of its original import; for temperament is a physiological and not a pathological condition. If one's nerves are irritable from disease, it does not follow that such are of the nervous temperament no more than an ulcerated liver causes the bilious temperament.

Probably no person lived who understood the "Human Temperaments" better, than the late Prof. W. Byrd Powell, M. D., and he discarded the nervous temperament; but in classifying the compounds, he would find one, two and three of the original temperaments in one person, and something else; but what that other element was, he was for a time unable to determine, but after a due course of observation, which we cannot here detail, he discovered the true fourth element which he denominated the encephalic, from encephalon, the brain, it being founded on a large endowment of the superior brain with a corresponding small endowment of the inferior brain—the cerebellum—after which he had no further difficulty in arranging the compounds.

Under this classification we have four simple and ten compounds, as follows:

1. Sanguine,
2. Bilious,
3. Lymphatic,
4. Encephalic,
5. Sanguine-Bilious,
6. Sanguine-Lymphatic,

7. Sanguine-Encephalic,
8. Biliou-Lymphatic,
9. Biliou-Encephalic,
10. Sanguine-Biliou-Lymphatic,
11. Sanguine-Biliou-Encephalic,
12. Sanguine-Encephalo-Lymphatic,
13. Biliou-Encephalo-Lymphatic, and
14. Sanguine-Biliou-Encephalo-Lymphatic.

For convenience we divide the elementary temperaments into two classes, designating them for the want of better terms, the Vital and Non-Vital, using the terms relatively to denote a high and low state of vital tenacity. We place the sanguine and bilious in the vital, and the lymphatic and encephalic in the non-vital class; hence the first, second and fifth, in the order in which they are arranged above, are vital, and all the rest more or less non-vital.

In our observations we have observed that when one of the parents is exclusively vital and the other more than one-third non-vital, the children are all right; but if both are similar in their temperaments then the children are unfortunate. Hence, the following rule, by which compatible physiological conditions for parents may be determined, viz:

One of the parties to a marriage should be exclusively vital, the other more or less non-vital, the more the better. Less than one-third would not be advisable. We have found that at least seventy per centum of the evils, both mental and physical, complained of in society, and heretofore attributed to the causes previously mentioned, can be traced directly to these physiological conditions in parents, hence we say, physiological incest. We will now give a few illustrative facts:

Napoleon I. was sanguine-biliou-encephalo-lymphatic, his first wife was biliou-encephalic, rendering them physiologically the same, as each were one-half vital and one-half non-vital; hence the highest order of incompatibility was sustained, viz: sterility, and that there might be an heir to the throne of France, the beautiful, lovely Josephine, at great sacrifice of personal feelings in both parties, was divorced, and Maria Louisa made the wife of the Emperor. She was of the sanguine-biliou-encephalic temperament. In this alliance there was sufficient dissimilarity to admit of offspring. One son was the result, but each having a vital and non-vital element,

rendered the union physiologically incompatible, as the result proved—the son dying at about the age of eighteen years.

We have publicly declared since the early part of 1866, that if the portraits we have seen of the present Emperor and Empress of France are correct, their son will de cease at about the same age.

Henry Clay was sanguine-bilious-encephalic, and his wife bilious-encephalic. By reference to the law of physiological compatibility, it will be observed that this alliance is productive of evil to the children. They had eleven, some of whom died in infancy; two daughters were nipped in the bloom of youth by consumption; one son was killed in the Mexican war, but would have died ere this of consumption if he had not been thus killed, for he was a marked consumptive diathesis; another son has been a wild lunatic for twenty-two years past; and only one son remains to perpetuate the name of our country's great statesman.

George Washington and wife were both sanguine, and they were childless.

Gen. A. Jackson and wife were each sanguine-bilious, and they died without children.

Prince Albert was sanguine-bilious and Queen Victoria is sanguine-encephalo-lymphatic. These conditions are physiologically legal, and all are acquainted with the results.

These are only a few cases selected from several hundreds we have on record, all bearing testimony to the one great law of physiological fitness in parents. We may soon furnish something more upon this subject.

J. P. Cowles, M. D.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

LIFE INSURANCE AND HOMŒOPATHY.

The Origin and Character of Homœopathic Life Insurance in the United States. By J. P. DAKE, M. D.

Such is the title of a little manual laid upon our table. The subject treated of is one of importance to the Homœopathic profession. That discriminations should be made in accepting risks upon the lives of persons following occupations or dwelling in climates various as to their influence upon human health and life, has never excited the wonder nor called out the opposition of any class of people, nor

should the discrimination now made between those who, by destructive doses of drugs and heroic measures, shorten their days, and those who either take no medicine or employ only the homœopathic system, thus trusting altogether to *nature's remedies or to her great law in the healing art*. It can but gladden the last days of our fathers, the pioneers of Homœopathy, yet lingering among us, and encourage to renewed action the younger men of the profession, to witness this substantial endorsement of their cherished system.

What, as practitioners and even journalists, we cannot with propriety do, insurance companies in the furtherance of their business can do without hesitation or reproach. Although we have, in every community as our patrons, the educated, the cultivated, and the wealthy, we cannot publish a list of them and thus further our cause without appearing as quacks and braggarts; while a life insurance company may, with strict propriety, in accordance with established usage, display in its lists of references and lists of homœopathic policy holders, the names of any or all of our noble patrons.

The idea of Homœopathic Life Insurance is a noble one, and its furtherance should have the full support of our profession. In regard to the reliability of the Hahnemann Life Company, having its home office in this city, there is no room for doubt. It is organized on a most liberal basis, is ably managed, and is successful in its operations.

We are sorry that a second company was organized seeking our support, until the Hahnemann had, by its prodigious growth and strength, demonstrated the standing and power of Homœopathy in this country.

This multiplication of institutions, while the first is but just started, has been a curse to our cause in the United States. In point, we find an article in *N. S. Davis' Chicago Medical Examiner, (O. S.,)* speaking of our homœopathic insurance, which says: "The first company organized, had it received the united and full support of the 'sugar pill' people in this country, would possibly have grown to be a power for evil; its influence for a time, at least, would have hurt us. But this second company coming into the field, with its guns more set against the first one than against the old fashioned companies, will save us all labor and all care on the subject." We, however, sincerely hope that in the management of the companies seek-

ing our favor and support, a fair and honorable spirit may be manifested toward each other. We regret to learn, from the little manual before us, and from some circulars we have seen, that attitude of opposition has been assumed, at least by an agent serving the last organized company. Let us not behave so that the *Examiner's* language may apply, where it says of us: "In the absence of a proper education, ignorance and conceit will always lead them into most ridiculous blunders. If they start off apparently well, they soon get at variance, fight each other, and thus destroy what little they might otherwise accomplish."

As matters stand we counsel our readers to look into the organic structures and modes of doing business, adopted by any companies which may arise, so as to lend their support where it may do good and not injure their own cause.

D. H. Beckwith.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

SPONGE TENTS.

1. Some three months since, was called to see Mrs. E—, who had, for the first time been pregnant about six weeks. Found she had been flowing for two or three days, and for the last twenty-four hours had been suffering almost constantly with uterine pains. At times the pains were so severe as to cause her to scream, and she rolled about the bed like one insane. An examination showed the uterus firmly contracted, the cervix elongated, and os undilated. The patient complained of a cold feeling in uterine region, and the discharges had a putrid odor. After trying for several hours the action of various remedies, and failing to control the pains, it was deemed best to secure, if possible, the expulsion of the uterine contents. I first tried, by the use of my fore-finger pressed for a half hour against the os, to dilate it, and could make no impression. I then procured a sponge tent, such as is ready made by Codman & Shurtliff, of Boston. Its fine taper-point and its smooth, oily surface, rendered it admirably adapted to enter the mouth of the uterus, which it did with slight pressure, though only a small depression marked its opening. Holding it in place with my hand for twenty minutes, it soon expanded, and in the course of an hour dilated the os uteri to the extent of two or more inches. This caused the pains,

which had continued to be violent up to this time, to cease, and six hours after I removed the aborted mass, which was in a partially decayed state.

2. A lady called on me some weeks ago complaining of an unnatural enlargement of the abdomen. An examination showed the enlargement due to the uterus, which was of the size of a six months pregnancy. The history of the case made it plain that a tumor was growing on the inner wall of the fundus. Skillful parties had failed to dilate the os sufficiently to make a thorough examination. After making a number of failures, I took three ready-made sponge tents and lightly attaching them together crowded them into the partly open mouth of the uterus, and had the pleasure soon after finding the parts so open, that I could carry my hand well up into the uterine cavity.

While I would warn the reader against all improper uses of this useful instrument, I can most cheerfully recommend it as invaluable in cases like those detailed above.

T. P. Wilson.

MEDICAL TOLERATION.

INTRODUCTORY AT THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
OCTOBER 17, 1867.

An eminent physiologist insists that "man is a fighting animal." Doctors are prone to disagreements as the sparks fly upward. No family trait is more strongly marked. All grades of the brotherhood are given to this weakness. When the medical neophyte has made his first prescription, he is arrayed in antagonism to every other prescriber known or unknown to himself. The practical exercise of the Art of Healing appears in some unaccountable manner to develop and unfold the most opposite and forbidding traits of human nature. Like the noxious Sardinian soil, which was so bitter as to ruin the flavor of its honey, the most fragrant deeds of mercy and kindness are perverted into harshness and a lack of charity toward other members of the same fraternity. This is a strange species of infatuation or mental infirmity, that seems to possess and affect the medical mind. It is contagious and generally incurable. With its symptoms some of you are already familiar. With its results the most of you are certain to become acquainted.

But it is of sectarian animosities in medicine that I design to speak more particularly. When, having a written revelation, men are still disposed to wrangle and disagree concerning their religious belief and behavior, it is no marvel that, having no such dispensation in medical matters, they are not the less inharmonious and inconsistent. If they quarrel heavenward, why may they not quarrel healthward? If they cannot amicably interpret and put into exercise a true and universal system of morals, how is it possible for them to elime upon the requirements of hygiene, and the ways and means designed for the restoration of health?

Denominational differences are necessary and salutary. It would not be desirable suddenly to divorce the world from its old forms of belief. It is not in the nature of the human mind that all should see or think alike. In medical and in moral politics there must always be two or more different parties. This necessitates the machinery of organization, opposition, codes of orthodoxy, heresy hunters, and all the paraphernalia of progressive, aggressive, and defensive warfare. "You cannot make an Esquimaux forswear train-oil and take to tea and toast like ourselves, still less to boiled rice like a Hindoo."

The mental lens through which we look into the questions that require thought and study, real brain-work, for their solution, varies in its configuration and power of refraction. The mind's eye is accordingly near or far-sighted, amaurotic, or positively blind. What is clear and distinct to one, is nebulous to another. We do not all discern or discriminate alike, any more than it is possible for all to distinguish the different shades of color.

The doctor with feeble attainments and strong bias of will, is positive in ratio with the dullness of his perceptive faculties. His intellectual furniture will be of a peculiar pattern. You could swear to it beforehand. You cannot persuade him to change its style, to modernize it in the least particular, or to add to the number of its pieces. His house is furnished after the manner of his fathers, and that is sufficient.

On the other hand, for him whose mind is fitted to grasp and analyze a subject more readily, whose culture has made him lenient toward others, there is danger of being misled by what is new and startling, or specious and attractive. The former will issue and insist upon the value of a cheap dogmatism; the latter is fretted

with the harness that others have made for him, and naturally inclined to heresy.

A code of belief is a nucleus about which men are certain to crystallize. The shape as well as the size of the crystal, will depend upon a variety of circumstances. The organizing force is represented by the grand *idea* that brings them together. As crystals are of various patterns, and can by no possibility be alike in every particular, so, in the organization of men into bodies and schools of belief, the product must vary with the nature and peculiarities of the elements of which it is composed, and of the force that attracts and binds them. * * * * *

Most men are not more responsible for their peculiar notions on political, and even medical subjects, than they are for their nativity. Their ideas are either inherited, accidental, or possibly acquired. There is a great deal of worthless property, and much of real value also, that comes down from father to son independently of such instruments as a will, and of such institutions as the Probate Court. It is as easy to secure the fruits of thought as it is to gain other varieties of wealth by proxy. Hereditary peculiarities and possessions are not all of a physical nature. Deeds for dogmas are as transmissible as deeds for houses and lands, and it is remarkable that those who inherit the one are as tenacious of their property as those who come into possession of the other.

The sudden acquisition of wealth or of fame, as if by accident, is a severe test of character. The same is true of the gain of ideas, that it is not the fruit of toil and application. The force of circumstances makes men *imminent* rather than *eminent*. Perhaps they are in imminent danger of becoming eminent! There is sufficient latitude in the words and works of accidental men, but it does not lean toward charity and large-heartedness. They are almost certain to be uncharitable. They are earnest, but erratic; conspicuous always, but seldom consistent. * * * * *

Literature represents the genesis and genius of science. Medical literature resembles geology. The history of this department of human effort may be found in the strata of thought, theory, and practice that run through all our libraries. As geological deposits and details reveal the most curious and interesting particulars concerning the history of the earth, so the different "periods" of medical development and decline are equally pronounced and suggestive.

Geology demonstrates that the creation of the material world has been progressive. Step by step the rudimentary has given place to the more perfect forms of existence and organization. The same is true of the growth of medical ideas.

Here are organic remains that will interest the medical antiquary, the pupil, and practicing physician. Turn over these old pages, and you will tolerate the rubbish for the sake of the reward. Here is the evidence of earthquakes and volcanoes. The throes of human thought and passion have been stratified and fossilized in these old times. Here are the surviving works of those who have indeed "*fought and bled and died in the service.*" Their books stand side by side upon our library-shelves as peaceful as their authors were pugnacious. Scholastic disputations are covered with the dust of ages. But these volumes are full of vestiges that will interest you, and from the study of which you may profit. Revolutions in professional sentiment crop out here and there among the groups of strata, and the sediment of old leaves and journals, magazines and monographs glitters with the gold dust of merit and suggestiveness.

It would be futile to deny that these remains are valuable simply because they are musty with age and neglect. Recorded mutations in the world of thought are no less important than those which indicate to the geologist and physicist the most varied terrestrial changes. It is possible that the crust of the earth conceals more beauties than are to be seen above it. Submerged from sight, buried by the waves, and hidden away under the ponderous mountain, are secreted such achievements in architecture, such wonderful evidence of animal and vegetable existence in near and remote periods, and such a wealth of precious metals as excites our astonishment and admiration. Nature has economized, embalmed and laid away these stores for the benefit of her children.

So, in our libraries, we may read the records of the grand, majestic, almost illimitable Past. From the sage of Cos to the sage of Cœthen, from Hippocrates to Hahnemann, the accumulations of centuries of observation, thought and experience are crystalized and condensed, preserved and perpetuated for us. We have only to dig up and develop, to unswathe and interpret them.

There are two classes of croakers who are a real pest to society—those who see nothing of good in the present, and those who acknowledge nothing of good in the past. Representatives of both classes

are to be found in the medical ranks. The one is morbidly and persistently set against every species of innovation and improvement. Perhaps he adheres to the old nosology of Good, and may, therefore, be excused from knowing anything beside. Or he is tenacious of the therapeutical tenets of Broussais, or Bouillaud, or of Cullen or Rush, as opposed to those of Bennett, Todd, Trousseau, and the later luminaries. Possibly he is more averse to auscultation than if it could reveal the secrets of the human heart.

Such men forget, or do not know, that Nature sometimes responds to unskillful manipulations on the part of the physician, just as she permitted Franklin's kite-cord to be a clumsy conductor. The key upon that cord unlocked some of the mysteries of electricity, discharged the cloud without danger, and purified the atmosphere without accident. Suppose the world had accepted this fact and gone no further. Franklin's experiment would doubtless succeed as well in our day as in his, but this is no argument for its common use as a means of protection for our dwellings. Those who persist in the employment of harsh and unnecessary means for the cure of disease, simply because they are antiquated, present the picture of one who is trying to discharge a threatening cloud by means of a huge and unwieldy kite, instead of a slender and delicate, but reliable conductor.

The other class of medical croakers is still more demonstrative. These fellows are wedded to innovation. With them novelty is the test of merit. They ignore the past as having been unproductive and unsuggestive. They declare boldly that, until the time of their leader, nothing was known or had been accomplished in the medical world. They look upon the accident that may have disclosed an available resource or remedy as an evidence of extraordinary genius, or of a direct interposition of Providence, a sign and seal of apostleship that only an infidel or a heretic would fail to appreciate and be thankful for.

Now it is as natural a result that these two types of physicians should wrangle as that those who think alike should succeed in living peaceably. Their common propensity may be curbed, but it cannot be cured. If one believes like the Hindoo, that the customs and usages of his calling were instituted by the gods, and are therefore incapable of improvement, it is a waste of time to argue with him. Such men are "not to be converted or perverted by quartos." They never outgrow the narrow limits of early prejudice and precept. Nor can those who are capricious and lacking in depth of character,

and who are vacillating and fickle in their attachments, act like reasonable and rational beings no matter where they are placed. Both are given to dogmatism, and both tend to destroy rather than to foster the real interests of the healing art.

These physicians are not all attached to one school of medical faith, any more than all the hypocrites are to be found in one church. Only their numbers and their lack of real talent and of the spirit of toleration, renders them worthy of least notice. These are they who devote themselves to party issues. They are always in dispute about boundary lines, distinctive tenets, and the finer theoretical points are merely accessory to practical medicine. Their forte is polemics, without reference to which they cannot make a speech in a medical convention, write an essay, or report a clinical case, prescribe for a patient, or salute an acquaintance on the street, or in society. They are offensively zealous, always battling for Progress—into the future or into the past—yet always blocking its wheels.

It is one thing to profess an attachment to a particular theory and mode of practice; to put it into exercise in a quiet, unostentatious manner; to possess our souls in patience for the coveted results and rewards thereof, and quite another thing to be obtrusive, impertinent, not to say disgusting, to sensible people who may or may not sympathize with us. To have a creed is a common necessity with mankind. Who holds a loose rein will drive a lean horse. The doctor without a guiding principle is like a mariner adrift without a compass. But the laws of nature were set in operation before the institutes of medicine were written. They are the works of the great Father, who is not fallible like ourselves. They are fixed and immutable, while the codes that we create may change like the fashion of our garments, or the foliage between spring and autumn.

But there are exciting as well as predisposing causes of disaffection among the doctors. In the fraternity are to be found the most worthy, deserving, and honorable, as well as the most unworthy, undeserving, and dishonorable of men—

“The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind!”

Professional intercourse and relationship are therefore productive of results that tell upon the character and disposition of each member of the profession. * * * * *

Surround the physician with influences that disturb his equanimity, and you endanger his self-respect. Persecute him, and you will punish the profession. Convict another school of insufferable

bigotry, and his course will prompt you to contend for toleration. Interfere with his prerogative as a practitioner, and you "draw his fire" at once. Question his genius, if you would know to what guild he belongs; but remember, in all charity, that there are few peaceful nights and Sundays in his calendar.

No cause is more likely to arouse an unfortunate antagonism among doctors of different creeds, than the assumption by either party of an exclusive right to medical knowledge. Positive refusal to counsel together, direct and emphatic denials of ability and experience, an open infraction of the ninth commandment, the display of ungentlemanly and unchristian conduct, are some of the fruits of this feeling. Both the instigators and the victims of this temper of mind are apt to talk harshly, and to put too much vinegar into their ink when they write for the medical press. * * *

There is a period in the history of every great reform wherein its advocates must assume the aggressive and the defensive. The early settlers of a country must encounter and overcome obstacles that will be unknown to their successors. Once the section is civilized, however, "behold old things are passed away, and all things are become new."

Long since Homœopathy was promulgated by Hahnemann—the foundations of this great city were laid in the frontier experiences and hardships of its first settlers. The city and the system have had their defamers and detractors, not a few of whom survive to witness the marvelous rapidity of their growth and development. As the citizen has left behind the paltry issues of primitive history, so the representative of method of cure will outgrow the small-clothes of prejudice, and outlive the most violent opposition. Hahnemann struck the key-note. We must make the melody. Let us not drown its sweetness in jangling and discord.

Consider that medicine is now in a transition state; that the rays of modern science converge to our enlightenment and profit; that it is no longer necessary to do battle with the old weapons in order to convince the growing medical mind of the value of physiological trials of drugs upon the healthy; that thousands of patients have solved the problem and satisfied themselves of the superior efficacy of the homœopathic system of treatment; and that "Time has stamped the attestation of its signet upon the success of the experiment." * * * * *

Because Hahnemann, whose name our college is proud to bear, was opposed, maligned, abused, and persecuted from city to city, we are not to take up cudgels against all those who adopt the faith of his enemies, and who continue to wage a war of extermination against us as heretics. Because he was fallible, we need not be ferocious. Because he was compelled to vindicate his claims to a hearing, we need not, therefore, be vindictive against those who refuse to recognize him as a great benefactor. Our circumstances and those which surrounded him are reversed. He stood alone against the sentiment, tradition, and interest of the whole profession, and the ignorance and credulity of the people. We have thousands of the best practitioners, and a large share of an intelligent patronage upon our side. He must feel and fight his way into notice, while we are privileged to spend our energies in elaborating his discovery, and adapting it to the physical necessities of mankind.

Harsh words have no healing properties. There is no need to revive the old bitterness. The incontrovertible logic of facts is the best lever at our command. As physical injury and dissipation trace their characters in the lineaments of the dissolute and the abandoned, so the mental fisticuffs in which doctors are prone to indulge, leave their impress on the mind of the physician. They subtract from his self-respect, and from the respectful consideration and confidence that community reposes in him and his calling.

Concerning our conduct toward those who belong to our own school of medicine, but who differ from us in minor matters of faith and practice, the same principle holds. It is unreasonable to suppose that Hahnemann could have anticipated, much less perfected, all the varied resources and applications of the law of cure. The range of his vision, though great and far-seeing, was limited, and his leaning to dogmatism must be charged to the infirmity of human nature. When he died, Columbus believed that the lands he had discovered belonged to Asia. Do you suppose that Pallissy, the potter, ever pictured in his fertile imagination anything to compare with a modern photograph upon porcelain; or that Goodyear had the remotest idea of the surgical instruments that are now made of india-rubber? If Guttenberg had fulminated against metallic types, would that be a reason why the printers of our day should discard them? When Galen taught that the womb had as many compartments as the animal had mammary, he knew less of visceral anatomy than many a poor child in our public schools. With his wonderful

faculty for clinical observation, what would not Hippocrates have given for a stethoscope, or Harvey for a work on Histology? Imagine how thankful the kind old heart of Ambrose Pare would have been for the discovery of chloroform as an anæsthetic.

When the rude but eminent Dr. Smellie, of London, advertised to teach midwifery for the sum of five shillings, he had no very great stock of information to impart. Cullen's "*Materia Medica*" does not mention the modern alkaloids, or the "*New Remedies!*" John Hunter was as ignorant of the operation of resection as Sydenham was of the pathology of uræmia, or Sir Charles Bell of the ophthalmoscope. William Hunter and the elder Munro wasted a deal of time, temper, and printer's ink over the function of absorption, of which neither of them knew the hundredth part as much as your Professor of Physiology.

We should therefore cultivate a taste for harmony among the fraternity, and keep an eye to its results. War is more likely to be a source of poverty than of wealth. It is more pleasant, as well as more profitable, to labor for the building up than for the breaking down of professional interests: as it is better to be philanthropists than pugilists.

On all therapeutical questions it is most politic and advisable in every respect, to advocate and exercise the greatest liberty of thought. We must have a creed, but, in the present imperfect state of medical science, that creed should be elastic and susceptible of amendment. For who shall demonstrate that like facilities with those which surrounded the old worthies whom I have named, and which they failed to improve and appreciate, are not at this moment awaiting development at our hands?

* * * * * If I had a theory of professional reorganization and unity, this would be neither the proper place nor the occasion in which to present it. When Good Friday comes on Sunday, and reconstruction is less difficult than revolution, the Utopian scheme of entire accord among the doctors may well be entertained. In the present state of society and of human knowledge, we must not expect too much of human nature. It is no part of my purpose to weaken, but rather to strengthen your confidence in our method of cure, and whatever concerns it,—to counsel you to such a course of study and conduct as will make you most successful and respectable, most learned and useful. "*Not Cæsar less, but Rome more;*" *not Homœopathy less, but Humanity more, should be your motto.*

As it is better to be producers than mere partisans: so, lest they be overthrown, you should lay the foundation of your education broad and deep. The denominational *trade-winds* should help, and not hinder your progress. * * * * *

I know very well the incentives that will tend to develop your sectarian feelings and prejudices. There is no fear but reasons will suggest themselves why you should be emphatic in your preferences. You are properly so already, and clinical experience will doubtless confirm and establish your faith. But there is need to caution you against carrying your denominational preferences and prejudices so far as to merge them into a species of vindictive pleasure.

It is for this reason that I recommend the cultivation and exercise of a spirit of toleration toward those who differ from you in theory and practice. For this reason you should make yourselves thoroughly conversant with all the branches of a liberal medical education. You should read and ponder both the ancient and modern authors; listen to the teachings of your predecessors and preceptors; glean from the experience of those by whom you are surrounded; and, gathering available information from any and every possible source, submit it to the alembic of your own minds. Culture of this kind will make you charitable. Professional ability will make you amiable and liberal. For it is the lack of knowledge, and not the excess of it, that makes men intolerant.

Apart from the satisfaction that springs from the amelioration of suffering, and from having relieved the physical infirmities of mankind, there is a peculiar pleasure in the study and contemplation of whatever pertains to the science and art of healing. If you acquire the habit of dwelling upon these topics, of feeding the mind upon this palatable food, you will be weaned from tasting the dry polemical husks upon which so many have starved. If you would reap abundantly, you should sow the seeds of future influence in this congenial soil. This is the investment of time and means and effort that will yield you the largest returns.

R. Ludlam, M. D.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

SUCCESSFUL AMPUTATION OF THE HIP-JOINT.

On the 31st of July, 1867, I was called, in consultation with Dr. Freeman, of Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio, to visit James Wallace, who had that morning received severe injuries by being thrown in front of a mowing machine while in motion. Upon examination we found a severe, lacerated wound of the left hip. The knives entered about one inch below the ischium, passing upward and inward, tearing asunder the capsular ligament, dividing the great sciatic nerve, and fracturing the femur at the surgical neck—making a compound complicated fracture.

The right fore-arm received a compound fracture of the radius and ulna at their upper third, caused by the knives entering at the posterior portion, about three inches below the elbow-joint. This was very neatly dressed by Dr. Freeman, before calling for counsel.

This examination took place about six hours after the accident occurred. Reaction had taken place, and the patient was in the best of spirits. After due consultation with my colleague, Prof. T. P. Wilson, and Dr. Freeman, we decided to amputate at the hip-joint, and that immediately.

The patient was accordingly placed on the table and thoroughly anesthetized with chloroform. The artery was compressed as it passed over the pubic bone. The limb was amputated by making the flaps antero posterior, making the posterior flaps first. The knife was then passed between the fractured ends, leaving the head in the socket, cutting downward and outward, making the anterior flap, after which the head was dissected from the acetabulum. The arteries were secured with the loss of a very little blood. The stump was dressed with great care, applying wet dressings charged with calendula tincture.

The patient recovered from the shock in about twenty-four hours, and reaction came on nicely under the timely use of arnica, administered internally.

I cannot speak too highly of the use of this remedy in preventing a violent reaction; neither can I recommend too strongly cantharis, in prevention and cure of pyæmia.

His injuries all healed kindly, and in eight weeks after the operation the patient was traveling about on crutches.

N. Schneider, M. D.

EDITORIAL.

WHAT THEY TEACH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Only a few years ago the homœopathic school had few journals. Only at rare intervals a new text-book made its appearance, and still less frequently did any member of the profession venture before the public with his ideas, peculiar or otherwise, in the shape of a lecture or dissertation. In those early times it was not easy for us to ascertain with much exactness the special nature of the principles held by our different medical schools. Our students would return from their annual course of lectures with no clearly defined notion as to the individual opinions of their professors. They could tell us Professor A. was interesting; Professor B. was eloquent; and Professor C. was instructive. They could confidently assure us that these men seemed sound on the homœopathic question, but what they thought or taught on other special and correlative questions, they could give us but the slightest idea.

A class of gaping medical students constitute a capital auditory upon which to palm off questionable statements and doctrines. They will applaud to the echo a well rounded, well delivered sentence, though it may contain the boldest vagaries concerning psychology, pathology, &c. And this is not strange, since they can judge but poorly of these untried questions, and they are expected to implicitly rely upon what their teachers teach. It is the vice of written and extemporaneous lectures that often in the former case the student, and in the latter the professor, but illy considers the full meaning of what is said. The main drift of the argument, if such be used, may be unexceptionable, but the detail of statements used may not bear scrutiny. Medical students are quite as intelligent as other people of like age and opportunity, but they are mere tyros in a new field where speculations are springing up like thorns and thistles to choke the truth. If they are imposed on by their teachers they are either wholly unconscious or soon forgetful of it, and they come out of the winter's campaign with the conviction that they have heard a good course of lectures and learned "a heap."

They could, however, tell us nothing about the peculiar views of the New York professors, nor wherein the teachings of the Philadelphia school dif-

ferred from the teachings of the Cleveland and Chicago schools. We always had an idea that there was more than a shade of difference, but it did no good to puzzle our brains about it without we took the pains to go and see. It is not a small matter to the profession what the difference may be between the teachings of these various schools. Every practitioner should be jealously careful to send his student where he will get the best training, be imbued with the purest teaching, and inspired with the truest principles. Fortunately our concern of mind is measurably put at rest by each of our colleges, with perhaps one exception, having established a responsible organ, which represents their respective views. And we are still further enlightened on this point, by the lectures now frequently committed to press, by the members of our several faculties. Almost monthly they come showering down on our tables, and if we do not now know what our college professors teach, it is because we do not read what they print.

The faculty of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania has perhaps been more prolific of results of this sort, than any of the other schools. At the late opening of that school, Professor W. L. Arrowsmith gave an introductory, which we find in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. The lecture is replete with eloquent passages, and there is a pleasing freshness about the various statements made concerning the medical questions passed in review. Taken as a whole, it shows a healthy state of sentiment which we more than half suspect does not reflect the extreme views held by some of his collaborators. He does not give the widest scope possible to Surgery and Pathology, but is strikingly liberal in his views when compared with some of his Philadelphia brethren. In speaking of the history of the college, Professor A. says:

“The Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania was founded in the year 1849, but reconstituted in the year 1864. In this charter was included the privilege of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and especially of Homœopathic Medicine, and this I believe to be the only charter of the kind granted to any college.”

What this latter degree may be we are puzzled to know. If one cannot be a Doctor of Medicine without a degree to that effect, are we right in supposing that one cannot be a homœopathic doctor without the said degree from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania? Are we who are not of the alumni of that school, to be ruled out of our homœopathic title, or does that degree produce only that nondescript with the sobriquet of “Homœopathician?” Who knows? If so, let the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania enjoy its solitary right of producing them unmolested.

“The utility of this institution is best seen by the numbers constantly increasing, of its graduates, and by the progress made in this republic of the homœopathic doctrine, a progress much greater than in any other country of equal population.”

We dissent. The logic is not good. The utility of no institution can be measured by the *number* of its graduates. The more it has the worse it may be for the country. Besides, the progress of Homœopathy in this country is a result due to no one cause. We are willing to divide honors, but other colleges, our medical journals, lecturers, pioneer practitioners, &c., &c., forbid such a wholesale robbing of their glory and pride.

"It is in the rational soul itself that we shall find the *primum movens* of organization; that it is the ultimate and sole cause of organic activity; that the soul constructs conformably to design, and preserves its body in accordance with its operation; and that by its organic activity the cure of diseases by the homœopathic theory is effected."

We admire this sentence principally on account of the very pretty pun in it. Did our worthy professor designedly impose on the credulity of his hearers that he might make a handsome play on words? Hear him: "The *sole* cause of organic activity is the *soul*," than which nothing is plainer, if we hold that all organizations have souls. But if you deny that vegetables have souls, why it is clear that their organic activities are not due to a "soul cause," but some other agency. And then "The soul constructs conformably to design, and preserves its body in accordance with its operation." Our criticism of this statement is not biased by any understanding of its meaning. If men's bodies are made by their souls, what "constructs" the bodies of inferior animals, and what builds and develops vegetable forms? Perhaps they all have souls. If so, what a con(soul)ing thought! And if diseases are cured by medicines acting through the organic activity of the soul, is it through the soul of the mother or the foetus that "preternatural presentations," (see page 170,) such as face, shoulder, or breech are made by "the efficient action of medicines" to change into a normal position?

Dr. Baer told us last summer, at Indianapolis, that when he had a bad case of malposition he elevated the patient's hips and poured in a pint of warm lard, after which he easily rotated the child into a vertex presentation. Did any soul but the good Doctor's exercise any "organic activity" in securing such good results from such a homœopathic dose? Can our Philadelphia professor do better with his attenuated remedies? We were told the other day by a doctor that he had repeatedly detected malposition in labor, which were immediately corrected by giving the right remedy! We only regret that we did not enquire which medical degree he held a parchment of. If he is an H. M. D., we might easily account for his vagary.

It is to be hoped our medical professors will not be deterred by severe or unjust criticism, from giving the outside world a view of their method of treating medical questions. And we hope none of them will question our right to accept or reject what they may utter.

T. P. W.

THE "RING."—RETROSPECTIVE.

It is evident that the entire pugilistic force of the homœopathic school is not wasted in the work of demolishing the allopathic system of medicine. Mark Tapley was never happy until he was perfectly miserable; and among the writers of our school are several very worthy gentlemen who seem to enjoy a family scrimmage quite as well as a foray on the enemy.

In looking over our journals of the past year, one cannot help being impressed with the fact that intra-homœopathic polemics are decidedly—and we had almost said fearfully—on the increase. Naturally, the more numerous we become the more diverse will be our opinions. We are all independent, and perhaps original thinkers; and very few, if any, servilely follow our leaders. While, therefore, controversies are natural, and, if rightly conducted, meritorious, nothing can be more easily abused. A great many have the courage to fight, but how few have the virtue to abstain from personalities. The truth for which alone we should battle, is often lost sight of in individualisms.

A survey of the labors of our journal writers, for the year just closed, shows that both good and evil practices are prevalent in the discussion of questions that are peculiarly homœopathic.

Early in the year Dr. Hale's work on abortion gave rise to adverse criticism. Dr. Holcombe, and others, attacked its heresies with evident success. Dr. Lippe's lecture, published in the *Investigator*, called out a fierce assault from Dr. Hempel, who, it seems, had long been "nursing his wrath to keep it warm." Dr. Blakely, in the *North American*, treats with most unsparing severity Dr. Fincke and his "fluxion potencies," declaring Dr. Fincke's course in keeping secret his method of preparation highly reprehensible. The editor of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* has taken upon himself to call the Philadelphia school to account for alleged grave irregularities in their teachings. Whether we have three laws, viz: the single remedy, the minimum dose, and similia similibus, each equally binding, or only one law, is likely to be settled—if such a thing be possible at all—to the satisfaction of the profession, by and between the Chicago and Philadelphia champions, and we advise "hands off," until the issue is reached.

Hale's New Remedies has been another bone of contention. The work has given rise to a deal of discussion pro and con. Dr. Lord's onslaught upon the work was something akin to terrible. But for the fact that annihilation is an impossibility, the whole thing would have disappeared forever after that. Enough was left, however, for Dr. Dunham to impale upon his polished lance. But what has been most amusing, as well as surprising, is the great confusion in the minds of most of the writers between the book and the medicines. Dr. Hale's writings and the drugs about which he wrote, have been constantly confounded. So far as we know, with one

exception, nobody has called in question the value, more or less, of the drugs. But a good many have objected to the book. And as both the book and the drugs are called "*new remedies*," perhaps it is not strange that those who reject the former and use the latter, have been accused of "hypocrisy." If the terms used could have been a little more explicit, the discussion on this subject might have been shorter and perhaps sweeter. Hereafter when any one says he likes or dislikes the "*new remedies*," or offers a criticism thereon, let him say plainly whether he means the book or the medicines. For our part we never called in question the value of the latter. And in this connection it is well to say that the action of the Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society had reference solely to the *writings* of Dr. Hale, and not to the *remedies*. Yet, under a misapprehension of this fact, our Detroit contemporary unbosoms his feeling very strongly, and is repeated by several of his echos.

There have been a few minor collisions hardly worth noticing. Our knights of the quill should improve their tempers or bottle their wrath, before they "go to press."

Our own modest REPORTER has been slightly cuffed on the ears, but as we are the only journal cultivating a *humorous* department, it becomes us—as we hope to—to keep good natured. T. P. W.

OUR COLLEGES.

It is our pleasure to report favorably concerning all our homœopathic colleges. The present session finds them in complete operation, with full classes of students. The New York school has a larger class than usual. The Philadelphia schools have each a large number in attendance, making in the aggregate somewhat more than the one school had alone. The Cleveland and Chicago schools, in point of attendance, are fully up to any previous year. We have no report from the St. Louis school, but have no fears of its prosperity.

We have private advices from most of these schools, that the lectures of the present winter's course are marked by increased ability on the part of the gentlemen holding the responsible positions of teachers. T. P. W.

NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The increasing demand on the part of women for a medical education, has induced responsible parties in this city to incorporate a medical school under the title of the CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. At present writing, a course of lectures is being delivered to a class of about fifty. Liberal donations are being made, and there is every prospect of the enterprise succeeding. See advertisement. T. P. W.

THE
O H I O
MEDICAL & SURGICAL REPORTER.

VOL. II.

MARCH, 1868.

No. 2.

EDUCATION.

(For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.)

Prominent among the social problems that now claim the attention of people in every grade of life, are; The Nobility of Labor, The Freedom of Conscience, and The Enlargement of the Understanding and in the solution of these problems, a conflict of opinion has arisen, from which the rising generations shall emerge, stronger and purer than ever before.

The heart of humanity is beating in unison with the spirit of the age; people in high places are reaching forth the hand of fellowship to the children of toil, and very soon will the lord and the laborer sit side by side. The swollen tides of Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry, like mighty arteries, are pulsating with life and vigor in every part of the body politic. The several interests of society, like a plexus of living fibers, are closely interwoven.

To be a successful farmer now-a-days, one must know something of Chemistry and a good deal of Mechanics. Differentiation is the very essence of progress. From a few simple elements, is formed all the varied and beautiful handiwork of nature—an infinite combination of a few comprehensive principles, and law governs and controls the whole. Conservatism is forever deploring the departure from the *good old way*. Radicalism has harnessed and bitted the lightning, but it goes too slow for its excited nerves. Were the world left to the guidance of Conservatism, it would rot in utter stagnation. Were it wholly in the hands of the Radicals, they would drive it to destruction through seas of bloody ruin. But between the

two, the world moves, leaving all along the path of its progress, land marks, whereby those who follow after, may learn wisdom, if they but read aright.

The intellectual progress of the race, is by no means a matter of chance. What we call chance, is law not understood, and in the enlightened philosophy of to-day, the simplest mental phenomena are referable to psychological law.

In Commerce, that market is sought which yields the largest profit, so in later days has the question been asked, "What knowledge is of most *real* value" and in the pruning process that must necessarily follow the answer to such a question, there has been discarded many things which were found to be simply retainers of the old dispensation.

In the more liberal professions, no less than in husbandry, do we find a unity of interests, and fellowship of labors, and the time has long since passed when the doctor, like the housewife, could find all that was demanded in the pursuit of his calling, in a book of recipes for pies, *pukes* and puddings.

Priest, pedagogue and physician, were once synonymous terms, and they have never become entirely separate in their offices.

Formerly, history was little more than the narration of barren facts, and these generally colored to suit the peculiar views and special ends of the narrator. But to-day we look for cause and effect; and underlying fact, is found a vein of philosophy, which gives to history a conscious, and individualized life.

Barren facts, have become pregnant with lessons of wisdom, and borne fruit for the enlargement of the understanding. The subject of Education itself has come to be considered a problem to be solved by the application of law, and definite results may be predicted with almost mathematical certainty. Education has made more progress in the last century than in all previous time.

The pattern man of to-day, whether in medicine or in any other pursuit, is both a conservative, and a radical, for it is only by a correct understanding of the problems of to-day, that we may avoid, conservative stagnation on the one hand, and blind unguided zeal on the other. In what other way shall we be able to settle correctly the disputes in our own ranks, and what but an enlarged understanding, and a noble spirit of charity can fit us to deal justly with those who differ with us.

I propose, Gentlemen, to offer for your kind consideration a few suggestions on the subject of *Medical Education*. As medical students,

this subject lies at the threshold of your career, and is it not essential at this time, to inquire into the ways and means, by which the greatest proficiency can be gained?

Success in life is mainly the result of individual effort, and it is best that you realize in the beginning, that whatever you are in your profession as physicians, or in the world as men, depends mainly upon the use made of opportunities within your reach.

Prominent among the wisest and best men of all ages, are the self made men; men who have struggled on through poverty and persecution, until by the force of conscious power and perseverance, they have written their names deep in the heart of humanity.

It is asserted that the poet and the artist are born, not *made* such, and the liberty to practice medicine was once considered a Divine right, and fell only by inheritance to the sons of Esculapius. But while a knowledge of scientific laws gives definite proportions to art, and rounds off her highest conceptions into more perfect beauty, a strict knowledge of analysis render possible an infinite variety of poetic expression, where imagination alone is weak and powerless.

How often do we see ordinary abilities, with energy and perseverance, outstrip the fortunate sons of genius, who trusted to their gifts alone, until at length, through habits of indolence, the fire of genius is quenched.

Copernicus worked twenty three years to complete his theory of the planetary motions, and the first volume of his work was only placed in his hands on the very day of his death, but to-day, the name of Copernicus is written in letters of stars across the milky way.

The progress of the race thus far, is due to the energy and perseverance of a few noble minds.

The possibilities of the human mind are as infinite as the power which created it, and you have only to *will* and to *work*, in order to attain to a high degree of usefulness.

From poverty and obscurity, have come forth the oracles of wisdom, to govern and enlighten the world. It is the rough and rugged soil of New England, more than the puritanism of its pilgrim fathers, that has given her power and prestige in the counsels of the nation. The petted sons of luxury, are generally prodigal and dissipated, and manage to leave but little inheritance for their children, who may thank that fortune, which compels them to commence poor as did their grandfathers. And so of intellectual riches. The hand-

to-hand struggle with poverty, proves the greatest blessing, provided there be added to it energy and perseverance. Glittering treasures are locked in the stony bosom of the earth, and must be forced from her embrace with the pick and drill, and by the sweat of man's brow; and the same energy and perseverance will insure to the toiler in the mines of knowledge, possessions more lasting, and of far greater excellence.

* * * * *

Let us see in what education consists, what kind of knowledge is of most worth; and how it is to be obtained. By education, we mean the full development of the various faculties of the human being, it is not a pouring-in process, but essays to *draw out*, to evolve from existing conditions or possibilities, a perfect manhood, mentally, socially, morally and physically. Its object is to produce a healthy and symmetrical culture, and to so organize the various faculties that they may be, like a body of well drilled soldiers, thoroughly under discipline, so that when the hour of battle comes, there may be neither defeat nor demoralization.

Education says Draper, in his "Civil Policy" can never establish an intellectual equality among men, it can do no more than bring each up to the standard which the perfection of his brain admits, "There it must stop." Consequently the standard of education must vary in different individuals, as no two have the same mental or physical endowment.

Education then, is a life-long process. The closing years of the greatest scholars the world has ever known, have not been spent so much in exultation over present acquirements, as in regrets at the vast field of knowledge which lay unexplored before them.

You who look forward to the possession of a piece of parchment as a passport into the fraternity, and as the ultima-thule of your ambition, let me encourage you to look forward, and beyond the threshold. This is but your apprenticeship, but beyond is an inner temple, a "A holy of holies," whose mystic veil can only be lifted by proficiency in the preceding degrees.

The progress of the individual, from the dawn of consciousness, so far as mental development is concerned, very nearly coincides with that of the race, and as there are epochs in the life of the individual, so do nations stamp with their own individuality successive civilizations.

Nations, like men, are born, and die,
 And tomb-stones tell the passer by,
 What glories decked them in their primes,
 What slow disease brought on decline;
 And loving hands with shade and bloom,
 Mark where the lost one lies entombed.

Like waves that rise from ocean beds,
 And lashed by the winds, rear high their heads,
 Rushing with mighty stride and roar,
 To break at last upon the shore.
 Even such are empires, viewed afar,
 Through shame or glory, peace or war,
 Rising like waves upon the sea,
 Of one great, deep, humanity.

In both nations and individuals the ornamental has precedence. Decoration is sought after more than real use, and knowledge which brings personal well being is postponed for that which brings applause.

This rule has all along prevailed in matters of education. People very seldom inquire what kind of knowledge is of most *real worth*. "They dress their children's minds, as they do their bodies, *in the prevailing fashion.*"

In the Greek schools, Music, Poetry, Rhetoric and Philosophy, were taught.

In China, where as in no other country, education is the means of direct promotion, and graduates are immediately appointed to government offices, Mythology, Astrology, Philosophy and Mathematics, are taught.

Most of the family physicians are Eunuchs. The education of women is totally neglected, only the courtezans learn to read, sing and dance.

Here is a precedent for those who so strenuously oppose the admission of women into institutions of learning on equal terms with men, and I would advise the advocates of the exclusive system, who are so fearful of the society of the ladies in the pursuit of knowledge, to submit to the *necessary conditions* of the chinese family physician, as preparation for such association, for it is only a question of time, and the institution which first extends the hand of fellowship, and opens its doors to all, without distinction of sex, will receive the

benediction of the fair daughters of the rising generation, whose favor our hopeful young men court so assiduously, for admission, into the institution over which *they* preside.

A writer in the 13th century defines the proper education of women, as "Knowing how to pray to God, to love man, to knit, and to sew.

Franke established a school at Halle for the education of both sexes. Greek and Hebrew, formed a large part of the course pursued and a *change of heart* was declared essential to successful scholarship.

In the earlier ages of the world, and even up to a recent period, education has been in the hands of the priests, and it has all along been stamped with religious creeds, and made subservient to theological ends. Pythagoras was obliged to comply with the minutest regulations of the priests in order to gain their knowledge. Science and Religion were considered antagonistic, and consequently the people were kept in ignorance.

While the prevailing religion was dogmatic, and man acted on the *greatest misery principle*, believing it necessary to torture the body to save the soul, a similar course was pursued with the young. No effort whatever, was made to render the pursuit of knowledge a pleasure, and no reference was had to the capacity of the student, who was flogged to his task by teachers too stupid, or too brutish for their calling. The result was often a broken spirit; (unless it was brutalized by the process,) and a dwarfed intellect. Only recently has a different course been pursued.

Locke taught a scientific realism, in place of the old verbalism, and made facts and things, rather than books and words, the sources of knowledge. He teaches that the early education of the child is of the utmost importance.

"In the long procession of things," he says "Nothing appears till the child is able to grasp it without difficulty, and the attainments in knowledge come almost imperceptibly, by a series of easy steps."

But no man for the last century has exerted such an influence on education as the Swiss Pestalozzi. He taught, that education must begin early, and proceed according to the laws of nature, exciting the child to observation and activity, and rendering as little direct assistance as possible. "Individuality must be held sacred, and carefully studied and encouraged." Verbal teaching is futile unless implanted on previous mental experiences, and verified by the senses.

Under the old system of education, as in religion, *reason* was trodden under foot of *authority*, children were taught creeds and catechisms, and by rote they learned everything. Little heads were crowded with words, that to them had no meaning. Memory was cultivated at the expense of the other faculties, and it was impossible for a healthy development to be gained by this process.

But the forcing system is being given up, and precocity discouraged, and "One of the first requirements now-a-days is to be a *good animal*."

The once universal practice of learning by rote, is daily falling more and more into discredit, and with rote teaching has also declined the practice of teaching by rules. The particulars first, and the generalizations afterwards, is the new and rational mode.

All the modern authorities condemn the old mechanical way of teaching the alphabet, and the multiplication table is learned experimentally.

In the acquirement of languages the old grammar-school plan is being superseded by plans based on the spontaneous process followed by the child in gaining its mother-tongue.

These changes have been going on in our common schools, and we are thus enabled to see why in the past, even more than the present, our best men have been *self educated*. By their struggles their minds were made active and vigorous, and free, from all unnatural rules and processes, they followed out the necessary conditions of their organizations; Such a man was Hahnemann, repudiating the old rules and land marks in medicine, allowing himself sleep only each alternate night for several years, until by his industry he reared a monument to humanity, more noble than the "Triumphal Arch of Napoleon," and more lasting than the pyramids.

Apply these principles to medicine, and we find that the old Allopathic practice of using written formulas, based upon dusty, cobwebbed authority, correspond to the school system of rule teaching and the effect of the latter is no more detrimental to healthy developments, than the former is destructive to life; while the new system in medicine, which studies principles, and gathers facts, individualizing its practice, is the highest exponent in medicine, of the rising and progressive genius of education.

The result of the new mode has been, to make the acquisition of knowledge a pleasure, and the practice is fast gaining ground, of consulting the tastes of the student, in selecting his course of

study, the inference being, that when the mind is averse to certain kinds of mental labor, it is not ready to pursue it, and to force it at that time, would be like forcing food into a rebellious stomach, only to be ejected with still greater loathing. If there is no power to assimilate, the purposes of nutrition are by no means furthered by such a process. If the rational system has been pursued in the early education of the student, and a healthy development gained thus far, his career as a student is made easy, and his ultimate success only a question of time; for in accordance with his mental organization will he have chosen his profession, and his greatest pleasure will be in its pursuit. *J. D. Buck, M. D.*

For the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

THE HUMAN TEMPERAMENTS.

Having in a former article (in January number of this journal) entitled, "Physiological Incest," given the temperamental classification of man, and briefly explaining the results of certain combinations in parents, we will give a skeleton explanation of each class type, which we think will not fail to please the reader, as there is a growing interest in this subject, for even by this the student may be enabled to judge correctly the temperamental qualities of those they wish to study in application of this system, and also serve as a text paper for the many who are becoming interested in this important science.

Taking the classes in their order, we commence with the

SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT.

Persons of this class are tall and most perfectly formed of any class. Their movements are slow, graceful and dignified, and they have a light, fair complexion, light or light-brown hair and light-blue eyes; sometimes the iris has a blue ground with white specks mixed through it. The forehead recedes and contracts as it rises above the eyebrows and temples. Vertically the head rises high above the ears; the back of the head is considerably flattened; the nose is prominent, elevated on the dorsum, but straight in women. The upper lip is most prominent, and in its contour represents Cupid's-bow.

This constitution is not often met with in its simple form.

We do not agree with those physiologists who consider red hair and florid complexion, as representing the highest grade of this temperament.

Sanguine people are amiable, kind and useful citizens, never induced into gross vice or crime, are governed by circumstances rather than make their own; they are faithful agents of trust, are naturally intuitive and sensitive to impressions.

When sick they cannot well take any of the allopathic preparations of mercury, opium or quinine, are never absent-minded or insane and never commit suicide. When power is delegated to them, they readily yield it when the object for which it was delegated is attained.

When parents are both of this constitution, they are unfortunate in the health of their children; but they may be sterile as was the case with George Washington and wife, who were both of this temperament. Lady Jane Grey and Garibaldi also belong to this class.

THE BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT

Has a harsh outline of person, rather coarse texture, muscles strong and firm; there are some small types more frequently met with among women. In either case the complexion is dark, as also are the eyes, and the hair black. The forehead recedes and contracts as it rises above the superciliary ridge and temples; the head is elongated posteriorly so that the occipito-frontal diameter is greater than is the sanguine. The nose is prominent and usually of the Roman form, except in the small types, when it is straight and pointed. The lips are of equal prominence.

Those having coarse red hair and a florid complexion we consider bilious, and term them the ixanthous variety, other physiologists to the contrary; for they are characterized by all the anatomical outlines other physical and mental characteristics of the dark bilious.

We find among this class some of our most successful business men. They are the driving-wheels in community; they seek power, wealth and influence; and when once gained are never relinquished except under compulsion. They are not governed by circumstances, but create their own. They can bear the preparations of mercury, opium and quinine much better than the sanguine, and require of homœopathic preparations much lower attenuations than do the other classes.

Parties to a marriage, each of whom is of this constitution, will experience the same incompatibility as the sanguine.

Illustrations are to be found among the Jews, French and Spanish nations.

Thomas Jefferson was of this temperament.

THE LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT

When well defined has a very large overgrown body, with soft flesh owing to the abundance of lymph circulating in all parts of the body. The complexion, color of the hair and eyes are usually light; the head is large and globular, the forehead receding and contracting as it rises; the eyelids are full, giving a sleepy appearance, the nose is short and pugged; the lips are thick and the cheeks bagging.

Fat should never be mistaken for lymph, which may be avoided by observing that obese persons have relatively a small head, because fat never accumulates under the scalp, but lymph does, thus giving to lymphatics a large head with a large body. The flesh also is more soft and the skin has a clearer appearance.

We have among this class good citizens, many brilliant intellects and successful business men. They are humorous, enjoy a joke and if alimentiveness is large they will have vigorous appetites, sometimes amounting to gluttony and debauchery. We meet with but few of this temperament in its simple form; but with many who are highly lymphatic.

They may be found in China, Holland and damp countries.

When parents are both lymphatic, they do not impart sufficient vitality to the children to enable them to maintain independent life, hence most of them are born dead. But when one party is either sanguine, bilious or sanguine-bilious the children are in good physical and mental conditions.

THE ENCEPHALIC TEMPERAMENT

Has a slender habit of body, rather tall and slim with flaccid muscles, contracted chest and abdomen, with a long and slim neck. There is no distinguishing complexion, color of hair and eyes. The cerebrum is very large, presenting a massive forehead which projects and expands as it rises above the superciliary ridge and temples. They have a correspondingly small cerebellum. The nose is long and slender, with prominent cheekbones, the cheeks thin, the upper lip receding and the lower one projecting. Very rarely met with in its simple form.

This constitution thinks and feels intensely, but not powerfully. The muscular, digestive and mental functions all being feeble, they

are not adapted to great or long-continued mental or physical exertions.

Combined with other elements, however, this temperament is very desirable. Most of our great men and women have some of this element in their constitutions.

We have never heard of but two pure types of this constitution; but the element is large in Noah Webster and General W. T. Sherman, to whose portraits we refer the reader.

When parties to a marriage are both highly encephalic, the evil results more often fall upon the brains of the children in the form of encephalitis, tubercular meningitis, hydrocephalous, idiocy or some other of the physical or mental brain evils.

THE SANGUINE-BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT.

In this constitution we have three class types, *a*, *b* and *c*. *A*, is tall, slim, large bones, flaccid muscles; *b*, is shorter, thicker set, having hard and compact muscles; *c*, is quite small, closely and very compactly built.

All types have a fair complexion, easily tanned when exposed to the light and atmosphere. The hair is some shade of brown, the eyes blue, with a small head which recedes and contracts as it rises above the eyebrows and temples, but not as much as do those of the sanguine or bilious. The nose is usually straight and well formed; the lips are thin and of equal prominence.

This class is found in all grades of society and positions in life, from those of trust and honor to those attended with no especial responsibilities. They do not as a class aspire to literary pursuits, or they are better adapted to those labors which require muscular endurance, such as surveying, civil engineering, physicians, soldiers and common laborers.

Illustrations: General Andrew Jackson and wife, who died without heirs.—(See the law of compatibility.) And J. C. Fremont who is of type *b*.

THE SANGUINE-LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT

Has a medium sized body and of full habit, sometimes short, and may be tall, in their walk having a waddling gait, light, very fair and often translucent complexion, rosy cheeks in the young, light flaxen hair, often soft and thin. The head is large and round, receding and contracting as it rises above the eyebrows and temples. The base of the brain between and back of the ears is broad, giving

activity to the baser faculties. The nose is usually straight and pointed, but is sometimes pugged. The lips are thick and cheeks full.

The character of this temperament as a class is very exceptionable; living largely in the lower faculties, given to the immoderate use of alcoholic stimulants, and to the committal of low and menial crimes; are cowards, snakes in the grass, cannot be trusted, are apt to be licentious. Many of the women representatives are apt to be found in houses of ill-repute.

So few of this class have distinguished themselves that we are unable to refer the reader to but one illustration, viz: Nero, whose character corresponds with his temperament.

THE SANGUINE-ENCEPHALIC TEMPERAMENT

Has a small slender habit of body, fair complexion, light-brown hair, blue eyes, a good sized head, compared with the body, which rises vertically above the eyebrows and temples. Frequently the two sides of the head are included between two very nearly parallel lines. The nose is straight and beautifully formed; the lips thin, though not always so, and often the inferior is the most prominent.

Unlike the preceding, this class is one of the most amiable of all the types; lovers of good order and harmony of action, are not apt to engage in strifes, either political or religious—taking a medium around in questions of this character, are generally intellectual, not calculated to engage in the more rugged pursuits of life; may be found as teachers, tailors, jewelers and sometimes among the professions and light arts.

The portraits of Benj. West, Voltaire and Bishop Doane may be consulted as very good illustrations of this constitution.

Parties to a marriage who respectively represent this temperament will be very likely to lose their children of some kind of brain disease before arriving at two years of age.

By reference to the law governing physiological compatibility the reader will recognize the proper temperaments from which this class should make selections in the marriage relation.

THE BILIOUS-LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT

Have a medium sized full habit of body, dark complexion, and usually black hair with dark eyes—sometimes blue, a full round head which recedes and contracts as it rises above the eyebrows and temples. The upper portion of the head in the coronal region is full

and often bald; the nose is usually short and pugged, sometimes is straight; lips thick and cheeks full. The walk varies from a waddling clumsy gait to a light quick step.

Persons of this temperament compare favorably with others for usefulness and propriety of deportment. Many are among our liberal-minded and most successful business men. They are not generally of a literary turn of mind; yet, they are intelligent, active and practical; are fond, to some extent, of beer and strong drink, but as a class are not vicious or inclined to crime.

Representatives of this class are to be found in many of the avocations of life. P. T. Barnum, B. F. Butler and Petroleum V. Nasby belong to this class.

It will be observed that when this class is compared with the preceding, they are very unlike in external appearance, and for this reason have made some sad mistakes in the marriage relation—they being physiologically alike, each one-half vital and one-half non-vital.

THE BILIOUS-ENCEPHALIC TEMPERAMENT

Have generally a slender habit of body, sometimes they are tall, and sometimes small, and sometimes having a strong muscular system. The complexion has a dark shade, black hair and dark or blue eyes. The head is large and rises vertically above the eyebrows and temples, and is elongated posteriorly, giving a large occipito-frontal diameter. The nose is straight and often pointed, and the lips thin.

For equanimity of purpose and excellence of character, this class is not excelled by any other. The cerebellum is so related to the cerebrum as to allow of either sedentary or active habits of life, are very persevering and well calculated to engage in those enterprises requiring perseverance and discriminating intellects; but they are not all smart, some not having sufficient life force to maintain a respectable existence.

Parties to a marriage each having this temperament are very liable to experience the highest grade of incompatibility, viz: sterility. But if children are born to them, they are usually either precocious, have large heads, and die early in life or become idiotic, or live to be but intelligent rascals.

Columbus, John Brown, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, A. Lincoln, Noah Webster and W. Byrd Powell, M. D., the discoverer of this system, were all good representatives of this temperament.

J. P. Cowles, M. D., 22 Court st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. FINCKE'S HIGH POTENCIES.—LETTERS FROM DR. HAMILTON RING AND DR. B. FINCKE.

URBANA, December 19, 1867.

Messrs. Beckwith & Co.—Gentlemen: I enclose to you a letter, &c., which I have just received from Dr. B. Fincke of Brooklyn, and request that you will, if possible, insert the pages prepared for the printer in the next number of the "Reporter."

Believing that the Doctor will, at an early day, write out and publish a full account of the method he has employed in preparing his high potencies, and thus do away with the doubts and murmurings of many of his colleagues, I will here add, in corroboration of Dr. Fincke's statement before the American Institute of Homœopathy, that "there is no manner of secrecy about them;" that nearly two years ago I sent directly to the Doctor for a few of his preparations, but took the liberty to complain of his prices. In reply to which complaint he very kindly suggested several quite important benefits which would accrue to me if I would make my own high potencies, make provings by means of them and employ them in my practice, informing me how to make them at least as far as the 20 m. The scale suggested was the usual centesimal; the vehicle of attenuation after the 30th dil. was distilled water; the succussion "sufficient to mingle the substances." The attenuations to be preserved were to be prepared with alcohol instead of water. The Doctor did not inform me that this was precisely the method by which he made the high potencies which he was offering for sale, but I so inferred. I am still inclined to believe so. The process was evidently a tedious if not laborious one, and I began to revolve in my mind the importance of machinery, simple it might be, which would in the greatest possible degree expedite the labor and save the muscles. If the Doctor has any "secret," perhaps, it is nothing more than some simple but ingenious piece of machinery. The Doctor informed me that he had been preparing his own high potencies for sixteen years, during which time an industrious man may do a great deal of work.

I have written the foregoing without asking for further information from Dr. Fincke; without asking for suggestions as to a method of quieting the uneasiness of his colleagues; without his instance, assent or disapproval. Beyond what I have inferred from his letter

to me of the 22d of March, 1866, I am as ignorant of what he may divulge in regard to his method of preparing his potencies as any other homœopathician in the land.

The candid and intelligent reader will place the same value upon my statement which I have set upon the facts contained in it—the probability that “there is no manner of secrecy about them.” Dr. Fincke would seem to need my advocacy of his cause were I to add more.

Respectfully,

H. RING.

BROOKLYN, December 13, 1867.

Dr. H. Ring, Urbana, O.—Dear Colleague: I am much pleased to find some of your observations published in the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter—this excellent journal, I hope it will soon assume larger dimensions.

Enclosed please find a statement of a part of the proceedings of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June last, which is omitted in the extract minutes published in the papers. As it seems to be of some import to have it recorded somewhere, may I ask you the favor, if convenient, to see to it that it be published in the “Reporter.”

Believe me ever, yours very truly,

B. FINCKE.

DR. B. FINCKE'S HIGH POTENCIES BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The following resolution was presented at the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in New York, June 6, 1867.

“WHEREAS, The preparations of homœopathic medicines known as Fincke's High Potencies have been used, and are recommended by many of our profession, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Fincke has publicly stated his desire to publish to the profession, at the proper time, his mode of attenuating the same therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute, the time has fully come when such exposition should be made, and in behalf of the profession we respectfully solicit from Dr. Fincke his mode of preparing the same, at his earliest convenience.”

Upon the adoption of this resolution, Dr. Fincke rose and made the following statement:

“Gentlemen! The sentence in your resolution has been misconstrued by half, as it seems to me. I did not think of prescribing to

the profession the proper time when I should tell them, but I meant the time when I should be able to write down my experience, and when I should find a publisher to print it. As soon as these conditions are fulfilled, I promise you to tell you everything how my potencies are made. But there is no manner of secrecy about them. They are made from well-known substances, the same that you use in various potencies. They are diluted on the centesimal scale, and every one of them is actually what it says: the centesimal dilution of the remedy. So there is no secret about it at all. Now, in the course of my studies, I have arrived at the fact that the 100,000th potency does not only cure, but even produce provings. It was such an accidental proving which I presented to-day to the institute, and I thought it my duty to apprise the profession of it. In conclusion, I hope you will construe what I have to say, rather in my favor than against me."

A CONVENTION OF THE FACULTIES.

The several faculties which constitute the grandeur and glory of our spiritual humanity as so many distinct and separate persons, held a convention. Each of these mysterious persons made a formal statement of his exploits in the kingdom of mind. I saw them, and heard them, and took brief notes of what they said.

Perception through the bodily senses—a solid and matter-of-fact looking character—thus opened the conference: "My office is to make men acquainted with the outward world. I am a sentinel posted on the watch-tower of material nature. By me the eye sees, the ear hears, and the hand touches. I rock the cradle of the first human thoughts. With me begins all knowledge. All the physical sciences come to me for all their facts and observations. In my own sphere I am supreme; and whoever disputes my authority in that sphere is simply a fool, with whom it will be a waste of words to hold any argument."

"Yes," said *Consciousness*—a much more delicate and ethereal personage, now becoming the speaker—"this is indeed your work; but let me tell you that I have an eye that you have not. If you see matter, I see mind. I am a *soul seer*; and but for me men would know nothing about themselves. What they call mental science

is simply the inscription of my pen. By me the soul works in an atmosphere of pure light, and bathes itself in the limpid stream of self-knowledge. I am the sun of the interior world, and shed my beams on all its parts."

"Very true," responded *Memory*, seeming to be loaded with an immense budget of something. "Yet bear in mind that I am the keeper of knowledge. I am the historian and antiquarian of the soul. I tread the walks of the mysterious past, and connect that past with the present. All that man acquires he trusts to my care, and I keep it safely for his future use. Without me there could be no education, no mental progress, and no well taught experience."

Intuition next came forward, having an eye blazing with the very whitest light, and thus addressed the conference: "Wait a moment! I have not yet spoken. I have a sharper eye than all of you, I am absolute sight. All primitive ideas and necessary principles are mine. I am, after all, the ultimate authority. I hold no disputes, and I hear none. When I speak, all men believe. My opinions are laws. I depend on nothing but myself. All absolute certainties must have my endorsement."

"All right, so far!" said *Reason*, bearing the distinctive marks of being a hard worker. "Yet argument is mine, syllogism is my formula. Conclusions are my creations, and premises my instruments. I pass from the known to the unknown, using the former to find the latter. The Websters, the Bacons, and the Newtons of the race are my pupils. Even common people can do nothing without me. Having an end, I plan the means. Seeing an event, I find the cause. When anything is to be *proved*, my services are always in demand."

Imagination had been patiently waiting her turn; and now it came. Before uttering a word, she spread her plumes, and scented the air with fragrance. Her shining countenance, her long and flowing robes, her graceful attitude, at once fixed all eyes and opened all ears. Thus she proceeded: I am the creative faculty, reconstructing the relations of thought, gathering nectar from every flower, culling all the beauties that exist in the garden of nature, and so combining them as to delight the children of men. At my touch the passions burn. The Cowpers and the Miltons were taught in my school. The diction of the orator is the charm I have lent him. A common object in my hands shines like a gem. I know where men keep their hearts, and how to reach them. *Reason*,

until warmed by my inspiration, is cold, passionless and unimpressive."

And who is that grave, sedate, dignified and imposing character, that followed the Imagination with the measured and awful tread of moral truth? Hear him: "I am *Conscience*. That is my name. I am the sense of right and wrong in human action. I enact and publish laws for the government of men. Of their duties, I Judge. I am the great comforter of the good, and the unpitying tormentor of the bad. My smile is peace, and my frown is woe. Those who dispute my authority do so at their peril. Those who keep my laws are safe. Both the happiness and the virtue of the world depend on my sway. The God who made me, made a *monarch*."

At length, a character, seemingly little else but bone and muscle, marched forward, and, mounting the rostrum, gave utterance to the following words. "I am the *Will*—the free, the sovereign, the choosing power. When I tell the hand to move, it moves. When I bid the reason to think, it thinks. I am the commander-in-chief of all these forces. Purposes and decisions are mine. Ends adopted and plans pursued are my choice. I say yes, and I say no. Energy is simply the steadiness of my hand. But for me these other speakers would be a mere mechanism of rigid and inelastic fate. Philosophers have long disputed whether I am a free man or a slave; yet I have always assumed my own freedom. If there be any chains binding me, I never felt them."

Just at this point there was a general and sudden rush, as of a vast crowd in violent motion; a sort of universal buzz, that seemed for the moment very seriously to mar the good order of the conference. "Here we are!" shouted the *Feelings*, all appearing anxious to be heard at once. "Yes, here we are—all the *Desires*, all the *Propensities*, all the *Emotions*, and all the *Affections*, that figure so largely in the history of earth. True, we do not think as does the *Reason*, or choose as does the *Will*; yet we are the steam-power of humanity, both heating and moving its thoughts and furnishing the ultimate seat of all its joys and sorrows. We form the impulsive electricity of human life. We sing all the tunes of that life. We magnetize souls. We constitute alike the attractions and repulsions of men. We have been known by different names, and felt in every heart, ever since God made man of the dust of the earth. We shine in the eye, and we blush on the cheek, and weep in the falling tear. We paint the purest characters of time, and adorn with our own grace all that is human. We can make a hell or a heaven in any bosom.

Is it possible that all these multiform wonders are brought together in one soul? Is each single man such a stupendous picture-gallery of marvels? Lives there in every human breast such a vast empire of powers? Is this indeed the man whom we see walking the streets—so God-like in his nature, so glorious when morally erect, and so fully showing his original stateliness even when lying in the dust? What guests, then, did earth receive when human souls came here to dwell! What a wealth of being moves with this revolving globe! What a wealth of being death is transmitting to some other sphere! Humanity is surely no cheap article to be pitched into a gutter, and left there to rot. Its powers are imperial and immortal. It took a God to make a man. Millions of material suns are not equal to one soul. The universe of souls is immeasurably grander than the universe of matter. The ruin of a soul is the greatest evil imaginable. A chaos of matter would be a sorry sight; but “a chaos of the soul is a sorrier spectacle than a chaos of worlds.”

S. T. Spear D. D., in the N. Y. Independent.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

**KEY NOTES.—LETTER FROM PROF. H. N. GUERNSEY OF
PHILADELPHIA.**

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1867.

Dr. T. P. Wilson.—Dear Sir: It is true that I instituted the “Key Note” system of practicing medicine, and I used the term key note because it best suited my idea of the principle involved. In order to write a piece of music, or indeed to read a piece of music, it is just necessary to know its key note, as that governs the whole—or all the other notes; thus the key note becomes peculiar or significant to that piece of music. So in every case of illness there must be in that case something peculiar; some symptom or group of symptoms that makes that case unlike every other, and this is the key to the whole in that particular case. Thus in a case of diphtheria where a sore throat is developed in the left tonsil, and it seems to spread towards the right, that case is unlike any other. The peculiarity is thus declared, it is the key to the whole case, and we know at once that Lach. is the remedy, for its pathogenesis that declares

it. Lach. always cures such cases. When the right tonsil is first affected, that again is peculiar, and Lyco. always cures. Again, it commences in the nose and descends into the posterior nares and into the throat, again Lyco. cures. Other cases commence in the larynx and come up, now Bromine cures. Whatever there is that makes a case *peculiar*, that seems to *single* it, that seems to *individualize* it, that becomes the *key note* of the case. Now what *remedy* the *pathogenesis* of which has a *similar individuality*? Those two things being known a case may be made almost certain, just as certain as the case is curable and that remedy administered.

Skill, *great* skill is exercised when the key note of each, the disease and the remedy, is sought and found! In doing this, we must go to the *bottom* and find the *real*, the *unmistakable* characteristic on each side, and our work is done. This is the perfection of our art—or rather to do this is the perfection of our art, and we perfect it so far every time we succeed in finding this genius of the one and of the other. In many cases the work is easy; now, in many others, oh! how difficult? Yet there is hope and encouragement, when we reflect how much easier it is to do these things now than it was twenty years ago.

Have I succeeded in answering your question?

Most respectfully,

H. N. GUERNSEY.

EXONENTS.

Nothing is yet perfect in this world of ours. God planted the germs and provided abundantly the means of growth, leaving to man the great work of development.

It is very interesting to observe how unequally things have moved on in the path of progress. Some departments of knowledge have seemingly passed the period of infancy and are well on the way to a full maturity; others are still in embryonic life, and yet others are possibly undiscovered. It has been the fate of medical science to mature slowly. If it has passed with surprising swiftness into some of its more remarkable epochs, it has nevertheless dragged with snail pace through the general periods of its long history. To suppose it having achieved perfection would be to make it a solitary and remarkable exception to all the world besides. But medical science is progressing even more rapidly in the present than in the past.

When in therapeutics we developed the law of similars, we made a tremendous stride in the path of progress. When we discovered the power of dynamized remedies, we took an equally important step in the same direction. But we do not—we cannot rest. Let us note the last phase of progress.

When Hahnemann, first of all, taught us how we should study the nature of diseases and the pathogenesis of drugs, his artistic mind led him to view the varied symptoms of each as so many groups of pictures; so that to him the apparently dull and tiresome detail of sensations warmed up into lights and shades that glowed as a canvas under the limner's pencil. It was a cardinal doctrine of Hahnemann and all his immediate successors, that the law of similars demanded that the perfection of similarity should exist between the picture of the disease and the picture of the drug. We have been told a multitude of times, that we should heed the totality of symptoms. As the painter studies with equal care the central figures and the obscurest points of his landscape, so should we comprehend in our view the smallest equally with the most important symptoms. When at any time, we were likely to be misled by doubtful appearances or complicating conditions, we were told to resolve the doubt by the totality of symptoms. Whenever we were presented with a new drug or a new disease, we were told to study their individual characters and their comparative likenesses; how? By the totality of their symptoms. As between two or more remedies, the one which contained in its pathogenesis the largest number of symptoms required to meet a given case was always to be chosen.

But, now, we are passing that phase of our developmental progress. So far as polycrest remedies and familiar diseases are concerned, we investigate them by a new process. Let us illustrate: If a man always having been blind should suddenly see, he would have no conception of what things were by their appearance. He would know horses from dogs only by submitting them to the test of all his senses. He would for awhile know one horse from another only by examining them in detail; he would know one dog from another only by submitting them to comparison and contrast. Such a man, just like a child, would confirm his judgment by minute examination. But he would slowly and surely pass to a higher grade of intelligence. By and by he would know horses from dogs by simply glancing at their contour. If he saw only their heads or their ears

he would know what they were. If he touched them by the slightest contact, or but heard them move or utter sounds, he would make an unfailling decision of their character. Let us revert to our own experience of these things. The first two elementary principles of all human knowledge are comparison and contrast. We gain all our acquaintance of things through these two agencies, and we are obliged to enter into them in detail when we first begin to learn, but if we were forced to continue all our lives such investigations, in order to acquire knowledge, we would never become wise. The fact is, in mature life, we form our judgment of things not wholly new by means of very few impressions. If we are shown a house we do not need to enter it and examine all its interior, nor do we need to scan but the merest fraction of its exterior in order to decide what it really is. Houses and barns are much alike, but we do not examine the totality of their conditions in order to distinguish one from the other. So small a thing as the shadow of an opaque body reveals the nature of that body.

In the infancy of our knowledge we are necessarily dependent on totalities, but the maturity of intelligence obtains the same information from a few characteristic points. And this is the latest phase of medical progress. We are to judge hereafter of the nature of drugs and the nature of diseases, or in other words of the existence of morbid states and the applicability of remedial agents, not by their totalities but by their exponents. A few well marked symptoms in each case will determine the whole question. But this does not by any means apply to subjects before unknown to us. New drugs and new diseases are each to be first studied in all their minutiae, but as we come to know them better, we naturally and insensibly comprehend them by their exponents.

Every one of us who have been long in the active duties of the profession have for years been accustomed, unconsciously perhaps, to detect diseases and to select the appropriate remedy, not by an elaborate detail of comparisons but by the ready method of catching at the leading symptoms. A few points in each have stood out to the mind's eye as the exponents of the whole, and we have seldom erred when we have been guided by them. And all this has been in accordance with the law of our mental development. It is very far from being an arbitrary or fanciful rule. We are indebted to Prof. Guernsey, not because he invented this method of prescribing, nor

because he discovered the plan but because he first recognized the true relation of a great natural law to medical science.

Look, now, at this undeniable fact. *All objects of knowledge become recognizable through their exponent phenomena.* This is a law of nature: yet on the one hand there are those who will vigorously protest against its application to medical science, and on the other hand there are possibly those who think medical science comprehends the whole of its practical application. There can be no wisdom in either opinion. Nature's platform is infinitely broader than the petty bounds of our professional territories. In the eloquent words of Maudsley: "not the smallest atom that floats in the sunbeam, nor the minutest molecule that vibrates within the microcosm of an organic cell, but is bound as parts of a mysterious whole in an inexplicable harmony with the laws by which planets move in their appointed orbits, or with the laws which govern the marvellous creations of a god-like genius."

This law of apprehending things by their exponents prevails everywhere. The physician's diagnosis and pathogenesis are not exceptional cases. They but suggest a fact that is as wide in its application as all human knowledge. The universality of the fact is not to be destroyed by the misnomer applied to it by our medical philosophers. The term "Key Note Symptom" is a hybrid cross between music and medicine. It is allowable only on the supposition that the original signification of words is easily lost. Our own substitution of a word is a temporary expedient. Whatever term shall finally represent this newly recognized law, let it not be a provincial term but one that shall suggest the universality of its nature. When horticulture sets up an exclusive claim to the use of gravitation because Newton first discovered it in a falling apple, then may medical science monopolize the right of judging things by their exponents because a worthy medical man applied it first to medical investigations.

T. P. Wilson, M. D.

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PROF. S. R. BECKWITH has purchased the Cleveland Homœopathic Pharmacy. It will hereafter be conducted under his direct supervision. The stock is being greatly enlarged, and many improvements being made in its interior arrangements.

DRS. D. H. BECKWITH, SCHNEIDER and WILSON return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received from physicians, and to the Homœopathic Pharmaceutists throughout the United States.

(For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.)

AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE HAHNEMANN SOCIETY OF THE CLEVELAND
HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, BY DR. LEWIS BARNES, OF
DELAWARE, O., ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

The art of healing is pre-eminent in this, [that from the midst of evil it educes good, from sickness, health, and from impending death, the rosy bloom of life. Its field of labor is the race of man, for all are sick, in prospect or in fact. The germ of some destructive malady lies hid within the healthiest. Let but contagion shed its dew, let passion warm it, and behold, it shoots up venomous and rank.

But not in body only is frail man diseased. The soul is sick. Affections are depraved, intelligence blear-eyed, imagination foul. Cancers corrode the mind. There is a scrofula of thought, an ague of the heart, a fever of the will.

But why should we, physicians of the body, interfere with maladies of mind? Because they interfere with us. We hear the sickly spirit panting in the lungs; we see its pallor in the countenance. It speaks in tones of bilious accent from the tongue, looks with a filmy stare from stony eyes, moves devious in the shaky hands, and totters on the feeble legs. It leaves infection everywhere, and blows its latent fires. Were man not fallen, would his flesh be smitten with disease, his body a lazar-house?

How can we ignore a union so profoundly deep? When disappointment and chagrin undo the texture of the blood, and bring chlorosis, white and waxy, to the cheek, shall we not send exploring touches to the source? When terror and remorse chill nerve and muscle, driving back the life-stream curdling to the heart, have we no contest with remorse and fear? And when unbridled passions leave their putrifying sores, and kindle fevers in the blood, should we not send the probe into the lurking place of lust? Thus did the Mighty Healer; for infirmities of body and of spirit were alike subjected to his life-imparting touch. And in the days of old—the primal days of man—the doctor and the priest were one.

Our science then, should rise to that height where soul and body meet; where laws of human being link the grosser to the purer part, should look both ways, soulward—fleshward; there trace analogies; behold how rules of healing, given for the spirit, may be followed

in disorders of the flesh. The chain of causes is unbroken, from the world of substance immaterial, down to their ultimatum in the forms of earth and stone, from life eternal and supreme into its last effect in vegetable fiber and in bone. Herein is wisdom. Seek for life's elixir here.

There is a namè henceforth immortal through his lofty soaring toward that field of light. Oblivion will never snatch away the name of Hahnemann. Beneath the flag which bears it to the breeze, we celebrate our jubilee of freedom from the burning blister, bowel-rending shafts of Mercury, and from the bloody lance. The foe is yielding to the sword he found within the armory of Truth, and burnished till it glittered in his hand. That terrible sharp sword he named *Similia*. And when his arm was palsied, and his few remaining hairs were white, and his departing spirit rose into the skies, he left the weapon with us, crying backward from the summit of Olympus, "Use it well."

The rule of strategy employs a thief to catch a thief, a foe to fight a brother foe,—as evil ever clashes with a kindred vice, hatred with malice, anger with revenge, contempt with contumely. Two of a like selfish trade cannot agree. So baneful drugs into the camp of baneful maladies are sent to draw their fire. Vitality, awakened by the contest, and relieved of pressure, turns the fighting demons out.

As when the evils of the spirit grew tumultuous, and angry passions with mad passions clash, the startled soul, inspired with vigor from on high, expels them from the breast.

The art of healing, furthermore, has been too rude and rough,—too gross to tread the narrow channels delicately wending to the chambers where disease, begotten by the passions, lies imbedded near life's fountain. Crude materials, coarse drugs can never travel through those more than microscopic passages, nor reach the enemy they are commissioned to dislodge. And should they reach, their force would be abated by the clumsy vesture they are folded in. The sword of purest temper and of keenest edge performs no service till drawn naked from the sheath. The force of nature lies not in her heavy earth and massive rocks, but in her nimble atmospheres and swift-winged lightnings. The weight of *man* is not so many pounds of flesh, but so much energy of soul. So force medicinal is not so much "black oil," "green matter," "starch," albumen," "salts;" but that inscrutable and nameless something, which no eye

can see, no hand can touch, no scales can weigh. Those matters gloated over by the chemist, are but mere components of the shell, and must be broken up to let the drug into its liberty. It must be *potentized*. Thus did the Galileean Master rend the Jewish veil, strip off the coverings of type and shadow, and release the spirit of the law. And so the present age, awakened by the sounding footsteps of his coming, looks beyond all forms and ceremonials; all popedom, kingships, personal dominions, precedents; and searches for the living and unfettered essence of things. Let dwellers in old tenements take warning. Yonder tower of Esculapius appears more rickety than all. Its doors on rusty hinges creak, and close o'er dungeons deep and dark. Death lurks around each nook and corner. All its timbers are decayed and rotten. Stand from under!

But let the shining agent of Reform march on, march on! The glory brightens round her head. Her robes are redolent of healing balm. Whoever touches but the border of her mantle may become whole! Salute her, soldiers of the sword *stimilia*. Salute and follow. But contend not by the way. Stand never foot to foot, with faces glowing into angry faces, eyes returning into eyes a fiendish glare, while hostile weapons cross. Let not high potentizers fling themselves against the low, the low against the high. Why should the champions of healing, in each other seek to open ghastly wounds? Let grim disease the mortal foe of man, the strong armed giant of the tombs, receive the unimpeded strokes of both. Let each assert his skill and valor through the writing he may carve upon that horrid front. But to each other let the heart be tender, harmless be the hands, and full of blessings. Let no shameful scar attest the folly of an erring brother's wrath.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

A CASE FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

M. L., widow, *æt.* 30., has suffered greatly during the past two years from frequent attacks of neuralgia, which at first, of short duration and comparatively slight, have steadily increased in severity, and now last as long as three days.

The attacks are always preceded and attended by a roaring in the left ear as of a great wind. The severest pain is in the left upper arm. Sometimes preceding, and sometimes accompanying the pain

in the arm, is a pain in the left chest, in the region of the heart, which describes a semicircle corresponding to the border of the right half of the left mamma, and continuing from the upper part of the mamma, in a direct line to the front of the left shoulder, it is there continuous with the pain in the arm. The pain about the heart is sometimes attended with a constrictive sensation.

The pain in the arm commences above the left elbow, in front, apparently in the bone, and runs in a line up the anterior part of the arm, and in front of the shoulder joint, ascending in a direct line to the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. A streak of pain dips into the left ear. Of late the pain has gone around the left side of the occiput, and has reached the crown of the head. There is obscuration of vision, especially in the left eye during the paroxysms, the pain increases and diminishes without apparent regularity.

The left upper arm, shoulder, and left side of the neck feel as if a great heat were radiating upon them, which are superficially so sensitive, that the lightest covering increases the suffering.

When the pain is greatest, the head is repeatedly jerked to the left side. When she attempts to raise her arm, it seems to be drawn down to her side. During the pain there is much sweating which does not relieve. The hands and feet are very cold, an ordinary occurrence. She is worse at night; the pain prevents sleep. Has had severe attacks both in wet and in dry weather, and during all seasons; but the pains have been worse during an approaching thunder storm—rather easier after the rain has begun to fall. At the menstrual periods the attacks are aggravated apparently from increase of the pain about the heart; but the suffering has not been peculiar to this period.

She is worse when sitting up; from application of cold water; and from the heat of a fire. There is no amelioration from warm water. She cannot of course lie on the painful side.

CONCOMITANT AILMENTS.

She has a tettery eruption in the palm of the left hand; and this is of recent origin, and she thinks came of washing the clothes of a person who had a similar tetter.

The menses during the last nine months, have recurred every three weeks; have been copious, and lasting five days, a constant bearing down attends, but on the whole she feels better at such times when moving about. Diarrhoea precedes; costiveness attends. The menses are debilitating. No urinary symptoms. No leucorrhoea.

The digestive organs have been deranged a good while. All kinds of meats disagree. Fat food is especially hurtful. Such food rises up in the throat or is vomited soon after eating. Of late almost every kind of food, even fruits, disagree. Unless she drinks a great deal of water at her meals she cannot get the food down, without difficulty, and if she abstains from water at meals, has continued hiccup until the food is thrown up.

In person the patient is short and stout; has a brownish complexion.

She received a few powders of *Spigelia*, ordered to be taken during an attack. She was not again seen for several weeks, when meeting with her, she reported that the medicine had broken up the attack in which she took it; but the rheumatic pains appeared instead in the right shoulder and arm, which did not cause her much uneasiness. Meeting her again several weeks later, she said she had had no return of the neuralgia in the left arm and chest; that she had not been obliged to drink much water at meals; and that her digestion seemed improved. She promised to continue treatment for remaining symptoms, but has not been seen since.

Hamilton Ring, M. D.

DR. W. H. BLAKE, of Wallonia, Ky., reports a case of Mercurial Caries in a girl about four years old. The mercury was prescribed during an attack of Pneumonia, and the result was an extensive caries of the superior maxillary bone of the right side. The bone was denuded, and portions of it sloughed out. *Nitric Acid* in alternation with *Kali Hydriodicum*, and a local application of Hydrastin cured her in about five weeks.

DR. G. W. STORM, of Willoughby, O., reports an interesting case of Splenitis, with hypertrophy and induration of thirty-eight years standing. The abnormal size of the organ rendered easy the diagnosis of the case, and the constitutional symptoms were severe and prolonged but not peculiar. The patient was treated by both allopathic and homœopathic physicians, but no medication answered more than palliative ends. The post mortem revealed a spleen twelve and a half inches long, nine inches wide and weighing six pounds three ounces.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

LETTER FROM DR. PECK.

VINCENNES, IND., Dec. 13, 1867.

B. & Co. Dear Sirs : Enclosed find One Dollar, for which please send me "The Reporter" for 1868. I hope the journal will prosper far more abundantly this year than last, though it received a liberal patronage, and proved itself worthy.

I wrote you before of my experience in the use of the 200ths. I still have good success with them, and have recently received good responses from the 20000th. One case, an East Indiaman, who had taken much mercury, was suffering from intermittent fever, swelling of the tonsils and much bone pain. He had an enlargement of the periosteum of tibia, at times much pain, usually attended with swelling of the knee joints. One powder, Nitric Acid 20000th sufficed to remove all the symptoms in about two days, save the periosteal swelling, it being much better.

Another case of intermittent with evident neuralgia of the scalp, which had confined her to the bed several times in the past two years. She had taken large quantities of morphine and mercury. One powder of Nitric Acid 20000th, affected an almost complete cure in two days.

A case of secondary syphilis is rapidly improving under same remedy. The palate was so badly affected as to require fluid food. The superior alveolar process was carious, quite a large piece coming away. I first gave the 200th, after which he improved very rapidly, till I gave quinine to stop the chills. After this, this potency nor the 3rd would do any good. I gave merc. cor. 3rd and a mercurial wash for about one week, then gave Nitric Acid 20000th with satisfactory effect. I relate these cases to show why I am in favor of higher attenuations. I wish I had more experience in their use, and I think I will have soon.

* * * * *

The sickness here, I think, is more fatal and brief than in Cleveland. Respectfully yours,
E. H. PECK, M. D.

EDITORIAL.

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Eighteenth Annual Commencement of this institution took place Tuesday afternoon, February 25th, at Garrett's Hall, and was attended by a select audience both lay and professional, including many ladies. Prof. A. O. Blair, President of the Board of Trustees presided, and around him on the platform were seated the Faculty of the College, the Censors and distinguished members of the profession. The exercises having been opened by an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Felton, a farewell address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. J. P. Dake, in which he imparted a deal of good advice to them of a general and professional character, giving interesting reminiscences of the treatment of cholera by the different methods which had been employed during its visitation in this country and in Europe, and the noble part performed by our school in staying its ravages, closing with a felicitous picture of the hopes and duties of the future.

The address was received with marked approval by both the pupils and the audience. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was next conferred upon the graduates—twenty-five in number—by the President who accompanied the presentation of the diplomas by words of advice fitly spoken, which were received with much favor. This ceremony being ended, an address to the Hahnemannian Society was delivered by Dr. Lewis Barnes of Delaware, Ohio, which was highly interesting and marked by peculiar energy and force, and in no small degree by literary merit. The address in full will be found in this number. At the conclusion of the above address, the degrees of the Hahnemannian Society were conferred by Prof. T. P. Wilson, acting President of the society, with brief and appropriate words of parting.

The exercises in the hall concluded, the students with the faculty and the guests from abroad repaired to the dining hall below, where a season was most pleasantly spent in discussing an ample repast, and in the mingling of sentiment and kindly jest. Finally, the cordial good-bye was spoken and each went his way to do what his hand findeth to do.

LIST OF GRADUATES—CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE,
SESSION 1867-68.

H. H. Baxter, Cleveland, Ohio; M. M. Catlin, Winfield, New York; O. B. Spencer, Winfield, New York; Jno. A. Macdonald, Ravenna, Ohio; S. A. Harrington, Chagrin Falls, Ohio; W. W. Clapp, Warrensville, Ohio; J. L. Bean, Cleveland, Ohio; H. L. Bradley, Horicon, Wisconsin; J. M. Jenney, North Fairfield, Ohio; T. C. Wallace, Butler, Pennsylvania; H. L. Ambler, Cleveland, Ohio; D. H. Conley, Bath, New York; H. C. Carpenter, Sebewa, Michigan; G. A. Tracy, Heton, New York; C. S. Nelles, Brantford, Canada; Wm. Bailey, Lansing, Michigan; C. P. Burch, Ridgeway, Michigan; A. D. Johnston, Slate Lick, Pennsylvania; A. S. Johnson, Battle Creek, Michigan; H. W. Booth, East Saginaw, Michigan; R. N. Warren, Jefferson, Ohio; G. T. Blair, Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Whitney, Lansing, Michigan; L. S. Ingman, Madison, Michigan; Wm. H. Thomas, Mount Morris, New York.

HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

The corporators of this institution recently elected a full board of Trustees, after which the following officers were chosen : Mrs. C. A. SEAMAN, President ; Mrs. S. F. LESTER, Vice President ; Mrs. M. B. AMBLER, Secretary ; Mrs. S. D. McMILLAN, Treasurer. On Saturday, Feb. 15, the Commencement exercises occurred in the lecture room, in the presence of a very large audience of ladies. We extract from the able address of the President :

“Ladies, we have come to the close of the first session of our College, and we feel that to-day our College not only takes its position in society as a chartered institution, with its powers of holding property and conferring degrees, but it gives us the right to press forward in our work of educating woman in all the branches of medical knowledge. The foundation of our College has been laid this winter, stone upon stone, with toil and care, and anxious solicitude. All great enterprises which have ever accomplished any permanent good, have been born of trial. None have ever matured and brought forth fruits which have been a blessing to mankind, unless their roots have struck down deeply into care and anxiety, and drawn their life from the hidden soul.

“ We have no right to arrogate to ourselves the honor of establishing this institution, nor do we desire to ; but the Great Master builder Himself is working out through us his loving plan for the physical redemption of woman. He who noteth the fall of a sparrow, has felt in His all-pitying heart for our suffering sisterhood, who through ignorance, have brought upon themselves and their children, years of untold misery.

* * * * *

We open our doors to mothers, sisters and daughters, who would know the causes of pain and disease, and will teach those who come, the prevention and cure of human maladies, as far as may be possible."

The President then conferred the degree of M. D. upon Mrs. M. A Ferris, of Polo, Illinois, and the honorary degree upon Mrs. Dr. A. P. Ketcham and Mrs. Dr. M. K. Merrick, both of Cleveland.

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OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

- American Phrenological Journal.* We welcome it each month as an original and instructive visitor.
- American Homœopathic Observer.* (Detroit.) Under its new management this journal is of late much improved.
- Boston Journal of Chemistry.* It always contains something new and valuable.
- Eclectic Medical Review.* (New York.) A spirited and ably conducted journal.
- Herald of Health.* (New York.) We have the January number and like it very much. It is worthy of success.
- The Hahnemannian Monthly.* (Philadelphia.) A reliable and vigorous exponent of the Homœopathic school.
- Journal of Materia Medica.* (Philadelphia.) The journal has no rival in the field it has chosen. Everybody likes it; only its editor is most too easily irritated. We, old editors, (?) take buffetings without getting our tempers ruffled. Patience and coolness, good friend.
- Medical Investigator.* (Chicago.) Our good friend, DUNCAN, the Editor, knows how to get up a good medical journal.
- New England Medical Gazette.* (Boston.) A good journal, but not half so good as it might be if the editors were a little more in earnest.
- North American Journal Homœopathy.* A noble old Quarterly doing a good work, and always read with interest.
- Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.* Fresh and inspiring as the air of San Francisco, from which it hails.
- Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.* Morehead, Simpson & Bond, Publishers, New York. We have received one number and are more than well pleased with its contents. Dr. HAMMOND, the editor, has undertaken a great task to sustain such a work, but the intelligent and enquiring minds of the medical profession in all medical schools will give him ample support, we trust.
- U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal.* Those who do not take or read it, lose many good things too good to be lost. It is our western pet.
- Western Homœopathic Observer.* Last, but not least on our list.

THE
OHIO
MEDICAL & SURGICAL REPORTER.

VOL. II.

MAY, 1868.

No. 3.

For the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

OPIUM—MORPHINE.

CASE OF THE REV. G. W. BRUSH, AND OTHERS.

Physicians ought to be men as well as doctors. Nor is there a good reason why they should not be Christians. What right have they to tamper with the health of the mind, well-being of the soul, domestic virtue and future happiness, for the bare prospect of health to the body? But when the means employed have an almost certain tendency to bodily ruin also, the matter becomes far more reprehensible.

There are few medicinal agents more extensively used than Opium. Perhaps none. It is the effective ingredient in most of the "pectorals," "cough drops," and "soothing syrups," which overwhelm the community. These are generally concocted and set afloat by physicians of the so-called "regular school." And whenever the "regular" doctor is called personally, no matter what the nature of the case may be, if there is pain of any sort, he ordinarily prescribes opium. And since pain is almost uniformly present, opium seldom fails of being administered. Diarrhœa, especially, the common affliction of children, must be met by it, whether it be painful or not. And when the physician does not really know what to give, he resorts to this for the purpose of gaining time to post himself. But it is needless to enumerate the multitudinous ways by which it gets into system.

It is important to remember next, that the chief benefit ordinarily obtained, or expected, is present relief from threatening danger,

or the alleviation of distress. Also, that in protracted disease, it usually ceases to alleviate, and proceeds to add horrors of its own; and, that while few diseases, are fully removed by its agency, it seems to be strangely efficacious in fixing sorrows which it appears at first to assuage. While, as a mighty incubus, it suppresses and hides them for a season, their forces appear to accumulate and grow in wrath. Nervous derangements, charmingly subdued at first, become utterly unmanageable. Sleep, which was obedient to its call, springs defiantly away, and mocks at every power of persuasion. Beatific dreaming gives place to stark and melancholy madness. Pain itself, which retreated from the magic of its touch, returns with unappeasable vengeance. Opium thus conceals the bitterest curses under its apparent blessings. It is a devil clothed in the garments of an angel. I propose to establish all this by the simple presentation of fact. The truth is not often laid open to observation, since ordinarily the victims of Opium are too sensitive, or have not the ability, or do not survive to tell their tale of woe. But two or three have lately spoken in a manner which ought to sound the tocsin of alarm.

The first case is comparatively mild. Had the "flux" badly. Twenty-eight years ago. Treated by an eminent, kindly disposed physician—a really noble man. Took opium three long weeks to relieve the pain, and—suffered fearfully. Then, although the *flux* was subdued, the *opium* was not. Could not leave it off, because a diarrhœa would set in. Told the good doctor something else must be substituted to check the diarrhœa, as the habit of opium-eating was about to be established. He said nothing else would answer. Went on. The opium was found to be exhilarating. A sort of visionary happiness would come on, after each dose. Ambition for something great would rise, but with no disposition to do anything noteworthy *just now*. Preferred to begin after a while. But when a few hours had elapsed, the ambition was gone. Depression took its place. The head ached. The stomach felt sore. The bowels fretted and rumbled. The limbs were weak. Labor was a burden, and so was life. Another dose would re-produce the same round of ambition, procrastination, depression and distress. Something must be done. Such a life must not be lived. Better live none. The opium having been continued about a year, and amounting now to three or four grains a day, must be stopped, all at once—live or die. It was. And then what?

The whole system appeared to be sinking—sinking—sinking. All the muscles, nerves and fibres were falling apart, not quietly and passively, but in restless agony. And the stomach! No food would lie there. How could it lie in that burning fire? For two weeks, necessarily spent in labor, (school teaching,) nothing could be endured except *rice water*. And then, little by little, little by little, the horrors abated. But the burning, though modified and reduced, continued year after year. And even yet, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, it has not entirely disappeared. Did not suppose the fire to have been kindled by opium, until other cases quite lately revealed the fact. Never found this, as a prominent symptom, in the medical books. Cannot tell why they missed it unless it had been so generally smothered by the constant *piling up* of the primary effect—the stupefaction or frenzy, that it was left to burn away the life unheeded and unknown. Or perhaps it had been charged to the account of some comparatively innocent malady, for which the drug had been prescribed. But let the agent be suspended, the incubus of its primary action be removed, then how the secondary fire rages and burns! The agonies which followed the breaking up of that habit are as vivid in the memory as if they had been endured but yesterday. Let it here be noted, that the opium habit is like moral evil—a mortal agony arises in overcoming it. De-Quincy and Coleridge, in all the sad splendor of their “confessions,” have doubtless fallen infinitely short of the horrors they might have related, if they had broken away from the fiend—and lived. But they died in their thralldom, and their wonderful pens were restrained.

We now approach the case of the Rev. G. W. Brush. He called upon me in November, 1866, stating that *morphine* had been given to him by medical men, for occasional looseness of the bowels, and to prevent the growth of a dormant cancer of the tongue, until it had become a fixed and stern necessity. He avoided telling me just how long he had been using it, but I have since learned that it was not less than sixteen years. He said he was taking about twelve to fifteen grains daily, and sometimes as much as eighteen or twenty, or even more. I have learned that the “more” sometimes rose to the amount of *thirty*. He appeared greatly depressed and was keenly alive to the degradation of his habit. He thought every one was ready to despise him, and that his usefulness was therefore at an end. He had once been ambitious, but now looked so meanly

upon himself as a preacher, that he said, with every indication of sincerity, he never heard a sermon from another man which he did not consider better than he could preach himself. And yet, among all the distinguished men of the Churches here, and in the University,—Delaware, Ohio,—there was no one more eloquent, none more brilliant, no one who so powerfully drew the people. He was insane on this point. It was evidently one of the hallucinations of morphine. He mourned over his life as a failure, and said he had been tempted to end it. He had once made a serious effort to abandon the habit, but the effect was so prostrating, and diarrhœa, pouring like a flood, had borne him so near the gates of death, that he was compelled to resume the drug in order to save his life. But he was determined to make another attempt, and wished my professional services against the consequences which he well knew must follow.

He entered upon the trial, reducing rapidly the amount of his morphine. I called on him in the course of two or three days, according to appointment, and found him wan and haggard, weak and almost wild with suffering. His hands, lips, and voice trembled. He tottered on his legs; and, though sweating profusely, he hovered about the fire to keep warm. Day followed day, while he still suffered and endured. On one occasion, as I entered, he seemed to have been writing. He read me his production. It was an account of the effects produced by morphine,—the giving way of nerves, softening of the muscles, the depression, nightmare in day time, visions, horrid shapes; how the victim is sometimes engulfed in a flood of waters, while faces in all imaginary varieties of distortion, grin from the waves, and terrible eyes gleam forth from their depths. I asked if he had had found those things in the “confessions” of De Quincy. He smiled sadly as he answered: No. I have searched among his papers for that description but cannot find it. Most likely he destroyed it. About this time business unexpectedly demanded his attention, which he thought could not be transacted in his suffering condition, and so his attempt for this time was abandoned.

The year 1867 passed with him amid depression, shame and remorse. He called on me perhaps a hundred times, at my office, and seldom left without referring in some way to what he considered his degradation. He repeatedly enquired if I thought it of any use for him to try going on any longer in his ministerial work. Once he

came with a brighter face than usual, saying he had concluded to try it one year more, and if he could not succeed— Then what? I enquired, as he paused. A dark cloud spreading over his brow was his only answer, and he lapsed into despondency. I could usually cheer him by turning his attention to some poetic, elocutionary, or philosophical subject, but he would soon return to his melancholy state. This despondency appears to be the legitimate effect of opium. Taken to elevate and cheer, after the habit is formed, it deludes the victim with the idea that he is rising blissfully, and then drags him down, down, down. This fact was strikingly manifest in the case of Mr. Brush, for his natural disposition, from childhood up, had been unusually kind, cheerful and good. Such is the testimony of his noble mother, corroborated by all that knew him. Nor had he any dyspeptic or billious tendencies to worry and sour him. His constitution appeared to be healthy and strong. He had one of the best physical organizations in the community,—large, full and well-rounded, even after sixteen years of excessive morphine-eating. Devotedly pious, eloquent and beloved; sought often by all societies that knew him, and retained as long as the rules of his Church would permit. Few men have ever been physically, socially, and religiously, so well organized and situated for the enjoyment of a prosperous and happy life. One thing alone appeared to ruin it all. What an illustration of the fact that opium is a melancholy demon!

He came to me finally, on the first day of January, 1868, saying his people had kindly granted him leave of absence for a few weeks, which he would devote to the work of overcoming his enemy, if such a thing was possible. He could not live in his bondage. His wretched life, with its terrible end, was forever staring him in the face. He was frightfully well posted with regard to what the end would probably be, if he should continue in the habit until it came; was familiar with the "authorities" upon the subject. He appeared to feel weak and helpless. Asked if I would receive him at my house, and take care of him during the struggle, as I had once consented to do. Said I would, if he would consent to let the people know why he was there. This appeared to be necessary for his own reputation and that of his household, since, if no sufficient reason were given for his being sick at my house, while his own family were living in the same town, it would afford occasion for scandal. He looked very sad as he answered that it would not do. He must

undertake the battle at home. He then took from his pocket some papers of morphine, which he had caused to be weighed in doses diminishing at the rate of half a grain each, beginning with six grains for the first day, five and a half for the next, and so on down. This was a sudden falling off of nearly two-thirds from his ordinary allowance. He gave me all but the two largest powders, which he reserved for an absence of two days at Columbus. He proposed going away for the purpose of coming home sick, in which condition he well knew he should be within that time. So fearful was he that the people would understand what was the matter, if he should come down gradually in their midst. I was to call at his house on the evening of his return, to render such assistance as his condition might demand.

I went at the time appointed and found him again shattered, trembling, sweating and hovering about the fire. Said he had slept none, was suffering much, and that his knees especially were aching badly. He called pleadingly for the amount of morphine prepared for that day, as he had not taken it. It was given, and then he conversed freely for an hour or so, especially concerning a lecture he had just heard in Columbus from R. W. Emerson, which he thought was lacking in earnestness and fervor; thought it was too coldly correct, &c. The next evening he proposed to reduce his morphine by two grains instead of half a grain, but was in a hurry for the quantity he was to have. In the course of some two days more he came down to about two grains for the whole day. But one evening when I found him apparently much relieved from suffering, and he saw my look of wonder and doubt, he confessed having broken over the rules by taking an additional dose of about three grains, on his own responsibility. Said his diarrhœa had returned, the medicine left to check it was gone, he hated to send for me, and so had done it. He was full of remorse, declaring that if I should now abandon him, he would not blame me. Told him I should stick to him as long as he would let me; that he was doing a great work—such as few men ever succeeded in, a work for two worlds—this one and the next, and, that he must not give it up. He made a bow of acknowledgment and gratitude, so expressive that I can see it yet, and said he would break over no more. But it appeared difficult for him to rally and regain the spirit he had lost. He came and stood beside me at the piano, as I was putting on my gloves and fur collar, to go, and said: "Do you think that if

I should study very hard and with great perseverance, I could ever attain respectability as a preacher?" I answered that such a course would place him far in advance of his brother clergymen. He replied that he was forty years of age and had accomplished nothing. I said he was now accomplishing what the strongest men who had undertaken it had usually failed in doing, and that men seldom became efficient in wisdom and great works until far past the age of forty. His countenance brightened and I left him.

I continued to spend the evenings with him for about two weeks. The morphine was reduced to something like one grain a day. His appetite returned. He began to sleep pretty well at night. His nerves became steady, and his diarrhoea was controlled without serious difficulty. The only medicinal agents used for his relief were *tartar emetic*—about one-tenth of a grain at a dose; *arsenicum*—less than a hundredth part as much, and *abies nigra* (black spruce) half a drop or so of the tincture in a little water. No brandy, no quinine, no stimulant or "tonic" of any sort. Energy and strength returned so rapidly that in about two weeks he was ready to resume his work. He said to his wife that the awful weight was all gone—all gone. He expressed his gratitude to me in the most glowing terms. He was triumphant at the idea of having conquered with so much less suffering than he expected. Alas! I knew his danger and saw with sorrow that his returning confidence was removing him from under my control, while yet the enemy remained in the field.

His last visit to me was on Friday, January 17th. He wanted diarrhoea medicine enough to last till the next Tuesday, when he would call again and report. I felt uneasy about him, and went to hear him preach on the intervening Sunday evening. Saw by his flushed and embarrassed manner, that he was falling back. Have since learned that after service he confessed to his wife, who was watching his condition with keen eyes, that he had taken about three grains to strengthen him for the occasion. Poor man! He doubtless thought he could stop there. Tuesday came, but he came not to my office. Wednesday, and he came not. Then I was called away from home and did not return until late Saturday night. The first news which greeted me on arriving was, that he was no more among mortals. He had been buying morphine at the drug store during the week, and had reached nearly his former quantity. He had wandered about, uncertain, forlorn, desolate. On Friday he had tried to borrow a gun to shoot rats, had come across the

way to my office, which was found closed, and then tried again to borrow the gun. Told his wife that dreadful load had come back. Saturday his Quarterly Meeting commenced. He was to preach in the afternoon. He was exceedingly kind and helpful to his family at dinner time, as he had been all day. Went out to "smoke," as usual after eating. The people were assembling at the Church, not far off. He went to the barn, suspended a rope from a beam over head, as he stood upon the manger. It was not quite long enough. Lengthened it with his pocket handkerchief, looped it around his neck, put his hands in his pockets, and leaped off. His wife, being uneasy, was very soon looking for him. Found him, cut the rope with her own hands, he came down upon his knees. His body was warm, his countenance natural as in life, but the earthly body was all that was left to her. *He* was gone forever. He had failed in his last attempt to break away from the benumbing power of opium, the most deceitful and paralyzing of all Nature's demons, and in his desperation had sought freedom in death. Let no man judge him, and least of all those who are strangers to the fascinating and infernal strength of his enemy. Remember that no siren-voiced charmer so deludes the ears, hallucinates the eyes, intoxicates the brain, and overpowers the will. You may call it a grave mistake, a dreadful blunder, a doleful insanity, but do not assume to put him beyond the reach of mercy, or to decide that his lamentable end was not the iron door through which he may have passed to the city of the golden streets.

Was he really insane? Does opium make people so? Any intelligent physician knows it often does, and if honest, he will say so. A good old man in a neighboring town attempted suicide on the very day of our friend's untimely death. He protested, on his recovery, that he had no knowledge of the deed. He was a taker of morphine, and was trying to leave it off. A few years ago I was sent for by a man whose family physician I had been, but whom I now found in jail, hand-cuffed, even within its massive walls. He was sitting desolately in a chair with his manacled wrists upon his knees. I sat down beside him and asked the meaning of all this. He said one of his children had been sick, and the nearest physician had been called in. Was slightly unwell himself, and the doctor gave him a dose of morphine. It distressed and excited him. Another was given and the symptoms became worse. Then more was administered to quiet him, and he became ungovernable and

outrageous. A number of strong men were required to hold him. He grew worse and worse, from day to day. A council, not of *pretenders*, but of "regular" physicians, declared him insane, and that the only fit place for him was the Asylum at Columbus. They filed their affidavit before the Probate Judge, had the papers made out in regular order, and he was now in the hands of the Sheriff, on his way to the Asylum. He was having a "lucid interval" when he sent for me; and I concluded he could be kept lucid, if he had no more opium. And he was. I called the Sheriff to remove his irons and let him go to bed and rest. I went before the Judge and by filing a counter affidavit set him at liberty. If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If this man was crazed by his brief contact with the enemy, who can wonder that the mind of Mr. Brush gave way under its long and terrible strain.

Let us proceed to another case, for the purpose of removing the veil from the horrors inflicted by this agent of death. It bears especially upon the torments of those who attempt to desert from the bondage of the tyrant, and which they seldom live to relate; or, living, lock up in their bosoms as too fearful for utterance. Whoever reads the account will, perhaps, learn sympathy and charity. Some may also learn to curse those men, be they physicians or not, whose heedless dallying with the drug plants and fixes the desolating habit. I had published a brief account of the Rev. Brush's case, for the purpose of rescuing his name from reproach at the hands of those who knew nothing of his trials. One of the papers containing it found its way to a stranger in Wisconsin. He responded to me in about the style to be exhibited. He complains that his early advantages for schools were poor, and that his education is consequently defective. But I think his account will be found intelligent and vivid enough for all that. I have corrected a little of his orthography and changed a few, very few words, where those employed did not quite respond to his evident meaning, but there are not half a dozen sentences in which I have modified the style:

"I am a stranger to you, but not to the habitual use of morphine. As the sad case of your patient so affected me, I thought I would tell you what I have passed through since April last. [His letter is dated February 10, 1868.]

“In the year 1851 my health was so poor that I was unable to attend to my business. I employed one physician after another without much relief. At last one of them gave me some drops which appeared to help me, and I was enabled to attend to my business. I used the drops for nearly six months without knowing what they were composed of. And thus I was fed on morphine without being aware of it. At last I thought best to leave off taking the medicine. I did so, but found to my horror that I was in—*hell*. I went to the doctor and remonstrated. He quietly remarked: ‘Just keep cool for a few days, and then you will be all right.’ I followed his directions, but to tell you of my sufferings for more than two weeks is more than I can do. The dreadful habit was fastened on me. The more I struggled to get clear the more I suffered. At last I took more drops, and so I went on taking morphine for more than six years. For the first two years it appeared to strengthen and exhilarate me. After that the maximum power seemed to have been attained, and increased doses would not elevate me to the former point, but would rather depress. I can express it in no other way than that the nerve tissue seemed to flatten, so that the absorbents could not retain the stimulus of the poison.

“From this point, that is after two years habitual use, I found myself slowly but surely becoming more miserable every month and year of my prison life. The *mental* sufferings I endured for the next four years are more than can be expressed. Death, hell, the gaping grave, are nothing in comparison. When I looked at my good wife, my first and only love, then at my two lovely daughters just budding into womanhood, then at my two promising boys, how sad it was to feel that this dreadful habit was on me. For one effect of this disease was to so depress me that the sight and presence of my best friends would make me wish to get away and be alone.

“April 17, 1867, found me a poor, wasted, miserable, six years morphine-eater; health all gone, unable to do any sort of business, a used-up man, desiring nothing but death to close my sufferings. Then I made up my mind to stop the use of morphine *all at once*. I had previously attempted to break off by degrees, *but I was beaten at that game every time*. Why, sir, it is utterly impossible to taper off by less and less, unless some one is over the patient watching every motion. I say it understandingly, the will of *no man is strong enough* to handle the poison for himself. He will make a virtue out of necessity, and for *this* time will over-take.

“So I resolved to quit at once and forever. I arranged my business as far as I could, under the idea that I should die in the attempt. I gave my wife and daughters four bottles of morphine, and, trying to smile, said : Never let me have them under any circumstances.’ I was fully determined to conquer or die. The first forty-eight hours I slept most of the time, waking somewhat often, however, and then dropping asleep, while a sort of nervous twitching would come and go. But the next day found me wide awake. And, shall I tell you ? there was no more sleep for me until *sixty-five* days had passed. No, not one single moment for sixty-five days and nights. I was fully awake—never slept one moment ! The second day of my suffering was intense. Every nerve seemed to be on a rampage. Every faculty, mental and physical, appeared to be striving to see how much suffering I could stand. The third day my bowels began to empty, and a river of old fetid matter ran away. It seemed that I was passing off in corruption. This continued for nearly four long suffering weeks. I never checked it, but let nature take her course.

“During the first four weeks of the fight, there was extreme pain in every part of my body. It was dreadful in my stomach. The brain would telegraph through the sympathetic nerves and set it *all on fire* for hours together. It seemed to me that I should burn up. This worse than death sensation never left me a *single hour for the first thirty-five days*. It seemed at times as though my bones would burst open, a sort of nerve fire seemed to be shut up in them which must be let out.

“I was able every day to walk out, and if necessary could walk a mile or more.

“I could fully see where he (the Rev. G. W. Brush) was, and how he felt, when he went to his barn and put the rope round his neck. I had been there many times during the first fifty-five days of my conflict. I remember well when going out to shoot pigeons how often the thought came to commit —. It seems to be one of the great ideas to commit wrong on one’s self.

“The fifty-sixth day of suffering without sleep found me at a Water Cure. Warm baths, sometimes with battery, then packs, then sits, for ten more long suffering days and nights—but sleep never came to me and pain never left me. On the sixty-fifth day of the fight, in the afternoon, William, the black boy, said ; ‘Masser, you look dreadful ; you need a *dush*.’ This was a stream of water squirted

with great force. I had a perfect horror of cold water, but said : 'Do as you please,'—not caring whether I lived or died. I took a pretty long one, came out, and he rubbed me long and well. I felt perfectly easy. All my pains were gone. I went to my room and slept nearly four hours. For ten minutes after waking I never stirred a limb or muscle, fearing it would bring back the pains. But a happier man never woke from sleep. I saw that I was delivered from the prison-house of death. I telegraphed to my family that sleep had come. I was again a husband and father. To my dying hour I shall ever remember that eventful day. But it was only the glimmering of light. Gradually and slowly sleep came to be my companion again. And even yet it has not fully come. Until within the last twenty days, when I awoke, every nerve, every emotion was awake all at once. Thought was always ready, the steam up, and at one bound the brain-power made the engine draw.

"It is now the tenth month since I quit morphine. Then my weight was only one hundred and twenty-five pounds. Now it is one hundred and ninety. I am the happiest man on the earth. I am redeemed from one of the lowest hells in all worlds. 'God seems to help all men out of their troubles, except morphine-eaters. They have to crawl out on their hands and knees over red-hot bars of iron.'"

He had taken about three grains a day for the past four years ; that is, after reaching his maximum—not more than a fifth part of the ordinary amount of Mr. Brush. Such is the difference in constitutional ability to endure the poison.

He is about fifty years old, and, aside from the use of morphine, has always been temperate. Has worked hard. Constitution not very strong. He writes again under date of March 18, 1868 : "My health still improves. There is one peculiarity about my will-power ; it is so *vascillating*, not *reliable* and firm as before. Still I feel that it will come back."

I have thus endeavored to draw the likeness of opium by giving a few plain tales of truth. I have shown what it is by what it does, for it must be known by its fruits. And let no one seek comfort under the delusion that such things are of rare occurrence. If you think they are, enquire of the first intelligent physician or druggist you chance to meet, and he will assure you that, while he is not at

liberty to give names, you may depend upon the fact that they amount to legions. I have been reflecting for a long time upon this matter, calling to mind what has come to my knowledge during a long and extensive medical practice, and the conclusion is, *that I have known of more deaths from the use of opium in some of its forms, than from all the forms of alcoholic drinks.* This result ought to be expected from the nature of morphine as above set forth, and from the fact that it is more extensively used than any other medicine. It ought to be remembered, also—by every man, woman and child—that the drug is as dangerous in its tendency to form an uncontrollable habit when used as a medicine, as when used in any other capacity. And it might be of great importance to the community, if physicians would likewise remember this. Take notice, that in the cases related in this article, the habit was formed through their administration. Such, indeed, has been the fact in every case of opium-eating where the origin of the habit has come to my knowledge. Whether the transient and delusive comfort ordinarily derived from this drug is a compensation for its impending woe, let any honest man decide.

The reason why the sorrows of opium are supposed to be less than those of alcohol, is because they are less known. The reason why they are less known appears to be that the opium habit is a solitary one, while the other is of a more social nature. The drinker indulges among his friends and companions, and in public. But the victim of opium, in this country, is forever ashamed of his habit, and indulges in solitude. He is afraid of the rustling of his wife's dress. He recoils and hides, and eats and suffers and dies in secret. He looks into the dark valley, and sees it full of appalling shapes and glaring eyes, hears a doleful wail of voices, trembles and shudders, but is borne onward by an insane impulse to leap in. No serpent so charms the fluttering bird to dart between its gaping jaws. The grave nowhere else opens so horrid a mouth, unless it be where the victim of *delerium tremens* is about to enter, but the strange difference is, that while the poor inebriate tries to retreat and escape, this equally alarmed and more suffering unfortunate is impelled to plunge madly forward. If one disappears "with an outcry which pierces the heavens," the other goes down with a look of agony which is engraven on the memory forever.

L. Barnes, M. D.

[For] the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

It has long been a mooted question as to what should constitute the curriculum of medical education, and what should be required of the neophyte, as initiatory steps toward the goal to be reached.

Most writers on the subject claim that the classics should enter prominently into the preliminary course, and that a knowledge of Greek and Latin, to a certain extent, should be required of the matriculant.

Now while I would by no means deny that a knowledge of these things would be a valuable auxiliary to the student of medicine, I am far from believing that they occupy the first place in the necessary preliminary course. The study of the classics has been so long and so intimately connected with what is termed "*liberal education*," that we have come to look upon them as necessary parts thereof. But there is more in the English literature than any one mind can master in a lifetime, and the language which is the most *real use* to us is the Anglo-Saxon, and that should be *thoroughly understood*.

Dr. Draper tells us, that "what is termed classical learning, corrogates to itself a space that excludes *much more important things*." Few, if any, are the facts worth knowing, that are to be exclusively obtained from a knowledge of Latin and Greek, and as to mental discipline, it might reasonably be inquired how much a youth will gain by translating daily, a few good sentences of Latin and Greek into *bad and broken English*.

May not the mind of the student be trained to reason correctly, and inquire philosophically, as well from the study of a bone or a flower, as by that of a Greek verb?

It is a part of the old theories of education that certain studies, as mathematics, were essential as *mental discipline*, while others possessed real and intrinsic worth, overlooking the psychological fact that the greatest discipline and the highest culture are at once obtained by consulting the mental organization of the individual.

Nothing is to be gained by forcing the mind into unnatural channels, and the resistance which it offers to such treatment, when long pursued, proves, in the end, the source of its own destruction.

Education should represent the existing state of knowledge, and it should be the constant effort of the disciple of medicine to *keep*

posted up to date; but he does not necessarily repeat all the processes by which the present status has been reached.

As well may the chemist repeat the experiments that were born of the golden dream of the old Alchemists, when around him on every hand are mines of untold wealth, whose glistening treasures have never yet received man's impress.

It needs no longer a *dead language* to give expression to *living thoughts*. These old forms are important to the student of to-day, as a matter of history, and it is the *philosophy* of history that we want, not its barren details.

The world has long enough clung to its dogmas and superstitions. Modern science is now usurping that realm, and the "*image of God*" is being lifted from the dust at the feet of idols, and stamped with intelligence, to reflect the light of its Creator,

"No longer do Captains buy of Lapland witches favorable winds." The Apothecary no longer says prayers over the mortar in which he is pounding, to impart a divine afflatus to his drugs. Contrast the ancient idea of the Sun, as a span of fiery steeds harnessed to a golden car and driven by Apollo through space, with the enlarged and liberal idea of modern times.

Common sense has taken the place of an inflated supernaturalism. The progress of an idea has revolutionized thought, and every such revolution has had its priests, its martyrs, and its executioners, for—

"Not a truth has to art or science been given,
But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and striven."

From the slightest causes have come forth the mightiest results.

"Who would have thought," says Draper, "that the twitching of a frog's leg, in the experiment of Galvani, would give rise in a very few years to the establishment beyond all question of the compound nature of water, separating its constituents from one another, would lead to the deflagration and dissipation in a vapor, of metals that can hardly be melted in a furnace—would show that the solid earth we tread upon is an oxide—yield new metals, light enough to swim upon water, and even seem to set it on fire—that it would give us the power of making magnets capable of lifting more than a ton—cast a light on that riddle of ages, the pointing of the mariner's compass north and south, and explain the mutual attraction or repulsion of the magnetic needle—that it would enable us to form exquisitely in metal casts all kinds of objects of art, and give work-

men the means of performing gilding and silvering without risk to their health—that it would suggest to the evil disposed; the forging of bank notes, the sophisticating of jewelry, and be invaluable in the uttering of false coinage—that it would carry the messages of commerce and friendship instantaneously across continents or under oceans, and ‘waft a sigh from Indies to the Pole.’ Yet this is only a part of what Galvani’s experiment, carried out by modern methods, has actually accomplished.”

This is not the work of a dead language, it is the triumphant march of a living thought; the progress of an idea; the development of a scientific principle. And we should remember that “the vital knowledge, that by which we have grown as a nation to what we are, and which now underlies our whole existence, is a knowledge that has got itself taught in nooks and corners, while the ordained agencies for teaching have been mumbling little else but dead formulas.”

The question was not, *whether a thing was true*, but whether it conformed to accepted dogmas. Men were forced to “speak lies in the name of the Lord, through fear of the bloody axe of the executioner. But twelve years of imprisonment and the repetition of penitential prayers, could not stay the earth in its revolution, nor crush from the heart of Gallileo; his conviction of truth.”

This is the history of the progress of science; it is also the history of education. Away, then, with old forms, whose age alone renders them sacred in the light of to-day! Embalm, if you will, old creeds in dead language, but give us living thoughts in *plain English*, and give us in education, and particularly in Medical Education, that knowledge which is of most worth, and that is Science.

“When,” says the greatest of modern philosophers, Herbert Spencer; “A mother is mourning over her first-born, who has sunk under the sequelæ of Scarlet Fever, when, perhaps, a candid Medical Man has confirmed her suspicion, that her child would have recovered, had not its system been enfeebled by over study, when she is prostrated under the pangs of combined grief, and remorse, it is but a small consolation that she can read Dante in the original.”

A knowledge of Physiology would have been of infinitely more service to her as a mother, and in the loneliness of her crushed and bleeding heart, she will sit in judgement on the teachers.

Then, we have arrived at the conclusion that *Scientific Knowledge*, is of most worth.

Science administers directly to the requirements of every-day life, and the physician, above all other men should be a worshipper in her temple; for upon the understanding of her law, and their judicious application, depends the *life* of his patient.

For him, then, ignorance is not only the "mother of superstition," she is the parent of guilt, and he should see to it, that she lay not in his arms a numerous progeny; Lest like the teeth of the Dragon, they rise up fully armed and equipped as avengers, or visit his midnight dreams with visions of judgment.

Objects have fallen to the earth when unsupported, from the dawn of creation; but, it remains for Sir Isaac Newton to deduce from this phenomena, the law of gravitation.

Hippocrates observes, that "like cures like," but no one before Hahnemann's time thought of inquiring *how*, and *why*, and he straightway commenced observing phenomena, and ransacked literature for the application of the law. In the *Organon* we have the record of his observations; observations made so truthfully, and dispassionately, that ere long, he forced obeisance from his very enemies. But who can estimate the results of his labors? If the simple discovery of Galvani produced a complete revolution in chemistry, how much more vital importance to humanity, is that discovery which has banished the Moxa, and Seton, and completed the adherents to the old rituals, at least to mollify their practice.

The movements of a poised steel needle overthrow opinions that has been indorsed by the highest human authority.

A piece of rubbed amber attracts a straw. That little fact thoughtfully investigated, lead to the invention of the electric telegraph.

The sunshine coming through an angular piece of glass produces a play of colors, and the rain-bow in the old times, thought to be God's weapon resting against the clouds, is explained.

Do you inquire, what all this has to do with Medical Education? Simply this: It shows of how little worth are theories, when unsupported by facts, and observations, and enables us to follow the faintest glimmerings of truth, to a full, and ripe unfolding. It gives us faith in God, and renders us at every shrine where truth is

enthroned, devout and humble worshipers. For this human mind, made in the image of God, can offer no more acceptable incense to Deity, than the study of his works; and when you come in this spirit to study the human frame, and to deal with its infirmities, you will be worthy laborers, in a high and noble calling.

J. D. Buck, M. D.

For the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

TETANUS—MALIGNANT PUSTULES—CHARBON—ANTHRACION.

The case of Saml. C. W. . . . , aged eighteen years, being in some respects a peculiar one, I have deemed it proper to note the symptoms and treatment, giving incidents, *perhaps*, not material to the case.

On the evening of Thursday, July 11th, 1867, I was hurriedly called to attend the patient. During the early evening he had swallowed an ordinary pin. I found him in complete tetanus, opisthotonic spasms of a violent nature, recurring every three and five minutes. Deglutition extremely difficult, because of pharyngeal spasm. The symptoms had gradually come on, the patient first complaining of pain in the region of the cardiac opening, immediately subsequent to his swallowing the pin. Trismus was complete, *facias tetanica* marked.

I had no doubt as to the nature of the disease before me, and diagnosed traumatic tetanus. I immediately administered *Belladonna*, first centesimal. After a short time, noting no relief, I dissolved a half drachm of the saturated trituration of *gelsemium semper* in one-half glass of water, and administered teaspoonful doses every fifteen minutes. Immediately the patient was brought under the influence of the latter drug, improvement was apparent. The paroxysms diminished in frequency, and, the remedy having been exhibited at longer intervals, in about four hours from my first seeing him, the boy was sitting up, laughing and talking jocosely with his relatives, gathered around him. The next day, contrary to my advice, he walked half a mile without complaining, except of soreness of the muscles in which spasmodic tension had occurred. He was restricted in his diet, and ordered to remain quiet. On the 16th, my attention was called to a slight swelling on

the upper lip, just to the left of the nasal fossæ, having much the appearance of a small boil, with a slightly elevated vesicle, which, on removing, I found to contain a yellowish matter to the extent, perhaps, of an ordinary pus drop. No areola was perceptible. No induration, and nothing to indicate any extensive inflammation. From this period the slight superficial inflammation subsided.

On the morning of the 18th I was again called to attend him. He had the day previous, engaged in an exciting game of quoits, and, while partially denuded and in a profuse perspiration, had seated himself upon the ground and evidently taken cold. I found the patient complaining of an intense pain in the region of the cardiac end of the stomach. Respirations hurried, anxious expression of countenance, pulse one hundred and twelve, strong. Administered *Aconite*, first dec., *Bryonia*, first cent., in water alternately every hour. In the afternoon found no improvement, slight swelling and redness of the upper lip; ordered application of mustard to the region of pain, continued the *Aconite*, substituting *Rhus tox.* for the *bryonia*. In about two hours, the pain in the cardiac region subsided. I observed that as this pain decreased, the inflammation of the lip increased, which tended to attract my attention more particularly to the vesicle I had opened three days before. It had entirely closed, presenting a red, erysipelatous appearance, the swelling extending somewhat to the cheek. *Rhus tox.* first cent. and *Ars.*, first cent. were given in alternation every two hours during the night.

On the morning of the 19th, there had been no apparent change, excepting a slight increase in the swelling, and it was noted that an extremely offensive, gangrenous odor was thrown off from the inflamed parts.

The appearances now indicated an extremely malignant erysipelas. The glands of the neck on the right side became swollen. The pulse, decreasing in the night, had become quite weak. Continued the *Rhus.* & *Ars.*, also the concentrated ext. of beef (*Libige*) every two hours. The intense inflammation seemed to contra-indicate stimulants, though it was evident pyæmia was taking place with great rapidity. In the evening an occasional dose of *Lachisis* 6th was given.

On the 20th ult., it became necessary to pry open the lips with a paper wedge to enable the patient to breathe. He was scarcely

able to articulate. Had consultation with Dr. E. P. Fowler, of New York. Pulse one hundred and twenty, blood coursing radial artery seemed hot to the touch. The stench in the room was almost intolerable. No external indication of pus, swelling hard, having a peculiar waxy or cheesy feeling. Argent. nit. was freely applied to the whole lip extending to the surrounding parts. The remedies were continued as before. Low, muttering delirium, picking at the bedclothes, and general indications of extreme prostration ushered in the 21st. The treatment was continued through the day. The amount of beef juice having been increased, so that by dint of perseverance the patient had swallowed one-half gill per hour, and there was nothing to lead to the belief that it was not assimilated.

On the 22d, the swelling had decreased, less delirium, arterial action less frequent and stronger, odor not perceptible. Treatment, *rhus.* and *ars.* each hour alternately; nutriment, in same quantities. This was continued, with varying indications, until the morning of the 23d, when I was called at an early hour, and found pulse not perceptible, sinking rapidly, partial coma.

Patient succumbed in about an hour and a half.

As a notable feature of this case, exhibiting the malignant character of the disease with which nature was contending, it is proper to add that the attendants, even those casually offering but slight assistance, but seldom entering the room were affected with a peculiar burning, stinging sensation on all the exposed mucous membranous surfaces of the body, and, in each person thus affected, there was marked redness of the tip of the tongue. In my own case, I had reason to apprehend ulceration. Some complained of a general burning sensation over the entire surface of the body, especially between the fingers; and these symptoms have continued, any slight scratch or bite of an insect causing an excessive erysipelatous redness, so that even at this writing (August 4th) a nurse-girl in the house, who had burned her hand during the sickness, and went during the latter hours of the patient's illness into the sick-room, with the hand exposed, has several pustular swellings on her face, presenting a decided appearance of erysipelas. The subsidence of the pain in the cardiac region, and corresponding increase of inflammation of the lip; and the occurrence of the pain in the œsophageal end of the stomach, just where the patient complained of pain immediately he swallowed the foreign body, and the fact that the attack

was promoted by exposure and cold, causes liable to produce pleurisy or erysipelas, are points of interest in the case.

The medication was in conformation with the law of "similia similibus curantur," to which were added supporting measures and the use of escharotics; and, from a careful investigation and analysis of such statistics of the extremely uncommon disease as are obtainable I find the percentage of favorable results decidedly in favor of that mode of treatment. Though the ratio of cures of the true Anthrax, as described by the French, or the Charbon of the German writers, under all systems of treatment is alarmingly small.

Rollin B. Gray, M. D.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

NOTES FROM MY CASE-BOOK.

H. K. æt. 14 m., after a rough ride on horseback, without a saddle, suffered, as the result of an abrasion, from inflammation of the mucous surfaces of the prepuce and glans penis. When seen, a week afterwards, the whole member was swollen by serous infiltration; the prepuce could only be slightly retracted; the prepuce was red; the mucous surfaces, as far as could be seen, were superficially ulcerated in spots; and yellow matter issued steadily.

A discharge of urine caused much smarting and pain at and around the orifice of the urethra, and was followed by a flow of mucous like the white of an egg.

Occasionally a slight pain was felt in the left inguinal region. During the two preceding nights he had been disturbed by painful erections.

A flaxseed poultice had been kept on the penis, which had been carefully supported, and the patient had resorted to the process of urinating with the member inserted in a basin of tepid water. The symptom for which a remedy was anxiously requested was this:—during the past two or three days, *when about half through urinating a pain would seize him on the crown of the head*, which at first soon disappeared. But it had gradually increased in severity and duration, and now felt as though the part would be torn open but with the sensation that it was forcibly grasped together. The pain was now so severe that the boy had to be held while completing micturation, and did not wear off until three or four hours had elapsed.

What remedy would relieve him of this troublesome complication? But one was found to approximate in its recorded symptoms to the present condition of things. Causticum has "pain in the urethra, accompanied by dull pain in the crown of the head after urinating." By reference to the pathogenesis of the remedy, it will be found that the condition of the penis in our case is not sufficiently well portrayed to suggest causticum as the remedy for its condition: "vesicles under the prepuce changing to suppurating ulcers" being hardly similar enough, especially in the absence of clinical experience. Nor does the head symptom—a *dull* pain—although perhaps in the right locality, more closely correspond. But, under causticum, we find "pain in the upper part of the head, as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces, especially in the morning on waking," making it probable that the dull pain was of the same quality as this much more severe one, only lacking development. Adding to the foregoing, the fact that the association of parts affected, in the cases respectively, is the same, it is difficult to escape the inference that the pathological substratum, in the one case and in the other, so far, at least, as concerned the complication must be similar.

Causticum 30 was given, and at and after the next urination the pain was much diminished. The next day the pain increased somewhat. Caust. 200 was now administered, and the day after the pain in the head had entirely disappeared, and it did not return.

The condition of the prepuce and glans remaining about the same, aconite 1-10, in water, was given once in two hours, after which there was steady improvement, and the boy was quite well in two weeks.

H. Ring, M. D.

A "PRO RE NATA" PRESCRIPTION.

A very awkward mistake was made by a young dispenser, who, for the first time in his life, saw at the end of a prescription the words *pro re nata*. What could they mean? *Pro re nata*. What could *pro re nata* have to do with a mixture sent to a lady who had just presented her husband with an heir? With the aid of a Latin dictionary, the novice rendered 'pro re nata' "for the thing born." Of course, clearly the mixture was for the babe. And in a trice the compound, to be taken by an adult as circumstances should indicate a necessity for a dose, was sent off for the "little stranger."

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

SURGERY—REMOVAL OF OVARIAN TUMOR.

Miss R—, aged 28, some four years since felt an enlargement in her left iliac region that she attributed to an injury she had received a short time previous. Within a few months it assumed a globular form and was examined and treated by a medical gentleman. The tumor slowly increased in size and I was requested to examine it in January, 1868, and found an ovarian tumor filling the left iliac region and extending into the umbilical and epigastric region, and advised removal as soon as the weather was pleasant. Its growth had been much more rapid during the past year, and was at times painful. Menstruation, during the entire period of its growth, had been regular but scanty, and occasionally difficult.

On the 24th of March, assisted by several Surgeons of the city, after the patient was etherized, I made an incision about seven inches in length, one inch to the left of the linea alba, extending downward near the pubes through the coverings of the tumor; passing the hand to its lower surface found it was suspended by a short pedicle, and without any attachments. The tumor was easily compressed and pushed out of the opening.

The neck was secured by a strong ligature and divided as near the tumor as possible. The wound closed by nine sutures, passing one of the sutures through the end of the pedicle and enclosing it with the integuments.

The patient sank rapidly after the operation and we gave her freely of brandy. After a few hours reaction took place and pulse increased. At the same time she commenced vomiting, which continued during the balance of the day and night, with intense pain in the back and great prostration. The patient was under the care of Dr. Viets, of the city, and the balance of this report is taken from his notes of the case during its treatment.

March 25th.—10 A. M. Found the patient very much prostrated; had vomited all night, but not so frequently since daylight; excessive thirst, restless and feeble, and rapid pulse; tongue covered with dark coating, and making continuous complaint of pain in the lumbar region; administered Acon³ and Ipecac. 9 P. M.—Pulse feeble, rate 110; had slept a few minutes during the evening; there was some symptoms of an evacuation of the bowels; gave one-fourth grain doses of Morphia-Sulph. to keep the bowels at rest.

March 26th.—9 A. M.—Pulse decreasing; vomiting entirely ceased; passed a comfortable night compared with the one previous, still has very severe pain in the back and greatly prostrated; gave Arnica^{3rd}; saw her again in the evening and found the circulation very feeble, with imperfect consciousness; gave brandy freely and continued the Arnica.

March 27th.—Had improved during the night, had taken some beef tea and wine whey; the abdomen bloated and tender, yet no signs of peritonitis; pulse 90; gave a small dose of opium to prevent bowels from moving.

March 28th.—No material change from the 27th except a gradual lessening of pain in the back and the patient looked brighter.

March 29th.—She had a comfortable night; wound was dressed; found the upper portion uniting by the first intention, with slight suppuration at the lower end.

March 30.—Patient still improving; removed sutures from upper two-thirds of the wound; some discharge of pus at lower portion; cleansed the parts with calendula and water.

From this date to April 15th, no unpleasant symptoms appeared, and the patient went to her home in the country.

The result of this operation, so gratifying to all interested, was due to the following conditions:

1st. The manner of securing the pedicle, preventing suppuration in the cavity of the abdomen, though not successful in having it unite with the integument, it was retained in contact with the surface until sufficient deposit occurred around it to prevent any pus finding its way into the abdominal cavity.

2nd. To the beneficial effect of Carbolic Acid, as a dressing that was continued from the first to favor an early union.

3rd. To the superior advantage of Homœopathic treatment in preventing peritoneal inflammation.

The deductions inferred from this case are useful for future practice; the tumor weighing nearly seven pounds, of a fibrous nature, requiring a larger incision than a larger encysted tumor, which could be removed by evacuating the fluid. Also, when the walls of the abdomen have been obstructed and thinned by long pressure, there is less liability to inflammation than in a case as above.

S. R. Beckwith, M. D.

WORK AND REST.

Our evening contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately discoursed at once wisely and pleasantly on a most important subject—Work and Rest. The great points urged in the article to which we allude were that the stress of our present mode of life falls on the nervous system, and that the great evil of it is rather under-rest than overwork. Into any limited space it would have been difficult to put more sense and truth. There is a quality of laboriousness in all we do—in our pleasures as well as in our work. We do everything fast and fashionably. We move in ruts, and crowds, and set modes. There is no play, no leisure, no quietness in our lives. One great evil is the multiplication of engagements. There is something worrying in the very number of our undertakings. The men work longest and work best who do a few different things thoroughly—things so different, and withal so interesting that the doing of one is a complete distraction from the cares incident to the doing of the others. But the most urgent want is that of rest. The

“Sweet vicissitudes of rest and toil make easy labor.”

A capital form of rest is one that has been most foolishly abused—we mean sleep. Nearly all the men that work well and long have been good sleepers. They have a faculty of sleeping. Witness the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston. But, short of sleep, we want more of quietness in social life. Our evening engagements are far too numerous, and our parties are too much of the nature of public meetings. They have lost all domesticity and simplicity, to say nothing of the cost of them, which is itself a care. They are so late as to extend far into the night.

The injurious results of scanty rest are very obvious. They take two apparently opposite, but really related, forms—excitability and exhaustion. We are fearful and fatigued; hypersensitive and subject to ennui. We are exquisitely sensitive to pain and discomfort on the one hand, and uncommonly hard to please on the other.

Neither moralists nor physicians have much control over the faults of our social life. We can only point them out. The remedy of them rests with the public. Will a few influential people who want easily to do an enormous amount of good, dare to initiate a few changes in our social arrangements in the direction of sleep and simplicity?—*The Lancet.*

EDITORIAL.

THE CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

A BRIEF VIEW OF ITS HISTORY—ITS RECENT ENLARGEMENT—NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS AND HOSPITAL.

Eighteen years ago a homœopathic medical college was instituted in this place. It was the second institution of the kind founded in the history of the world. It was a perilous and important undertaking. But at the outset it promised success. During the second session, without cause or provocation, a lawless mob tore the college building in pieces, and destroyed the museum, library and everything, in short, destructible. Phoenix-like, the college rose up from the blow, and has since enjoyed a large and increasing amount of prosperity.

The college first was chartered under the title of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, and a few years afterward was changed to Western Homœopathic College. The subsequent growth of the country placed us in the middle rather than in the western part, and, moreover, as two colleges of the same kind sprang up much farther west, it became necessary to change the name of the institution, and it has since been known as the Cleveland Homœopathic College. The faculty have now purchased the extensive and beautiful property known as the Cleveland University, and have devoted it to college and hospital purposes. It is the most commodious and beautiful location of the kind in the State. A large library, an extensive and costly museum, and all the chemical and philosophical apparatus belonging to the institute become the property of the college.

The Hospital Department is now being put in order for the reception of patients. It will have accommodations for over two hundred sick. Several large and airy rooms will be reserved for pay patients. The hospital will be under charge of a board of directors thoroughly conversant with such institutions. The College Department will be recognized and henceforth known as the Cleveland Homœopathic College. (See advertisement.)

This most desirable end has been reached through great personal sacrifice and we trust the homœopathic profession throughout the country will fully appreciate a *Homœopathic College founded on a Homœopathic Hospital.*

T. P. W.

HOMŒOPATHIC LIFE INSURANCE

From the Annual Report of the *Hahnemann Life Insurance Company*, and from some inquiries made at its office, we learn that its progress has been highly satisfactory.

The Mutual Life Company of New York, the largest in the United States, at the present time, had been running for eighteen years, and during the nineteenth issued seven hundred and seventy-four policies, not so many by three hundred thirty-five as were issued by the Hahnemann during the past year. This speaks much for the peculiar or homœopathic feature of the latter company, as well as for the vigor characterizing its management. Again, the amount paid for losses in 1867 is less than half what is allowed by its tables, while its ratio of disbursements—covering all its expenses, even in the present reign of high prices—to income is less than shown by many companies of the same age. Owing to low rate of mortality and economy of management, the company has made a dividend to policy-holders, up to January, 1867, ranging at from 15 to 35 per cent. on the contribution plan. By this plan dividends increase from year to year, so as eventually to liquidate all premium payments.

We should remark, in this connection, that the *Hahnemann's* success has been achieved with its banners carrying Homœopathy, without admixture or compromise, into every community visited by its agents.

May ever increasing success attend its efforts.

B.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY presents to the profession its Second Annual Report, a document which shows well for the business of the company. The statements are too numerous and long for our columns. Our readers can procure the report by addressing Louis B. Smith, Esq., Secretary, Albany, New York. The Atlantic is managed with considerable energy and is deserving of success.

W.

INSTITUTE AND STATE MEETINGS, 1868.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY will hold its Twenty-first Annual Meeting in St. Louis, commencing June 3d. The usual *Preliminary* will be held on the evening of the 2d. The annual address is to be delivered by Henry B. Clark, M. D., New Bedford, Mass.

THE WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY holds its Sixth Annual Meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., May 21st. Dr. E. M. Hale delivers the address.

THE OHIO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY. Notice elsewhere.

THE MICHIGAN HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE meets in Grand Rapids, May 19th and 20th. Annual address by Dr. T. F. Pomeroy.

A SILVER WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. DR. COOK,

At home on Thursday, April 9, 1868. In commemoration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of their Wedding, 16 E. Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The above note, silver-tinted, dropped into our sanctum a few days ago, and is suggestive of a chapter on *Materia Medica*. Our topic is

ARGENTUM. This is an ancient once valuable but now obsolete metal. It numbers several million provers of both sexes, and of all ages. Those who have taken it always desire more. Its scarcity alone prevents its general use. Argentum belongs to a numerous family, among which are *Script, Pennies, Greenbacks* and *Government Bonds*. There is no perceptible difference in the effects produced by these articles, only that the latter are all relatively weaker than the former, and require to be taken in larger doses to obtain the same action. They are employed indiscriminately. When you can't get one, it is safe to use the other, if you have it. No remedy is more frequently indicated than Argentum. If you go to mill, meeting or market, it is sure to be called for. Beggars and taxgatherers are relieved when you prescribe it. In short, nobody objects to taking liberal doses of it, be they sick or well. Of kicks, medicine and advice, it has been well said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Not so with Argentum. As Mr. Toots would say, "on the contrary, quite the reverse." It is heroically administered now-a-days to "blushing brides" on the event of their wedding, but our good friend, Dr. C. and his estimable partner were joined like our venerable self and better half, when silver was too common to be much of a gift! If the Doctor and Mrs. C., in their late anniversary, had made good the above omission of their marriage day, we shall have much to hope for when we shall have reached our twenty-fifth year of married life. No plated ware, if you please good friends; we like the solid article. Time, fourteen years hence.

T. P. W.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY.—This voluminous and unusually well-prepared volume has just come to hand and fully justifies our expectations from the known ability of those having it in charge to get out a work worthy of the great representative body of the profession. No one can look over its well filled pages and not wish he might become a member of the Institute, unless he be already one. Dr. Talbot, the indefatigable General Secretary, is deserving of much praise in producing the work. The Western Institute might do well to follow suit.

T. P. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PLASTIC SURGERY. By David Prince, M. D. Lindsay & Blackstone, publishers. Philadelphia: 1868.

It has afforded us much pleasure to read the above work. It is a small but interesting and valuable book of ninety-five pages, written by a thoroughly western man, and one who is no novice in surgical authorship. The author, quoting the words of T. Spencer Wells, defines Plastic Surgery to be "That department of *operative surgery* which has for its end, the reparation or restoration of some lost, defective, mutilated or deformed part of the body."

Dr. Prince says, in his preface, "The present essay is an attempt to reduce the subject of Plastic Surgery to such a classification as to give it an intelligible language, in which each division may be readily designated by a name having an invariable signification." We do not desire to be hypercritical, but it seems very natural not to expect remarkably lucid statements in the body of the work, taking the foregoing sentence as a fair sample. Some judicious editor might find ample scope for his *plastic* skill in treating the "defective and deformed" expressions and ideas embodied in it. Most of the imperfections found in the book are due to haste; first, on the author's part, who seems anxious to lead the surgical world with the first special treatise on Plastic Surgery; secondly, haste on the part of the publishers who have not arranged in a proper manner the headings of the various subjects, nor have they escaped less than a score of errata in the text. But these faults are easily corrected. Another glaring imperfection arises out of side issues, which are crowded in to swell the book without adding to its value. The chapters on "General Hygienic Conditions" and General Therapeutic Conditions" have no special reference to Plastic Surgery, and the remedial agents recommended look pitiful to a homœopathic surgeon. After so many years a few allopathic surgeons have to confess, like Dr. Prince, that the eclectics have found a good substitute for blood-letting in the use of *veratum viride*. Now, how many years hereafter will they and the eclectics discover that the homœopaths have a *better* thing in *aconite*?

But, ignoring further criticism, we commend most heartily to our surgical friends the perusal of this book. T. P. W.

HOMŒOPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE. By Herbert M. Dayfoot, M. D., Mount Morris, N. Y.

In this little pamphlet of sixteen pages, the writer has presented the leading doctrines of our school in a manner that will tend to the enlightenment of the community in which he resides.

We commend to other young practitioners the example of Dr. Dayfoot, in accompanying the tender of his professional services with a "reason for the faith that is in him."
G. W. B.

A MANUAL OF PHARMACODYNAMICS. BY RICHARD HUGHES, L. R. C. P.
ED. [EXAM.,) M. R. C. S. ENGL. LONDON: HENRY TURNER & Co.

Regarding the objects and plan of this work, we cannot do better than allow the author to speak for himself.

He says ; " My book purports to be a manual of Homœopathic Practice. As the word ' manual ' implies, it makes no attempt at the exhaustiveness proper to a monograph. It aims at presenting in a concise and memorable form, the great body of information concerning drug-action, in the possession of which stands the *differentia* of the Homœopathic physician. It has been arranged in two divisions. The first, constituting the present volume, is on Pharmacodynamics. The second, which will appear shortly, will be on Therapeutics."

The work does not profess to be a substitute for the *Materia Medica*, but rather a guide and companion to it.

The book is a readable one,—more so than could have been expected upon a subject proverbially of dry detail. It is well calculated to attract and impress the student and the beginner in Homœopathy. In this it may serve a useful purpose. We regret, however, that we cannot bestow upon it unqualified praise. It necessarily embraces but a limited amount of what is known of the therapeutic properties of the more important, at least, of the remedies treated upon, and so far as the pathogeneses of the remedies are given, they are presented in the way of " descriptive outline, of analysis, or of physiological expression," and not of particular indication. While it is interesting and useful in furnishing in brief outline a knowledge of the sphere of action of different remedies, it cannot be safely followed as a practical guide, and if its claims to the position of a Text Book of *Materia Medica* be allowed, it may tend to foster in the student a habit of generalization already too prevalent among us.

G. W. B.

THE DOCTOR FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

Thiefaces wears the doctor: when first sought,
An angel's—and a God's, the cure half wrought:
But when that cure complete, he seeks his fee,
The devil looks less terrible than he."

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

The fourth annual meeting will be held in Columbus, June 9th and 10th. The following Committees are expected to report.

Miasm, Dr. G. H. Blair; *Pathology of Intermittents*, Dr. T. P. Wilson; *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, Dr. S. S. Lungren; *Paralysis*, Dr. W. Webster; *Trichina*, Dr. H. C. Allen; *Potencies*, Dr. G. W. Barnes; *Cholera*, Drs. T. C. Bradford and A. Shepherd; *Scabies*, Dr. A. O. Blair; *Drug Proving*s, Dr. E. C. Beckwith; *Puerperal Peritonitis*, Dr. J. C. Sanders; *Hypertrophy of Spleen*, Dr. G. W. Storm; *Typhoid Fever*, Dr. A. W. Wheeler; *Meteorological Phenomena, and their Connection with Disease*, Dr. W. D. Linn; *Surgery*, Drs. A. E. Keys, N. Schneider and H. F. Biggar; *Scrofula*, Dr. L. W. Sapp; *Homoeopathy*, Dr. Peter Drum; *Hernia*, Dr. H. W. Curtis; *Intussusception* Dr. J. M. Farland.

The usual address will be delivered by Dr. Joseph Hooper. Alternate, Dr. T. P. Wilson. We bespeak a large attendance and an interesting time.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

The Homoeopathic World: JABOLD & SONS, 12 Paternoster Row, London. This is a very readable Journal, edited by Dr. Ruddock. It is both popular and professional and is of the best English journals we have seen.

The Medical Record: WM. WOOD & Co., New York. We reckon this a first-class Allopathic publication.

Journal of Materia Medica: TILDEN & Co., Lebanon, N. Y. Vigorously, and, to those who believe in it, acceptably conducted.

Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, New York. The maintenance of this Journal will immensely honor our profession. Time and money devoted to it are well spent.

American Phrenological Journal: New York. We will send the REPORTER and the Journal to any one who will send us the subscription price (\$3.00) of the latter.

DR. C. P. ALLING, of Dunkirk, N. Y., reports the case of a patient "who had strabismus (whether of one or both eyes he does not state,) that commenced at the sixth week of pregnancy, and remained without change until the completion of gestation. Two weeks after confinement not a trace of it remained. Have you known of another such a case?"

OPIUM,

ITS WONDERFUL FASCINATION—OVERWHELMING POWER—TRANSIENT JOYS AND
LASTING SORROWS—THE FEARFUL END—CASE OF REV. G. W. BRUSH AND
OTHERS, &c.

Our readers will agree with us, without doubt, that Dr. Barnes' article is worthy of more than a brief attention, and will awaken a profound interest in the subject wherever read. The article has been very considerably enlarged and copyrighted under the above title, and a large edition is now passing through press. The homœopathic profession would do itself a lasting benefit to urge its perusal on its patrons. But the subject is too absorbing to need any special urging on the public—it will be read with the interest of a romance. And to many a poor sufferer it may prove the open door of mercy by which they may escape from untold horrors. Send your orders to Dr. L. Barnes, of Delaware, Ohio, or to Beekwith & Co., Cleveland, O.

T. P. W.

 HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Session, May 13 and 14, at Harrisburgh. Annual address by Prof. J. H. P. Frost. The Secretaries have furnished us with the notice containing a full order of business, and all necessary information relating to the meeting. If the Pennsylvania Society does not prosper, it will not be because it is not well cared for by its officers.

DIED.—At Stockholm, Sweden, on the 27th of November last, of phthisis pulmonalis, JOHN G. SCHMIDT, M. D. Dr. Schmidt resided for a time in this country, and graduated at the Homœopathic College in this City. On his return to his native land he entered actively upon the duties of his profession, and became a co-laborer with the veteran Liedbeck, in the establishment of homœopathy on a firm basis in Sweden. He fully intended revisiting the United States the coming spring. His loss will be deeply felt by the many whose friendship he had secured by his personal and private worth.

THE
O H I O
MEDICAL & SURGICAL REPORTER.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1868.

No. 4.

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio commenced its fourth annual session in the parlors of the Neil House, on Tuesday, June 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the President, J. Bosler, of Dayton, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brodbeck, of Piqua.

Reading of minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with.

Dr. C. C. White presented the Treasurer's report, showing a balance of \$19.53, which was referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Drs. Webster and Flowers.

On motion, Drs. N. Schneider, W. Webster, and J. B. Hunt, were added to the Board of Censors.

On motion, the Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result :

President—Dr. W. Webster, Dayton.

1st Vice President—Dr. F. L. Flowers, New Lexington.

2d Vice President—Dr. A. Shephard, Glendale.

Secretary—Dr. T. P. Wilson, Cleveland.

Treasurer—Dr. C. C. White, Columbus.

Board of Censors—Drs. Lewis Barnes, Delaware ; E. C. Beckwith, Zanesville ; J. B. Hunt, Columbus ; G. H. Blair, Cleveland ; J. Q. A. Coffeen, Dayton ; N. Schneider, Cleveland.

The credentials were then presented of Dr. J. P. Marsden, delegate from the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Dr.

T. P. Wilson, from Cleveland Homœopathic College, Dr. N. Schneider, from Cuyahoga County Medical Society, Dr. H. H. Baxter, from Hahnemann Society of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, from Cleveland Homœopathic College for Women.

On motion, Dr. C. C. White was appointed a committee to secure the services of a phonographic reporter.

The Board of Censors reported the following applications for membership, and recommended that they be elected: H. H. Baxter, M. D., Newark; C. M. Kramer, M. D., Xenia; J. E. Lowes, M. D., Dayton; J. R. Moody, M. D., Somerset; A. O. Hunter, M. D., Alliance; H. L. Ambler, M. D., Cleveland; R. B. Rush, M. D., Salem; J. Watson, M. D., Cardington; G. W. Kring, M. D., Iberia; T. C. Kersey, M. D., Oregon; J. W. Jenney, Somerset; W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; and E. P. Angell, Texas, Honorary Member.

The following resolution was then offered, by Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland:

Resolved, That the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio approve of the law entitled, "An act to protect the citizens of Ohio from empiricism, and elevate the standing of the medical profession," passed by the Legislature of Ohio during its last session, and that as a Society, we will use our influence to elevate the standard of medical education.

F. L. FLOWERS, of New Lexington, said: I feel it my duty to throw in my feeble effort against a portion of that resolution. As far as it relates to elevating the standard of Medical Education, I would vote for it heartily; but that we will do all in our power to support the law referred to, passed by the Legislature last winter, that can never have my consent. If that law had required each Medical Association in the State to appoint a State Board of Censors, to examine the qualifications of men who are to teach or practice, as to their knowledge of medicine, and the treatment of disease, I would have seconded it at once. But, there is a barrier in that law thrown between the active poor man and the man who has money, which I never can sanction. Here is a man whose son, through our common schools, receives an adequate education to understand the science of medicine. He has talent, and an aspiration for the profession of medicine, but the Legislature has thrown in about \$600 between him and that profession, presenting a barrier

which he may never be able to surmount. More than that, sir, I have known in the Old School some of the very brightest men, those best acquainted with the system and the science they were practicing, who were never inside of a Medical College. Old Dr. Hite, who gained a wide-spread reputation, was a very poor school master, yet climbed to a high position of respectability as a physician. Old Dr. Creider, who stood at the head of the profession as a Surgeon, was never inside of a College. (?)

I am willing to admit that much should be required of physicians in this age, and that they should attain to a high standard of knowledge, but I am opposed to checking the ardor of young men, and to cutting off the avenues to acquirement of the proper qualifications for the profession in any way they can. The resolution agreeing to sustain this law, strikes down all that class of men.

I, myself, once in this very city, procured from the Medical College a diploma for a man the faculty never saw. It is often the case that the son of the wealthy man who is sent off to school, spends his evenings in the theatre, or at the gaming table, or worse places, and, perhaps, sleeps in his seat while the lecture proceeds, but he never goes away without his diploma if he goes through the two courses of lectures, and pays his graduation fee. (?) I never shall give my approval of a law that will protect such a person, while it denies protection to the poor young man of energy, who, by his industry, obtains perhaps qualifications much superior.

D. H. BECKWITH.—Dr. Flower's remarks are very true. This law reaches a certain class of poor men that are scattered all over the State, and who have my heart-felt sympathy, because I was once poor, and sawed wood and worked hard to get an education. (?) But what I feel proud of now is my profession, and I wish to elevate it to a high standard; and while I feel for these young men, still the lives of our friends are in the hands of the physician, which is a matter of great importance, and though the remarks of the Doctor are true, I wish to see this resolution passed, and the standard of Homœopathy elevated above that of Allopathy. It may injure many, but where the greatest good would occur to the greatest number, we must be willing to make some sacrifice.

L. BARNES, of Delaware, remarked that by the Surgeon General's report, it is shown that eighty per cent. of the Allopathic physicians who applied for positions in the army, were rejected on account of want of ability. We all remember that of the examinations of

physicians made during the war, a large majority were rejected because they were not qualified, yet they were graduates. Dr. Flower's suggestion is a good one—that their standing should be based upon their ability—not on their diplomas. Diplomas are too much a matter of mere merchandise—are too frequently bought; though I do not make this charge against our professors here. But I wish to call to your mind the example set by our Methodist brethren. I like the Methodist Church: It was a pioneer institution, and was commenced against opposition. What did she do? Was every man who entered the pulpit required to be a graduate? Not at all. Any man who was *qualified* to preach, and who would labor to spread their cause, was permitted to preach. What is the result? To-day the Methodist Church ranks high in the world, standing as one of the first religious bodies in the country. Shall we profit by their example, or shall we demand in accordance with this act passed by the Legislature, that men be admitted to the profession upon the reception of their diploma, whether they are qualified or not? I thoroughly and heartily approve of Dr. Flower's suggestion, that they be judged by the standard of their qualifications, and not by their diploma alone.

N. SCHNEIDER thought the intention of the law was to elevate the standard of the medical profession. It requires that a person shall have a certain amount of experience, or a certificate of ability from a society. It does not require a diploma. I think it is a good law, a very good law, and one that is necessary to protect the people. There are many persons practicing medicine whom you, as a society, could not recommend. It is to protect the people against that class of persons that the law was enacted. It is just what we want. Dr. Schneider then read the law referred to.

F. L. FLOWERS.—In reference to qualifications, popular opinion and the state of education at the present day, is a sufficient incentive for every man to seek a diploma at the earliest possible period if his purse, or the purse of his friends will allow it.

I am fifty-five years old, and have been practicing medicine some thirty odd years. I have made some eight or nine physicians, and yet never received a dollar for tuition in my life. I always took a liking to sprightly talented young men, and invited them to my office, and helped them in getting an education, and a start in the world. And I am happy to say that, except one who gave himself to drinking, those whom I instructed all became respectable physicians, and an honor to the profession.

E. C. BECKWITH, of Zanesville, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution :

Resolved, That the Homœopathic Society of the State of Ohio will do all it can to elevate the standing of medical education, and to discourage quackery and empiricism in high or low places.

T. P. WILSON.—This substitute is very absurd. Why should we seek to wash our hands of quackery? Is there any need we should go before the public and disclaim allegiance to empiricism? No charges are laid at our door demanding such a course. The people demand protection; why should we refuse it? The law is imperfect, but it is an acknowledgement of our rights. It shows that we are better than those who basely imitate us. If we uphold the hands of our legislators in this work, they will do better still for us by and by.

J. G. HUNT, of Cincinnati.—The gist of the original resolution was to endorse the law. Some of the members are opposed to it, and some favor its passage. All, however, agree that they are in favor of elevation of the standard of education. I would like for this Society to so express themselves as to show that they are for the intellectual qualifications, and not for the diploma only. I would be in favor of submitting every applicant to membership in this Society to a test, and also if a physician comes into a neighborhood where there is a county Society, or one composed of two or three counties, I would have him submit to an examination to the physicians of that Society, before he is recognized as a Homœopathic physician.

The substitute was again read, when the vote was taken, and the substitute lost.

The original was read and adopted. The following was offered by Dr. T. P. WILSON, and adopted :

Resolved, That we do not deem it best to issue certificates of qualifications to any person or persons, except they be already members of this Society, but would refer all such cases to local, county, or Congressional District Societies.

Also, the following by E. E. SALISBURY :

Resolved, That no member be allowed to speak more than twice on the same subject, and then only five minutes at a time.

The Society then took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Dr. T. P. WILSON, of Cleveland, read a paper upon the subject of "Dress."

Dr. W. WEBSTER, of Dayton, read a paper on "Paralysis."

D. H. BECKWITH.—I would like to ask Dr. WEBSTER one question. That is, what was your treatment for the ulcer upon the patients' leg in the case mentioned, which you stated was partially dried up? I would enquire, also, if you thought that had anything to do with the case?

W. WEBSTER.—I think it had. The ulcer had been discharging twenty-four hours previously. What caused it, I don't know. It had been there for twenty years. This case occurred twelve years ago.

D. H. BECKWITH.—I noticed in your treatment of the case, you mentioned no treatment for the ulcer.

W. WEBSTER.—I recollect poulticing it with an elm poultice, to keep up the discharge.

D. H. BECKWITH.—I recollect treating a case of considerable interest, where the person had syphilis for fifteen or twenty years, and was paralysed. Treated for constitutional syphilis and relieved.

On motion the report was received, with the understanding that he add his treatment in the local application referred to.

Dr. E. C. BECKWITH reported upon "*Adipocera*," illustrating his subject with experiments produced with a specimen, and with drawings.

Dr. N. SCHNEIDER, who had been appointed to report on Surgery, asked to be excused for the present, and requested the privilege of finishing it, and sending it to the Secretary.

F. L. FLOWERS.—I move that he submit his report to Drs. WILSON and BECKWITH. Every report which goes to the public through our columns is ours, and we are responsible for it.

T. P. WILSON.—I wish to say that I don't think any man in good health with a business such as most of us are doing, is justifiable in treating the association in that way. I don't think a young man with a wife and no children, is excusable in coming up here and begging for a future hearing. I am willing to concede to Dr. SCHNEIDER all I am willing to concede to any one; but I wish that all would come up here and report, or else get out of the way.

However, as this may be a solitary case, I am willing to let it go so. But I hope no one else is going through because the door is open.

N. SCHNEIDER.—It is not material to me whether it is presented for publication or not. I had a paper partly finished, intending to bring it, but in consequence of circumstances which I could not help, it was not finished. I do not wish the question to be any detriment to the Society, so I will withdraw the request, and beg to be excused.

The doctor was not excused.

DR. H. L. AMBLER read the report of Dr. H. F. BIGGAR, upon "The Treatment of Fractures by Extension."

On motion, the report was accepted,

T. P. WILSON.—On the motion to accept I do not wish to argue, but there is a single point connected with the presentation of the paper, that I would like to call attention to. That is, that the ideas of that paper, which are measurably radical as opposed to surgical usages, that have been well established and continued for many years, when brought in that shape ought to be credited to their true author. The Dr. has very judiciously and properly elaborated the ideas of another man, but gives no credit to the individual who is the originator of that idea of dressing fractures, and I would have thought myself that it was highly proper he should have made mention whence he derived it. Dr. SWINEBURNE, of Albany, certainly stands before the world as the great originator of treating fractures without splints. I would merely suggest that honorable mention ought to be made of Dr. S., in presenting such a paper.

N. SCHNEIDER.—I have treated quite a number of fractures of the long bones by extension, and others by splints and extensions. I have always derived a great deal better results in treating fractures of the long bones by using extension *with* splints. It is almost impossible in private practice to treat patients as we would in a hospital. To treat a fracture of the long bones, for instance the thigh, the bed and belts must be arranged just so or we cannot succeed. There must also be plenty of room for counter-extension, but the way our beds are in private practice, it is difficult to manage this. The patient is apt to slip down in the bed and loses the extension, and the limb begins to bend. I found this to occur in several cases I treated. I have had to use the long splint with the extension, in order to get a good job. But, in visiting the hospital

at New York, I found that two-thirds of the cases there were treated by extension. They are experimenting on this question there now. Dr. HAMILTON, who has charge of that department of the Bellevue Hospital, is not certain which is the best way. He is experimenting on the subject to see whether as good a job can be got by extension alone, as by using the splint in connection with it.

F. L. FLOWERS.—I would just remark that for twenty-five years in our county, we have been in the habit when using the splint to use a block, binding the foot to it so as to leave the limb entirely compressed and uncovered as much as possible, using no bandage only such as is necessary to keep the limb in support, and the splint in place. My experience is the same as that of Dr. SCHNEIDER'S. In country practice, we cannot do anything except we can so fasten the limb, that when we return we will find it where we put it.

N. SCHNEIDER.—About sixteen weeks ago, I was called to see a man who had fractured the *femur* at the middle third. I began my treatment by extension, and thought I was quite successful in it. At the end of the fourth week, I found the limb beginning to bow and form an angle. I thought I could so contrive, as by counter-extension and extension, to remedy it. I put upon it a long duplex splint, and got my extension and counter-extension from that, allowing it to pass up to the axilla. I thus brought the limb down again to its proper position. At the end of nearly three months I took off all the dressing of the splints, and allowed the man to remain in bed, sitting up part of the time, without any dressing whatever, because the limb had swollen somewhat. I visited him again in two weeks and found the limb assuming that same form again. I made a leather splint for it, extending it as high as I could, and lacing it up in front. Notwithstanding that the muscles had a tendency to produce that same deformity, and I found it would not do. I then placed a splint upon it, allowing the lower end to come to the knee, and put a bandage around it extending to another around the body, made secure around the waist. This remedied this evil, and drew the limb back again. At the end of four weeks it was removed, and the limb is entirely recovered. The swelling all passed away, but the limb is about one-fourth inch shorter.

L. BARNES.—The case reported by the gentleman who spoke last, shows plainly that there is no other quality so good for a surgeon as a little common sense. You cannot adopt any method probably

that will apply in every case. With some persons in some special cases, extension may be best; in other cases the splint may do best, while in others, it may require both. The case referred to seemed to require a particular treatment. By the way, let me state the best case of surgery I ever did or ever expect to, and that was before I became a practitioner of medicine. I took out no patent for it. A stone, falling from the upper story of a building, mashed on another stone the hand of a child who was below cracking walnuts. I took up the child and found that the hand was broken off, and almost torn to pieces. As soon as I washed it, a thought struck me as if by inspiration, and picking up a chip in the yard where chips lay plentifully, I took out my jack-knife and whittled it off smoothly and laid it in the palm of the hand, placing the fingers all around in their proper places, and just bandaged around chip and all, and put on a little water. That was all that was done to it. The child has grown up to be a young lady, and you can scarcely tell which hand was hurt. I don't know whether you would call the plan adopted a splint or what, but the gentleman's remarks here, made me think of it. Judgment is what is needed in the treatment of each particular case; and if the person has not got this, he is not fit for a surgeon. I don't care how many books he may have read, and how well he may understand them, if he has not this common sense, he had better go into some other business.

E. C. BECKWITH.—A child swallowed a hook with a piece of line to it. Some proposed tracheotomy. A doctor was called. He looked at it a moment, and went out and took a common bullet and drilled a hole through it. He placed the child with its head thrown back, and putting the bullet on the line, let it down the child's throat, which loosened the hook, and he brought out bullet, hook and all. A little common sense in this case, was decidedly better than theories.

J. G. HUNT.—A man in order to be a good surgeon, ought to have some inventive power so as to consider each individual case and adopt his course of treatment to that particular case, because you will find no two cases in which the circumstances will be exactly alike. I have been interested in that theory of treating fractures of long bones, and I think that if we all think this matter over, it will repay us, and believe that every one who practices surgery should pay attention to it. Still, I would hate to trust in all cases—

as in the case referred to—but I think in many of those cases the muscles upon one side of the bone are injured, perhaps by the blow. Then I think it will be difficult to keep perfect extension. I have not had opportunity to test that theory, however. I have generally pursued the treatment laid down in the books, and like the double inclined splint. I think it is about as convenient, and think I can control my patient better. I have treated some cases in that way, and treated all of them quite successfully, a number of them so successfully, that you cannot tell the difference between the limbs. I have never had a case of short limbs. I always endeavor to have the extension so that it seemed a little longer, so as to provide for the contraction that would take place in my absence. By bearing that in mind and looking after it, I have had no trouble with short limbs. I should hate to trust outside of the hospital, or certainly under none but very favorable circumstances, to treatment of fractures of the long bones, without using both the splint and extension. I think that except in exceptional cases both must be used.

On motion, the report was received, and placed on file.

A unique report on the subject of Homœopathy, written in a sort of a poetical style, and prepared with much care, accompanied with beautiful drawings, illustrating different portions of the subject, was read by Dr. PETER DRUM, of Fort Washington, O. He treated Homœopathy as containing a body, soul and spirit. The report contained numerous references to passages of scripture, to sustain the ideas advanced.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be published.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to notify Dr. ANGELL of his election.

Dr. H. W. CURTIS, who was appointed to report on the subject of Hernia, offered as his excuse for not reporting that his experience in that line had been very little, and he could offer nothing new nor interesting, that they could not get in the books.

On motion, he was excused.

Dr. D. H. BECKWITH made some remarks upon the examination of applicants for life insurance. He stated that there were four Homœopathic Life Insurance Companies in the United States, and that Ohio, always foremost in the medical line, was the first to start a Homœopathic Life Insurance Company, and the second to

establish a Homœopathic College. The Hahnemann Insurance Company, during the first year, only met with a loss of \$8,000, whereas by statistics its losses should have been twice that. He urged physicians to give the subject more attention.

T. P. WILSON.—There is another important thought connected with this subject. We claim as Homœopathists, and can show a less rate of mortality from sickness, than any other system of medicine. For the present, we rate the difference between our practice and the Allopathic or Eclectic at 10 per cent. on Life Insurance tables; and, sir, we can make that good, and probably more than that. Now, we propose to test the question by the unanswerable statistics of Life Insurance. But there is great danger that we may fail. We know we can prescribe well; but, sir, it is equally necessary we should diagnose well. We should be thoroughly conversant with pathology and physical diagnosis. If we blunder in our examinations of applicants for Life Insurance, we shall load our companies down with bad risks, and the result will be a bad showing for our school.

The President, Dr. J. BOSLER, delivered an address, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

On motion, Dr. H. W. CURTIS was appointed a committee to procure a charter.

It was moved that when the Society adjourn this afternoon, it be to 8 o'clock, to hear the annual address of Prof. T. P. WILSON, of Cleveland.

On motion, Dr. SMITH, of Cincinnati, was appointed a committee to procure the Secretary's books from Dr. CROPPER, and forward them to the Secretary of the Society.

It was moved and carried that hereafter the annual address be delivered on the first evening of the session.

The Secretary read a communication from a member, asking for a certificate of qualification, to enable him to practice medicine in accordance with the law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to send him such a certificate.

The Auditing Committee reported that the Treasurer's report was correct, and recommended that it be accepted. Report accepted.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send each member of this Society, who shall pay five dollars, a certificate of qualification to practice medicine, according to the law passed by the Legislature at its last session.

The President appointed Dr. H. W. Curtis, of Chagrin Falls, Orator for the next meeting.

On Surgery.—Drs. A. E. Keyes, S. R. Beckwith, N. Schneider, H. F. Biggar, T. C. Bradford, H. H. Baxter, W. D. Linn, and J. G. Hunt.

On Clinical Medicine.—Drs. T. P. Wilson, L. Barnes, J. C. Hunt, S. S. Lungren, A. O. Blair, F. L. Flowers, R. B. Rush.

Materia Medica.—Drs. G. W. Barnes, H. B. Van Norman, J. R. Flowers, E. C. Beckwith, J. E. Lowes, J. Watson, W. M. Detwiler, and Dr. Miller.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.—Drs. J. C. Sanders, A. Shepherd, S. C. Thompson, C. C. White, A. O. Hunter, J. B. Owens, Wm. Clark.

On the Progress of Homœopathic Life Insurance for the Coming Year.—Dr. D. H. Beckwith.

On Dentistry.—Dr. H. L. Ambler.

On motion, it was ordered that the Treasurer present to each delinquent member the amount due from him, and request him to pay it as soon as possible.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in discussing matters appertaining to the financial condition of the Society.

EVENING SESSION.

The first exercise of the evening was an elegant and scholarly address by Prof. T. P. WILSON, of Cleveland. His theme was: "The manner in which the Homœopathic art may be improved." The address was received with hearty applause. On motion of Dr. SHEPHERD, a copy was requested for publication.

On motion of Dr. E. C. BECKWITH, the Constitution was so amended as to allow the holding of the annual meeting at such time and place as may be specified in the By-Laws. Previous notice of the change had been given by Dr. HUNT, as shown in the report of the Convention of June 13th and 14th, 1865.

On motion of Dr. D. H. BECKWITH, the vote was reconsidered, by which the report of Dr. DRUMM, on Homœopathy, had been accepted and ordered to be published.

After considerable discussion, it was decided not to publish the report, but accept it and place it on file. The reason assigned was

that the Doctor's ideas were expressed in broken English, and also from the nature of things, medical science cannot be reduced to poetry.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. FALLING, proprietor of the Neil House, for his kindness in furnishing the rooms in which the Association met.

The motion of Dr. C. C. WHITE, "That when the Society adjourn it adjourns to meet in Cleveland, on the day previous to the commencement of the Medical College of Cleveland," which had been laid on the table this afternoon, was taken up and passed.

A motion was adopted, returning the thanks of the Society to Dr. H. H. BAXTER, for his arduous duties in making reports for the daily papers, and to the retiring officers for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The business of the Society being finished, some time was spent by the older members in relating their experience in the Allopathic system, their conversion to Homœopathy, &c.

J. BOSLER, M. D., *President.*

A. SHEPHERD, M. D., *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS—J. BOSLER, M. D., DAYTON.

GENTLEMEN :—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in presiding over this Society during its deliberations. It is customary to give an address, but we have already appointed a speaker for the occasion. Yet, I deem it a privilege to say something, in as few words as possible, in favor of the progress and workings of Homœopathy. In 1864, a few Homœopathic physicians responded to a call given in the *American Homœopathist*. At which time they met in this parlor, and organized a State Homœopathic Medical Society. We are now holding our fourth annual meeting, which will soon draw to a close; and may we not say that we have reason for rejoicing? We now number considerable above one hundred members, whose intelligent faces indicate that the State of Ohio is ably represented, and is fully able to maintain her rights in the *law of Similia*.

Many of us have been looking forward to this meeting. The object of this mingling together, is to exchange what we have

gathered in our several spheres of professional labor, since our last meeting. By casting our eyes around, we can see the immense amount of labor which has been performed throughout the State. It is supposed that nearly four hundred Homœopathic physicians have permanently located themselves in Ohio, and we believe they are alive to the importance of the great work before them.

New Associations are springing up in different parts of the State. Lately, two Dispensaries have gone into operation—one located in Cincinnati, and one in the city of Dayton. They are supported by the friends of Homœopathy, who, knowing the law by which we are governed, and feeling the necessity of diffusing our truths among a class who are not able to employ in many instances a physician, readily and willingly supply means, and give influence to the cause. The Dispensary in Dayton has been in operation some three months, and I assure you that we will be amply paid for our effort. We also learn that the Cincinnati Dispensary is meeting with success. Also, Homœopathy is supporting four Life Insurance Companies. The Hahnemann Life Insurance Company, of Cleveland, has already made her *mark*, both in regard of the number of policies and dividends. In less than twenty-five years, six Homœopathic Medical Colleges, and at least one dozen periodicals have been established. This compares well with our elder brethren. Besides this, we have patronage from millions of intelligent people of our land.

Brethren, there is still a struggle in the profession. Shall Homœopathy or Allopathy reign? Thanks to Him, who has given us the *law*! Men are changing their *theories*, their remedies, and their attitude, towards this rival system. By steps almost imperceptible, a revolution is taking place. The result will one day startle those who are now quietly or fitfully sleeping through it.

I ask the young men of the profession in our school, to do your part in the struggle. Your co-operation is building up this *law* which is unexceptionable. We look upon it as the foundation of all *science* in medicine. The old men in the profession have labored hard,—made many sacrifices.

Their labors will soon end, and it is you, the younger portion of our profession, that will have to battle against the *errors* of *Allopathy*. It will be by your efforts that thousands of suffering beings of humanity will be rescued from the torturing destructive ravages of *Allopathy*. Young men, look back to the time, when, in the midst

of confusion, a HAHNEMANN shed his light over one of the small capitals of Germany. A few faithful followers joined in, and from them we have received a new compact of laws, which were based upon the law of cure by *Similia*. Upon this, those of us who have grown old, have trusted. If the younger of the profession will deviate from that rule we will have no harmony, and consequently injurious results would follow. Then, remember, this heavenly light which HAHNEMANN was commissioned to announce to the world, and generations yet unborn, will call you blessed.

DRESS.

T. P. WILSON, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Amid the multiplicity of animal races that inhabit the earth's surface, strange it is, that man alone requires an artificial covering for his body. It is a generally received opinion, founded on the teaching of the Sacred Scripture, that man was created to live in a state of nudity. The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil however showed him an apparent evil in that which was good; and the shame which he should have felt for his sins, he felt only for his appearance. Subsequent to the change which occurred thereby in man's moral character, there transpired such a modification of the circumstances and influences that surrounded him—which modifications were so radical and have since remained so permanent, that it became necessary for him to cover his body more or less with clothing. And taking the human race as we find it, it does not seem that our use of clothing is a vicious custom, nor an artificial necessity. But between the extremes of Eve's simple fig leaves, and the courtly garments of some modern belle, there is certainly a wide range of artificial productions in the line of clothing. But whatever there is that is unnatural and artificial about dress, pertains wholly to the manner—the style, if you please, and not to the fact. Whether it be the scant breech cloth of the equatorial indian, on the abundant furs of the Esquimo, both alike are the spontaneous results of a demand of at least a fixed secondary nature.

Man resorts to clothing for three good and sufficient reasons.

1. CONCEALMENT. 2. PROTECTION. 3. ORNAMENTATION.

When Adam and Eve first became conscious of their mutual nakedness, they sought through the use of dress, only to obtain concealment; and we are left to infer, that for ages thereafter their descendants used the same simple form of clothing, and thereby fully answered the demands of an acquired modesty.

The subsequent meteorological changes that rendered more and more irregular and inclement the climatic influences of the earth, caused men to modify and increase their dress, so as to secure that protection their bodies so strenuously demanded. And in later ages, as the result of civilization in the acquisition of taste and a love of display, it followed very naturally that men should seek adornment in the use of dress.

And now, we fancy it might not be profitless to pursue this enquiry: How far does the use of dress in American society meet its natural ends?

Taking these ends in their natural order we find the first thing sought for is *Concealment*. This does not require that the whole body should be covered, if we are left to judge by the varieties of style adopted in various countries. Among some savage tribes, the men and women alike expose the whole of their forms, save only the pelvic region. In other countries less barbarous,—the women are allowed to show in public, only their hands and the upper part of their faces. As tastes thus widely differ, it is not an easy matter to judge of the exact extent to which the use of dress for concealment should be carried. Nor is it a question especially necessary to answer in this country, since climatic causes induce us to cover nearly the whole of our bodies for protection: only it might be well for us to ascertain if we can, how far beyond the just demands of modesty, we carry the use of clothing to meet the demands of protection: or, in plainer English, what amount of dress do we require for purposes of concealment, and no more? What portions of our bodies can we with propriety expose to public gaze? Because we cover an arm, or a leg to keep it warm, is it immodest to expose it even temporarily to view? It does not help the matter to dodge this because it is a ticklish question. The wise public has heretofore left it to individual opinion, and consequently prudery and propriety are badly intermixed in general practice.

Suppose our wise men and women convene at *La Exposition Universelle*, and decide to chalk off the precise boundary for a strictly modest dress. By all means let us have it done, for there will then

be hope of substantial and radical reform. Our Bloomers can then curtail to the chalk line, without being assailed with charges of immodesty. Our women might then promenade the streets with something less than three yards of fabric sopping out the gutters, and still be thought polite.

This first question settled, we come to the second point, *Protection*. The extreme heat of summer, and the severe cold of winter, are alike detrimental to our welfare. The hair of the head is not an adequate protection to the brain under a summer sun, nor can our delicate integumentary surface long resist its blistering effects. So in winter, we need to keep our vital organs well shielded from the cold. The viscera of the abdomen have naturally only a thin and broadly expanded covering, and the chest with its delicate organs, is exposed to a constant current of cold air passing to its inmost cavities. Moreover, the legs and feet are in close sympathy with the bowels, and the arms and feet are *en rapport* with the lungs; so that there is need of covering the extremities well. Concealment and protection therefore have their natural boundaries.

Ornamentation being a matter purely of taste, has no natural limit. It is carried to any and all extents that pride, fancy and fashion combined can carry it. In its legitimate results, we see a true index of the refinement of the various races of men. Nothing more surely represents the extent and character of a nation's civilization, than the style of dress adopted by its citizens. But that is a very questionable civilization which leads us to reverse the order of ends to be sought for in dressing. Mark you, this is their natural order—1. *Modesty*, 2. *Comfort*, 3. *Beauty*; yet our women, without distinction, dress for ornamentation at the expense of suitable protection; and what is worse, in defiance of concealment. Ladies are ambitious to look well at the sacrifice of all comfort and a deal of modesty. True it is, also, that men do not always have an eye to comfort in choosing their styles, but we have never heard it charged upon them that their dress savored of immorality. But we regret to say, that this charge substantiated, does lie at the door of our women. Only a few days ago we saw a lady in the street with a pair of tilting hoops on, which, in the course of five minutes, on three separate occasions, threw up her light skirts so as to show the whole of her lower extremities, and a portion of her body. It is not long since a fashionable lady, driving on one of our avenues in an open buggy, became the unconscious laughing stock of the

whole street, on account of the exposure her recreant hoops made of her person. If these were solitary examples, we might hesitate to call them up. But one cannot attend a lecture, or a ball, and mingle with the surging crowd, without wondering what has become of the modesty of our ladies. The popular danseuse at the theatre makes a more deliberate, but not more sure and full exposure, than may be seen on any crowded or windy day on the street. Compelled to follow an immodest fashion, there's not a modest and refined lady in society, who does not, before going out, arrange her clothing with especial reference to the possible fact that she will be indecently exposed if she does not take suitable precaution. The bounds of strict propriety are pretty distinctly set about a woman's ankles. A deliberate exposure of the inferior extremities above that point, is counted prudish and immoral; yet, on the street, almost any day, one can see more women's legs than women's faces. It is easier to blush at the plainness of such a statement than it is to deny its truthfulness. If a woman's inferior extremities, even when separately covered, are denied exposure, it seems clear that our ladies are not expected ever to run, nor to leap from a carriage, nor ascend nor descend stairways. They no sooner engage in any of these natural and ordinary acts, than they are in a perfect flutter about a possible exposure of their person; and the demonstrations they are sure to make, are a perpetual notice to all the world—and especially all immediate lookers-on—that they are undeniably modest.

What do the ladies mean when they bow us masculines up stairs in advance, and down stairs in the rear? Is it that we shall not be in the way should they stumble and fall? If it be a question of modesty, why not have stairs abolished? Or, might we be allowed the suggestion, that ladies might modify their dress so as to suit the inevitable stairs? And the same change of dress might suit many other places equally well. It would save this constant effort to appear modest.

If men should so incessantly and publicly labor to conceal their persons from curiosity or vulgar gaze, they would be arrested *en masse* for lewd behavior. A stranger to our earth, gazing for the first time on one of our ladies standing in full dress, would never dream she had inferior extremities. It is safe to assume that women do not wish to have it understood they have such anatomical organs of locomotion. But they make an unblushing display of their mammary organs. Nature herself is put to shame, in the huge,

false pads that protrude from the expanded chest, like two undug potatoe hills. Unmarried ladies startle us not unfrequently with the size of their artistically enlarged breasts; but we are not, as we well might be, led thereby into a false supposition of their possible maternal relation, any more than we are led to suppose they have supplementary brains, because we see them wearing double heads.

We do not find the style of men's clothing thus open to the serious charge of immodesty; but it is remarkably foolish in some respects. For instance, what but a foolish pride would open the clothing on the front of the chest, and thus unnecessarily expose the heart and lungs to the cold? And how ludicrous—now that we come to think of it—it is to see gentlemen religiously keeping that space pasted over with a piece of starched white linen. And one can hardly imagine a more useless appendage, than one or two yards of cloth hung loosely from a man's waist. A coat skirt is fashionable and ornamental, but it not only adds materially to the expense of clothing, but it constantly impedes the natural movements of man's body. The man who works for a living, or who walks or runs for a wager, divests himself at the outset of all such superfluous appendages.

Indolence and fashion originated coat skirts, and we who toil, are obliged to ape our wealthier and more idle neighbors; but when we find it next to impossible to raise funds enough to buy a coat at \$30 @ \$50, we know very well when we do so, we pay \$10 @ \$15, for a useless two or three yards to flutter in the wind. And, then, only think how carefully we pad and quilt it about the sides and back that it may be warm, and leave it gapping widely open in front that it may look handsome; and the edges are guarded with stiff lappels, which run continuously with a still stiffer collar, surrounding the neck; all of which may be ornamental, but are far from being comfortable, and are endurable only from use.

It is also passing strange that a man's covering to his head should have been made to project to such a ludicrous height upward. What sort of configuration of the skull suggested such a style we do not know. Except for its commonness, it would look as laughable as an artificial prolongation to one's nose. If a man's head, with an additional story on, is really improved in appearance, why do not women need the same modification? On mature reflection, it is clear they do—only while men prolong themselves from their crowns, women prolong themselves from their soles. The difference is not

great. Men seem to enlarge their heads, and women seem to amplify their understanding.

Here, again, we pay for our folly. If we give \$10 for a new silk tile, we have thrown away five of the ten for the upper two-thirds, which is good for nothing practical, except to be hit and battered on every corner, and blown against, and, possibly, overturned by every fitful gust of wind.

But if it were possible to correct man's error in dress, so as to give him a close fitting vest and a skirtless coat, and a hat or cap conformed to the shape and size of his head, we might pronounce his style of clothing almost unexceptionable. But the dress of our women needs a much more extensive and radical reformation. If we say that woman's dress injures her health, violates her instinctive modesty, and impedes her natural activity, it should be enough to say, in order to excite a general interest in the work of practical reform. But the vices of a lady's dress do not simply affect herself. Dreading, yet daring the consequences of the statement, we do roundly assert, that a so-called well-dressed lady is a public nuisance in all good society. Let her precede you on the street. You step daintily along to avoid the filth that cumpers and stains the walk, while she, with lengthened trail, sweeps proudly on, gathering tribute from every filthy source. You are a man with thick soled boots on, shuddering if you drop your gloves or handkerchief upon the pavement. She is a lady "fair to the waist," and possibly to her shoe tops, playing for nothing the part of a very scavenger, for a corporation that is abundantly able to pay for having its streets cleaned. The geological "drifts" mark no more surely the course of the ice period, than do our side-walks by their broad glacial lines mark the course our ladies walk. Perhaps in some future age, some industrious antiquarian may reproduce so much of lost history, as may be related to these female drifts. He could estimate with some exactness the breadth, length, and, perhaps, quality of these once fashionable trails. If just at this time these street sweeping appendages are fast giving way to the use of short walking dresses on the pavement, it is well: only it is a reform that needs to be carried into the drawing room. If you give a lady your arm for a promenade, her skirts are constantly entangling your legs; if she becomes your partner in the dance, she conspires with three other similarly dressed individuals to cover up all the carpet with yards of costly material, which if you step

on, you are sure to tear, and if you tear, you are financially ruined. All of which coming upon you in a moment of excitement, covers you with confusion, which is not lessened by the indignant glance you see on the lady's face, and the suppressed exclamation which you hear, of: "O, the stupid fellow!"

It is a fashionable cry now-a-days, that women are allowed only their thirds; which we believe does not refer to the room she occupies on the street, and in church, and omnibus, *et cetera*, where, by courtesy in part, and by necessity in the main, she holds her three-fourths. The ladies are always welcome almost everywhere, but when they fill a street car, or an omnibus, or a lecture room, they tell on the financial results: for the same space filled by gentlemen, would yield a good twenty per cent. more of money. But we cheerfully pay that, and sometimes more, for the pleasure of their company. We do not wish hoop skirts tabooed. It was a most commendable fashion that gave them to our skirt-oppressed women; and we trust they may never be laid aside while the present style of dress is maintained. They have strong points of objection, but they are allowable, on the ground that they substitute something worse. The real fault lies in the vicious attempt to clothe woman's inferior extremities in a manner grossly unnatural.

Our scientific acquirements, our religious professions, and our boasted refinement and esthetic culture, are all belied in our fashions of dress. God exhibits his goodness and wisdom in the production of our bodies, and we exhibit our ignorance, folly and criminality, in the way we clothe it.

PARALYSIS.

BY W. WEBSTER, M. D., DAYTON.

By paralysis, we understand a partial or total loss of sensation or voluntary motion.

These symptoms may occur with or without loss of consciousness.

The disease may follow apoplexy, disease of the brain, or disease of the spinal marrow.

When from the former cause, we generally have hemiplegia; when from the latter, or disease of the spinal marrow, we are more likely to have paraplegia.

Without going into a general and lengthy detail of symptoms and causes, we shall give a brief account of the most prominent symptoms and most frequent and principal causes, and give also the most practical treatment which we have found useful in subduing it, as it has occurred in our own practice during the last twenty years.

Facial paralysis is a very common feature of the disease, arising from injury, exposure or bad dentistry, operating upon the *portio dura*.

Local paralysis may arise from exposure, chemicals or poisons; as exhibited in palsied wrists or arms from lead poisons, or from long driving in cold, stormy weather.

Chronic inflammation of a part, by cutting off the supply of nutrition, may cause it, as the paralyzed olfactory nerve in nasal catarrh; destroying the sense of smell; or in gastritis, causing complete hemiplegia, as I have seen it occur in several instances.

Paralysis sometimes alternates with spasmodic action and pain.

It may occur from a fullness or turgescence of the vessels—from foreign bodies, from tumors, dislocations, ligatures, and various wounds and cicatrices.

Paralysis generally sets in gradually, preceded by certain premonitory symptoms or spasms, pain, or a creeping, tingling sensation, formication, especially of the lower limbs, going to sleep of the affected parts, numbness, weakness, coldness, &c. We generally find a feeble, small, soft pulse, diminution of animal heat; sometimes, however, we have the reverse condition of the system preceding or accompanying the attack, as full pulse, heat and congestion of the parts, &c.

Partial paralysis is characterized by a want of power or capacity in the affected part to perform its proper function.

For the sake of brevity, we will not enumerate in detail the different forms of paralysis, as their true character and location will be apparent in nearly every particular case.

“Post mortem examinations do not generally reveal any great difference in the structures of the nerves.” Sometimes adjacent organs are found diseased, as swollen glands, indurations, scirrhus, &c.

The predisposing causes are long and laborious mental application, especially in inclement weather.

In the National Soldiers' Asylum, near Dayton, there are a large number of cases of paralysis, and a great proportion of them were the result of long exposure to heat, cold and storms, and privations:

The effects of Andersonville prison will be manifested prominently in the innumerable cases of paralysis among the survivors of that horrid place.

Extreme and sudden changes of temperature are a powerful cause.

On New Years eve, in the winter of 1865 and 1866, the thermometer fell fifty or sixty degrees in a few hours, the temperature going down to fourteen degrees below zero.

The result was, that in a few weeks we had more sudden and fatal cases of paralysis in and around Dayton, than had occurred before for many years; the disease became almost an epidemic, and produced almost a panic in the community.

The majority of cases of paralysis that we have had to treat within the last few years, in the Miami Valley, have been confined mostly to the face, urinary bladder, eye and ear, although there have been many cases of hemiplegia and paraplegia.

The prognosis, as in nearly all diseases, depends upon the cause, the character of the organ affected, the age, sex and constitution of the patient, and the "facility of removing the disease." It is more unfavorable when resulting from functional disease, or succeeding some other complaint, as local affections, long confinement in child-bed, nervous and typhus fevers.

The prognosis will also depend a great deal upon the surrounding circumstances, as climate, sanitary condition of the locality where the patient resides, character of the food, drink, &c.

TREATMENT.

Remedies.—Acon., Causticum, Rhus tox., Bell., Nux vom., Arsenicum, Cantharis, Arnica, Hyoscyamus, Galvanism.

Aconite is par excellence the great remedy in nearly all cases of paralysis. Its powerful control over the arterial and nervous system places it in the foremost rank of agents with which to come at this disease.

I cannot better illustrate its efficacy, than by relating a case from my register :

Mr. B., aged 60 years, was attacked with paralysis on the first day of April, 1856. It was the fourth attack. He had an attack about six months previous, with which he was confined to his bed about six weeks. His physicians told him that the fourth attack would kill him.

In this (the fourth) attack, which was violent, and extended over his whole system, the following symptoms presented, viz: violent internal excitement, pulse one hundred per minute, cerebral congestion, the veins of the extremities all distended. He was unable to move, or speak audibly.

The lingual muscles all very much affected; an old ulcer on the leg, of twenty years existence, was rather dry and ceased to discharge. There was almost imbecility.

Treatment, 1st day.—Acon. 3d dilution, every two hours till the pulse becomes more quiet. Also applied elm poultice to the ulcer to restore the discharge.

2d day.—Better, pulse eighty-four, rested well all night, then took food. Can speak so as to be well understood. Continue Acon. every sixteen hours, with an inter-current dose of Bell. 3d, if restless at night.

3d day.—Still improving. Can sit up in the chair, can bear his weight upon his feet, but can not walk alone, good appetite, bowels torpid, pulse seventy-two, and natural. Take Nux vom. 2d, two drops every three hours till the bowels are evacuated.

4th day.—Still improving. Slept well, eats heartily, can speak distinctly and audibly. Has been stronger, can get into and out of bed without assistance, is cheerful and the mind is becoming stronger. Continue Nux vom. four times a day.

5th day.—Has been walking about since yesterday, can walk well with the aid of a staff. Continue Nux three times a day, to regulate the stomach and bowels. Discharged cured, and in two days rode three miles to town, walked about town alone. Continued well, and in the following week started on a tour to the Western States.

Aconite performed the chief office in this case, in breaking up the attack.

Rhus tox. is valuable in all cases of paralysis resulting from nervous and typhus fevers. Also, when occasioned by suppressed secretions, by getting wet, &c., particularly when the disease has attacked the lower extremities, lameness in all the extremities and joints, with stiffness, worse on rising, after having been seated a long time, dragging, slow and difficult walking.

It is useful in hemiplegia and paraplegia, also paralysis of the neck of the bladder and rectum, or sphincter ani, and sometimes

in paralysis of the eyelids, especially if caused by cold, wet weather, and the patient is subjected to fainting fits, languor and tingling itching of the parts affected.

Hyoseannus has been my chief reliance in paralysis of the eye-lid, especially in the form of *paralysis agitans*. In a few instances I had to resort to the use of *Sepia*, which had a happy effect.

Hyos has been very effectual in some cases of paralysis of the neck of the bladder.

Causticum is useful in several forms of facial paralysis, where it involves the vocal organs, or the muscles employed in deglutition, "numbness and deadness of the muscles, or tremulous weakness of the parts, following rushes of the blood." I would recommend its use in paralysis of the throat and vocal organs, resulting from mis-managed diphtheria.

Belladonna has been of service in paralysis arising from cerebral disease, as well as inflammation of the spinal cord, especially in scrofulous children.

Nux Vomica, in paralysis of the arm, with jerks in it as if the blood would start out of the veins, or a loss of all sensation and power in the arm, the arm drops to the side of the body like a dead member; a similar numbness also in the lower limbs, dragging the feet in walking. Useful also in paralysis of the bladder, painful micturition.

Sulphur is useful in paralysis of long continuance, most suitable to the disease when located in the lower extremities, and more especially when arising from suppressed chronic ulcers or chronic eruptions. Sulphur is one of the most useful agents of paralysis of the bladder, also for involuntary micturitions, (*enuresis nocturna*.)

The list of remedies might be carried out to an interminable length, but we have merely cited those few agents which we have mainly relied upon in our own practice.

The use of hydropathic applications should not be lost sight of, the cold douche upon the spine, or particular parts, wet compresses, rapid friction with the dry hand, crash towel, flesh-brush, &c.

Galvanism is a powerful adjuvant when properly applied.

Its finest effects are more apparent, perhaps, in chronic cases, that have been a long time under allopathic treatment. It is well adapted to *paralysis agitans*, and I have found it highly useful in a few cases of complete hemiplegia, involving both the nerves of sensation and motion. It awakened the deadened parts to new life.

It must be used with exceeding care.

Galvanism, has, perhaps, injured as many persons as it has benefited; not because of any inherent injurious properties or power in it, but by its excessive and improper application.

Our electricians, in their zeal and ultra ambition, have, in some cases which I have known, used it in such power as to almost destroy the life of the patient, and invariably leave him prostrate and more powerless, and in a worse condition than previous to the applications.

It should be used gently and kindly, especially if the disease is confined to the sensory organs, as the eye or ear. The duration of the application must, of course, depend upon the nature and location of the disease.

The current may be applied directly to the affected parts, or through the person of the operator, or by immersing the affected parts in a bath, properly charged with the galvanic current.

The precise rules in all cases cannot be governed in a single essay, but will generally suggest themselves to the judgment and discretion of every thoughtful and experienced physician.

ADIPOCERE, AS FOUND IN NATURE, CONTRASTED WITH IT AS FOUND IN BILIARY CALCULI.

Allow me to present to this Society a specimen of Adipocere found in a hill in the rear of my house; also a sketch of the hill and a rough plot of its geological formation. In excavating to widen the track of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad, a slide occurred, and as the earth was removed, the adipocere was discovered in broken fragments, some of which were quite large.

The grounds in which the adipocere was found are within the corporate limits of Putnam, and near the only bridge between that town and the city of Zanesville, and its topography such as no human beings would be likely to select for a burial ground. In fact, our old residents unite in saying that no body of any kind, has been buried there for the last half century.

The spring, as shown on the sketch, rises just below the coal, and the coal is immediately overlaid by the lime. As the water of the spring runs down the hill, we find a small swampy place of perhaps an average width of fifteen feet, and about one foot in depth.

The waters are usually hard, but in the rainy seasons they become quite soft. It was in the soft ground of this spring that the adipocere was discovered.

The above facts, together with specimens of the Adipocere and of the over and underlying rocks, shale and coal have been submitted to the consideration of the "Lyceum of Natural History," and were referred to a committee, composed of Prof. Newberry, Prof. Joy and Dr. Fenchtwanger.

In their last note, dated March 4th, they say, "Your kind letter respecting the adipocere, was duly received and laid before our committee. No result has been arrived at so far, and Prof. Newberry thinks one of us might visit your place and make a deep cut in the hill." I have purposely kept this report open, hoping to hear the report of that Scientific Association, so as to submit it, with this paper, to this honorable body. I have, however, to regret that no report has yet been made.

Adipocere is a product of the decomposition of fleshy matters.

It bears a close resemblance to spermaceti. It is formed from moist earth, and especially, when these are accumulated for years in great numbers. On the removal of the *Cemetièrè des Innocens*, in Paris, in 1787, where thousands of bodies had been buried annually for several centuries, it was found that those bodies which had been placed in great numbers in the trenches, were, without having lost their shapes, converted into this substance.

It is a chemical composition, according to M. Chevreul, (*Reserches sur les corps gras*) of margaric acid in large quantity, and a small quantity of oleac acid combined with a little ammonia, potash and lime.

Moffit's Chemistry, edition of 1847, says,—“Adipocere, formerly considered a distinct constituent of human fat, is, in fact, that body itself, partially saponified by ammonia; a greater portion of its acids being free and uncombined. Traces of lime, phosphate of lime and other matters have been detected in adipocere. It is generally found in graveyards, and those situations where ammonia has been generated by the decomposition of animal matter.

It is a peculiar fatty matter, resembling in some of its properties a mixture of fat and wax, and hence its name from two Latin words, *adeps* (fat,) and *cera* (wax.) It is produced in most moist situations. The fusing point is 125° F., and from it, without purification, candles can be made as hard and void of smell as those from wax.”

According to Wetherell's recent investigations, it consists chiefly of free fatty acids, traces of lime, phosphate of lime, and other matters are also often present.

In 1818, Thomas Thomson, in his System of Chemistry, described four kinds of biliary calculi. "The first species," he says, "was pointed out by Haller, in a dissertation published in 1749. Walther afterwards added several new facts; and at last it was accurately described by Vicq d'Azyr. It is almost always of an oval shape, sometimes as large as a pigeon's egg, but commonly about the size of a sparrow's, and for the most part only one calculus (when of this species) is found in the gall bladder at a time. It has a white color, and when broken presents crystalline plates, or striæ, brilliant and white, like mica, and having a soft, greasy feel. Sometimes its color is yellow or greenish, and it has constantly a nucleus of inspissated bile. Its specific gravity is inferior to water. Gren found the specific gravity of one 0.803.

"When exposed to the temperature of about 278° F., this crystallized calculus softens and melts, and crystallizes again when the temperature is lowered. It is altogether insoluble in water, but hot alcohol dissolves it with facility. Alcohol of the temperature of 161° , dissolves 1.20 of its weight of this substance; but alcohol at the temperature of 60° scarcely dissolves any of it. As the Alcohol cools, the matter is deposited in brilliant plates resembling talc or boracic acid. It is soluble in oil of turpentine. When melted it has the appearance of oil, and exhales the odor of melted wax. When suddenly heated it evaporates altogether in a thick smoke. It is soluble in pure alkalis, and the solution has all the properties of a soap. Nitric acid also dissolves it, but it is precipitated, altered by water. Indeed, the greatest part separates as the liquid cools, and swims on the surface like crops of oil, and seems by the action of the acid to be brought nearly to the state of a resin. Fourcroy, who first examined this peculiar matter of biliary calculi, has given it the name of adipocere, from its resemblance to both fat and wax."

Here, then, is a substance formed by nature from animal matter, and in our bodies as a diseased product. The law that directs the combination must be the same in both situations, and may we not hope to discover it, so as to guard against its action in our bodies?

Nature's laborators produce some startling compounds, and this may be considered one of them. Reasoning, *a priori*, who would

have supposed that all the tissues of a body could be changed into a mass of fat, not soap, as some have supposed? Bone and muscle, cartilage and nerve, all yielding up their peculiar construction and becoming an unsightly mass, embalmed by nature, and changed from an organized to an inorganic body.

In Paris the bodies that had assumed the form of adipocere, were often taken by the tallow chandlers, and, like true utilitarians, they converted some into candles, and others into soap, and 'twas said, "for the living they raised the dead." In the rear of Vicksburg, during the war, stood a vault with glass doors, and in it was the body of a noted duellist, who had been killed some fifteen years before. As the soldiers looked in, they saw the body still in its place and shape. The facts were reported to the medical department, and Major Reeves, of the 3d Division, 17th A. C. examined the vault and found the shape of the body perfect, but it was not a corpse, it was only a mass of adipocere, without bone or muscle.

The fingers and arms were broken as easily as sticks of tallow, and it has been hinted that the "Boys in Blue" found that the duellist made good camp fires, but this slander I do not wish you to believe, as I am the last to suppose they were such utilitarian chaps.

I mention this as a singular case; the body never having been buried, and the vault, though damp, still not in the water.

A few years ago it was claimed that no animal but man produced this strange compound, and medico legal inquiries were then directed to find out the time required to complete the change of structure; but when it was discovered that other animals than man could be converted into adipocere, that question lost much of its legal interest.

Now it is claimed that adipocere is a production of nature that will occur whenever the proper components are brought in proper contact, with or without the intervention of animal matter; and I wish to take the affirmative of this question. My reasons for doing so are drawn mostly from analogy. God and his laws are immutable. Apples will always fall to the ground when loosened from their stems and unobstructed, but the falling of apples is not the law of gravitation; so the turning of bodies into adipocere is not a law, but the workings of fixed principles. That law is one of combining numbers. Find those chemical combinations in the spring, the damp vault or a diseased liver, and as a result you will find adipocere. True, the liver does up a nicer job, and turns out a crystallized specimen with a higher point of fusion. Still it is chemically the same.

Our bodies are but ultimate atoms combined. All our nutriment must first be reduced to its ultimate atoms before it is taken up and converted into bone or tissue. This being admitted a physiological fact, the analogy follows, that all particles that are thrown off, are in their ultimate state, and subject to such combinations as their contacting numbers produce, like causes always producing like results. Let me state this proposition again, so that I may be clearly understood. A given number of ultimate particles combine and produce a compound body. Combine the same ultimate particles again, under the same circumstances, and you will again produce the same compound body, be that adipocere or bone. But here I am met by the objector with—can we restore by synthesis what we destroy by analysis? Can we analyze a plant and then restore it so that it will be a plant again? I answer no, for we lose in our analysis some ultimate particles, call them what you will, life-force or some unknown quantity. We have, by our synthesis, a new compound, and not the one we analyzed. Again I am asked about Isomeric bodies. My answer is, that we should not take advantage of our own ignorance, for there must be a law governing isomeric bodies as well as others.

As far as I have been able to discover, no adipocere is ever found in dry burial grounds, or in springs or running streams of soft water. This leads me to conclude that as it requires an excess of carbon to form margaric acid, ($C_{68}H_{66}O_6 + 2HO$), and for the oleic acid, ($C_{36}H_{33}O_3 + HO$), that carbonate of lime must be found in the neighborhood to furnish the required amount of carbon, and not take up the nitrogen that is given off from the decomposing animal matter, and convert it into the soluble nitrate of lime. And when we remember that those bodies that were buried in trenches free to the action of water charged with the carbonate of lime, or carbonic acid gas, were much more thoroughly changed into adipocere than those that were, though buried in the same grounds, encased in coffins. Why this difference if it was not due to the cause I have suggested? What, but the coffin's obstructing the action of the water upon the bodies, and thus preventing it from giving off its superabundant carbon to enter into the formation of margaric and oleic acid, can account for this difference in the chemical actions that are known to take place in bodies buried in the same grounds?

EDITORIAL.

THE BI-MONTHLY MANIA.

The REPORTER, over a year ago, took the initiative as a *bi-monthly* among Homœopathic journals, and there were many wiseacres who pronounced the project a failure. It was pretty generally conceded that a monthly or quarterly would pay best. One publisher went so far as to say that he expected soon to make his monthly a weekly instead. But we are proud to chronicle the fact that bi-monthlies are all the rage. Our ardent friend who was to have come out every week, shows himself only once in two months. First, if we remember rightly, the *American Homœopathic Observer*, of Detroit, lapsed for a month, and then gave us a double number. Then the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, of St. Louis, took to skipping; and we began to suspect it might be a family habit among the *Observers*. The *American Homœopathist*, of Cincinnati, however, caught the infection and followed suit; and now we have to chronicle the demise of the *New England Medical Gazette*, of Boston, as a monthly. It has joined the noble company of bi-monthlies, and we give it a hearty welcome. If the *Hahnemannian*, of Philadelphia, has not quit appearing every month, it doubtless will soon. Its July number betokens an exhaustion (of ink and paper, mind you,) that must eventuate in an addition to the bi-monthly family.

The *Investigator*, of Chicago, alone maintains its regular monthly issue. But it was very cruel in its editor to suggest that the bi-monthly mania might have its origin in the fact that "it was just as well for the reader, and *one-third cheaper for the publisher.*" We hope to keep a corner open for Brother Duncan to occupy when he seeks to join us.

We do not desire to enter a protest against this tendency in journalism; on the contrary, we rejoice; but let no one presume to rob the OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER of its glory as the great originator of the popular bi-monthly idea.

T. P. W.

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

This institution is to be shortly opened. A large corps of ladies have been industriously at work on the Committee of Ways and Means, and have raised the necessary means to make a good beginning. It is almost impossible to realize the obstacles that have arisen and yet are well overcome. Under the banner that carries unstained the homœopathic name, there can be no failure.

The Executive Committee are issuing a paper called the "Homœopathic Hospital Reporter," which is well filled with interesting and valuable matter. We solicit contributions from all our patrons.

T. P. W.

DO DOCTORS READ?

Germany is a nation of artists. Its scenery as well as its art-collections give endless pleasure. Dresden and Munich never fail to please when American and English views, natural and artificial, have wearied us. Yet in all Germany there lives only one little journal devoted to art! Artists do not read. But, with a profession numbering some four thousand active practitioners and with an aggregate of 7 monthlies, 2 bi-monthlies, and 2 quarterlies, it cannot be said the homœopathic profession does not read.

The success of our own journal in getting subscribers shows a healthy state of mind on the part of those whose patronage we seek. Tastes we know differ, but we shall try to please the greatest number. However, if medical men prefer the recounting of personal grievances, and if they are pleased best with pages filled with bitter and vindictive assaults, we shall make no attempt at success.

If the Reporter fails to meet the true standard of a medical journal, we, the editors and publishers, are open to good advice and efficient help. Our motto is, *Sine-sine-curantur*, and we want no side issues. We cordially invite assistance from all our readers.

T. P. W.

 SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Our call for one thousand subscribers for the Reporter at one dollar apiece has, we regret to say, not been fully met. Therefore, we are not yet in position to enlarge the journal and publish it monthly. But the offer is yet open, and we hope this plea will bring us in a host of new names, and remittances now over due from old subscribers. Every dollar paid goes into the "Reporter fund" and not a penny to pay publishers or editors. The "Reporter fund" is kept and expended for the good of the journal, and the profession throughout the country may subscribe or donate to the fund with the assurance that the REPORTER shall have its full benefit. Our success thus far has encouraged us to venture on a new and very beautiful title page, which we present this month for the first time to our readers. Other improvements shall follow corresponding with the amount of financial support we obtain. Having in this matter, no personal ends to gain, we invoke the aid of our friends in making the OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER second to no medical journal in the country.

T. P. W.

 A DOUBLE-HEADED LAMB.

Dr. A. D. Beckwith, of Galesburg, Mich., sends us a curiosity in the shape of a lamb with a single body and two necks and heads, all fully formed and very perfect. It will be on exhibition in the College Museum.

THE
O H I O
MEDICAL & SURGICAL REPORTER.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1868.

No. 5.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

[CONTINUED.]

WE ATTEMPT TOO MUCH.

ADDRESS BY T. P. WILSON, M. D., CLEVELAND.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have closed the record of one more year. We stand with hopeful hearts at the entering door of another, a new and untried year. And as its varied events come crowding in upon us from day to day, it is fitting we should contemplate the possibility of making those events conduce to a higher, grander and more substantial development of our personal and professional character. Our homœopathic medical school may be justly proud of its past achievements. It has won for itself an undying name among the noble auxiliaries of our human civilization.

We are making history with wonderful rapidity. From the germ of a single law which lifted us out of the chaotic compost of ancient medical science, we are fast growing into enviable and gigantic proportions. And the developmental force that is to determine our future form, lies in all our hands, and we are in all possible ways giving shape and character to our maturing collective professional being. What we are to-day as a school of medicine, is due to the labors and sacrifices of our honored fathers; but what we are here-

after to be, depends upon us, the teachers, writers and practitioners of to-day. If any man among us is humble or obscure, he cannot thereby escape sharing with us in the great work of making the Homœopathic System what it is yet destined to be in the worlds history.

It is competent, therefore, for us to consider how much we may each do the coming year to elevate and advance our medical art. And in the pursuit of this object, success will follow according as we subject ourselves to one or more of the following forces (allowing me the coinage of a word), viz: *Radicalism, Indifferentism and Conservatism*. Unquestionably these are the three elements that make or mar our future history. And like the forces of the natural world they become agents of good or evil just in proportion to the nature of their effects. Separately and unmixed, they are wholly vicious. A simon-pure radical is an object of danger. His image-breaking proclivities make him a source of terror. An unmitigated conservative is a perpetual annoyance. He blocks the high-way of progress with his prostrate form, worshipping Egyptian mummies. But even these are endurable, when compared with those aimless, meaningless characters that remain wholly indifferent alike to the causes and the results that are daily weaving the fabrics of our success or failure. Like chips on the water, they ebb and flow with the tide: with equal pleasure, they ride on the current or stagnate in the pool.

The future of our homœopathic healing art has everything to hope, and much to fear, from the effects these elemental forces are having upon its growth. Misled by a spirit of radicalism, a certain portion of our profession are fast obliterating our ancient landmarks. New remedies, new instruments and new theories are sought after and followed and embraced, only because they are new. Change with them is progress. Old things must be done away at all hazard, and in their places must appear new things, however false, crude or useless they may be. On the other hand, conservatism binds too many of us to the dead past. It fetters us with obsolete ideas and practices irrespective of their character. If you seek knowledge of its votaries, they bid you find out what the fathers said. Did Hahnemann take snuff? then must we all sneeze. Radicalism and conservatism are elements of strength and sources oftentimes of incalculable good; but of what earthly good is a man or any number of men professedly belonging to our school, who totally

lack the true spirit of inspiration that should characterize us ; who are indifferent to all that belongs to the medical profession, save their own individual success ! I wish I could fitly paint the character of these men who form the true bummers of our army fighting nothing and foraging everything.

Somebody is publishing, by hard labor and sacrifice, our medical journals, but not these men. Somebody is diligently writing the articles that fill the pages of these journals, but not these men. Somebody is laboriously building up and sustaining our colleges, hospitals, county and State societies, but these men are too indifferent to make an effort to enjoy them when once they are established.

Yet indifferentism has its virtues too. Logic is a good thing to split hairs with, but there are many who follow the business of hair splitting who are not good logicians. The homœopathic profession is peculiarly troubled with over-nice men—men who float on a straw, get transfixed with a pin, and strangled with a hair. They pervert matters non-essential in to saving ordinances, they pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and neglect the weightier matters of the law.

For instance, they believe nothing that is printed outside of a certain journal. They have no faith in anything not taught by certain of their special leaders. They never use and would not trust medicines, except coming from a certain pharmacist; their students would be ruined if they attended any but a certain college. Some of them have no fellowship with men who use high dilutions, and others are equally strenuous in disowning those who employ tinctures, all their dilutions are made with just so many shakes, they use only one sized pellets, and are ruined if there strays into their offices a beautiful bouquet or a whiff of tobacco smoke.

It is the province of a true indifferentism to give us broader views of our art, and lift us up above these childish trifles and baby whims, and to bind us with all our varied opinions and practices as one man to the great fundamental law of our profession. And I may as well comprehend in another statement the true and essential virtues of these other two elements, viz: a genuine radicalism never rejects anything because it is old; and a sound conservatism never discards anything because it is new. In the pursuit of our profession, therefore, we should be zealous with circumspection, and we should be cautious with liberality.

So much preliminary to a single important suggestion, I beg leave to make, in reply to the question with which we started out, viz : How may we improve the homœopathic art? Not being of the number of those who believe that Hahnemann and his contemporaries gave us an art too perfect to be modified; also not belonging to that other class that would revolutionize everything, I hold to the belief that much, very much, may yet be done to modify and improve the medical profession. The science and art of medicine are the product of a hundred ages, and until reading Dr. Holmes' late exposition, I had supposed was of legitimate scientific extraction. But he says—speaking for the allopathic school—they “learned from a monk how to use antimony,” but he does not say that they learned from Surgeon General Hammond how grossly they were abusing it. He says they “learned from a Jesuit how to cure ague,” but he does not say that Samuel Hahnemann taught the world a lesson from that self same Peruvian bark, infinitely more valuable than all the quinine ever made. He says they “learned from a friar how to cut for stone; from a soldier how to treat gout; from a sailor how to keep off scurvy; from a post-master how to sound the Eustachian tube, from a dairy maid how to prevent small pox, and from an old market woman how to catch the itch insect,” which last item may be an invaluable acquisition to his particular school, but of no earthly use to us. And the whole statement referring to the allopathic school, shows an origin of so plebian a character so far removed from an aristocratic and professional parentage that we greatly wonder how her sons can put on such presumptuous airs, and assume to be so much wiser and better than their fellows. Is this the meat our Caesar hath eaten that he hath grown so great? Have soldiers, sailors, monks and dairy maids created a school of medicine that should monopolize all the honors, claim all the patronage, and exercise all the dignity of the nation? Answer who can. Our medical science, I repeat, is the product of an hundred ages.

Each age took its color and form from a thousand diverse minds. We, therefore, cannot wonder that in a structure reared by so many builders, are many things evil, many things absurd and many things useless. Medicine grew two thousand years before its ample boughs brought forth the homœopathic fruit. And that was a fruitage worthy of the century that gave it birth. It was a fitting culmination of the long years of labor and thought that preceded it and evolved it.

And such a truth as this is not the creation of a single mind. Its origin lies deep in the great law of development, out of which spring the varied series of beings and principles, of which the worlds of being and thought are composed. It is not strange then that this new fruit bore some of the bitterness of the parent tree. Or, in plainer language, it is not at all remarkable that the new homœopathic art as an out-growth from the old medical profession combined with its virtues a large number of its errors. Some of the evil things, many of the absurd things, and a multitude of the useless things that pertain to old physic, have unfortunately been entailed upon new physic. And these things are none the less, real, because they are acquiesced in, practiced and perhaps admired. Did you ever think, my brethren, just what you would make the profession of medicine, if you had the power? Did you ever sum up the list of abuses you would correct and consider the long catalogue of improvements you would introduce?

Cogitations of this sort have led me to the very decided opinion that of all the evils our profession suffers this is greatest; *we attempt too much*. By this I do not mean that any man or woman who attempts to practice medicine, after reading through a domestic treatise and learning to pronounce the names that are found on a few bottles in some family case, is undertaking matters beyond his or her reach. I do not mean that a man who looks over a few text books, gets a smattering of medical terms, finds out what a few remedies are good for, and then sets himself up for a doctor; I do not mean that he is undertaking a job too great for his abilities. When I say we attempt too much, I do not mean those young men who try to learn the whole of medical science, by studying it three years and then coming into possession of a diploma, go forth with the proud consciousness that they are thrice worthy to be treated and trusted as "doctors" or teachers of medicine. Ask these old gray headed veterans here, who have had twenty and thirty years hard study and practice, what they think about it, and they will tell you that when flying birds eclipse the sun, and baying dogs speed on the moon, then these domestic doctors, these self-made doctors and these young collegiate doctors may be fully competent to the task they have undertaken. But for the present we spare their feelings and their pride, for we have nobler game to pluck.

When I say we attempt too much, I mean to say this: Give me the ablest physician in the whole country, a man of the best possible

mental culture, of the most extensive experience, of the clearest mind and the strongest body, put up your foremost man in all that makes a competent and successful practitioner, and if he attempts in any town or city or section of the country, to practice medicine, as it is ordinarily practiced, then his life is a failure. He never has and never will accomplish what he undertakes. And as the greater includes the less, then all men, less than he and of like calling, are in like manner failures.

You ask the world what it thinks of the medical profession, and it lauds it to the skies. Yet here is an accomplished and skillful man, who is coolly snubbed by it. It impoverishes the man, starves his horse and beggars his family, while it patronizes and enriches his neighbor, who knows no more of medical science than he does of the Choctaw language. The world is not a wise judge of this question. Gather around you the old men of the profession, men who have been toiling for more than a quarter of a century, studying and teaching and practicing medicine, ask them, and they will tell you that after all their hard work and comparative success, the medical profession has not met their best anticipations. Some wicked wag has said that if there is one thing Omniscience does not know, it is this: What the decision of a petit jury will be. And it may as well be confessed here as anywhere, that if there is anything a doctor does not know, it is this: how his medicines will affect his patients, or what the result of the disease will be. If I hire a builder to erect me a house, he is certain to accomplish his task. The artist paints me a picture, and the mathematician solves me a problem, if I employ them; but the doctor comes at my call when I am sick, and cures me if he can.

If medicine were one of the exact sciences, no man retiring from a long service of years in its duties, would have to complain of aught but himself, if he failed to find success. But medicine is not one of the exact sciences. Yet the action of disease and the operation of drugs, are just as much in accordance with or under the control of nature's laws, as any other department of science. If we understood the laws of therapeutics as well as we understand architecture, we could just as certainly cure a sick man as repair his house. But we do not understand as we should, what diseases are, nor how medicines act; and out of this fact comes this sad result, that men who practice medicine many years are least of all satisfied with it. It was because Samuel Hahnemann, felt most keenly the

fallacies of continual conjecture, that he searched for that which the world before his time had not—a fixed law in medicine. And he found it, and we are proudly standing upon it, and shall maintain and promulgate it.

And now what has been the chief result of this discovery and its application? Just this: a reduction of the ordinary average allopathic mortality of twenty five per cent., to an average homœopathic mortality of eight per cent. When out of a hundred cases of disease not necessarily incurable, we shall be able to uniformly report a hundred cases cured, we shall have achieved what we have been searching for for more than a thousand years. We shall then have elevated medicine to the dignity of an exact science. Let us not despair. Dr. Holmes does not despair for his school. He bids his brethren to hope for future improvement, to be yet developed out of the "simple homely experience" of old market women, dairy maids and post masters. But we have a better ground of encouragement. If we have cut down the mortality list fifteen and twenty per cent., with our present imperfect appliances, shall we not do better still when we have perfected our remedial agencies?

But even now, the fault is not so much in the means we employ, as in the manner in which we use them. We might do vastly better did we not attempt the folly of doing too much. Let me illustrate what I mean by describing the labors of a physician for a single day. He rises in the morning, lucky if he can finish his morning meal without interruption, and prepares for his daily toil, which he must begin not later than 8 o'clock. In one hour he has examined and prescribed for ten patients, who have each on an average twenty important symptoms, and he has used fifteen or twenty different drugs. He then leaps into his buggy and rides to see a half dozen or more patients, more seriously sick than the ten who came to his office. He asks a few questions, observes a few phenomena, hears a multitude of complaints, makes his prescriptions, and returns to his home in time for dinner.

The afternoon finds him still more busily engaged. It is "doctor" here and "doctor" there; what can he do for this one and what for that. Each separate case is to be considered the most important of all. He reads a little, regulate his case of medicines, looks over his accounts, and goes to supper. After that a few more patients and prescriptions, and then perhaps a little relaxation at some social gathering. And such a relaxation: to be cornered by some anxious

friend, who draws him aside to detail a few very important symptoms, or to be called away, just as things are getting pleasant, to see just one more sick person. And so at a late hour this tired man seeks his couch for sleep, which in one short hour is ended by a pressing call, that consumes the rest of the night. This may not be an average day, but it is a true picture.

Now then candidly, who is this man and what the nature of his work? He is the arbiter of life and death to mortal men. He holds in his hands the temporary well-being of human creatures, who unreservedly trust to him the dearest earthly good they have. He sees humanity tortured by pain, imperiled by disease, and menaced by death, and he assumes to arbitrate the case in favor of life and a condition of health. In one short day, thirty or forty of these cases pass in review, and they involve the greater part of the intricate questions of pathology, or the science of disease and their treatment involves the broad and complex questions of pathogenesis and therapeutics. The simplest case he has had under care, has started a score of questions in his mind regarding its causes, nature and results. He has had a total of more than a hundred such queries come up for answer, and he lies down at night without having satisfactorily answered one of them.

This man attempts too much for his own good, too much for the good of his patients, and too much for the honor of his profession. At the end of thirty years, his experience is a pile of chaff, his boasted accumulation of knowledge a mass of rubbish, and he consigns them very properly and without regret to oblivion. His successors for lack of a guide, go over the same ground and history repeating itself, brings about like result. Let me illustrate the folly of this matter still further. My friend Mr. A. finds himself one day concerned in a suit at law, involving a sum of five thousand dollars. At the same time he is taken quite seriously sick. Now, what does he do? In the first place, he sends for a legal gentleman and holds a long conversation with him, about the case in law, and puts into his hands all the facts and evidence he is likely to want. This consumes one or two hours. The lawyer retires, and the doctor appears at the door. He is impatient if his summons of the bell is delayed two minutes in the answering. He enters the sick man's apartments and finds him with a flushed face, quick pulse, labored breathing, and aching head. He holds at the longest a fifteen minutes, conversation, makes a prescription and gracefully retires.

The lawyer goes to his office and spends the rest of the day studying up the case. He ransacks his library, make extended notes, and debates the questions relating to it over and over in his mind. At intervals for days, he consider the matter over, until he masters it. But the doctor passes out and spends his time visiting other patients, too busy to think or study over the case of Mr. A. At the end of a week, Mr. A. gains his suit and recovers his health, and he pays the lawyer a hundred dollars, and is perhaps surprised to find the doctor wanting twenty. And it is a surprising fact too. Surprising, however, that the doctor wanted so much and that the patient did not want to pay more. A hundred dollars paid and a week of labor spent, to save a paltry five thousand, this on the one hand, and on the other a man's life put in jeopardy, by disease so much so that no life insurance company in the country, would give him a policy for twenty five cents on the dollar, and yet he offers the risk, and the doctor assumes to take it on a few minutes' time each day, until death or recovery ensues, and then there is paid and pocketed a sum of seventy dollars, representing perhaps the value of the doctor's service on the worth of the man's life, or God knows what.

Times are sadly out of joint, when such abuses are allowed. Here then is a work for radicalism to undertake. Let us have the medical profession put on as good a footing as is now enjoyed by the legal profession. Let no man of us undertake more than we can perform. One, two or three cases only, should be allowed us in a day, and they should be thoroughly studied and skillfully treated, and the saving of life should be far more amply remunerated than the saving of property.

The medical profession stands as well with the country to-day as it deserves to. But we should make it deserving of infinitely more. It deals with the highest earthly interests of the human races and its claims should stand preferred before all others of a temporal character. Disease is God's scourge for disobedience, but as He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, so he puts into our hands efficient means to mitigate the severity of these afflictions. Men undoubtedly must die, but the perfection of our art should allow death to ensue only from accident and old age. We should be the masters of all forms of disease. If the sickest patients sometimes spontaneously recover, why should they not all by design get well? If we have reduced the mortality rate down to 5 and 10 per cent., why should we despair of reducing it to zero? Are we taken out of

the domain of nature's laws, that we cannot use them to reach a definite result? Must science still reach out with her astronomical hand to the remotest star, and with her chemical hand down to the ultimate atom, and demonstrate her exactness in these things, and yet leave us to grope still in the darkness, for a solution to one of the grandest problems of life, viz: What will always cure?

I say no. Give us the time requisite to properly treat our cases. Give us the data that must grow in a hundred years or less out of such observations, carefully made and faithfully recorded by the thousands of earnest, truthful men, that shall engage in it, and we shall then have these troublesome and important questions answered. We shall know ere long what disease is, and what remedies are, and how they act.

The ordinary forms of disease we treat with quite uniform success. But how do we stand before an epidemic onslaught? What do we do with diphtheria, and scarlatina, and spotted fever, and cholera, when they assail our patients in their direst forms? What can we do with confirmed pulmonary tuberculosis, or with cancer in all its horrid shapes? We do passably well; comparatively we do better than our competitors, if we may believe statistics; but we do not do all we desire or attempt to do, nor all we ought to do. The world demands of us better things. Our boasted civilization and the cherished honor of our art, demand better things. We should, with unerring certainty, control the force of disease. Our speculations should no longer end in conjectures, nor our attempts in failures. It is our shame, that we are so often baffled. But to accomplish all this, is not the work of a day. There can be no hope that the present generation, nor the following, might see this thing accomplished. It would not greatly surprise me, if it were never done; but this good time ever to be hoped for, is our ideal of a medical millenium, and its advent is not contingent upon the slow and uncertain fulfillment of prophetic days; but must come just so soon as the medical profession and an intelligent people demand it.

It is, I believe, a possible result, because in the first place, our medical practitioners everywhere would favor it. Not a man of us desires to be worked to death, by a large medical business. There is no disguising the fact that a less business and a larger income, would suit us well. We are not an indolent class of men, though we do not court hard toil. I speak now of physical labor, because the plan we are proposing, would largely increase our

mental labor. Why do we not now have a learned medical profession? Because it don't take much brains to make an ordinary doctor. It is mere machine work to visit so many patients in a day, ask so many questions, and prescribe so many doses of medicine. But our ideal doctor must be a studious and scholarly man. He should be an acute observer, a ready thinker, and a judicious reasoner. He could not be too liberally educated. He could not be too profoundly versed in all the arts and sciences. A judge, a high priest, an autocrat, he should be acquainted with everything that goes to make up human life in all its varied states of health and disease.

This plan is possible, because everything that a man hath, will he give for his life, and our patrons would cheerfully accept the increased expenditure, if they could feel certain of a cure. Here are two medical men. One examines and prescribes for a case of typhoid fever, the other operates for cataract. One saves a man's life, and the other saves a man's eyesight. The time and labor and skill of each, are very nearly alike. Now is it the fault of society, that one doctor is paid fifty dollars and the other two dollars? Does society or medical men prescribe rules for the medical profession? If we improve the quality of our work, does any one doubt that we can largely enhance the price of our hire?

It is possible, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that I have laid before you only a Utopian scheme. I should feel regretful indeed, did not these thoughts, whether practical or chimerical, awaken in your hearts an earnest desire for something higher and nobler for our profession. Are we bound to Ixion's wheel that we must go forth from these our yearly gatherings, only to tread the unvarying and ceaseless rounds of medical practice? Must we, because we have been born of ancient medicine, continue to repeat her erroneous practices? Can we not, in a new and better way, place before the world the beauties and truthfulness of our homœopathic healing art? Our school, first of all, has demonstrated and illustrated a true law of medicine, and it is fitting—nay it is only possible for the Homœopathic School, to make such an application of that law, as shall reduce our practices to certainties.

And if medical science shall ever be elevated to the dignity of an exact science, it will not be through the labors of that school, born of monks and dairy maids, but rather of our own cherished school, born of a hundred ages, cherished in its infancy, by the

hand of Hahnemann, patronized in its maturer years, by the wise and good of all nations, and destined as I believe under God's good Providence, to be the world's sure redemption from death by the power of disease.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

LORAIN AND MEDINA COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Persuant to a call, a number of homœopathic physicians of the above named, with a few from the borders of adjoining counties, met at the office of Dr. G. T. Blair, in Rawsonville, on the 18th of June, 1868, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Society.

Dr. S. G. Wilmot stated the reasons why he with several others present, issued a call for a meeting; whereupon a temporary organization was effected, with Dr. C. F. Cushing, of Elyria, in the chair, and Dr. G. J. Jones, of Liverpool, as Secretary.

Each physician present, then gave his opinion in regard to a permanent organization, a majority being decidedly in favor of it.

On motion of Dr. Jones it was decided to organize a Society at once.

Dr. Blair then moved that those present proceed to the election of officers for the term of one year. Carried.

On motion of Dr. Jones, Drs. Rust, Montgomery, and Blair were appointed a Committee on Nominations, to report at once.

After retiring for consultation a few moments, the Committee submitted the following names for action by the Society: For President, Dr. C. F. Cushing, Elyria; Vice President, Dr. S. G. Wilmot, Rawsonville; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. G. J. Jones, Liverpool; who were thereupon balloted for and elected.

On motion of Dr. Wilmot, the following censors were appointed for the ensuing year: Drs. J. Rust, Wellington, P. J. Montgomery, Medina, and G. T. Blair, Rawsonville.

The subject of naming the Society then came up, all present agreeing that the name which appears at the head of this article, would be the most appropriate; although it is not intended, as the name might perhaps indicate, to make it a *local* organization.

On motion of Dr. Blair, the President was authorized to appoint Committees, to report on medical topics, at the next meeting, and

the following were thereupon appointed: 'Dr. Jones, Pneumonia; Dr. Rust, Intermittent Fever; Dr. Wilmot, Climate of Minnesota; Dr. Blair, Cholera Morbus; Dr. Montgomery, Caries; Dr. Clapp, Rheumatism; Dr. Hayward, Cholera Infantum; Dr. Strong, Dysentery; Dr. Disbro, Uterine Displacements; Dr. Clark, Cancer; Dr. Slack, Pertussis.

Drs. Jones and Blair were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion of Dr. Blair, it was ordered that a synopsis of the proceedings, be published in the Medina and Elyria papers; and an official report in the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter, and American Homœopathist.

Adjourned at 3.30 P. M., to meet at the Emmons House, in Elyria, on July 25th, 1868, at 10 A. M.

G. J. JONES, *Secretary.*

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

THE HUMAN TEMPERAMENTS.

In the March number of the *Reporter* we had reached in our illustrations the

SANGUINE-BILIOUS-LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT.

These are usually tall, with a full habit of body, often rising as high as six feet and six inches. Some, however, are short, being no more than five feet eight inches in height. They have no distinguishing complexion, color of hair or eyes; they are usually the same as the sanguine-bilious. The head is large, receding and contracting as it rises above the eyebrows and temples. The nose may be Roman, straight or convex, but is frequently an exceedingly homely feature. The cheeks are full, lips thick, and flesh hard, indicating strength and endurance. These are an active, busy class of people, great lovers of fun and frolic, and no less so of riots and fighting, never refusing to participate in a spree when occasion and company suits. As business men they are practical, can always be relied upon as friends, but make bad enemies. As criminals they commit those bold daring deeds which involve a risk of limb, liberty and life—such as bank robberies, counterfeiting, burglaries, etc. In short they are to be found in all the walks of life, from the thrones of empire to the gallows.

Illustrations—General Putnam, Spurzheim, J. C. Heenan, and Tom Sayers.

Parties to a marriage who are respectively of this constitution will be liable to lose their children from *tabes mesenterica*, consumption, or some form of scrofula.

SANGUINE-BILIOUS-ENCEPHALIC TEMPERAMENT,

Has a slender habit of body, rather tall and slim, flaccid muscles, fair complexion, usually brown hair, with light blue eyes, having a large head, which expands as it rises above the temples and is vertical above the eyebrows unless the perceptives are large, in which case the forehead recedes; the nose is straight and the lips thin. When the encephalic element is large, a front view of the face conveys the idea of a triangle, owing to an expanded forehead, low cheek-bones and a pointed chin.

This class, more than others, are artistic in their natures. They have extremes of character—on the one hand being amiable and kind, on the other morose and sour, while sometimes both extremes are combined one person. Having very generally a feeble muscular system they are not often found engaged in the more rugged pursuits of life; but among the professions, arts, and light mechanics. As professional men they manifest ability; but when overtaxed by long continued efforts are apt to resort to alcoholic stimulants, by the use of which, if continued until a necessity for them is formed, they are quickly ruined.

Illustrations—Henry Clay and Rev. Alexander Campbell.

This temperament is more liable to consumption than any other, and if one of the parties to a marriage be of this, and the other bilious-lymphatic, the children will almost universally die of consumption.

SANGUINE-ENCEPHALO-LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT.

In this we have a good-sized and full habit of body, with light complexion, hair and eyes, and a large head, which is often bald. The forehead is full, plainly showing the presence of the encephalic, although rounded to conform to the lymphatic type. The nose is usually pugged though it may be straight. The lips are thick and the cheeks full.

The movements of this class are usually slow, and they are deliberate in all their acts, being intelligent and possessing very amiable qualities, always exerting a high-toned and refining influence in

society; are well calculated to adorn the pulpit; are good friends and wise counselors; as a class are free from crime.

Illustrations—Benjamin Franklin, Lewis Cass, Horace Greeley and Salmon P. Chase.

Parties to a marriage who are respectively of this class type will have a numerous progeny, but three-fourths of them will be dead-born, and the remainder will not live to attain two years of age.

BILIOUS-ENCEPHALO-LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT

Has a good-sized and full habit of body, complexion dark, hair black. The eyes are sometimes dark, and sometimes of a pewter whiteness. The head is large, with a full massive forehead, though somewhat rounded, the nose is often of the Greek form, with full cheeks and moderately thin lips.

This constitution generally manifests a good degree of ability, are arbitrary and overbearing in authority, positive in their natures and generally very selfish. Are successful business or professional men; in crime evade detection and conviction; and too many of the male representatives are given to the immoderate use of alcoholic stimulants.

Illustrations—Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas.

The congenital results are much the same as the preceding.

SANGUINE-BILIOUS-ENCEPHALO-LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT.

This constitution has a medium-sized body, all parts bearing even relations to others, having strong and powerful muscles, with no distinguishing complexion, color of hair or eyes. The head is large, and usually rising vertically above the eyebrows and temples, the nose straight and pointed. The head and whole person present a square appearance, and a tolerably full habit of body.

These are a hardy, enduring class of people, not generally seduced into vice or crime. There are those belonging to this class whose abilities are of the most common order, yet this is the constitution to accomplish great undertakings, especially in military matters. They are intellectual, but, as a class, not given to literature.

Illustrations—Napoleons I, and III, H. W. Beecher and U. S. Grant.

Thus I have given a *very brief* description of the "Human Temperaments." The close-observing student will be enabled from this

to commence a series of observations which in time will prove invaluable. I have an abiding faith in the correctness of this system and am thoroughly devoted to it, and hope before many months pass to publish in book form a full expose of the whole system; the manuscript copy of which I have nearly completed.

J. P. Cowles, M. D.

Ottawa, Illinois.

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

CASES FROM PRACTICE.

1. I was called to prescribe on January 24th, for Mr. C., a clerk in one of our village stores.

He is a man about 40 years of age, bilious temperament, and has been in the habit of using spirituous liquors pretty freely, though never drinking to intoxication; he also uses tobacco. He is a man who would much rather walk than run, although he is not fleshy; and he likes to see the "vacant chair" occupied. He has dark hair and eyes, with a florid countenance.

For the last six weeks he has had a very hard cough, dry and harsh most of the time, worse in the morning. (He wakes at 2 or 3 A. M., and has a hard coughing spells, then fall asleep again to awaken at 6 or 7 o'clock, feeling more tired than the evening previous.)

Coughing brings on a severe pain in the epigastrium, causing him to press upon that region and bend over. His chest feels very sore, and sharp pains dart through from one side to the other while coughing, and also while taking a deep breath, which is a very difficult task for him to perform.

Expectoration difficult, except when he first moves about in the morning, for an hour.

Coughing excites nausea and sometimes vomiting. It completely uses him up to go up stairs.

He is completely exhausted after the slightest exertion, and does not get rested at all, neither day nor night.

His symptoms seeming to correspond almost perfectly with *Nux vomica*, I gave him 14 powders of Sac. lac., the first containing a dose of the 200 attenuation of *Nux*, a powder to be taken every night.

I met him in 2 or 3 weeks, when he told me his cough was completely cured: improvement commenced immediately after taking the first powder.

2. April 8th. I was called to see a little girl aged 8 or 9 years, who was just recovering from a severe attack of measles, for which she had been treated with homoeopathic remedies, from a family case.

A few days previous to my visit, and before the eruption had wholly disappeared, she took a severe cold, which brought back her cough that had been a prominent symptom all through the attack, and the hoarseness, which heretofore had been slight, now became much worse, even to complete aphonia. She was unable to articulate a word so that you could understand it 3 feet from her. Her cough was much worse at night, and she scarcely slept any at all.

Any one coming in while she was having a fit of coughing, would almost think she had croup. There was a great deal of rattling to be heard in the region of the larynx and trachea, though she expectorated but little mucus, which was of a tough stringy character. Her pulse was quite rapid and feeble. No appetite, but considerable desire for cold water.

Coughing sometimes excited nausea, but not much vomiting.

Skin hot and dry—the eruption had nearly all passed away. I prescribed *Spongia tosta* 30, 10 Pellets in a tumbler of water, of which she took a tea-spoonful every 2 hours until improvement commenced, then every 4 hours.

I continued the remedy for nearly a week, gradually lengthening the intervals, until she took but 2 doses daily.

Improvement commenced immediately after taking a few doses, and continued until she was completely cured.

G. J. Jones, M. D.

Liverpool, Ohio.

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

In the treatment of these diseases I find, as a rule, that some *one* of the following remedies is indicated—viz: Acon., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., chin., dros., hyos., ipecac, lyc., mac., nux., phos., puls., sep., sil., spong., stann., sulph., tart. em. Of course they are all indicated for the cough, whether expectoration is present or not. If expectoration is present, the choice is comparatively easily made, for the expectoration is rarely entirely the same at all periods of the day, being often yellowish in the morning and whitish or bloody at night.

The following are the indications :

Acrid expectoration—Ars. carb—Veg. lyc. merc. nox. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.

Blackish expectoration—Chin. lyc. nux.

Bloody expectoration—All, except tart. em.

Expectoration of acrid blood—Ars. carb. veg. sil. sulph.

Expectoration of brownish blood—Bry. calc. carb. veg. puls.

Expectoration of coagulated blood—Bell. bry. chin. hyos. ipecac, mac. nux. puls. sep.

Expectoration of dark blood—Acon. bell. bry. chin. dros. lyc. nux. phos. puls. sep. sulph.

Expectoration of pale blood—Ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. dros. hyos. ip. merc. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.

Expectoration blood-streaked—Acon. ars. bry. chin. dros. ip. lyc. phos. puls. sep. sil. spong.

Expectoration like the white of an egg—Ars. chin. sil. stann.

Expectoration frothy—Ars. nux. phos. puls. sil. sulph.

Expectoration like jelly—Chin.

Expectoration granulated—Chin. phos. sep.

Expectoration greenish—Ars. calc. carb. veg. dros. hyos. lyc. mac. nux. phos. puls. sep. sil. stann. sulph.

Expectoration grey—Ars. chin. lyc. nux. sep.

Expectoration indurated—Bry. phos. sep. sil. spong. sulph.

Expectoration lemon-colored—Phos. puls.

Expectoration Milky—Ars. carb. veg. puls. sep. sil. sulph.

Expectoration Mucous—All.

Expectoration like pus—All except spong. and tart. em.

Expectoration viscous—Acon. ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. nux. phos. puls. sep. spong. stann. tart-em.

Expectoration watery—Ars. carb-veg. chin. merc. nux. puls. sep. stann. sulph.

Expectoration whitish—Acon. lyc. phos. sep. sil. spong. sulph.

Expectoration yellow—All except chin. hyos. and tart-em.

Taste of the expectoration bitter—Acon. ars. bry. calc. chin. dros. lyc. merc. nux. puls. sep. stann. sulph.

Taste of the expectoration like a chronic catarrh—Puls. sulph.

Taste of the expectoration disgusting—Ars. bry. calc. dros. ip. merc. nux. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph.

Taste of the expectoration empyreumatic—Bry. nux. puls. sulph.

“ “ “ *fatty*—Lyc. phos. puls. sil.

“ “ “ *flat*—Ars. bell. bry. calc. chin. ip. lyc. phos. puls. sulph.

“ “ “ *herby*—Nux.

“ “ “ *metallic*—Calc. ip.

“ “ “ *putrid*—Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. dros. ip. lyc. merc. nux. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph.

“ “ “ *salty*—Ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. chin. dros. hyos. lyc. muc. nux. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph. tart-em.

“ “ “ *sour*—Ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. ip. lyc. merc. nux. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph. tart-em.

“ “ “ *sweetish*—Acon. ars. calc. ip. lyc. merc. nux. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph.

“ “ “ *like tobacco juice*—Puls.

Offensive smelling expectoration—Ars. bell. calc. chin. lyc. merc. nux. puls. sep. stann. sulph.

To show how the above table may be used, I will give a case which was under treatment a short time ago. The patient said he coughed up in the morning a quantity of indurated mucous of a yellow color, which smelled badly, but towards night the expectoration was more of a frothy character. The remedies mentioned above as indicated for indurated expectoration are, bry. phos. sep. sil. spong. sulph., and are indicated in yellowish expectoration, but bry. phos. sil. and spong. are not indicated for offensive-smelling expectoration, leaving sep. and sulph. still to choose from.

But sep. is not indicated when the expectoration is frothy, hence sulphur is the remedy, as it meets all the requirements of the case.

But how are we to decide when there is an absence of expectoration? Simply by taking into consideration the respiration and the character of the voice, and in a few cases we are obliged to go further, and ascertain the time of day of the exacerbations. In suffocating attacks, all the remedies mentioned are indicated, but especially ars. ip. spong. In oppressed respiration also, but especially acon. ars. bell. bry. carb.-veg. ip. nux. phos. puls. sep. sulph.

Anæxious respiration indicates—Acon. ars. bell. bry. ip. lyc. nux. phos. puls. sil. spong. stann.

Cold respiration—Carb.-veg. chin.

Deep “ —Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. dros. ip. merc. nux. phos. puls. sil. spong. stann.

Fetid “ —All except spong.

Hot “ —Acon. calc. phos. sulph.

Panting “ —Acon. bry. chin. ip. puls. sil.

Quick “ —All are indicated.

Rattling “ —All except dros. sil.

Sighing “ —Acon. ars. bell. bry. ip. merc. nux. phos. puls. sil. spong. stann.

Slow “ —Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. dros. hyos. ip. merc. nux. phos. puls. sil. spong. stann. sulph.

Sobbing “ —Calc.

Soft “ —Bell. chin. phos. sulph.

Unequal “ —Acon. bell. chin. dros. ip. puls. sep.

VOICE.

Aphonia—Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb.-veg. chin. dros. hyos. merc. nux. phos. puls. sep. sil. spong. stann. sulph.

Voice not clear—Bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. dros. hyos. merc. nux. phos. spong. stann. sulph.

Voice croaking—Acon. ars.

“ *deep*—Chin. dros.

“ *hissing*—Bell. phos.

“ *hoarse*—All except ip.

“ *hollow*—Acon. bell. carb. veg. chin. dros. ip. phos. sil. spong. stann,

“ *interrupted*—Dros. spong.

Voice low—Bell. chin. lyc. nux. puls. spong. stann.

“ *murmuring*—Hyos.

“ *with nasal sound*—Bell. bry.

“ *raised*—stann.

“ *rough*—Bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. dros. mac. nux. phos.
puls. spong. stann. sulph.

“ *soundless*—Chin. dros. spong.

“ *trembling*—Acon. ars. merc.

When the exacerbation is in the morning—calc. carb. veg. nux. and phos. are the best remedies; in the forenoon—sep.; in the afternoon—bell. lyc. puls.; in the evening—bell. bry. hyos. ip. lyc. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph. tart.-em.; and in the night—acon. ars. bry. chin. dros. merc. sil. spong. sulph. It is rarely the case that I am obliged to use other remedies than those I have mentioned, or to take into consideration other symptoms than those I have mentioned above. Of course where the lung symptoms are not very decided, as in a case of incipient tuberculosis, or where it is suspected, it is well to consider the state of the bowels, appetite, disposition, etc.

Temple S. Hoynes, M.'D., Chicago.

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

THE DUTY OF A PHYSICIAN.

“*My life shall be pure and holy. Into whatever house I enter, I will go for the good of the patient. I will abstain from inflicting any voluntary injury, and from leading away any, whether man or woman, bond or free.*” This was the oath of Hippocrates, which all his disciples were required to take. Its noble meaning is apparent. It does honor to its author, and will do honor to the physician who adopts it into his character and life.

The words present an epitome of the duty of a physician. Devotion to duty is paramount in the breast of every true man. The sense of right may be perverted, but it dictates he resolutely performs. Duty disregarded brings remorse and shame. Duty performed wins the favor of all virtuous beings, and, what is more, it gives self-respect and a manly courage that fears nothing but wrong doing.

The first duty of every man is to himself,—to perfect his own character in virtue, for from a noble character alone can proceed

noble conduct, that shall move the world by potency of example. No man has more imperative need of a character firmly based in truth and right, than the physician. He should be governed by strict principles of honor, and practice all the courtesies of life. He is received into the intimate confidence of his patients, and the privacy of domestic life: and the ministry of debility and suffering requires the graces of gentleness. If he lack these, or being received as a messenger of peace and mercy betray his trust, and "lead away any," he forfeits all right to professional recognition.

The oath justly places purity of character before skill. It should precede all other attainments, for knowledge without integrity is but a power for evil. Reverence for nature, and its Author, is essential to the most noble character. In the mysteries of life and death with which we deal this reverence is best learned. If Astronomy teaches devotion, so may Anatomy. If the revolutions of the starry worlds reveal Omnipotence, no less do the motions of the human heart. If the architecture of the heavens tells of Omniscience, so does the workmanship of our bodies. I ask no one to be a *pietist*, but the religious sense is a part of our nature, and Homœopathy, more æsthetic than the crude systems it opposes, should reject also their scepticism. Bonaparte pointed to the stars and asked, "Who made all these?" So may we question the wonders of life, and in such a position we shall best secure public confidence and ultimate success.

When one has the symmetrical character of a true gentleman, and the general knowledge that enlarges the sphere of comparison and correct judgment, then let the science of medicine as taught in books and schools be added. Each day's experience in practice, to a mind so furnished, will bring treasures of wisdom, the result of careful and independent observation and thought. The ever-changing and unfolding mysteries of human life, and universal nature, must always afford the most profound and useful studies. With a keen perception that leaves nothing unobserved, the course of the physician should be aimed to attain individual perfection, and elevate his profession by adding to its stores of knowledge, thus becoming a benefactor to his race. Purity and holiness are not found in prudence and self-denial, but in obedience to the sacred ordinances of nature. The physician who refuses this obedience is unworthy of confidence, for he is either ignorant, or else habitually disregards known laws, which it is his duty and happiness to obey.

In my boyhood I wondered at the reckless disregard of these laws by physicians of the old school, but concluded they were sceptical as to their medical theory, and so were led to doubt the truths of physiology.

No true and noble life can spring from a motive so low as the love of money, and regard for the good of the patient must outweigh all regard for the fee. Let selfishness assume the higher form that recognizes the inseparable connection of our own good with that of others. To see the bloom and vigor of health revisit the pale cheek and wasted form,—to relieve suffering and receive grateful thanks, is a richer reward than bank notes or gold. Yet no compensation is more deserved than his, who bestows the priceless boon of health. We should not be content with restoring health alone. Our contact with the people should be the means of their enlightenment and elevation.

Ignorance of the conditions of health everywhere prevails, and happiness is sacrificed in their violation. Let the opportunities be sought to impart valuable practical truth, though for it we receive neither gratitude nor gold. It may still be duty. The credulity that admits the pretensions of quackery and swallows its nostrums, may doubt the statements of science and reason, but life and health are entrusted to our care, and we should exhibit the means of *preservation* as well as *cure*. We shall not thus curtail our business. For ages, medical skill will be needed to remedy the errors and relieve the miseries of ignorance; and when universal health prevails, the world will afford less onerous and more congenial pursuits to those who follow us, than curing the sick. Surely the miseries of men should move our pity. Premature death and sickness, pain and deformities worse than death, are everywhere. For this the medical profession is responsible, so far as it fails to apply proper remedies. In sickness and death, and over open graves, exhortations to submit to the *will of Providence* are uttered. We know that disease and premature death result from violations of natural law, and are chargeable to human ignorance and folly.

If the nobility of manhood, the beauty and perfection of woman, and the sweet innocence of infancy, are hopelessly impaired or turned to decay; wisdom points a way of happiness and life, which it is our dignity and duty to pursue, where such sad destinies are avoided. The weary multitude toil on in ways of sorrow and pain from ignorance of this easy but narrow path. Let it be our happi-

ness to point it out to them. If Homœopathists have superior light and knowledge, let them be used to bless the world. Prevention is more noble than cure, and while we remedy the evils of the present, we should teach those laws, which, obeyed, will secure the happiness of perfect life.

A. O. Fuller, M. D.

Hudson, Ohio.

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

CASES OF POISONING.

MR. EDITOR:—As some interesting cases of poisoning have recently occurred within the circle of my observation, I have concluded to communicate them to the "Reporter." They have all been traceable to food prepared in a particular manner, and may serve as warning to some careless person.

In the fall of 1866, after an absence of two days from home, upon my return I found the family of my father-in-law, my wife, and the family with which we were living, suffering from a severe attack of something like Dysentery. The fact that nearly all of them were sick and affected in the same manner, together with the fact, that they had all taken dinner together the previous day, led me to inquire minutely into the matter. I found that their dinner on Sunday was made up principally of *cold chicken pies* baked on the day before in a *new tin pan*, and set away in the same vessel for the Sunday's dinner. I also found that some of the diners had eaten but little, others none, and those who had eaten none escaped entirely.

A few weeks after, while away from home, a cold chicken pie was served under very similar circumstances, and I mentioned the case above given, but received the reply that the pan in which it was cooked was new. I replied that I intended to test the thing by eating very heartily of it, which I accordingly did, and called upon those present to notice the result in their own persons and report to me. There were no apparent effects until about fourteen hours elapsed, when I and my bedfellow were both taken with a most violent Dysentery. The stools were at first simply loose with much urging and tormina. Afterward the discharge became bloody and mucous, with the most intolerable tenesmus, and at the same time a most distressing debility, almost preventing my riding home a distance of a few miles. Subsequently I learned, that without an

exception, those who ate of that dish, and only those, had experienced a similar attack to mine, varying in violence with the amount they had eaten.

The connection of cause and effect seemed so plain that it caused considerable talk through the neighborhood, and I have frequently spoken of it in conversation with other physicians, but have never had a satisfactory explanation of the process by which the poison was produced. I have frequently thought I would report these cases, but have neglected to do so, and should, in all probability, have continued to do so, but that a similar case has recently occurred in this city (Galveston). In this case the article of food was a custard, cooked in a *new tin* vessel, and put away to be eaten the next day. All but one of the family ate of it, and all but that one were effected in a similar manner to myself, and after a lapse of about the same time.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you, or any of your readers, say what the poison was? how it was produced, and what relation there was between the *new tinware*, the *cold* dinner and the dysentery?

Yours, &c., E. P. Angell, M. D.

Galveston, Texas.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR'S LIFE.

The following is taken from Mr. J. C. Jeafferson's novel entitled "A Noble Woman":

"The roughness is the beauty of it. In the summer, when the sun doctors the poor folk; and during harvest, when farm people haven't time to be ill, my life is a mere holiday, and no fit occupation for an able-bodied man. I declare at such times I grow quite ashamed of myself as I slip about the Border in my saddle, spinning out the little I have to do, and vainly trying to persuade myself that I am not an idler. Its in the rough season, when the rough work comes, that I am happiest. And sometimes it is the roughest of rough. People who aren't in the run don't know, can't imagine what the sport is. 'How hard it is, doctor, that you must leave before you've had so much as a piece of fish,' ladies say to me when I am called away from a dinner party. But it isn't hard at all. Its far better than six courses and a bottle of '75 to know that the world can't get on without laying it into you hard and sharp. You feel you are of some use in the world when you are pulled in six differ-

ent directions to six different cases, lying wide apart, with plenty of hail-storm and thunder between them.

“ It puts the soldier into you, and brings the soldier out of you, to be up night after night, knowing that you haven't slept out of your boots for ten days, and feeling sure that that ten days more must pass before you will spend eight hours off in your own feather bed. It puts the soldier into you to turn out of your warm blankets somewhere in the small hours of a winter's morning, in answer to a ring at your night-bell, and make your way for eight miles in the teeth of a north-east wind over heath and common, when it is so dark that you can not see your own fingers, and have no choice but to give your horse his head and put your trust in Providence and the animal's eyesight. Ay, and it puts the soldier into you to come home after a long round in a March thaw, hungry as a hunter, and licking your lips over anticipations of a good dinner, and before you've entered the house to be met with a notice that you must start again for a house just two miles beyond the farthest point from which you've just come on your homeward journey ; in which case there is nothing for it but to bolt your provender like a beast of prey, write out your prescriptions for your dispenser, change your wet coat for a damp one, and turn out once more, with a fresh horse and your gig-lamps. That's the kind of a time, my lad, when you see the worst side of your own temper, and learn the use of a light sulky, a double-caped over-coat, and nag that can trot sixteen miles an hour.

“ Sometimes, no doubt, we get good wages, and taking the year through we manage to fair as well as our neighbors ; but on occasions the pay is wretched bad—ay, far worse than you can suppose. Many a day the girls, looking out of their windows in the High Street in the morning, say, ‘ There goes the doctor off into the country,’ and eight hours after, when they see me return, they think to themselves, ‘ Here he is back again ; he has been out all day. What a fortune he is making !’ Bless me ! perhaps six of the eight have been by the bedside of a pauper's wife. Six hours in a workman's stuffy chamber, the sweat rolling down your face as if you were a nigger in a sugar factory, and death all the time grinning at you over the grimy cover of the poor creatures hard mattress, and all the payment ten shillings and sixpence from the union ! And there's worse paid work than that for me—work done for honest struggling mortals : so poor that they can barely keep the wolf

from the door, and yet so proud that they'd die from starvation rather than fall upon the parish. They're the sort of folk for whom I feel, 'There I'll do my best, and if I ever press you for a sixpence of your narrow means, may I turn a maniac and die eating my own flesh !'

"But then the man who does his duty by the poor gets something better than money for his wages. The reward comes when he sees the women of the villages run out of their cottages at the noise of his wheels, to courtesy and stare after him with grateful eyes ; when he hears the children raise a cheer at the school-house for the doctor who pulled them out of the bad fever : when the men in white smocks smile at him from their teeth to their eyelids, as they put their horny hands to their—forelocks. And I am inclined to think that not the least part of this reward comes when the grateful creatures trudge from hamlet and glen to see him lowered to his last resting place, and to mutter simple prayers and rude blessings over his open grave."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEVELAND, August 20th, 1868.

EDITOR REPORTER—I take great pleasure in calling your attention to a very able article written for the *New York Medical Journal*, by Professor Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., L. L. D., of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Had we many such men, our noble profession would sooner rise to its true height.

The article is entitled "On the Import of Symptoms."—This thorough pathologist, this eminent allopathic physician, is finally telling to his brethren, that, after many years of constant observations, practical as well as scientific, after touching with his reliable pen all the deepest points of pathology and diagnosis, after surveying like an able connoisseur all the most interesting phenomena of physical laws, the following plain but significant words: "numerism is productive in proportion to the intellectual intuition applied in the selection and appreciation of facts. There is an aristocracy of facts as well as of races, and the mind should be taught to discern their prerogative dignity. He who cannot or will not see that one fact is often worth a thousand as including them all within itself, and that it first makes all the other facts; who has not the head to

comprehend and the soul to reverence a central observation or experiment will never receive an auspicious response from the oracle of nature."

Doctor Latham also says: "There is nothing that we call symptoms in disease which does not contain within itself much more than a mere sign; as dawn, a sign of the rising sun, is the effect of his beams; cloud above us, a sign of rain, etc., is an actual gathering of the waters. Symptoms flow out of disease being signs of something behind and beyond." "From our ignorance or carelessness in this matter arise obvious *difficulties* in our nosology and method of classification; hence also modes of treating diseases absolutely paradoxical, as when we speak of fever without heat of skin, of small pox without exanthem, and cholera without discharges or spasm." This acknowledgment on the part of Professor Dickson shows his liberality of mind, and his love of truth, regardless of any sectarianism. We should admire such frankness, and approach it with the kindest spirit.

I wish you could insert the article in question, as you have the facilities of presenting it to the profession. I hope you will take the opportunity of recommending that we should meet all medical questions with equal candor.

Ciro S. Verdi, M. D.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE EAR.

Instead of trying the disappointing plan of Syringing, or the dangerous use of forceps or scoop, let the Surgeon take six inches of fine wire and double it into a loop; then, having the patient placed on his side, pass the loop into the ear as far it will go, and turn it a little gently. At the first or second withdrawal the foreign body will come out in the loop. The wire being flexible gives no pain, and cannot possibly do damage. It is almost certain to find its way round the foreign body, however deeply the latter may be placed, or however closely it may fit the cavity. Mr. Hutchinson asserts in its advocacy that it is very much easier to use, very much safer, and lastly, that he has several times succeeded with it in case where other means had utterly failed. The scoop he regards as especially likely to do mischief, since it involves pressure against the walls of the auditory canal. There is in the London Hospital Museum part of the temporal bone of a child, who died in consequence of a small bean having been forced by the scoop through the *membrana tympani* into the inner ear.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

EDITORIAL.

DR. HALE AND THE CHICAGO SCHOOL.

Our readers doubtless did not fail to notice a colored slip in the last Hahnemann College Announcement. It was an unmistakable token of the fact, that the unwritten law of the profession, has its penalties as well as its rewards. To eject an incumbent of a professorial chair, and then proclaim officially and publicly his unfitness for the position, might, we think, be called medical capital punishment. The causes must be very grave indeed, that would dictate such a course. For our part we should prefer a voluntary *hari kari*, and disembowel ourself rather than be thus decapitated and pilloried.

Every man claims our sympathy who falls under the ban of law, and when the executors of law proclaim their acts openly, the public may properly judge of those acts.

The Chicago School has instituted new proceedings. It is fearful to think what many of us are possibly coming to, if this order of things is to be acquiesced in. But we take this occasion to protest against such an action. In the case of Dr. Hale, it does not look to outsiders like a just penalty. He has occupied the chair of *Materia Medica* in that School some four or five years, and has written on that topic more than any other man of our School. He is more extensively read and more frequently quoted than almost any other writer. And when the faculty of the Hahnemann College declare his method of teaching "crude and unscientific," the statement will be received *cum grano salis*. There are no facts known to the public to warrant the declaration. There are many who do not have much confidence in Dr. Hale's writings, but something more than a simple dissent from his teachings would be necessary to justify the course pursued by the Chicago faculty.

It is no light matter for twelve men to publicly brand one of their peers as an unfit associate, and it is time for us to pause and consider if this summary method is to become a popular one in vacating a college chair.

T. P. W.

NOTE FROM MRS. C. S. LOSIER.

The following request came attached to an annual announcement:

"To THE EDITOR.—*Dear Sir*—Will you kindly insert the following notice or its equivalent in your paper, and thus aid a worthy cause?" &c.

DEAR MADAM—On mature reflection we think our magnanimity does not reach to so great an extent. You represent a "Medical College for Women," and wish us to give currency to the fact that you will give "full particulars" if addressed "with stamps." The idea of an accompanying stamp is not original with you, as we have been using the same device several years, and the more we use it, the better we like it. Your request had no stamps enclosed, but we do not refuse it on that ground alone. You propose to instruct women in the science and art of medicine. But *do you?* You doubtless have an able faculty and all that, but what sort of therapeutics do you teach? Your Professor of Theory and Practice is not known to us as sound on the question of treatment. Your circular says his text books are Watson and Reynold, and if you and he follow the teachings of such authors in matters of practice, we beg to say, your effort to instruct women is not "a worthy cause."

Samuel Hahnemann and his followers have humanized and civilized the art of medicine in treating the sick. They have discarded the barbarous methods of Allopathy and Eclecticism. They have introduced a multitude of important improvements, that should not be unknown to you nor to your scholars. If you are engaged in teaching women nothing better than the medical theories and practices of your chosen authors we prefer not to aid you.

It may be natural for men to incline to a rude coarse way in their medical practice; but the fair white hand of woman, guided by her gentle and refined mind, should never offer but the most humane ministrations to the sick. Your authors would have her stain her hands with blood, would have her barbarously blister and purge the sick, and mix for them and administer to them large and poisonous doses of drugs. Is it possible that you acquiesce in such uncivilized teachings?

If not, why do you not choose Hahnemann, Hartmann, Laurie, as your therapeutic guides?

It remains for woman to fully demonstrate her capability to follow the medical profession. For our part we shall have no hope of her success, unless she maintains in this as in other things her true character of an angel of mercy.

T. P. W.

PROVINGS OF POLYPORUS OFF. BY E. COOLEY, M. D.

The proceedings of the Minnesota Homœopathic Institute, contain a very full and interesting report on the above subject. It will be read with interest.

 OUR LIST OF EXCHANGES.

American Phrenological Journal—New York.—This able journal stands without a rival in the phrenological field.

American Homœopathist—Cincinnati.—This journal will hereafter be joined with the REPORTER.

American Homœopathic Observer—Detroit.

Boston Journal of Chemistry—Boston.—Monthly, at fifty cents a year, and worth many times that amount.

Eclectic Medical Review—New York.

Herald of Health—New York.—We do not commend all it contains, but it should be read in every family circle.

Hahnemannian Monthly—Philadelphia.—Prof. R. J. McClatchey, its new editor, is sustaining the good reputation of the journal very successfully.

Journal of Materia Medica—Philadelphia.—We do not print all the name—we can not spare the room,—but we must say it is ably conducted and we hope will succeed.

Medical Investigator—Chicago.

Medical Record—New York.—An able allopathic journal—semi-monthly, at four dollars per annum.

Medical News and Library—Philadelphia.—Henry C. Lea, Publisher. It is well conducted and especially prized for each lecture to be found in full in each number.

New England Medical Gazette—Boston.

North American Journal of Homœopathy—New York.

Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal—San Francisco.

Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence—New York.—We bespeak from all our readers an examination of this publication.

U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal—Chicago.—C. S. Halsey, Publisher. Quarterly, at four dollars a year and cheap at that.

Western Homœopathic Observer—St. Louis.

The Homœopathic Independent.—This new journal hails from St. Louis. We hope it may find occasion to live and thrive. Two homœopathic journals in one city shows one of two things, either that our medical friends there are vigorously fighting their opponents, or else they are fighting each other.

ITEMS PERSONAL.

DR. E. H. PECK, of Vincennes, Indiana, was recently married.

DR. G. H. BLAIR, of Columbus, Ohio, has settled in Cleveland.

DR. C. S. VERDI has established himself in Cleveland. (Dr. T. S. Verdi remains in Washington, D. C.)

DR. S. COWLES has removed to Painesville, Ohio.

DR. JNO. A. McDONALD is seeking a location in the Far West.

DR. H. H. BAXTER has formed a co-partnership with DR. HUNT, of Columbus, Ohio.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Homœopathic Association will take place the second Tuesday of October, at Fond Du Lac, on the North Western Railroad. Physicians from other States are cordially invited to assist in this "young and growing" institution, which has now obtained its charter of incorporation from the Legislature.

Dr. Henry Pearce, of Green Bay, President.

Dr. Douglass, of Milwaukee, Vice President.

Dr. John Outwater is in Jonesville, Michigan.

 MINNESOTA HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The second annual meeting was held in Minneapolis, June 2nd, 1868. E. Cooley, M. D., President; Drs. W. H. Leonard and J. T. Alley, Vice Presidents; T. R. Huntington, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Boyd, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

Through the kindness of the Secretary, we have been furnished a copy of the proceedings for publication, but as they are ordered published in the Detroit and Chicago journals, we prefer to refer our readers to the *Observer and Investigator*, for the full reports.

 THE HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. JANUARY—JULY,
1868. HENRY C. LEA, PHILADELPHIA.

The present number contains no less than 317 articles on as many different topics, making in itself a miniature library. The articles are carefully selected, and their perusal will leave nothing lacking in understanding the present Status of Medical Science as viewed from the Allopathic stand-point.

THE
O H I O
MEDICAL & SURGICAL REPORTER.

VOL. II.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

No. 6.

(For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.)

THE CURING AND THE CURATIVE AGENTS OF DISEASES.

FIRST ARTICLE.

It appears necessary for the advancement of our practice that we look more critically into the rich confusion of our *Materia Medica* and the symptomatology of disease, for the purpose of gathering and separating, as far as possible, the real from the unreal, the true from the false. Let us proceed according to the following rules:

1. Retain every essential characteristic of the drug or disease examined, stating each item or symptom but once in the same connection, and that, of course, in the clearest and most appropriate form of words we are able to select.

2. Make the statement as concise and brief as possible, that the memory may not be burdened and confused.

3. Arrange the symptoms in accordance with their natural groupings, as well as in the order of their development, when this can be ascertained. But we shall probably find this order so various, and so often interrupted, that it will not be a very trustworthy guide.

4. Trace the analogies, in a similar concise manner, between certain groups of drug symptoms and corresponding diseases.

5. Present them in a sort of melody, hoping that hereby the driest department of our healing art may be rendered somewhat pleasing.

6. By thus *condensing*, to unfold and *expand* the Practice of Medicine.

The need of this work may be illustrated by an example. There lies a periodical before me, apparently by accident, which is entitled "American Journal of Homœopathic *Materia Medica*." A new and

elaborate treatise on this great subject is in process of publication in its columns, which will be so paged that it can be separated from the rest of the work, and bound. Its author heads the Faculty of our honored and oldest Medical College, and he is evidently writing what is to be a standard work—a medical classic. The drug whose analysis begins on the page that happens to lie open, is *Mercurius Iodatus Ruber*. The heading of the first division is “Mind,” under which five symptoms are noted; one is “Ill humor during toothache” (who wouldn’t be ill humored during that, drug or no drug?) Another is “Great cheerfulness in the evening after pleasant things happened” (Who could fail to be cheerful, even without medicine, under such circumstances?) The other three are but repetitions of the ill humor. The second division is headed “Sensory.” Under this there are *sixty* symptoms, carefully numbered, and a separate paragraph given to each. *Forty-one* of these repeat as many times the idea that headache was experienced! Doubtless the whole article proceeds in the same way, but I can read no farther. My head aches—with such a burden of repetitions for a single idea. Why not make one clear statement of the headache induced by this agent, and there leave it? If it has been felt, at times, in every part of the head, and tending all ways, why not include the whole in a single compact sentence? And why not record every other known symptom in the same manner? This, as far as we go, we propose to try and do.

Let us proceed with the *Poly-crests*—the manifoldly useful, adapted to many diseases. This quality may not result so much from a tendency to produce a great variety of symptoms, as from their correspondence with those which are more commonly found in disease. We cannot so well investigate the “New Remedies,” on our plan, because of the simple fact that their range is not known. They have not been tested enough, nor on sufficient numbers of persons, both sick and well, for a clear manifestation of their capabilities. At least this appears to be the case with many of them. How little indeed do we really know, even of the old and familiar ones! Let us look, however, and see. We will plod along, with open eyes, through the copious records of poisonings and “provings” and heroic practice, recording the first unmistakable symptom we meet, that is, which could have arisen from nothing else than the drug under consideration, or which has so uniformly

followed its administration that all reasonable doubts are removed. When we find another, if on due consideration it appears to be merely a different form of expression for the same thing, we will leave it and pass on, but if really something else, we will record it. So we purpose to go through. Then we shall try and arrange what we have found, according to the third rule of our introduction.

ACONITE.

A tingling numbness, often burning, passes from the tongue and fauces down the gullet, soon appearing at the toes and feet, around and up the lower limbs, and in the fingers, hands and fore arms, and, may be, about the surface of the body. Creeping follows, in the skin and under; twitchings, jerking in the muscles of the face—the upper and the lower extremities. The stomach retches, heaves, or vomits; tightness, griping, choking strains upon the throat. A sense of swelling now expands the head, and now contraction draws it; giddiness ensues; oppression of the heart; chill, heat and sweat; headache; pain in the stomach, jaws, chest, bowels; tearing in the muscles of the limbs and back; wrenching and aching of the joints, and drawing of the tendons; stitches; stiffness, spasms, and paralysis; obscurity or failure of the hearing, or the sight; contraction or dilation of the pupils; violent coughs; nose bleed; buzzing in the ears; impeded circulation: pinching round the naval; failing, intermitting, or departed pulse; a sweating coldness of the face and hands and feet, increasing more and more,—but in reaction burning, when the pulse may run and leap; mouth parched, thirst; a trembling weakness; failing strength of feet and legs; a loss of feeling in the flesh; a sinking at the stomach; swooning; restlessness; delirium; stupor; abdomen enlarged with water; chilliness; paralysis of arm or leg of one side, interchanging with paralysis upon the other; breathing stertorous; face pale, blue, sunken, cold as ice; tongue cold; jaundice; eruption on the skin; groanings and shiverings; black, fetid stool; frothings at the mouth; collapse and corna.

The above list may seem short for the drug which occupies so large a space in our books, and yet I shall feel obliged to any one who will send me any characteristic symptoms of Aconite which are not included. Whoever, at least, will fix this picture distinctly before his eyes, will be likely to know when he meets a case which requires this remedy. As to the potency and frequency of adminis-

tration, it is hardly proper for any one to think of deciding, except for himself, as guided by the nature or severity of each case. The same remark would apply to all other medicines. The simple fact that those who use them have become enthusiastic for the same reason, is evidence that they are efficacious in all potencies. Let us consider this, and leave off contending. Let us now pass to

ARSENICUM.

This agent induces heat and burning in the throat, stomach, abdomen; incessant thirst, febrile condition, dryness of skin, dryness of eyes, with swelling of the eyelids and the face; great languor; nausea; bowels loose, with griping, tenesmus, purging, vomiting; increase or diminution of the urine; flatulence; a want of sleep; slow sinking of the powers of life; aversion to all nutriment and every means of happiness; a nameless sense of illness; wasting body; delicate and dingy desquamation of the skin; cutaneous eruptions; falling of the hair, and nails of the toes and fingers; salivation; furred tongue, often dry; dryness and tightness of the mouth and throat; quick, small, unequal pulse; headache; giddiness; deglutition difficult; oppressed, short breathing; palpitations of the heart; limbs painful, feeble, trembling, palsied; numb swelling of the feet. Cold shuddering pervades the body; great anxiety, cold sweat, and trembling of the limbs succeed and interchange; hands, feet, and nose grow cold; blue circles form around the eyes; the glistening eyes project beyond their sockets; livid are the lips and frothy; swollen, trembling is the tongue; hot the bowels and distended; the stools dark and fetid; victim struggles, trembles, whimpers, screams; madness, delirium, convulsions supervene; faintness, stupor, coma follow; lips are parched, blackened—quiver; pulse is gone; unheeded putrid stools pass off, pupils dilate; death rattle comes; jerks and spasms move the stiffening limbs and ice cold face; the snoring breath more slowly and more slowly comes and goes, until it comes and goes no more. A haggard sense alone is left. The muscles of the face remain contracted; stiffness insurmountable pervades the limbs; a violet color tints the lips, legs, loins, thighs and back,—and heat remains for six and twenty hours. The lungs are large with blood, which, under the slightest pressure, ooses from out surfaces, at countless points; the stomach and intestines red, extravasated, stored with bloody lymph,

are softened, ulcerated, gangrened; heart flabby, reddened, spotted, —serum in the pericardium, in the pleura, in the brain; red spots diffused throughout.

It is not to be supposed that all of the above symptoms are ever produced, or could be, in any one case. But since they all have resulted from this agent in different individuals, at different times, they are liable to occur at any time. And when we see portions, or groups, of them so prevalent as to *characterize* a form of sickness, we expect to find, in this drug, an appropriate remedy. I shall not now attempt to say in *what* diseases it is most appropriate, because I must first reinvestigate some of the common maladies, for the purpose of ascertaining what symptoms really belong to them. Let us proceed to another medical agent.

BELLADONNA.

We behold its victim with dilated pupils, lengthened sight, illusory—double, or dim, or lost; the eyes suffused, injected—with a tinge of blue, now fixed, now rolling; or protruded, wild, and staring; sense of numbness in the red and bloated face; deglutition difficult, inducing spasm; lips, tongue and throat dry, red, swollen; cough; ears ring; confusion of the head, with giddiness and tendency to sleep; headache in all varieties and forms; excitement and delirium; strange conduct, such as laughing, running, leaping,—fierce, frantic, wild; a sense of weakness with the body bending forward; staggering, sopor, syncope; febrile condition; palpitation of the heart; pulse hurried, feeble; taste depraved; nausea; fruitless desire for stool; colic, cramps; scarlet eruption on the skin, especially of arms and legs; abdomen tumified and tender in various parts; increased secretions, renal, mucous, capillary; fluent coryza; irritated genital and urinary organs; speaking labored, hoarse, and low; incessant motion of the hands and fingers, pickings, catching at unseen things; twitching of the facial muscles; spasm of the throat; convulsive closure of the jaws; rigidity extending down the spine, arms, legs, along the muscles of the abdomen; convulsions interchanging with paralysis, on one or both sides, or the sides in alternation—general, or partial; spasms, clonic, epileptic, or hysterical; paralysis of nerves—optic, auditory,—of the tongue, face, limbs, body, sphincters,—of the whole economy.

DELAWARE, O.

L. Barnes, M. D.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

VERATRUM VIRIDE IN NEURALGIA.

CASE 1.—Miss S. Neuralgia of right side of the head and face extending to the jaws and teeth. Prescribed *Nux*, *Bell.*, *Acon.*, *Atrop.*, *Ars.*, *Cin.* and a host of other remedies without benefit. At this result my patient began to show pretty decided symptoms of being a good deal discouraged and a little disgusted, and I determined to try *Veratrum Viride*, and accordingly prescribed 5 drops of the mother tincture in half a glass of water, a tea spoonful to be taken every two hours, until the pain began to abate; then to be discontinued. When three spoonful were taken, the pain was entirely relieved and has never returned now more than two years. The patient had previously had frequent attacks for a number of years.

CASE 2.—Mr. W. Neuralgia of right side of head and face, extending to the occiput and back of the neck. Has not slept for three nights. Has been taking *full doses* of Calomel and Quinine. Pain severe and continuous. Prescribed *Veratrum Viride*, 5 drops in half a glass of water, a tea spoonful every half hour, until the pain begins to abate, then every three hours. After the first dose, the pain was greatly relieved, and in twelve hours, the patient was free from pain. There has been no return of the pain since, now about two years.

CASE 3.—Mr. M. Came to my office for medicine for his wife. Said she had neuralgia in the head and face, right side. I gave him a box of No. 4 pellets saturated with *Veratrum Viride*, with direction to the patient to take three pellets every half hour, until the pain began to abate, then to discontinue the medicine altogether. I learned afterwards that the medicine was taken but four times, when the pain entirely subsided. She has had no symptoms of neuralgia since, now more than a year.

CASE 4.—Mrs. S. Called at my office and requested me to go immediately and see her husband, as he was "wild with neuralgia." I found him walking the room and crying with pain. He said it commenced about an hour before sending for me, in the right temple, was now in the whole of the right side of the head and face. Prescribed *Veratrum Viride*, 5 drops in half a glass of water, a tea spoonful every quarter of an hour, until the pain is relieved, then to be discontinued. I staid with him about an hour and left him

perfectly free from pain. Has not had neuralgia since, now about six months. Has been subject to attacks of neuralgia every two or three months for more than a year, which under Allopathic treatment would last for several days, notwithstanding he took full doses of Opium, Calomel and Quinine.

CASE 5.—Mrs. W. Has had neuralgia in left side of the head and face for two days. Pain not very acute, but continuous. Prescribed *Veratrum Viride*, 10 drops in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every hour until the pain begins to abate, then to be discontinued altogether. In four hours was entirely free from pain, and has had no return up to the present time, now about six months.

I have given *Veratrum Viride* in several cases which seemed to arise from carious teeth, without the slightest benefit, but in pure, uncomplicated, idiopathic neuralgia, it has not failed me once.

Does *Veratrum Viride* cure neuralgia by its dynamic action, or by virtue of sedative power over the nerves of sensation?

LIGNIER, IND.

C. H. Lutes, M. D.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

HE THAT BLOWETH NOT HIS OWN HORN, HIS HORN SHALL NOT BE BLOWN.

A speech not delivered at the meeting of the American Institute, at St. Louis.

MR. PRESIDENT,—I rise to a question of privilege. I refer to matters touching the character of several members of our honorable body (hear! hear!) Section 3, Art. I, Part. II of our code of by-laws say: "The Physician should not resort to public advertisement or private card, or handbills inviting the attention of persons affected with particular diseases * * * * * Neither solicit nor exhibit certificates of skill and success, &c." This in other words forbids a physician demeaning himself by publicly boasting of his abilities and success. Now, Sir, I have before me several documents from which I beg to present a few brief extracts. This is the first one.

"Dr. A. begs leave to present himself to this community as a thoroughly educated physician of long experience and great skill.

MEMBER.—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is reading from a newspaper a quack advertisement. Can that have anything to do with a question of privilege?

ORATOR.—I beg pardon, Mr. President, but it is so like what I intended to read, that I mistook one for the other. Let me then read from this little pamphlet, which purports to be an annual announcement of one of our Medical Colleges. Speaking of the Professor of Theory and Practice, it says :

“The wide spread reputation of the Professor ———, is a sufficient guarantee that this chair will be ably filled * * * * The energy and scientific acquirements of the Professor will be brought to bear upon this most important branch of the profession.”

Of the Obstetrical Professor, it says :

“The general reputation of Professor ———, and his thorough knowledge of the application of instruments in difficult labor ; his clear judgement and large experience, entitle him to be considered one the best obstetricians in the country.”

I have here also the annual announcement of another college, in which I find under the head of “Principles and Practice of Surgery,” the following :

“Professor ———’s national reputation and extensive experience will enable him to supply a storehouse of operative expedients, not otherwise nor elsewhere available.”

Of the Anatomical Professor, it says :

“The Doctor’s reputation as a thorough anatomist and an excellent and attractive lecturer, is second to none in the country, &c.”

And here, Mr. Chairman, is another extract :

“Dr. C. has diplomas of all schools in his office. He has a large experience in chronic and private diseases.”

MEMBER.—The gentleman is reading from a newspaper again. I beg to call him to order. (Loud cries of order.)

ORATOR.—The honorable gentleman is entirely correct. My mistake arises from the similarity of the matter, but, as we have no jurisdiction over these newspaper doctors, there is no need I should call them in question. But, Sir, I have before me several other college circulars, and they all contain statements of the extraordinary abilities of one or more of the members of their faculties. ‘Learned,’ ‘experience,’ ‘skillful,’ ‘successful,’ with various modifying adverbs as ‘very,’ ‘extraordinarily,’ ‘deeply,’ &c., &c.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of this honorable body to the fact that these statements concerning the professional character of some two or three dozen of our leading medical men, are printed in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast over the country. They lie here on the table before me. They are sent by thousands into all our villages and hamlets.

Drs. A. and B. and C. are thus in the capacity of college professors thoroughly advertised. They are duly set forth as superior obstetricians, skillful surgeons, successful practitioners and accurate diagnosticians, &c., &c., and all for the benefit ostensibly of the school to which they belong. But this "public advertisement," these "certificates of skill and success," are none the less objectionable, because done under the guise of an annual announcement by a supposititious board of trustees.

We know, Sir, these things are written up by the very men who are so lauded. Professor A. writes a fulsome eulogy of Professor B., and B. does it for C., and C. for A., or each one writes up his own precious virtues, or some smart amanuensis takes down the words of this mutual admiration society, and that's the way college announcements are gotten up. (Sensation.)

Now, Sir, our college professors are supposed to be our leaders, and I should like to know why they are found setting such bad examples before their students? Are these most honorable gentlemen, by virtue of their office, exempt from the ordinary rules of the profession? Are we ordinary men to have our hands tied because we don't hold a chair in some medical college? Sir, I protest against a further violation of this law of our code of Ethics. Let us set our seal of disapprobation on all advertisements savoring of charlatanism, whether found in newspapers, private circulars or college announcements. (Applause.)

HOMŒOPATHY IN RUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

It has generally been reported by the press in the United States, that the Emperor of Russia, by a "ukase," forbade the practice of Homœopathy in his dominions. I have the authority of the Russian Legation in Washington to state that there is not a word of truth in the report.

T. S. Verdi, M. D.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1868.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

CASES FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

On the 19th of April, 1867, Mrs. K. was delivered of a large and apparently well developed female child. I observed it to be of a healthy pinkish hue, but in washing it, the nurse turned it on the left side, when its whole surface gradually assumed a dull blue color. I directed her to turn it on the right side, which she did, when the natural color was restored. If it was turned on the back the same venous hue was observed, only in a less degree.

Calcareo, 6 dec., was prescribed, a dose every morning, and strict instructions given to keep it continually on the right side. In about three weeks from this time, I was called to see it. I found that its head had grown quite one-sided, and yet it was in such a condition that if it remained on the left side only for a few seconds, the blue color would return to such an extent that the parents were greatly alarmed, and turned it quickly on the right side again. It had also been afflicted from the first with an excess of urine that was remarkable, and an appetite so craving as to require three pints of milk every twenty-four hours (for owing to the condition of the mother, she was compelled to raise it by hand). It was not satisfied with even this amount, and had lost a considerable amount of flesh.

I prescribed Calc. c. 200 lb., a dose every morning, and Phos. ac. 3d., at noon and evening.

In a few days from this time an improvement was observed, and a short time only sufficed to entirely remove the cyanotic condition ; but it was not until after this was completely cured that the other symptoms began to abate.

At one time, in the course of the cure of diabetic symptoms, Nux vom. seeming to be indicated, was given in alternation with Phos. ac. The child was perhaps three months old before it was entirely cured. It is now quite fleshy and a tolerably healthy child.

Can this case of Cyanosis be sufficiently accounted for by saying it was simply the result of a feeble circulation, or a deficient action of the lungs or their cell-walls, or must we disagree with Professor Guernsey and attribute it to an improperly closed Foramen Ovale ?

No test was made of the urine, as there was of course little opportunity for it. Is it probable that a child so young could have Diabetes ?

In just ten months and twenty days from the birth of this child, its mother brought forth another of ten pounds weight, and in good health: There being some hemorrhage. I gave a dose of Sabina and waited nearly an hour for the after-birth to come away; but as it did not make its appearance at the end of that time, nor yield when traction was made on the cord, I introduced my hand within the uterus and found an attachment of a small portion of the placenta within the right fallopian tube. It could not have been an hour-glass contraction, as in that case the *entire placenta* would have been enclosed in the upper cavity, which would embrace the whole fundus of the uterus; besides, my fingers were distinctly felt by the other hand through the walls of the abdomen. I made a moderate effort to extract it, and pulled down a portion. In so doing I introduced one finger, without effort, inside the tube beside the small pedicle remaining, but, not feeling perfectly at home under the peculiar circumstances, concluded to desist for a time, and gave another dose of Sabina to stop the hemorrhage. In the course of half an hour the membranes and placenta, slightly torn, came away by the aid of a little traction.

For several weeks previous to her confinement, the lady had suffered with cutting, drawing pains in the region of the attachment. There was also much greater tenderness there than elsewhere. These symptoms soon subsided, and aside from the effects of a severe cold she contracted from careless management, did well in lying-in.

W. P. Armstrong, M. D.

RANTOUL, ILL.

For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.

CASES FROM PRACTICE.

Mrs. K., *æt.* 51, has suffered greatly during twenty years from *prurigo vulvæ*. She had been treated allopathically, and for a long time by a skillful homœopathician, but with little or no benefit. She had come to regard her case as incurable. A successful treatment of her husband in a severe illness, led him to consult me about his wife, but I could obtain no interview with her. All I could learn was as follows:

She got along very well during the day so long as she kept moving about; but in the evening, as soon as she had sat down, and

especially after she had gone to bed, she was greatly annoyed by a troublesome itching of the vulva compelling rubbing, and a bearing down necessitating counter-pressure with the hand. The mucous surface felt raw, and there was said to be an eruption of some kind inside of the vulva.

I had administered a remedy without much benefit, when, meeting with Professor G. W. Barnes, of Cleveland, he told me that he had cured a number of cases of pruritus pudendi with *Cyclamen Europ.* The subjective symptoms of the patient corresponding pretty closely with the modalities of *Cyclamen*, I gave that remedy in the 30th dilution,—a powder to be taken every evening. She began to improve at once, but it was soon found that, if she took a powder on two evenings in succession, she was troubled by an unusual prickling of the skin at night, in bed. One powder a week was, at last, found to be sufficient. Twelve powders were all she took, and she thinks she is cured. Was the prickling of the skin, in bed, a medicinal effect of the cyclamen? Its occurrence seemed to further establish the homœopathic relation of cyclamen to the disorder of the vulva.

H. Ring, M. D.

URBANA, O.

[For the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

KALIÆ BICHROMAS* IN AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

While a mania for new remedies continues to afflict a large portion of the profession, I presume I might manufacture a more popular paper by detailing an heroic proving of some previously unheard-of drug—spiced with a few miraculous cases. But, as the most of my experience has been gained among the clearly-proven articles of our *Materia Medica*, I prefer confining myself just now to the elucidation of some of the virtues of a remedy long known, but not so highly estimated as it should be.

*It will be noticed I have altered the name from the familiar "*Kali Bichromicum*." I consider my reasons good. The article is *Bichromate of the oxide of Potassium*, or if we take the Latin name *Kalium*, metals ending in *um* terminate their oxides in *a*, which would make it *Bichromate of Kalia*—gen. *Kalis*.

If *Bichromicum* means anything, it means *Bichromic*—not *Bichromate*—which latter is more properly Latinized *Bichromas*.

Was there not a Convention of Pharmacentists talked of some time since? They might appropriately overhaul our mat. med. nomenclature.

[We are of the opinion that Dr. Campbell's Latin is at fault. *Kali* is the oxide of *Kalium*, and *Kali* is indeclinable.—Ed.]

In consultation, as well as in private conversations, I have not found among physicians that appreciation of *Kaliæ Bichromas*, (incorrectly called *Kali Bichromicum*) which my experience has led me to think it deserves, especially in its adaptability to diseases of the respiratory tract. My own estimate of its powers is by no means a simple theoretical conclusion, but is the result of its frequent unsuccessful exhibition from the first days of my practice till now. I have no doubt many others have made good use of this remedy; but there certainly does seem a comparative dearth of Clinical information regarding it in the journals. Yet the original literature is by no means meagre. In 1847 Dr. F. H. Arneth published an elaborate monograph in the "Oesterreichische Zeitschrift," which was intended to embrace everything that had previously appeared on the subject, both in provings, clinical reports and cases of poisoning, from Wachtel, Zlatarovitch, Marrenzellar and everybody else. This treatise has served as the basis for all pathogenetic descriptions of *Kaliæ bich.* that have since appeared in the various volumes of *Materia Medica*. But every compiler has felt constrained to put the unfortunate subject through a symptom-sifting process; and the consequence has been that many valuable cases have been arbitrarily thrown out. As an evidence: under the heading "Ear," Arneth gives us twenty-one symptoms; Drysdale ("Hahn. Mat. Med.") two; "Symptomen-Codex" (Hempel's Edition) two; Lippe's textbook, six; Hull's Jahr, none. No doubt, were all the reported symptoms of every drug incorporated in one book, they would make an uncomfortably large volume; and it is quite possible, also, that many reported symptoms are fallacious; but where is the Solomon competent to collect all the good, and leave all the bad? We do not see him yet.

Kaliæ Bich. acts quickly and effectually, in many cases, on both cutaneous and mucous surfaces, but I have found it of especial value in the various affections of the entire respiratory membrane. In Catarrh, Faucitis, Croup, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis, I have very frequently obtained from it a prompt response. I shall not here give any cases, for they would occupy room to the exclusion of other matter; but I shall give some of the more prominent symptoms which I have verified; and in so doing shall take occasion to indicate in comparison, a few other remedies.

Nasal Catarrh, especially in its chronic form, is often a very troublesome disease, and difficult to treat successfully. The advent of a specific, would, doubtless, be hailed with joy by the profession; but until some alteration is made in the human system, and all people who get catarrh are compelled to have the same kind, we need not look for a specific.

Kaliæ bich., however, possesses a great number of catarrhal symptoms, among which are the following:

Nasal discharges very acrid, with soreness and sneezing. (*Arum*—similar but discharges more fluid and profuse *Silicea*—greater soreness, nostrils readily bleed.)

Nose stuffed up, pain across the bridge, (*Castoreum*—severe, tearing pain at root of nose.)

Loss of smell (*Lycop.* and *Graph*—over-sensitive smell.)

Soreness and pain commencing at root of nose, and extending along frontal sinus, with dimness of vision and lachrymation.

Small ulcers in nostrils, burning when touched. (*Silicea*—very sensitive ulcers high up in the nose. *Puls.*—ulcerated edges of nostrils. *Arsen.*—superficial erosions in track of the discharges. *Aurum*—Ulceration with caries. *Lach.* and *Hepar*—ulcers surrounded by little pimples.)

Ulcerations and scabs on septum of nose.

Discharge of stiff, green masses of offensive mucus. (The workmen in Bichromate of Potash factories, call them clinkers. *Puls* has something similar at times, but not so compact, and more yellow than green. *Natriæ carb.* also, but on alternate days.)

Frontal headache worse in the morning, fetid smell.

Inflammatory Croup.—*Kaliæ bich.* has to give the precedence to *Acon.*, *Bromine*, *Spongia*, *Lachesis* and *Hepar*; but it has some symptoms.

Hoarse, rough voice, appearing in the evening.

Loss of voice. (*Caust.* in the morning. *Ignatia*—Trembling and low, more than is warranted by the severity of the disease. *Iodine*—Voice deep. *Rumex*—shrill. *Stram.*—shrill with cerebral disorder.

Spasms of loud, rattling cough, lasting several minutes, and ending in expectoration of tough, stringy mucus. Hoarse barking cough. Every inhalation causes cough.

Fauces are red and swollen.

Kalce bich. has perhaps been exhibited more frequently in *Membranous Croup* and *Diphtheria* than in any other diseases; but very often without special regard to the symptoms—as might be expected when the great Text-Book of Practice, which was ushered into existence with so great a flourish of trumpets, makes statements like these: “The two great remedies are *Kali bich.* and *Merc. hyd.* Repeated every hour or two in alternation, they will suffice to cure nearly every case. These medicines are *sine qua non*” etc. (Marcy & Hunt, vol. I, p. 763.) Such language tends to a vague, empirical generalization; and is, moreover, erroneous—for the remedy most Homeopathic in one epidemic of a disease, is not necessarily so in the next.

The following symptoms show the applicability of *Kalce bich.* in *Croup*:

Fauces dark-red, glossy and puffed.

Deep-eating ulcers in fauces, with dark centres and over-hanging edges.

Severe pains in left side of throat—extending to head and neck on same side.

Fissures in Pharynx—left side.

Swelling of parotid glands.

Thick, yellowish-green discharges.

Slight eruption over the entire body, varying in persistence.

False membrane covering fauces, and extending into nares, larynx and trachea—elastic, pearly, light-grey or yellow. (*Bromine*—membrane brownish, granular firmly adhering to mucous surface. *Apis*—Dirty grey membrane. *Ant. tart.*—Irregularly round, white or greyish patches. *Cubeb.*—Thick, dark membranes. *Merc. iod.*—Thin pellicles, easily detached and do not readily re-form.)

One of the most important pulmonary affections a physician is called upon to treat is *Chronic Bronchitis*. Important, because when once established it seldom quits its hold, unless attacked by something more powerful than the *vis medicatrix nature*; but is amenable to treatment by appropriate remedies, even in advanced stages; and not the less important because common. The general symptoms, especially in the later stages, resemble those of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, and we have to depend mainly on the physical signs for a correct diagnosis. It is generally the sequel of an acute attack, incorrectly treated, or of a faucitis. I have seen very many cases

whose only antecedent was a simple sore throat, which had not been thought of sufficient consequence to demand medication. It would appear, in these, that the inflammation had been followed by an ulceration of the mucous follicles of the fauces—a condition which gives few indications of its presence—and this had gradually spread by continuity of surface, until the entire linings of the trachea and bronchi had become involved. In *Kaliæ Bich.* I have very frequently found the appropriate remedy. Here are some of its symptoms:

Throat dry—relieved for a short time by drinking. (*Sanguin.*—not relieved by drinking. *Chenopod*—feels dry, even with increased secretion of mucus.)

Cough, from tickling in larynx—sometimes from a small spot behind sternum.

Paroxysms of coughing with wheezing and panting. (*Stram.*—shrill spasmodic cough. *Sanguin.*—accompanied with intestinal disorders. *Crocus*—relieved by pressing on pit of stomach. *Scilla*—accompanied with a gush of urine. *Crust.*—discharge of a few drops of urine. *Bell. Bry. Ipec.*—with vomiting.)

Long continued paroxysms of coughing, waking the patient in the morning. (*Lach.*—worse during day,—from pressure on throat.—after sleeping. *Puls.*—In evening. *Phos.*—In the night. *Argent.*—When stooping. *Hyos.*—Dry spasmodic cough at night.)

Cough, with pain running through the chest and loins. (*Nux., Lyc., Sulph.*—With pain in head.)

Dizziness after coughing. (*Stan.*—Great weakness after coughing—more than the severity of the attack would indicate.)

Expectoration white, grey or greenish-yellow, *very tenacious*,—can be drawn out in long strings,—has to cough and hawk some time before it can be got out. Mucus accumulates in larynx; causing continual hawking to clear it out. Occasionally lumps of blueish mucus are expectorated. (*Scilla*—Thin, reddish mucus. *Rhus.* and *Lachnanthes*—Pale blood. *Cobalt*—Bright red blood from larynx. *Elaps*—Black blood. *Phos.*—White, frothy or frosty sputa—tasting salt. *Ant. Tart.*—Abundant secretion of mucus in bronchi without power to expectorate.)

Uneasy sensation, soreness and pain in larynx extending downward. (*Ambra-g.* and *Conium*—Itching in larynx. *Baryte-carb.*—Sensation of smoke in larynx.)

Pain in chest, darting through to between shoulders—worse after coughing. *Gamboge*—Stitches run from both sides of chest toward centre.

Oppression and weight in chest. Sore, raw feeling. (*Calc. c.* and *Croton*—More particularly when touched.)

Heat in chest. (*Ruta*—Coldness.)

Among the general symptoms that accompany the advanced stages of Bronchitis, are many that belong to this remedy; such as debility,—trembling of limbs; complexion pale or yellow; general *malaise*; transient, flying pains all over the body; night sweats; restless, unrefreshing sleep; wakes with palpitation, dyspnoea and heat; appetite capricious or absent; hectic; &c.

Kaliæ Bichromas and *Pulsatilla* have many symptoms in common; but a few general indications will serve to distinguish them. *Kaliæ*—Aggravation in morning, and in the cold, relieved by heat. *Puls.*—Aggravation in the evening and in a warm room; relieved by cold. *Kaliæ* has thirst; its absence is very marked in *Puls.* The sputum of *Puls.* is yellow and loose, easily expectorated; that of *Kaliæ* may vary in color, but is very tenacious.

I omitted making any mention of *Influenza*, but the catarrhal and pulmonary symptoms recorded above show plainly that *Kaliæ bich.* is indicated in that disease. I had good results from it during a little epidemic in this neighborhood last spring.

I have said nothing in this article about the proper dose; every one must suit himself on that point. I would suggest, however, to low dilutionists, who may feel inclined to experiment: Do not give a high attenuation unless you have the indications for your remedy very plain. Guess-work will never succeed here. A remedy partially homœopathic to a case, may, and often does, prove useful given crude; but unless it be the simile it is wasting time to give it high.

Ch. T. Campbell, M. D.,

London, Ontario.

AN INVALID CHAIR.

We can furnish an elegant invalid chair mounted on wheels, and capable of being made into a bed; in short, a chair good for all the uses of the sick, for the moderate sum of \$35.00.

WITTE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL
SOCIETY OF THE 17TH CONG. DIST., OHIO.

Pursuant to adjournment, this Society convened at Alliance, Oct. 7th, 1867. President R. B. Rush, M. D., in the chair.

Meeting called to order by the President at 10 A. M., with a few appropriate remarks. S. C. Shane, Secretary, being absent, D. G. Curtis was elected Secretary *pro tem*. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

In regular order of business, the President called for written reports, whereupon Dr. Hoffman read an instructive paper on the provings of the 2nd trit. and 6th dilution of *Actæa racem.*, illustrating its use with several cases of Rheumatism. Also, case of Asthma successfully treated with *Phytolacca*, and Amenorrhœa with *Ustilago mad.* Papers accepted and ordered on file.

Dr. Curtis read an excellent paper on Facial Neuralgia, in which he set forth the specific effects of *Gelsemium semp.* in this painful disease, and supporting them with cases from practice. Also, the history of two remarkable cases of Neuralgia of the Ophthalmic nerve of four and ten years standing respectively. The former terminating suddenly in complete amaurosis and epilepsy; the latter still suffering as in years gone by. Paper accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Dr. Heaton, the meeting now adjourned till 2 P. M. for refreshments. Following the doctors footsteps, the members came to a well filled table and were ordered to take "drug doses" fifteen times per minute, alternating with repartees and mirth. Thus was "doctored" the inner man till nature laughed enough, when a vote of thanks were tendered to "our physician" for his hearty healing services.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the President at 2 P. M.

A complimentary letter to the Society, from Dr. Dake, was read by the secretary, which was ordered on file.

Dr. Bourn reported on Single remedy, which he was requested to continue till next meeting.

Dr. R. B. Rush read a valuable and instructive paper on Syphilis, illustrating his remarks with several interesting cases from practice. This called out the members in animated discussion, which was suspended to listen to

Dr. Heaton's report on Secondary Syphilis, which he illustrated with a case that had been "through the regular course" and came out a wreck, and which seemed to have been communicated to others by contact. This opened a lively discussion again, which was terminated by the President's call to suspend farther remarks on this subject, that the Society might listen to other reports.

Dr. Pearson then gave a very interesting verbal report on a case of Imperforate anus. This case was two months old, functions of the body well performed, and from external examination it appeared that the rectum curved forward and upward, emptying its contents by a prolongation, or tube, about one inch long, into the vagina, near the fourchette. The President requested farther examination and written report at the next meeting.

Dr. Heaton gave a verbal report on a case of pregnancy. After discussion of the subject the Doctor was directed to report results at next meeting.

Verbal cases terminating, it was moved and carried that Dr. Shane be appointed delegate to the State convention, and Dr. Curtis the alternate.

The President then assigned the following subjects for written reports to members :

*Drug Proving*s—Dr. Heaton.

Materia Medica—Dr. Hoffman.

Cancer—Dr. Curtis.

Clinical Cases—Dr. Pearson.

Single Remedy—Dr. Bourn.

Catarrh—Dr. Nippart.

Obstetrics—Dr. Shane.

Surgery—Dr. Scott.

Therapeutics—Dr. Johnson.

Tuberculosis—Dr. Nellson.

Chronic Diseases—Dr. McCreary.

On motion of Dr. Heaton, it was

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this Society be held in Steubenville on the first Wednesday in May, 1869, at Dr. Lock's office.

This terminated the most interesting meeting of this organization, and back to their respective fields go its members, with renewed hope and courage, because of new and keener weapons wherewith to fight disease and death.

As progress in all things are made by organizations, and the interchange of opinions and experiences, so the progress of Homœopathy is marked by the workings of these societies, the increasing demand for its practitioners, and the constantly attaining of higher positions of influence and usefulness throughout our country. Society is earnestly demanding more and higher truths in medical science and less clinging to exploded theories, and he who does not seek to supply these wants, will only serve as mile-stones, showing the progress made beyond. The recent acts of the Legislature are so many surities that the public shall receive the best at the hands of the medical profession, and as such this Society cordially acquiesces in this onward step.

D. G. Curtis, M. D., Secretary pro tem.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

We enter Bellevue through a gateway near the East River, for the Hospital fronts upon the water, occupying two entire blocks between twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth streets. We observe the watchful porter searching the persons of certain questionable visitors that have preceded us, and stopping contraband parcels of food and bottles of whiskey on their way to patients within. For the diet-scale of the hospital purports to be managed on scientific principles, and does not require any supplementing with bad pastry and Jersey lightning from outsiders.

Leaving the smugglers of pies to their fate, we turn toward the great slate-colored file of hospital buildings. The garden through which we approach is bright with flowers. Upon our right hand opens a lovely view of the river, flowing with swift tide past the dock at the margin of the shrubbery; the bay is whitened with sails and fringed with the masts of vessels that are scattered along the docks. The hospital steamer comes puffing up to the pier and discharges a mixed load of patients, physicians, hospital stores and officials. See a company of visitors on the quarter-deck, bound for Blackwell's and Randall's Island. A great company of students also boards the boat, and then it steams away painfully upstream.

Close to the pier which the steamer has left stands a large building, fronting the water. It is college, dead-house, coroner's office, and dissecting room in one. Let us look at this brick temple of death.

On the ground floor is an apartment paved with stone flags, and divided into two compartments by a partition of glass. Behind this partition you see four marble slabs placed upon upright iron supporters, and upon each slab the ghastly form of a human body, stripped half naked, and bearing the livid look of the drowned, and perhaps bloody marks of violence upon face or form. This is the "Morgue." Hither are brought those who have perished by accident, or are the victims of foul play, and who have not been identified or claimed by friends. Here their bodies are exposed until decay sets in, their clothing being displayed upon the wall to assist in identification. Of 107 bodies so exposed during 1867, 56 were recognized and removed by friends. The rest are carried away and buried in the "Potter's Field," after the coroner's verdict has been passed upon them, at the expense of the city.

A stream of water flows over the bodies, as in the original Parisian "Morgue," of which this is an imitation. It arrests somewhat their decay.

In the adjacent room autopsies are made upon the dead of the hospital, or upon cases in which a coroner's verdict is required. Students are admitted to witness them. The body is laid upon an inclined table that is covered with zinc, and provided with a spout to carry away the animal fluids liberated by dissection. The surgeon opens the chest and abdomen, examines the viscera, and lectures in sounding technical terms upon the various derangements and "lesions" that he discovers in the broken-down machine of the body. Often a portion of the organs are removed to medical colleges for the purpose of instruction, and form the theme of long discourses. At the end of the lectures and remarks portions of lung, liver, or other parts of the body are handed around on surgical trays among the audience, which manifests the eager curiosity of science in inspecting these mal-odorous fragments of decay. Pathology might be defined as the Science of Smells, so freely do the "perfumed odors float away," in Poe's phrase; from the halls devoted to this learned science.

On the same floor with the morgue, the dead room, and the coroner's office, are the business rooms of the college that is connected with the Bellevue Hospital. This college has attained considerable prominence during the last three years, though it is not the equal of others in the city. Students conceived the idea

that because it was situated within the precincts of a hospital it was therefore the best place to learn medicine ; overlooking the fact that it was less efficiently managed than some of the older schools.

Still the "Bellevue Hospital College" will well repay a visit. Ascending a narrow stairway, we enter a lecture-room encircled with rows of benches that slope downward, funnel-like, to the lecturer's desk in the center of the room. Here you may see "a grave and reverend seignor" haranguing the students upon some one of the many branches of medical education—*anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, practice of medicine, obstetrics* ; these and their many subdivisions are discussed in turn.

One feature in the system of education pursued here will strike the observer as very ill-contrived. There is no classification of studies as in the literary college ; there is no division into sophomore, junior and senior years, as in the literary colleges. The course of medical study is three years ; yet the same course of lectures are repeated every year, and each student is left to pick out from the crowded heap of information such parts as he may judge to be of the most value to himself. The whole mass of medical instruction is crowded into a single year : the task of choice among the numerous subject presented, of the order in which these subjects are to be studied, of the most instructive lectures, all is left to the raw and inexperienced student. There is absolutely no system in our medical instruction.

The truth arises from the fact that our medical colleges are individual enterprises, organized to make money, and without any broad, scientific plan. Half a dozen doctors get together and start a college. Each professor prints off a batch of tickets, admitting to his own course of lectures, and sells them to all comers at twenty dollars apiece. The professor of anatomy very properly sells his tickets to first year's students. But the professor of surgery or of the practicing medicine very improperly sells his to the same man, putting the end of the course at the beginning. He does not wish to wait two years for a market. The student, meanwhile, may go off with his twenty dollars and graduate at some other college, for any college gives its diploma to the student who completes its course within its walls. The result is an utterly confused and unmethodical way of study. Green students neglect dissection, chemistry and physiology, and commence the study of practice at once. The medical education of

the country suffers immensely from this lack of system. Students should be classified by years, and required to pursue their studies in something like a rational order, as is the case in the medical colleges of Europe.

Let us leave this unphilosophical college and go up another flight of stairs. Here the dissecting room discovers itself to the sight and the smell. Twenty corpses appear, a ghastly array, upon zinc tables, arranged along a large room. Four students to a body go through their dextrous labors with the scalpel, following the track of nerve, muscle, and artery. What a wreck and refuse of humanity are these subjects! Unreclaimed by friend or relative, their wasted bodies have been brought from the hospital ward, where they died, to this dissecting room. Uncared for and useless in life, "the subject" has a value in death, for his body becomes a means of the most valuable instruction. The rags and tatters of his frame are gathered together after their slow dissection, and carried to the "Potter's Field," for interment, together with the corpses from the "Morgue" and "Dead House."

T. M. C., Cleveland Herald.

DUTY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I hold that it is the duty of the medical profession to educate the masses; to teach them the laws of hygiene, to point out the importance of cleanliness, of a proper but plain diet, of the necessity of fresh air, sunlight and appropriate wearing apparel; that heated rooms, late hours, and improper clothing are highly injurious, whilst debauchery in every shape is injurious. The medical profession should not allow any false delicacy to prevent it from doing its duty. The dread, however, of incurring the censure of their confreres, the mistaken views with regard to newspaper notoriety, which is constantly and most unjustly termed quackery, retard many from boldly expressing what common sense dictates and public duty demands, so that instead of giving public lectures, and writing interesting articles for daily newspapers, the orthodox and absurd method is adopted of writing on these subjects for the medical journals, and these are read only by those as thoroughly versed in these things as the writer.

What wonder then, that unprincipled empirics make fortunes by advertising in the public prints.

Prof. R. Ramsay.

EDITORIAL.

TO THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

• Cleveland is blest (?) with an Allopathic City Physician. He lately presented a report to the City Council in which he advised against the use by the city of five beds in the new Homœopathic Hospital now in successful operation on University Heights. The alleged ground of his action was *economy*, as it would cost the city \$1000 yearly to pay for the beds, but his true motives were clearly shown in an article written for the *Leader* and *Herald* to be *bigotry* and *selfishness*. The irate doctor replied at length indulging in a strain of Billingsgateism, and especially in a deal of Munchausenism.

His declaration that Homœopathy could not cure venereal diseases and that Allopathic medication was in such cases far superior, was met by a proposition to put the matter to public test. The papers then closed their columns to a further discussion of the subject, and we append the following, which was *not* published in the *Leader*.

No reply having been made by the City Physician to the statements and propositions made in the daily papers a few days ago, it is fair to presume that he is officially silenced. If he should chance to have any individual opinion on the subject of city hospitals or medical treatment, the public are not concerned to know what they are. If he "covers his diminished head" with the mantle of silence, he may, nevertheless, expect to have his seclusion disturbed by impertinent inquiries into his official conduct.

In an official report to the City Council, and also in an official communication addressed through your columns to the writer hereof, he has publicly placed the Homœopathic School under ban. In order to deprive us of city patronage, he has started the cry of "Economy," "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

It does not hurt him as City Physician to take yearly twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars out of the City Treasury, and put them into his own pocket. It makes some difference whose ox is gored. But the tax payers of the city may wish to know what the money is paid out for. Will the doctor care if the facts are made known? Well, of the twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars paid to the City Physician, *five hundred and fifty dollars* are paid for drugs to be given to the poor. Five hundred and fifty dollars; "'tis a good

round sum." All this money is paid yearly for a huge mass of bitter, nauseous, poisonous agents, which, if report be true, is actually taken by the poor of the city.

The City Physician is an Allopathic or "regular" doctor. According to the rules laid down by the Allopathic school, he must purchase for his year's supply of drugs, pretty nearly the following:

- 10 gallons of Castor Oil.
- 200 boxes of Cathartic Pills.
- 20 pounds of Calomel.
- 5 gallons of Laudanum.
- 10 rolls of Blister Plaster.
- 10 dozen Leeches.
- 50 pounds of Epsom Salts.
- 50 " of Blue Mass.
- 50 " of Peruvian Bark.
- 20 gallons of Whisky.
- 10 " of Cod Liver Oil.
- 20 " Syrup of Squills.
- 200 pounds of Dover's Powders.

And these would leave a wide margin for the purchase of a multitude of less important but equally distasteful and objectionable articles. These are standard Allopathic drugs. None of them are used as such by the Homœopathic School. If the City Physician does not give these, pray what does he give? Anything more costly or terrible, eh? Perhaps he gives gentler and more refined Homœopathic remedies on the sly; who knows? But we shall exculpate him from the charge, unless we have better proof. Beyond a doubt, he is daily engaged in dispensing to the poor the above named articles. He makes "5000 prescriptions and 2000 visits" yearly; a total of 7000 prescriptions, or an aggregate of 35,000 doses swallowed by his patients. This is a large business, no doubt; but when he said it was larger in a day "than all the Homœopathic fraternity do in a week," you should know, Mr. Editor, that he speaks only in a *Pickwickian sense*.

Year after year, he forces these nauseous and injurious substances down unwilling throats. There is a law on our statute books, forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons. It is considered dangerous so to do, lest in a sudden fray, or by fell design, some one may lose his life. But now suppose this man, should conceal

in his boots 10 gallons of Castor Oil, and in one pocket 20 pounds of Calomel, and in the other 50 pounds of Epsom Salts, in his vest pocket 10 dozen Leeches, in his hat 10 rolls of Blister Plaster, and carry in his arms a gross of Cathartic Pills, on his back 10 gallons of Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c., and going about from shop to shop, force the able bodied men at work there to take such drugs. It would not take many days for him to place every man *hors du combat*. He would soon have the rolling mills, founderies, machine shops and factories, at a perfect stand still for want of workmen.

Suppose with this year's supply of drugs, this City Physician should take possession of the Union Depot, and compel railroad men and passengers to swallow his hurtful compounds. He would shortly stop the trains and turn that vast building into a grand hospital, No class of persons in good health could take such agents into its system, without being made sick. If he had full liberty to dose the cattle that pass through here *en route* for the East, he would put a brief end to such travel, and drovers would shun the place as certainly as they would districts infested with the Texas Fever. The City Physician found with these things concealed on his person, should be arrested at once, and heavily fined. But instead of that, he is put on a salary of sixteen hundred dollars, and turned loose upon the poor of the city.

Now, what crime have they committed that they should suffer at his hand? And why should we pay him sixteen hundred dollars a year to divide up this poisonous stuff in order that they may swallow it? " 'Tis horrible, most horrible."

Who should know the wants of the poor of the city better than the city Physician? He finds them daily shivering in the cold; in creviced huts and scanty rags they crouch over embers that burn low. They ask for fuel, and he gives them Blue Mass and Castor Oil. They cry from hunger, and he puts on leeches and bids them take Cathartic Pills. He goes from house to house, and finds them in want of warmth, and food, and care, but he can only give them supplies from the drug store. Five hundred and fifty dollars must go somewhere; and if not down the throats of these poor creatures, where then? And the Homœopathic tax payers of the city must help to swell the grand sum of sixteen hundred dollars, to pay the City Physician for performing such a deed. Those who would spurn

from their own sick beds such barbarous treatment, must help to force it on the patient and helpless poor.

But this abuse will not longer be acquiesced in. We shall appeal to the City Fathers, and to citizens at large, until this great wrong is ended. We have opened the door of an ample and well furnished hospital, where food, nursing, clothing and humane medical treatment can be had for the poor. Thanks to the noble ladies, whose warm hearts and busy hands have created and maintained our new Hospital on the Heights, we can now offer to the poor the same treatment enjoyed by the rich. We ask the patronage of the city, and we do not believe so just a petition will be refused.

T. P. Wilson.

ABORTION AND STERILITY, BY E. M. HALE, M. D., &C., &C. C. S. HALSEY,
147, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. SECOND EDITION REVISED.

Our readers will recollect that some time since we took occasion to notice at length Dr. Hale's writings on the subject of Abortion. Our views, at that time, plainly and earnestly uttered, were but the reflex of views held by the profession throughout the country.

The criticisms that met Dr. Hale's writings on the subject were far from encouraging, and a less courageous heart than his could have been fatally cast down. Dr. Hale, however, happily strives to profit by the animadversions of his critics, and now presents us a "Second Edition Revised." The work has certainly improved in appearance and, we hope, also in matter. We have but glanced at the work as it is now presented to the profession. We have assurances that all objectional features of the former edition are omitted. The addition of the Chapter of Sterility has much enhanced its value. May it have its legitimate effect in producing an increase of population among those who are now endangered by extinction of race.

T. P. W.

CLEVELAND PROTESTANT HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The hospital was formally opened on the 31st of October. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom we noticed the medical class, assembled in the hospital parlors, and afterwards adjourned to the main lecture room of the college. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Lyman, Felton and Godman. The guests then repaired to the dining-room, and found a sumptuous repast awaiting them. After the viands were disposed of, the hospital wards and rooms were visited. The company dispersed at a late hour, having greatly enjoyed the rare occasion.

NOTICE OF BOOKS, &c.

"THE MATERIA MEDICA IN ITS SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS."—Such is the title of a pamphlet containing forty-two pages, which comes from "New Haven, Conn.; Judd & White, 240 Chapel street." It is beautifully printed, and quite well written, the style being modest and clear, and somewhat vigorous. It dwells elaborately upon the following points:

The scientific definition of the *Materia Medica* is "that branch of knowledge which teaches the properties of medicines, including all the effects which they produce on the system *in its normal state*—such as occur regularly or usually, and whose repetition can be secured by experiment an unlimited number of times." The chief question is: "How can such a *materia medica* be built up?" It must be done by the inductive method; for "induction is the essential part of the process." "What is induction?" The method which "collects axioms from sense and particulars, *ascending continuously and by degrees*, so that in the end it arrives at the most general axioms." When a sufficient number of particulars has been recognized, an axiom or rule may be drawn; as if a certain medicine, taken by a dozen, fifty or a hundred different persons, is uniformly followed by vomiting, the axiom is that it tends to produce this effect on all persons. Then, if this nauseating drug is found generally useful for a given disorder, a therapeutic rule is established.

One drug only should be investigated at a time, or confusion and error will result. And we should follow strictly the end in view; that is, while looking for the *effects* of drugs, we should not wander to anything else which may pertain to them; or, if examining their effects upon the healthy, we should not confound them with effects upon the sick, or vice-versa. Give attention chiefly to human beings instead of animals, since their natures differ and may respond differently to medicinal agents. Examine the primary, secondary and ultimate effects, under a great variety of circumstances, age, sex, condition, as well as of size and strength of dose. Continue each drug as long as new facts can be obtained. Raise no question as to consequences, whether one theory or another may be established or overthrown. Draw inferences no farther than they rise out of the facts.

The record should be made with the utmost precision of thought and language, and nothing should be stated except what is clearly ascertained. Let there be no guessing at causes, no mere speculation. Give us facts as far and as fast as they are discovered, and these only. But let us have them all, however minute, provided they are distinct and reasonably certain.

Arrange them in groups according to their natural relations, the parts of the body to which they refer, &c. Let this be done very carefully, for convenience of reference, and to avoid confusion when newly discovered ones are added, which ought to be constantly done. No such *materia*.

medica has yet been produced, nor has it been attempted on this plan until quite recently, and the attempt made at this late age of the world, presents, as yet, but a crude and chaotic mass.

Such are the points which are very well elaborated in this little book. It is evidently intended for the benefit of the "regular profession." Its positions are established from their authorities. The term *homœopathy* is not in it, nor anything which would indicate to an outsider that it is written from this standpoint. Some of those 'scientific' men may therefore be induced to read it, and it may do them good. They may be induced to inquire who it is, to whom the closing sentence refers as "the pen of the most eminent observers and philosophers of every science, and of all time," to whom the central idea or ideas" of this treatise are due. By the way, this closing sentence is one of the *very few* awkwardly constructed bits of composition in the book. Nor is the awkwardness owing to the printer's little error in punctuation.

It is well, doubtless, to call attention to the pressing need of a scientific *Materia Medica*, which shall unsparingly reject every item that has not been observed times enough to be unmistakable, while minute particulars are also preserved. This need has been pointed out before, and so often that many of us are painfully aware of it. But who will produce the work? Many are also laboring at the work; but seem to be gathering more and more dross with the pure metal. If any one knows how to select the true and reject the spurious from the material already on hand, let him be about it. He will do a noble deed. He will lay a foundation deep and strong, and perhaps bring out the beautiful proportions of the great building which is about to rise. Who is the coming man? If the writer of the pamphlet we have noticed feels his spirit moving in this direction, let him try.

L. Barnes.

LEISURE HOURS.—A monthly magazine devoted to History, Biography, Prose, Poetry, Wit, Romance, Reality and useful information; \$2.00 a year. O'Dwyer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Volume I, No. 1, is very readable, and full of information.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST FOR 1869.—Lindsay & Blackiston. This standard work has a well established reputation, and is, as heretofore, indispensable to the physician.

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE.—The present winter's course opens with most flattering promises. At present, seventy students are in attendance. *Clinic day* is every Wednesday forenoon. Patients from abroad can be cared for in the hospital.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR, October, 1868. "Carl Mueller" swings a flashy blade into the question of Pathology. He transfixes several redoubtable Professors who have cast a doubt on the propriety of following too implicitly pathological teaching. The hopeful "Carl" indulges in cheerful reflections about the "great About to Be," the glorious "*futurus esse*." Per contra, the venerable John F. Gray takes a sombre view of the case and foretells the downfall of Homœopathy, that it must soon "go out of the world, unless"—and if and if, and declares that he has not "the heart for defending the reformation we so much need." The editor then takes up the cudgel and gives several vigorous blows that must tell against certain grave evils.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—The November number contains a letter from Dr. Boyd of Indianapolis, who, as a professed homœopathist, undertakes to sell out the homœopathic school to the proprietors of the grand Happy Family Scheme, who expect shortly to cage all the different medical schools in one den. That they have caught Boyd is very clear, and we hope they will keep him and all they can find like him; for, although Dr. Boyd holds the position of vice-president in the Western Institute of Homœopathy, he can easily be spared. His talents can find a better sphere of action in the work of medical amalgamation than in maintaining the pure truths of homœopathy. *T. P. W.*

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—The second winter's course has opened with a large attendance, and the enterprise is likely to prove all its most sanguine friends desired. See advertisement. *T. P. W.*

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY holds its regular meetings in the evening of the first Monday of each month, at the Homœopathic Life Insurance Company's Rooms. Visitors are always welcome.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.—The next annual meeting will take place in Cleveland on February 9th and 10th, 1869. The closing exercises of the college will be held February 10th.

VOLUME III OF THE REPORTER will shortly be commenced. We labored to make our journal not only acceptable, but indispensable to the profession. We have succeeded better than we had hoped to, and yet we desire better things. First, we desire all who take and read our journal to pay for it. Too many are in arrears. Secondly, we desire all who can aid us with valuable contributions to do so, without personal solicitation.

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ERRATA, &c.—The name "Blake," on page 60, should have been "Blakely.

Dr. E. C. Beckwith, of Zanesville, O., is the author of the article on Adipocere. His name was unintentionally left off. The word "not," in the thirteenth line from the end, should have been omitted.

In the seventeenth line from the bottom of page 170, "200 lb." should have been 200th.

James J. [unclear]
1/58



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