

To show, now, the applicability of Rhus tox., to the form of fever which has been described, Wurmb proceeds to say:

"If we hold up, beside this picture of the disease, the picture of the action of Rhus tox., so striking is the similarity that it will not be easy to mistake it. They agree not alone in this: that, in both, the same symptoms and groups of symptoms appear, but also that they have, in both, the same significance. The similarity is therefore not simply apparent; it is real. For as in typhus the blood-life is especially affected, the same is the case in the Rhus disease. As in typhus, by reason of the changes in the blood, a violent excitement occurs in the vascular system, the same is the case with Rhus. As in typhus the sensorial functions are depressed, and in consequence of this depression the imagination is unchained and set loose to work its fancy, and the representations of the general perceptive faculty no longer correspond to the phenomena upon which this faculty is exercised; as in typhus, the mucous membranes, especially those of the intestinal canal, in which deposits and irritations never fail, are especially involved; in short, just as typhus, in spite of the erethism which is present, is an *adynamic* morbid process, in the exact sense of the word, and tends to produce, even in the beginning, a decomposition of the blood and an exhaustion of the vital force—the very same is true, in all these respects, of the morbid affection produced on the healthy subject by Rhus tox."

Having thus treated very fully the subject of Rhus in fevers, I should perhaps, in strict deference to the unity of the subject, proceed to treat of Rhus in relation to other diseased conditions.

But, it will perhaps be more practically profitable to introduce here, while the subject is fresh in the mind of the reader, an episode on the use of Phosphoric acid, the correlative of Rhus tox. in typhoid. In this, as before, I follow and quote Dr. Wurmb:

Indications for Phosphoric acid in Typhoid.

"The morbid condition corresponding to Phosphoric acid agrees in essential points with that which requires Rhus. In

both we find the same relations to the blood and nerve-life: the same tendency to decomposition of the blood and to waste of the forces: the same changes in the mucous membranes generally, but especially in that of the intestinal canal, etc."

The difference between them consists in this, that in the Rhus affection there is, more prominent, an erethism of one portion of the vital phenomena and a depression of another portion, a *one-sided excitement* and a *one-sided depression*, whereas, in the Phosphoric acid affection there is a *general* and *simultaneous* depression, letting down, atony of the *entire series* of vital phenomena. Whereas, in the Rhus affection, we see excitement and over activity in the functions of *vegetative* life, and simultaneous depression in the functions of *animal* life, we see in the Phosphoric acid affection simultaneous and *immediate* depression in the functions of both of these departments of the patient's organism. Generally this depression appears in the very beginning of the sickness, though not always, for sometimes partial phenomena of excitement usher in the disease; these, however, are of short duration and very moderate intensity and after their disappearance the *torpid character* of the attack is all the more distinctly perceptible.

Cases of this kind are most frequently observed in debilitated subjects who have passed the prime of life; they require a longer time for their development into a distinct form of disease. Thus, for example, there are often noticed loss of appetite, feeling of illness and a host of other preliminary symptoms which indicate an impending illness but give no clue to its particular form and character—these, for weeks together, before the peculiar and really important symptoms set in which assure the diagnosis. When these latter have at last made their appearance we observe the following:

The sensations of illness and prostration reach speedily a very high grade, and pari passu with these sensations, goes an actual want of power and hence the patients, even in the very beginning of the malady, are content to lie quiet, because every movement is a heavy tax upon them.

The disturbances in the vascular system do not advance in the same ratio, but lag behind; the pulse is often accelerated it is true, though sometimes it is not, and in the former case, it is generally feeble and small. The temperature is but seldom elevated; indeed it sometimes sinks below the normal grade. If it is increased, the increase is confined to isolated parts of the body, especially the head, while other parts, the extremities in particular, are cold to the touch; the patients, hence, are pale, or have only sometimes a flush of redness. Hæmorrhages, as for example from the nose, are much more frequent, but they afford no relief; nay, they commonly aggravate the condition of the patient. Ecchymoses are likewise common occurrences, and there are particularly apt to occur on the spots on which the patients lie, livid spots, which at a later period become sloughing bed-sores.

The patients, for the most part, lie in a constant slumber, which is apt to pass into a higher grade of stupor; the expression of the face is stupid; the sensorium is oppressed; the delirium, if it exist, is never lively or active; it takes only the form of an unintelligible murmuring. If the patient be aroused from this stupor, it takes him a long time to come to his senses, he looks around him in a kind of dull stupid wonder, answers slowly, even though it be correctly, and soon sinks back again into his former apathetic condition.

The special senses become dull, but especially the sense of hearing. The patients are influenced and affected by nothing. They complain of nothing but weakness and confusion of the head.

The skin soon loses its plumpness, takes on a shrivelled aspect and is loose and wrinkled; the cheeks become sunken; the nose pointed; the skin is constantly clammy, moist, and even often covered with a copious sweat and with countless miliary vesicles.

The affection of the mucous membrane is evidenced chiefly by increased secretions; the tongue is moist but pale.

In the thorax are heard large crepitation and rhonchus. Cough is rare, because the need to expel the *mucus is not felt*

by the patient. A similar condition obtains in the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; the stools are copious, often involuntary and passed unconsciously. They are very liquid, contain but little sediment and show sometimes traces of blood.

The pneumonic infiltration is not *rare*, but it is by no means so frequent as the hypostatic congestion.

Enlargement of the spleen never fails; the diarrhœa, even when it is ever so copious, has no influence upon this symptom.

The urine contains many protein compounds, much albumen, but few salts.

This state of things may pass off into health or may merge in a still higher grade of torpor. If the former change takes place, the recovery is a slow one and relapses commonly take place even when the improvement has been for some time in process.

If, however, the latter change takes place, and the state of things above described give place to a still more *complete* and *absolute torpor*, then it is probable that Carbo veg. will be the remedy indicated. For, just as we have seen that in the erethistic form of typhoid fever, Rhus and Arsenic bear to each other the relation of *less* and *greater*, so in the *torpid* form of the disease do Phosphoric acid and Carbo veg. bear to each other the same relation of *less* and *greater*. And the proving of Carbo veg., I may here remark, is the very type and representative of an *asthenic* and *torpid pathogenesis*.

These remarks will suffice to give an idea of the application of Rhus in fevers. They have included no name except that of *typhoid* fever—but surely, I need not at *this hour*, remind the reader that, no matter how different may be the names that are applied to morbid conditions, if the conditions be similar the remedy may be the same. Now it often happens that in the course of the exanthematous fevers, measles and scarletina, a similar train of symptoms to those already described makes its appearance and calls for Rhus. Especially is this the case in scarletina, a disease in which the value of Rhus is not well understood by the profession. It will be

more ably expounded than I could do it by Dr. Wells in some of the forthcoming numbers of the AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.

The indication for Rhus in scarletina is still stronger if, in addition to symptoms already detailed, there be an œdematous condition of the fauces, soft palate and uvula with vesicles upon these parts and a singularly annoying itching, smarting and burning.

Independently of scarletina, epidemics of influenza often occur presenting this œdematous condition of the soft parts of the fauces and pharynx and even threatening œdema glottidis. The curtain of the palate is puffed and pink; the uvula is elongated, puffed, translucent, and the end is often nearly spherical, looking like a great drop of fluid or jelly just ready to fall off. Vesicles stud the pharynx. The rawness and roughness of pharynx and larynx is almost intolerable. Such an influenza is generally attended by symptoms of great debility. In any case it finds a suitable and prompt remedy in Rhus, as I have often experienced.

In paralysis, especially of the lower extremities, Rhus is an important remedy. But the paralysis for which it is appropriate is not that form which results from a lesion of the spinal cord. It is rather of the motor than of the sensitive nerves, for I believe sensation is not much impaired. In the form known as *rheumatic* paralysis where the paralysis has supervened upon rheumatism, Rhus is especially called for. So likewise, as would be expected, in cases resulting from undue exposure to cold and dampness, especially exposure of the back or limbs.

This explains the value of Rhus in a form of paralysis not rare in very young children. It affects only the lower extremities and comes, I am persuaded, though it is difficult to trace these things, from nurses allowing children to sit down on cold stone-steps. If these paralyzes last long they produce deformity by arrest of development. They are in general easily cured with Rhus and an occasional dose of Sulphur.

As regards the application of Rhus in rheumatism, I be-

lieve, enough has been said of the characteristic action of Rhus to solve all doubts on this subject. Just as Rhus produces in the mucous membranes an inflammation which is not phlegmonous *only* inasmuch as it does not go on to supuration, so does it act on the serous membranes of the joints and muscles. The serous secretions are increased and œdematous swellings are produced. The local manifestations, therefore, resemble those of rheumatism.

The fever has been described. The general condition must be of an erethistic typhoid character. The joints are swollen, œdematous, the pains worse during repose and stimulating the patient to constant exertion and motion of the part, both day and night, (restlessness only at night requires Causticum).

The condyles and salient points of bone are sore. The pains and soreness are relieved by warmth. Perspiration is copious and does not relieve.

The skin is the part most obviously affected by Rhus. It produces a most remarkable imitation of vesicular erysipelas and is our most valued remedy in this affection. Any one who has seen a case of Rhus-poisoning (for which, by the way, the best remedy is Sepia,) will recognize the similarity to eczema, of which, in its various form, Rhus is a most valuable remedy. But its grand role is in the treatment of the pustular form; Impetigo Eczematodes or Eczema Impetiginodes—or Baker's Itch as it is called.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC ORGANIZATION.—Much of the rapid progress made by Homœopathy in this country is due to the early formation of fraternities, societies and institutes, in which members vied with one another in efforts for the advancement of this science. In 1840, *five* persons, the entire number of our school in New England, united and formed the nucleus which has grown into the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1843, the American Institute was established; and, up to 1860, held its interesting annual meeting, which brought together physicians from various parts of the country, made them acquainted, and gave them a personal and common interest in the cause and its advocates. Other societies have been organized, and have done efficient service; but no comprehensive system of county, State, and national organization has yet been attempted.

It is estimated, that there are, in the New England States, about five hundred, and, in the United States, between four and five thousand, homœopathic practitioners. Nearly all of these are in active and extensive practice, among a class of persons distinguished for intelligence and mental culture. The advocates of Homœopathy were never more rapidly increasing in numbers than at the present time; and yet, for the lack of properly organized efforts, how signally has Homœopathy failed to obtain the public recognition to which, as a science, it is entitled! In the gigantic war just closed, out of the thousands of physicians required, not one has been employed as a homœopathic physician; while, to the hundreds of thousands of soldiers sick in camps and hospitals, Government has not furnished a single dose, as such, of homœopathic medicine.

Tris true, a negative advance was made in forbidding the use of Mercury and Tartar emetic; but how slight is this compared with the great progress which the proper administration of specific and positive medicine would have accomplished! Then, in our public institutions,—our hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, etc.,—how little progress have we made in obtaining entrance for our principles, and furnishing beneficent treatment to the unfortunate inmates! It is not that the friends of Homœopathy are not interested in these matters, nor that physicians of this school are wanting in public spirit, or are unwilling to make sufficient sacrifice for the advancement of its principles and the extension of its benefits to all classes. It is simply that there is no combination and direction of the individual power towards accomplishing the end we all so much desire, and for which we would all be willing to earnestly labor. Our colleges, our hospitals, our dispensaries, and our journals are, all of them, in a much more feeble and languishing condition than they would be, if we were to bestow upon them any considerable portion of the patronage we can command.

But how shall we best obtain and direct this needed power? This can only be done by organizations having for a common object the improvement and advancement of Homœopathy as the true science of medicine.

Our physicians should get together in every town or county in which there are three or four of our faith, and form a society to meet regularly; and its members, forgetting any personal or private differences, should jointly and

earnestly labor for the diffusion of the knowledge of our principles. If the history of the past is of value, such societies, properly conducted, would rapidly increase in size and importance. Then, in every State, there should be a society, incorporated with all the rights and privileges which the State ever grants to such bodies; and it is proper that the State should confer great and valuable privileges and immunities upon a class of men who are continually risking, and often giving, their lives for the benefit of the community in which they reside. This society should be a representative body when there are a sufficient number of local societies. It should meet annually, or oftener if practicable, and should take into consideration the medical interests of the whole State; and it is but just, that, in those matters which pertain to the welfare of its people, the State, as well as the physicians, should bear an equitable portion of the expense.

But organizations should not stop here. State lines should not restrict the frequent conferences of members in one common profession; and a system of inter-State delegates and corresponding members should be extensively carried out between the various State as well as county societies. But, further than this, there should be institutes formed embracing States lying contiguously, at whose sessions the members of the profession in all of these States shall be free to meet, and exchange ideas and experiences, and collectively exert an influence, by social and professional intercourse, which even State societies could not attain. This intercourse gave a powerful influence to the former meetings of the American Institute; but, as the number of our physicians increased from hundreds to thousands, the wide extent of territory rendered it impracticable for any considerable portion of them to meet annually at any given place.—Accordingly, the Western Institute was formed; and the force and vigor already exhibited in its two sessions give promise of a still greater power yet to be developed.

Would it not be well to form an Eastern Institute, including all those States East of the Alleghanies, not in opposition, but in entire harmony and friendliness with the Western Institute, so that the members of each might be corresponding or co-ordinate members of the other Institute? But it may be said, that the American Institute already formed, by holding its sessions in the Eastern section would meet this want. The objections to this plan are obvious. While it retains so large a number of members scattered through the West, it becomes necessarily a rival society, to foster jealousy and ill-feeling, which would be entirely removed by the observance of geographical lines.

What, then, shall be done with the American Institute,—the oldest national medical institute in the country, if not in the world? Shall we give it up, and let it pass into history? By no means. It has well performed the part of parent, fondling its nursing societies till they have grown to manhood; and it must now occupy a still more important position.

In a great and growing nation like ours, there is need of an extensive national organization, so constructed that it can take cognizance of all questions of national importance, which may from time to time arise in the profession. The American Institute, as at present organized, cannot do this. The great majority of members present at any sessions live in the immediate vicinity of the

place of meeting; and, if we look over the transactions of the various sessions, we shall find that they are of but little more value to the profession at large than the proceedings of any State or even county society might be. Now, in order to give this Institute a national importance, it is essential that it should be a representative body; and that the homœopathic profession in all portions of the country should be equally and properly represented by delegates. Then before this body—really a Congress—would properly come subjects of the gravest importance to the profession, such as no smaller body could assume to act upon. There are the vast subjects of the *Materia Medica* and Pathogenesis which should command the combined labor of hundreds of our most able members; Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, including investigations of the ever-recurring zymotic diseases and the occasional and wide-spread epidemics; Surgery, which, under the lights of the homœopathic law, presents new and valuable improvements; and lastly, under the head of General Organization, to be considered by this Congress, come the various subjects of medical education, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, pharmacies, medical journals, institutes, societies, medical ethics, etc., etc. Now, to go over this extensive ground is not the work of a day or two, but would require, with careful division and arrangement of labor, a session of at least ten days or two weeks. And this is a work which would not require annual repetition, but, once well done, would not need revision oftener than every three or five years, at which time the Congress should meet again.

At the session of the American Institute, held last year at Cincinnati, some such plan was incepted; and bureaus were appointed to have charge of and consider some of the subjects named above. A proposition was also submitted in relation to delegates; and at the next meeting of the Institute, to be held at Pittsburg, June 6th, 1866, it is to be hoped that this body will take such action as will place it upon the higher plane which seems already awaiting it.

[*New England Medical Gazette*, March, 1866.]

ALBANY COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Extracts from the proceedings of a regular quarterly meeting of the society, held at the office of Dr. D. Springstead, April 13th, 1866:

Resolutions adopted at a special meeting held in February, showing the position of the society with reference to Life Insurance Companies, were read, slightly modified and again unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published as a part of the proceedings of the meeting. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Certain Life Insurance Companies, having recently dismissed from the office of Medical Examiner two members of this society, solely because they were homœopathic practitioners, and have instructed their agents in no instance to appoint homœopathic physicians for medical examiners, and

Whereas, The Directors of said Insurance Companies, by allowing themselves to be controlled by allopathic medical counsel at their home offices respectively, greatly strengthen the present unreasonable and illiberal position of the allopathic school of medicine, therefore

Resolved, That our self-respect requires us to decline to fill certificates as Attending Physician, except in cases in which the regularly appointed Medical Examiner for the company is a homœopathic physician.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to extend our influence and patronage to those companies *only*, whose honorable and impartial action respecting the two rival schools of medicine, is attested by the official appointment of at least one Medical Examiner from among the homœopathic practitioners residing in this city.

The Secretary called attention to the recent organization of a Life Insurance Company in this city, in the success of which, the patrons of Homœopathy and all other schools of medicine will take a deep interest. Two other Life Insurance Companies, one in this country and one in England, deduct ten per cent. from all premiums paid by patrons of Homœopathy; this is the only Company, however, which has so based its apportionment of dividends upon the ratio of longevity as, if practicable, to make a still greater reduction. This is the only Company also, which has adopted a system so arranged as to indicate the exact superiority of homœopathic over that of all other methods of treatment. The officers of the Atlantic Mutual offer the most liberal inducements to insurers that can ever be made by any company, and place, for the first time, the two rival schools upon an equal and perfectly equitable basis.

The Secretary presented the following statement respecting the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company:

The officers of this company rely for support especially upon the influence and co-operation of physicians and patrons of the homœopathic school. Perceiving the impropriety of insuring the patrons of the homœopathic and allopathic systems of practice upon equal rates, they have decided to make a distinction in favor of the former class. Accordingly they propose, not only to make a deduction of ten per cent. from the regular rates charged by other first class companies on all premiums paid by the patrons of Homœopathy, but, if practicable, to make a still greater deduction. Inasmuch as the comparative rates of mortality are not definitely ascertained, and believing that the results of a few years experience will establish the fact that a difference of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. will be found to exist, and, that the patrons of Homœopathy may receive the full benefit of increased longevity to which their system is entitled, the officers of this company intend to base the appointment of the dividends upon the ratio of mortality.

The practical advantage of this plan, which has never been adopted by any other company, will be applied *in increasing the dividends or in diminishing the per centage of premium, as the case may be, in proportion as the ratio of longevity is increased*. Still another advantage is derived from the fact that the *exact superiority* of the homœopathic system of medical treatment over that of all others will be conclusively demonstrated.

The practitioners and patrons of the new system will readily perceive that their interests will be permanently promoted by giving to this enterprise their united and cordial support, as its success is coincident with the interests of the homœopathic practice of medicine.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company as safe and reliable, and in every respect worthy of our confidence and patronage.

H. M. PAINE, *Secretary.*

HOMŒOPATHY AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The following memorial was presented to the Board of Health at their meeting, April 27th, read and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

To J. S. SCHULTZ, Esq., *President of the Metropolitan Board of Health*:—The undersigned, a special committee on cholera, appointed by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, respectfully present; that, in the report of the proceedings of the Board of Health published in the *New York Herald*, April 25th, 1866, it is stated that:

“A lengthy debate took place on the subject of inviting the assistance of homœopathic physicians to aid the Board in case of a visitation from cholera. Dr. Parker was not prejudicial towards any class of the medical profession, but did not think there was any merit whatever in the homœopathic treatment. He was thoroughly educated on that subject and knew such to be the case.”

Assuming the correctness of this report, and doing justice to the “thorough education” and the candor of Dr. Parker, the committee respectfully submit;

That the Board of Health should not ask or receive statements touching the demonstrated value and efficiency of homœopathic treatment in disease, except from such physicians as are well known, in the community to be *experts* in that mode of treatment, and to have received that kind of thorough education which nothing but an extended practical experience can give.

The laws of the State of New York have constituted an organization of *experts* in each county, to wit: a Medical Society, one of whose functions it is, to care for the medical and sanitary interests of the county and to represent the practice of medicine in the county. Under the laws, the Homœopathic Medical Societies of the Counties of New York, Kings and Westchester, having equal rights, duties, powers, and privileges with any other county societies or organizations, represent 300 homœopathic physicians who practise in these counties and the medical interests of the large and most respectable clientage committed to their charge.

In their behalf, the undersigned, committee on cholera, claim to be allowed to present to the Board of Health, the following items of testimony on the subject of cholera, for the purpose of showing that, in the interests of the people at large, “homœopathic physicians ought to be invited to aid the Board in case of a visitation from cholera.”

Cholera has been treated in Homœopathic Hospitals, during various epidemics, in the cities of Vienna, Linz, Leipsic, Munich, Gyongyos, Pesth and Paris. The total results show a mortality from cholera in hospital practice of 1 in 3½ cases, a little more than 33 per cent.

In this city, in 1847, the mortality in allopathic hospitals was officially reported at 53.7 per cent.

On this comparison, the committee might rest their case. But they desire to submit to the Board some remarkable confirmations of these favorable statements, published by medical men, who, at the time of writing and observing, were not Homœopaths, but were opposed to Homœopathy.

Mr. Wilde, the distinguished Dublin Surgeon, says, in his work in “Austria and Her Institutions,” p. 275, that in 1836, the Austrian *protomedicus* reported to the Government that, in the Vienna Homœopathic Hospital two-thirds of the cholera patients recovered, while in the Allopathic Hospitals two-thirds of them

died: and that on this report, was based the decree of the Emperor, still in force, legalizing the practice of Homœopathy in Austria.

In 1850, Dr. J. P. Tessier, Aggregate Professor of Pathology to the Paris Faculty of Medicine, experimented with the homœopathic treatment in the cholera cases in his ward of the Hospital Ste. Marguerite (Hotel Dieu annexe). The official report gives the mortality from cholera in his wards at 34 per cent., while, in the other wards, it was 57 per cent.

In 1854, in London, the Government Medical Council appointed Dr. McLoughlin, an eminent allopathic physician, who had had more experience with cholera than any other Englishman, Inspector of the Golden Square District, in which was situated the London Homœopathic Hospital. He visited the institution daily and verified the returns which were made to and published by the House of Commons. They give the mortality by cholera in this homœopathic hospital as 16.4 per cent. In the same report, Dr. McLoughlin says, in a letter to the hospital surgeon,

“I went to your hospital prepossessed against the homœopathic system. * That there may be no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add that all I saw were true cases of cholera in the various stages of the disease; and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment which, I have no hesitation in saying, would have sunk under any other. In conclusion I must repeat to you that, though an Allopath by principle, education and practice, yet, were it the will of Providence to afflict me with cholera and deprive me of the power of prescribing for myself, I would rather be in the hands of a homœopathic than an allopathic prescriber.”

Resting on these evidences of the superiority of the homœopathic treatment of cholera, the undersigned, in behalf of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, respectfully offer to furnish reputable and qualified physicians to apply the homœopathic treatment to cholera patients, in such hospital and district as may be assigned for that purpose by the Board of Health.

And, in behalf of the large and respectable body of citizens who prefer and employ the homœopathic treatment, they request that, of the hospitals and districts which may be established by the Board of Health, for the reception and treatment of cholera patients, one hospital and district, in each county of the metropolitan district, may be assigned to such homœopathic physicians as may be nominated for that purpose to the Board of Health, by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County in which this hospital is situated, and approved and accepted by the Board; this hospital to be under the sole charge and direction of these homœopathic physicians, subject only to the supreme control of the Board of Health, and to be open, at all times, to the visits of the Inspectors appointed by the Board and of the public, in so far as the Board may permit.

B. F. BOWERS,	} <i>Special Committee on Cholera,</i> <i>of the New York Co.</i> <i>Homœopathic Medical Society.</i>
CARROLL DUNHAM,	
E. M. KELLOGG,	
HENRY M. SMITH,	
T. F. ALLEN,	

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF VERMONT.—This society held its (adjourned) eleventh annual meeting at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Wednesday, January 17th, 1866, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and are as follows:

President, G. E. E. Sparhawk, M.D., Gaysville; *Vice-President*, C. W. Scott, M.D., Lyndon; *Recording Secretary*, M. L. Scott, M.D., Bradford; *Corresponding Secretary*, M. G. Houghton, M.D., St. Johnsbury; *Treasurer*, H. W. Hunter, M.D., St. Johnsbury; *Auditor*, C. H. Chamberlin, M.D., Barre.

The committees on high potencies made a very full report, and an animated discussion followed.

Dr. C. W. Scott reported a case of leprosy, of 35 years standing, cured with *Lachesis* 1000.

Dr. M. G. Houghton reported a very interesting case of diphtheria, successfully treated with *Merc. sol.* 200 and *Lycopodium* 200.

Dr. Sparhawk reported a case of syphilis, cured with *Nitric acid* 200.

Dr. M. L. Scott reported a case of syphilis, with well defined chancre, cured with one dose of *Merc. sol.* 200.

Dr. Richardson reported a case of leprosy, accompanied by chills and severe burning in the feet, cured with *Arsenicum* 5000.

A lively discussion on the subject of alternating remedies was had, and the practice condemned by nearly every one of the members present.

The society now numbers forty members.

Adjourned to meet at the State House, Mountpelier, Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th, 1866. M. L. SCOTT, *Recording Secretary*.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ERIE Co.—The regular quarterly meeting of this society was held at the office of Drs. Wright and Hoxsie, in the City of Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, April 4th, 1866.

Dr. J. A. Compton, of Whites Corners, and Dr. G. C. Hibbard, of Springville, were admitted to membership.

A report was received from Dr. C. W. Scott, of Lyndon, Vt., of a case of psoriasis, of thirty-five years standing, cured with *Lachesis* 1000.

Dr. C. W. Boyce, of Auburn, N. Y., also sent an interesting account of the Epidemics of Cayuga Co., N. Y., during 1865.

An extract from the Clinical Record of Dr. Carroll Dunham, of New York, relating the cure of a fibrous hæmorrhoidal tumor with *Sulphur* 200 was read.

Dr. Martin, a member of the society, then read a dissertation on the treatment of hooping cough. After which the society adjourned to meet Thursday evening, April 19th, at half-past seven o'clock, at the office of Drs. Wright and Hoxsie.

H. N. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

ERRATA.—On page 343 (April number), fifteenth line from the top, for "wet-like membrane" read *web-like* membrane. On the same page, the twentieth line, for "the first three months" read for the first three *hours*.

THE

AMERICAN

HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.

Vol. VI.]

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[Nos. 11 & 12.

VALEDICTORY.

With the present number, which completes the sixth volume, the publication of the AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW will be, for the present, suspended. The Editors anticipate full occupation in the labors which will devolve upon them by reason of their connection with the Homœopathic Publication Society, the plan and purposes of which have already been laid before the readers of the REVIEW. They abandon, for a time, the field of journalism, with the less reluctance, in as much as they have had the pleasure of welcoming within the past year no less than three new homœopathic periodicals, which promise to be ably conducted and well-supported and to supply to the profession every need within the compass of a medical journal, quite as well, to say the very least, as this REVIEW could aspire to do.

In another part of this number will be found a historical sketch of the REVIEW. We propose here a word only upon the spirit in which we have aimed to conduct the discussion of those points of doctrine and practice which are distinctive of Homœopathy.

That we have labored by theoretical argument and by the practical method of clinical reports to explain and enforce the