

Thus much, however, appears from the experiments above described, that Tellurium, even in the form of the oxide, exerts a depressing action upon the canine nervous system, and occasional violent vomiting. With rabbits, the effect indeed is much slower, which may be ascribed either to the insoluble form or, in part also, to the circumstance that these animals have their stomachs constantly filled. The oxide of Tellurium produces a destruction of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and seems to be reduced thereby. The third experiment at least points to this fact; the *radish-like* odor and the ink-like slime diffused throughout the intestinal canal. At the same time it seems to act preeminently upon the liver (!). So far Gmelin. To this it must be remarked: in the above passage the same odor is called "*radish-like*, which in a previous passage reminded one of *garlic*. Now since Selenium appears in connexion with Tellurium, and adheres to it "obstinately;" since Klaproth's method of preparation of Tellurium, before the discovery of Selenium, could not take this latter element into consideration; and since Selenium has an odor like radishes decayed, it is, no doubt, Selenium which here co-operates, and to which also the action upon the "liver" may be due; because Selenium is one of the greatest "liver remedies," a fact which the *Symptom-coverers* knew after the first reading; the "*Science-savers*," however, of course did not. Whoever had learned to read "lists of symptoms" saw it at the first glance; but he who wants first to hatchel, to curry and to comb them, and who goes a hunting with the critical comb, he of course does not see it but something else.

(To be continued.)

POISONING BY MYGALE AVICULARIA.

The following case of poisoning from the bite of the Cuban black spider may not be uninteresting at the present time, when the profession in Europe are making experiments with Tarantula, by which name, we believe, the Mygale is also known in the West Indies.

In a letter from Dr. J. G. Houard, of Philadelphia, he encloses the following, from his brother, Dr. I. E. Houard, Cienfuegos:

"I was called to visit a gentleman who had been bitten on the 5th ult. (May 1864), by a spider (Mygale avicularia), on the instep of the right foot. I saw him about thirty minutes after he had been bitten. The local inflammation was very extensive, leaving a large violet spot, which changed, in a few hours, to a greenish color. He experienced the following symptoms:

When I saw him he had a violent chill which lasted about half an hour; then a high fever set in with trembling of the whole body—pulse 130. Violent, pulsating pain in the foot, which extended up the limb as far as the right groin. Respiration difficult, anxious expression of the countenance, fear of death.

At five o'clock, p. m., delirium set in; he spoke of his business, and became very restless. Prescribed Aconite^s, Guaco, each in a half-tumbler of water, a teaspoonful every hour alternately.

Visited my patient again at six o'clock, p. m., nine hours from the first time I saw him; improving, fever less, pulse 120, delirious occasionally. Continued same medicines.

6th. Found my patient much improved; no fever, pulse 85. All the rest of the symptoms improving; continued Guaco.

7th. Improving rapidly; he complains only of soreness in the right groin. Inflammation of the foot about the same, but the pain much mitigated. Continued Guaco.

8th. Found the patient doing quite well this morning. The discoloration of the foot, and the swelling much less; all the other symptoms have disappeared.

I was informed by a gentleman to-day, that he had seen a child six years old, who had been bitten by the same kind of spider, and that he experienced about the same symptoms as in the case mentioned above, terminating fatally on the third day. The child died in convulsions."

ALOES.

(Translated from *Hering's Amerikanische Arzneipruefungen*.)

BY T. F. ALLEN, M. D., NEW YORK.

(Continued from page, 35.)

Distension and Flatulence:

- . *Periodic movements and distension in the abdomen, chiefly after eating, the third day. t. Henke, a.*
- . Distension of the abdomen, especially of the whole epigastric region, with flatus moving about in the abdomen; the third day. *Preu. d.*
- 515. Flatulent distension, along the colon, seated especially in the left part of the transverse colon, with a pain which presses outward, is increased by motion and suddenly disappears on passage of hot flatus; morning of the second day. *Preu. a.*
- . Distension of the abdomen, moving about along the intestinal canal; the fourth day. *Preu. d.*
- . Distension of the bowels, *B.*; of the upper part of the bowels; the second day. *Preu. a.*
- . After a meal, flatulence distends the abdomen; the fifth day. *Preu. a.*
- . Mornings, flatulent distension of the bowels, especially in the hypochondrium; the third day. *Preu. c.*
- 520. Flatulence moving about in the abdomen, which is distended; the first day. *Preu. d.*

- . Flatulent distension during menstruation. 1063.
- . Some flatulent distension, with predominating ill-humor, the second and third days. *Preu. b.*
- . In the evening, copious passage of flatus, every time after distension, moving along the colon; the seventh day. *Preu. d.*
- . Moving about of flatulence in the abdomen; the second day. *Preu. c.*, and 444, 446, 451, 454, also 514, 516, 520 and 523.
- 525. Transient moving about and writhing in the intestines; the second and third days. *Henke c.*
- . Moving about in the bowels, with continued urging to stool. *N. a.*
- . * Feeling of flatulence moving about in the bowels. *Williamson.*
- . Moving about in the bowels toward the lower part especially in the lowermost parts. *N. a.*
- . Soon after supper, growling moving about in the abdomen as if griping of the bowels would take place; the sixth day. *I.*
- 530. There is moving about in the bowels frequently audible to him, swashing and gurgling; the twelfth day. *I.*
- . At six a.m. moving about in the umbilical region, with urgency to stool and hunger; second stool, with flatulence and a kind of tenesmus; the fourth day. *II.*
- . Sometimes growling moving about in the bowels; the tenth day. *I.*
- . Gurgling in the bowels and rumbling or blustering. *B.*
- . Growling in the bowels with constipation. 762.
- 535. Growling in the abdomen before a thin stool. 944.
- . Gurgling in the abdomen, 801; in the small intestines, with cuttings. 597.
- . Growling of flatulence; the first and second days. *Preu. c.*
- . Growling here and there in the abdomen; the fourth day. *Preu. a.*
- . * Rumbling in the transverse and descending colon. *Williamson.*

540. It drives away flatulence. *W.* Passage of much flatus. *B.*
- . Frequent loud flatus, without smell, during the tenth day; the morning of the eleventh day. *I.*
 - . Passage of flatus after every meal; the third day. *III.*
 - . In the mid-day repose, flatus with little smell; the first day. *III.*
 - . In the evening, copious passage of flatus; the third day. *Preu. c.*
545. Frequent and loud flatus, evening and morning of the third day. *III.*
- . Offensive flatus with the stool. 738.
 - . Very offensive burning flatus. 587.
 - . Throughout the whole day, passage of much offensive flatus. *St.*
 - . In the evening, much offensive flatus, with relief; the first day. *Henke, c.*
550. In the evening, much offensive flatus, loud and still. *C. Hg.*
- . After the mid-day nap much offensive flatus, just the same toward evening; the ninth day. *I.*
 - . In the evening loathsome smelling flatus; the third day. *III.*
 - . After dinner much offensive flatus; the sixth day. *III.*
 - . Copious offensive or inodorous flatus; the eighth day. *III.*
555. Offensive smelling flatus after eating; the fifteenth and eighteenth days. *III.*
- . After the stool, much loud, long, lazy flatus, with an uncommonly strong, loathsome, offensive smell, which diffuses itself very rapidly; the nineteenth day. *III.*
 - . The whole day, very much offensive flatus, mostly in the morning. The harder and more delayed the stool, the more copious; the more copious and easy the stool, the more seldom; the twenty-third day. *III.*
 - . Passage of hot flatus; the first day, *Preu. c.*, and, 515 burning in the anus. 587.

- . Relieved by the passage of (hot) flatus upward and downward; the third day. *Preu. d.* Compare 860.
560. Copious passage of hot flatus; the eighth day. *Preu. d.*
- . Only wind from an attempt to go to stool. 797.
 - . Much flatus and little fæces. 748, 749.
 - . Much wind with evening stool, 707; between the stools. 749.
 - . * Much passage of flatus with stool. *Williamson.*
565. Easy passage of flatus, with inclination as for a soft stool; 5 p.m. *N. a.*
- . Vigorous passage of flatus, evenings. 751.
 - . Very copious passage of flatus, during the whole night. *N. a.*
 - . Relieved after passage. 515, 549, 559, 587, 860.
 - . After passage of flatus, the distension in the hypochondria, and the pains in the left hypochondrium disappear. 426.

Abdominal Pains:

570. Cuttings in the abdomen, after a powerful dose. 636.
- . Griping of the bowels, as after taking cold. 680.
 - . Severe pains in the abdomen. *F. R. L.*
 - . Sensation as if he had taken cold in the bowels, after the morning stool; the third day. *II.*
 - . Dull abdominal pain, as after taking cold morning and evening repeatedly, still without inclination to stool; the twenty-third day. *III.*
575. Griping in the abdomen as after taking cold, from ten to twelve o'clock, a.m., after a thin stool; the first and second days. *Rauv.*
- . A feeling of weakness in the abdomen as if diarrhœa would result; not until after eight hours, a copious evacuation amidst the passage of much flatus. *Preu, a.*
 - . The pain in the abdomen compels one to bend the body, which nevertheless aggravates the sticking pain through the left breast; the third day. *Preu, d.*
 - . Immediately painful sensation in the abdomen. Yellowish diarrhœa toward morning. Dull pain across under

the ribs, with distention, as if it were too narrow. There- with some headache in the forehead from two grains; noon. *Helbig, c.*

. In the morning after waking, aching in a large spot in the middle of the abdomen. Thereby he is compelled to lie bent, and to press upon the abdomen which relieves it. After rising, the pain passed into mild cutting, and he had two naturally colored pappy evacuations. On the morning succeeding an afternoon dose of five grains. *Helbig.*

580. Aching in the bowels, partly across the upper part, partly in the middle, going downward. If she lies upon the abdomen, there seems to be a stone therein, and it hurts. On lying on the side, the stone seems to be in the side. She sweated very much through the night, and on the next day was taken with dry coryza and diarrhœa. Front rubbing the tincture on the abdomen. *Helbig.*

. Griping pains. *Gren's Pharmacod.*, 3d edition, p. 18.

. Some griping in the abdomen often precedes the stool, sometimes with straining at stool. *W.*

. Griping before going to stool. *B.*

. Griping in the abdomen before, with and after the stool, with the stool loud flatus; the sixteenth day. *III.*

585. In large doses Aloes produces small stools, but very troublesome abdominal gripings. *Hahnemann Arznei- schatz*, note p. 66.

. A twisting and griping pain in the upper abdomen, soon after dinner and supper; the first day. *t, Henke, b.*

. A twisting and griping pain in the upper abdomen and around the umbilicus, compelling to sit bent up which relieves, therewith repeated urging to stool but only flatus passes off, which is very offensive and produces burning in the anus, with short relief from the pain; the second day. *t, Henke, b.*

. It gripes sometimes in the umbilical region, with shivering through the whole body; first day. *Henke, c.*

. Copious cutting in the abdomen, with watery long con-

tinued diarrhœa, not seldom also with passage of flatus, tenesmus and inflammation chiefly of the lower part of the intestinal canal. *Vogt Pharm.* after large doses.

590. Cuttings in the abdomen, as from taking cold. By a mesmeric woman. *Helbig.* Compare 573, 4, 5.

. Drawing, cutting pains, across through the abdomen, the whole day, with ill-humor, fretfulness, anthropophobia; *not disposed to go into the open air, although it is even made better thereby;* the third day. *Preu. a.*

. Cutting in the abdomen is very severe, after eating food containing some vinegar. *t. Henke, a. Helbig.* Compare 100, 359.

. In the afternoon slight cutting in the upper abdomen, which, by means of motion, especially by stretching the body outwardly, is increased; it is relieved by sitting bent; the first day. *Henke, c.*

. Fine cutting in the upper abdomen. *t, Henke, a.*

595. Frequent cutting and twisting about the umbilicus, so that she lies upon the abdomen; but she cannot remain lying quietly, because the pains do not decrease in severity. *F. R. L.*

. Cutting pains in the small intestines; the second day *a;* the first day *c;* the second day *c;* the first and second days *d;* *Preu.*

. Cutting and gurgling in the small intestines the second day; cutting pains the third day. *Preu, d.*

. Cutting about the umbilicus after going to stool; the the second day. *Henke, c.*

. Unendurable tearing and tension deep in the bowels; sometimes single transient stitches through the abdomen. *F. R. L.*

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSAL TO PUBLISH A STANDARD WORK ON MATERIA MEDICA.—The original observations on which our materia medica is based, the results of provings as well as the results of practice, are scattered about in our literature. Since Hahnemann gave us his "Arzneimittellehre" in six volumes, and its continuation in the four volumes of his "Chronic Diseases," no larger work has appeared; and after Hahnemann's death no new edition of any of his works was published.

In the meantime Homœopathy has had a great number of journals, besides hundreds of smaller and larger works; has spread from Germany to France and Italy, to England and Spain, and has particularly been adopted by thousands in America. Provings have been made, and re-provings (nachprüfungen); but all these valuable observations are scattered about in journals and books. The difficulty which homœopathic practitioners experienced in getting "posted up," increased from year to year until it became an impossibility.

Extracts took the place of the original and complete reports of provings; the period of Jahr, Noak and Trinks, Possart and the period of repertories set in.

The intention of all such books was to enable physicians to find, for each case before them, the nearest corresponding medicine, as the one which would most likely cure. They not only collected what was scattered and inaccessible except to the few; they also shortened and condensed. They aimed to make it easier, but in this the same mistake was made that physicians make in ordering the extract of a pound of flesh, supposing that, if swallowed, it would give the same nourishment as the same pound of flesh properly prepared, cut, chewed and gradually digested by the stomach. It never will do such a thing, and never has done it. Besides that, the experience of the last twenty-five years has more than sufficiently proved, not only how incomplete and inefficient all such books are, but also, how injurious to our art. The period may have been a necessary one, an intermediate transition state of our art, but it has decidedly not favored mastership in the materia medica of our school.

All such books were shorter, and of course ought to have saved time; but, on the contrary, it took more time to find in them what we wanted. A large dictionary, well arranged, saves time, while with a condensed smaller one we lose time by fruitless search.

All such books seemed also cheaper, but still our literature became more and more expensive through them; when editors and publishers made arrangements to save a few dollars in the printing of them—for instance by letting the symptoms run on in the same line, or by a horrible number of abbreviations—our eyes and our minds were tortured by using such books, and we not only lost time, but even our willingness to look over the mass, and to compare and become familiar with what is the most important in our art, i. e. with the minutiae.

Whereas our eyes could glide over the large number of symptoms, if singly printed, with the same ease with which a bird, soaring in the air, views the field and its furrows, we *now* stumble along and totter about, more like turtles ashore or terrapins on ploughed ground; and when once we fall on our back it is hard work to get upon our feet again.

But the worst of all is the dependence in which we are placed. We depend upon the views and notions of the individual who prepared the extract. We are, in this respect, like birds caged in and hung up against the wall, to be fed with whatever our master pleases to let us have.

A Homœopathician will never learn to master the materia medica, overlooking and commanding the whole, as a general does the regiments of his army, as long as he is dependent on such extracts.

Thus it is a large work that we need, containing all that has been obtained thus far; and as complete as it can possibly be made, spaciouly printed, arranged for the eyes, facilitating the operation of the mind through them, and enabling everyone to look over it quickly and with ease, and to find particulars when wanted.

Having been engaged for the last twenty-five years, by daily additions and arrangements, in the preparation of such a work, we presume that the main objection—in fact the only one—to publishing it, might be the high price.

Books for everybody are cheap; books for a minority, and therefore for physicians in general, must bring a higher price; books only for a minority among the physicians, consequently, the highest. Thus no publisher could undertake a work of such extent. The only way is to do without a publisher, to have it printed for subscribers, and at their expense, and in order to avoid all risk, the first edition of at least five hundred, if possible one thousand copies, to such only as prepay. This will make it one of the cheapest books of its kind. Thus, under the following

Conditions.—Every subscriber giving his full name and residence, and paying in advance not less than five dollars, receives a check, and for every additional five dollars a separate check. For such checks every agent of the work is bound to give to bearer, at any time when presented, as many sheets of the work as have been printed after the date of said check, for *cost price*, free by mail, in the form of a journal or newspaper. Said *cost price* consists of one per thousand, or in case of a smaller number of subscribers, one and a half or two per thousand of (the cost of) stereotyping the plates for each sheet, and the price of paper and printing, and the mailing of it by sheets. If binding is ordered, the original cost of the same is added. An account of expenses in full is to be given on the cover.

Every subscriber will receive as many sheets as are paid for in advance, and a notification of the period when his subscription runs out. No credit to be given, not even to the publisher himself, who must pay in advance for every copy he wants besides the proof sheets.

No free copies shall be sent to editors or publishers. The trade price afterwards is to be double the cost price, the plates and copyright becoming the property of the editor. Every subscriber is invited to send by mail, in legible letters, his views, propositions and preferences; every such letter will be duly acknowledged and answered on the cover.

Additions from trustworthy colaborers are welcome, and will be added; contributors receive a fee after the publication of the work is secured, by checks for the work, not cash.

The Plan of the Work.—The work will be published in monographs, the main medicines and those most proved each in a separate volume, and the clinical experience given separately.

The smaller, less known medicines are to be given in families and the clinical observations united with the symptoms in the same schema. When the smaller provings make it desirable, the symptoms of several families with their more or less known drugs shall be placed together in one volume. The main rule shall be to publish what is ready for the press as soon as the money for printing has been advanced. As nearly as possible the order is to be the following: a chemical drug, a plant and drug of animal origin, alternatively, and in each kingdom to follow the natural order.

The whole work will, even in a few years, show, like the map of a newly discovered world, how far our explanations have been extended and what still remains for us to do.

The first number will contain the schema, fully elaborated, in German and English, serving as a key to the whole work and at the same time as a glossary to settle all the difficulties of translation. As the majority of provings thus far were originally written in German, and as now the majority of homœopathic physicians speak the English tongue, it has been thought best to use both languages in opposite columns, facilitating at the same time a familiarity with both languages.

The first volume will contain Sulphur, all the symptoms given by Hahnemann, by the Austrian provers and others, arranged according to the schema, like all other drugs afterwards.

As another series of monographs, which will be separately announced as soon as a sufficient number of colaborers are secured to be able to continue the publication with an equal promptitude to that which can be promised in regard to the first series, a history of each of our proved drugs will be given, in the manner first introduced by Dr. Stapf and afterwards adopted by Dr. Franz, Dr. Seidel, Dr. Noak and particularly by the Austrian provers; a history containing the introduction of the drug into *Materia Medica*, its application according to the different opinions of the older schools and cases of poisoning, if there are such, etc. To this will be annexed all the day-books of the provers as far as they can possibly be obtained.

Such a work would be a real basis to *Materia Medica*, as a science, in the same measure as our first series will be the basis of our art as an art of healing.

Repertory.—A repertory according to the same schema has also been in preparation for several years, based upon the manuscript of the *Materia Medica*, and shall be printed in parts according to the main divisions; the first part, containing the mental symptoms, will be arranged by Dr. Raue as the most efficient colaborer in this psychological part, and shall be printed as soon as finished. It will be considered as belonging to the *Materia Medica* and will be sent to all the subscribers without further notice. Notwithstand-

ing the high prices at this moment, the work may be delivered to the first thousand prepaying subscribers, in the large dictionary size, like Allibone's Biographical Dictionary, at an approximately (not binding) estimated cost of one sheet for ten or fifteen cents; for five dollars prepaid the subscriber may receive at least thirty, or if the number of subscribers amount to one thousand or if paper becomes cheaper, as many as fifty sheets. Renewing the subscriptions once or twice every year, within a few years every subscriber will be in possession of the completest work on *Materia Medica* which has ever appeared, and of which the trade price may be very nearly one hundred dollars.

A homœopathic practitioner will not be considered as fitted out for his profession without this work.

Philadelphia, July 4th, 1864.

CONSTANTINE HERING.

CONNECTICUT HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.—On the fifth of June the Legislature of Connecticut passed the following act, incorporating this society:

SECTION 1. That the physicians and surgeons now members of the "Connecticut Homœopathic Society," of the State of Connecticut, and all physicians and surgeons duly licensed by some incorporated medical college or society, who shall become associated with them, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be and remain a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society," and by that name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession; and shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in all suits of whatever name or nature; may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold and convey any estate, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of the society, to be held in the cities of New Haven or Hartford, or such other place as may be fixed by a vote of the society, on the third Tuesday of May, unless a different time shall be determined by a vote of the society. There shall be chosen at the first meeting of this society, and at each annual meeting thereafter, a President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and five Censors, and such other officers as may be required by the by-laws of the society, which officers shall hold their offices until the next succeeding annual meeting, or until others shall be chosen in their stead. This society shall be organized within two months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. The society, at its organization under this act, or at any annual meeting thereafter, may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the government of the society, and for the promotion of the objects of the same, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this state. The society may levy a tax, by a vote of a majority of the members, not exceeding five dollars a year on each member, to be collected by the Secretary and expended by the Treasurer, under the direction of the society, for the benefit of the same.

SEC. 4. The society shall have power to establish a Homœopathic Medical Institution, and appoint the requisite professors for the purpose of educating

medical students for homœopathic practice, and may confer the degree of doctor in medicine on the same term of study and attendance on lectures required by the Medical Institution of Yale college. A board of nine trustees shall be chosen by the society, for the government and direction of the Medical Institution, when established. The society may also grant licenses to practice physic and surgery, to candidates found duly qualified on examination by the censors of the society.

SEC. 5. The society hereby incorporated, shall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges and immunities heretofore conferred by law and now enjoyed by "The Connecticut Medical Society," "The Connecticut Botanico-Medical Society," and by "The Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association." This act may be altered, modified or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

A special meeting of the society was held at the Tremont House, New Haven, June 21st, to reorganize under their charter. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected in accordance with their requirements: *President*, E. T. Foote, M. D., New Haven; *Vice-president*, G. S. Browne, M. D., Hartford; *Recording Secretary*, E. C. Knight, M. D., Waterbury; *Corresponding Secretary*, H. E. Stone, M. D., Fair Haven; *Treasurer*, S. C. Sandford, M. D., Bridgeport; *Librarian*, G. H. Wilson, M. D., Meridan; *Censors*, W. E. Buckley, M. D., Danbury, W. W. Rodman, M. D., New Haven, J. T. Dennison, M. D., Fairfield, C. H. Skiff, M. D., New Haven.

The meeting adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in November.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.—This society held its fifth annual session at Auburn, June 22d, when it was our good fortune to be present, and much pleasure and profit did we derive from the occasion. We publish the secretary's minutes, from which it will be seen that most of the physicians in the county were present, and much interest manifested in the proceedings. There were present:

Drs. Robinson, Robinson, jr., Swift, Smith, Peterson, Fellows, Strong, Gwynn, Brewster, Boyce, and as honorary members and visitors, Drs. E. R. Heath, H. H. Heath, C. Dunham, L. Clary, A. R. Morgan, H. M. Smith, H. M. Paine. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Dr. H. Robinson, Auburn, *President*; Dr. A. J. Brewster, Cato, *Vice-president*; Dr. C. W. Boyce, Auburn, *Secretary and Treasurer*. The morning session was spent in listening to reports on catarrh by Dr. Boyce; Kali hyd. in diseases of the throat, by Dr. Robinson, jr.; papers on Pterygium by Dr. Dunham; Calendula in erysipelas by Dr. E. R. Heath; report of a case of induration of the lip cured by Sepia 900, by Dr. H. H. Heath. Dr. H. M. Smith gave an account of the organization of the Homœopathic Publication Society. A paper was received from Dr. Fincke, on "some new terms relative to Homœopathics." Major J. M. Austin, Rev. D. K. Lee, Drs. H. H. Heath, Robinson, jr. and others spoke of the exclusion of homœopathic physicians from the army. During recess the society was invited to partake of a dinner prepared by the wife of the Hon. W. P. Robinson.

On re-assembling in the evening, a carefully-prepared paper on scabies was read by Dr. A. R. Morgan. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. D. K. Lee and Dr. Carroll Dunham. A very interesting history of the rise and progress of Homœopathy in Cayuga county was given by Dr. Robinson. Communications were read from Drs. H. D. Paine, Ad. Lippe, R. T. Richardson, P. P. Wells, B. Fincke and M. F. Sweeting.

Drs. A. R. Morgan, L. Clary, H. M. Paine, H. M. Smith and Rev. D. K. Lee, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy and Hon. W. P. Robinson, were elected honorary members of the society. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society in regard to the introduction of Homœopathy in the army. Drs. Robinson, Swift and Smith, were elected delegates to the Onondaga County Society; Drs. Robinson, jr., Gwynn and Brewster, to the Oneida County Society, and Drs. Fellows, Gwynn and Brewster, to the Wayne County Society. The society adjourned to the second Tuesday of September. C. W. BOYCE, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—It was our pleasure to attend the seventh annual meeting of this society at Rome, on the 21st of June. There were present: Drs. L. P. Waldo, Vice-president in the chair, J. C. Raymond, L. B. Wells, W. Warren, S. O. Scudder, M. M. Gardner, H. M. Paine, C. W. Boyce, D. Chase, E. R. Heath, C. Dunham, H. M. Smith, H. Robinson, H. B. Fellows, W. A. Hawley, C. Hamilton, G. J. Jones. We extract the following from the secretary's minutes:

Reports from the following were received: Dr. C. W. Boyce, on epidemics in Cayuga county; Dr. L. B. Waldo, on diphtheria in Jefferson county; Dr. L. B. Wells, on the use of high potencies; Dr. M. M. Gardner, on stomatitis.

The following voluntary communications were presented: Dr. W. A. Hawley read a paper by Dr. A. R. Morgan of Syracuse, on skin diseases. The paper consisted of an extract from a work on diseases of the skin, soon to be published, giving a new and original method of classification. Dr. C. Dunham presented and read a paper by Dr. B. Fincke, of Brooklyn, entitled "Potencies." Dr. C. W. Boyce presented the history and treatment of a case from practice, by Dr. H. D. Paine, of Albany; also a case of gastrostis, by Dr. Ad. Lippe, of Philadelphia. Dr. C. Dunham presented and read a case of Pterygium crassum cured by a single remedy in a high potency. Dr. W. A. Hawley read a paper entitled "A Case of Phthisis."

Dr. H. M. Paine presented an incomplete report on the influence of meteorological conditions of the atmosphere in the production of disease. The report consisted of a monthly summary of meteorological observations in connection with a monthly summary of prevailing diseases, arranged in tabular form. We quote from the introductory remarks as follows:

"It is common to ascribe the source of a large number of diseases to atmospheric influences. What these influences are, and just how far they are really instrumental in producing the results ascribed to them, is not apparent.

"The accompanying tables are presented with the hope of calling attention to this department of medical science, so that new light may ultimately be thrown upon this important subject.

"It is intended to represent, side by side, in tabular form, so as to be easy for reference, a monthly report of the weather, and a record of the prevailing diseases occurring in the same locality and at the same time. Thus a convenient opportunity is afforded for comparing the monthly report of the wind, temperature and humidity of the atmosphere, with the diseases occurring in the same place and during the same period.

Dr. H. M. Smith gave a verbal statement of a recent meeting of homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia, at which a plan of organization of a Homœopathic Publishing Society was proposed; the recent organization of a Homœopathic Medical College for Women, and also the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital for Women, both in the city of New York.

Dr. L. B. Wells presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida County approves the organization of the Homœopathic Publishing Society, and would recommend the members and the profession to avail themselves of this opportunity to advance the homœopathic system of practice.

The secretary read letters from Dr. A. Lippe, of Philadelphia, Dr. B. Fincke, of Brooklyn, and Dr. C. Heermann, of Philadelphia.

The introduction of the homœopathic system of practice into the army was then considered. The illiberality and intolerance that controls the allopathic school is, at the present time, strikingly illustrated in excluding the practitioners of the homœopathic school from the army. Our just claims are ignored, and our standing in the medical profession continually, impudently and wilfully misrepresented by the allopathic school, merely because we differ in opinion from them respecting the scientific application of remedies in the treatment of disease. This course is not only illegal and discourteous, but reflects discredit upon its authors, and will ultimately prove advantageous to the cause they evidently wish to weaken, and the class of the profession whose influence they fear and whose prosperity they desire to arrest.

The following committees were re-appointed: on epidemics, in Cayuga county, Dr. C. W. Boyce; in Onondaga county, Dr. W. R. Gorton; in Oneida county, Dr. E. A. Munger; in Herkimer county, Dr. A. Guiwitz; in Jefferson county, Dr. L. P. Waldo; on drug-proving, in Jefferson county, Dr. D. D. Joslin; in Cayuga county, Dr. W. M. Gwynn; in Oneida county, Dr. G. Bailey; pathology and treatment of miasmatic fevers, Dr. W. B. Stebbins, diphtheria, Dr. M. M. Gardner; high potencies in disease, Dr. L. B. Wells; diseases of mucous membranes, Dr. W. Landt; special pathology, Dr. W. H. Watson; meteorological conditions of the atmosphere in connection with prevailing diseases, Dr. H. M. Paine; diseases of children, Dr. W. Warren; cholera infantum, Dr. J. C. Raymond.

Drs. J. C. Raymond, L. B. Wells, M. M. Gardner and H. M. Paine, were appointed delegates to the meeting of the Cayuga County Homœopathic Medical Society; Drs. W. H. Watson and E. A. Munger, delegates to the Wayne County Homœopathic Medical Society; Drs. L. P. Waldo, G. W. Bailey and H. M. Paine, delegates to the Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society.

The society adjourned to meet in Utica, October 18th, 1864.

H. M. PAINE, Secretary.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY, OF WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.—The first annual meeting of this society was held at Palmyra, June 7th. Present, Drs. D. Chase, in the chair, M. F. Sweeting, O. C. Parsons, S. D. Sherman, A. P. Throop, A. G. Austin, E. H. Heath.

A constitution and by-laws were reported and adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. D. Chase, Palmyra, *President*; Dr. M. F. Sweeting, South Butler, *Vice-president*; Dr. E. H. Heath, Palmyra, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Drs. Austin, Throop and Sweeting, *Censors*.

The members present reported the number of students they had, and some discussion arose as to the best mode of studying medicine and attending lectures. A committee was appointed to prepare a historical sketch of Homœopathy in the county, to report at the next meeting.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis being the subjects for discussion, the members related their experience. In the latter disease Lachesis had been more successful than any other remedy. The society adjourned to meet at Clyde on the sixth of December.

E. R. HEATH, M. D., Secretary.

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We have received the Fifth Annual Prospectus and Announcement for 1864-5, of this college. We observe no change in its faculty from last year. It is composed of: Dr. J. Beakley, Professor of Surgery; Dr. I. M. Ward, Professor of Obstetrics; Dr. S. R. Kirby, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. E. Guernsey, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Dr. D. D. Smith, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. J. A. Carmichael, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Dr. S. B. Barlow, Professor of Materia Medica. The lectures will begin on Monday, October 19th. Dr. J. Beakley is Dean of the Faculty, to whom letters of enquiry may be addressed.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILL.—We have received no announcement of the next course of lectures at this institution. We understand the lectures will begin on the 10th of October. The Faculty is as follows: Dr. G. E. Shipman, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. A. E. Small, Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice; Dr. D. S. Smith, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. R. Ludlam, Professor of Obstetrics; Dr. G. D. Beebe, Professor of Surgery; Dr. N. F. Cooke, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Dr. D. A. Colton, Professor of Anatomy; Dr. R. Welch, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. C. F. Reed, Professor of Physiology and Pathology. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Dean, Dr. A. E. Small, or to the Registrar, Dr. G. D. Beebe.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We are in receipt of the Seventeenth Annual Announcement of this college. As we noticed in our last number, this college has been completely re-organized, and under its new management is second to no medical college in the country. The Board of Managers say: "Men of thorough medical education and scientific acumen