

Jan. 19, 10 a.m., a few grains of the third trituration. In the afternoon, a prickling itching at the scrotum; worse on the right side; then on the inside of the left thigh, high up; then low on the right side of the abdomen; then on the left side; later between the buttocks. After having been, during the forenoon, in sharp, cold air, slight burning sensation in the lips during the afternoon. Towards evening dull headache over the whole head. In the evening, about 10 o'clock, a few grains.

Jan. 20, in the morning, much secretion of slime from the posterior nares, of a saltish taste, like smoked herrings. Pressure of incarcerated flatus under the last ribs, first on the *left* side, then on the *right*, an hour and a half after breakfast.

12.30 p.m., one grain. In the afternoon burning in the middle of the upper lip.

Jan. 21, fasting, one grain. Early in the morning painful pressure or pain as if beaten in the os sacrum, worse when stooping, but not ceasing on getting up again; it extends, after a time, into the renal region, abating by walking in the open air, but returning after a short time when sitting. In the afternoon headache worse on the left side. At six p.m., headache worse in the fore part of the head. Nausea before the evening meal, ceasing by eating, together with the headache.

Jan. 22, in the morning, a prickly sensation of dryness in the fauces, worse on the left side. The left nasal passage is stopped; from the right a quantity of slime is secreted, towards behind. The pain in the sacrum begins again when standing in a stooping posture; is better when walking. After breakfast, the prickly sensation of dryness in the fauces is better. The pain in the sacrum is worse when lying upon the back; but when lying on the left side, it is worse towards the right. No stool for two days. To-day, 11 a.m., a stool, not hard, composed of crumbs enveloped in some brown reddish slime. The whole forenoon, the left nasal passage is stopped from the right one; slime is running off

by the posterior opening. 5 p.m., sensation of dryness in the throat. Very tired in the knees and lower legs; worse on the right side; the whole evening, drawing in the right leg posteriorly from the right posterior superior spinous process down to the calf; worst in the kneeholder. In the left forearm and hand heaviness and sensation of numbness, about ten p.m. The pain as if beaten across the sacrum; the drawing in the right leg, and the tiredness after lying down (11.30 p.m.) are so hard, that for awhile it prevents him from getting asleep, and compels him to frequently turn and twist. The sleep is very good, with amelioration of all the pains.

Jan. 23, morning. The pressing across the sacrum comes again immediately on stooping, and becomes almost intolerable when the stooping posture is persisted in. The sensation of dryness in the fauces, worse on the left side, comes again also in the morning, but is milder. In the forenoon it seems to him as if his ears were suddenly stopped. Whilst walking in the open air, and after doing so (11 a.m., to 12 m.) the sensation of dryness in the fauces on the left side ceases; in its stead the right side becomes painful—worse on empty swallowing; the pain at the same time extends into the right ear, which feels internally as if stopped. The pains in the sacrum and leg cease by motion in the open air; sometimes itching in the ear, with secretion of a thinner ear-wax than usual. Stool in the evening, the first part like that of yesterday, the last part softer. After the stool itching in the rectum. When pressing to stool, the pain in the sacrum increased; also when coughing and laughing. The pain then extends from the sacral plexus through the large foramen ischiaticum, along the great sciatic nerve down into the thigh; worse on the right side. About ten p.m., sensation of obstruction in the ears; worse on the left side. The sensation of dryness is always perceptible morning and evening.

Jan. 24. Wakened with sweat about four a.m. The slime in the posterior nares has been deposited as a yellow reddish rosin, which is hawked out in the morning. Sensation of dryness, involving the whole fauces, but worse on the

right side. Obstruction of the right nostril; prickly soreness in the fauces when swallowing; worse on the right side. When walking in the clear, fresh air (11 a. m., to 12 m.), a fluent coryza develops itself, with hoarseness and watering of the eyes, with short cough and pressure in the middle of the chest, under the sternum; after being for some time in the open air it goes away again. About ten p. m., pinching in the abdomen; better after passing wind.

Jan. 25. On awaking, much thick slime in the nose; during the night he had breathed through the mouth. The nose sometimes stopped, sometimes free. Again, about eight a. m., pinching in the abdomen and stool, first thick, then diarrhœic. On pressing to stool, on coughing and on laughing, aggravation of the pain in the sacrum, extending into the right thigh. On going out into the open air (eleven to twelve a. m.), again violent coryza with hoarseness, as yesterday. Towards evening dryness of the fauces.

Jan. 26, ten, a.m. Diarrhœic stool. After stool urging in the rectum for awhile, with some burning; thereupon stronger retraction of the rectum. Sometimes, for an instant, a sensation as if air catches itself in the left eustachian tube. On taking a pinch of snuff, and on eructation of wind, the air catches itself in the left eustachian tube, as in a sac.

Jan. 27. Several times catching of air in the left eustachian tube, as yesterday, when eructating or on taking snuff. In the evening sore throat, worse on the left side on empty swallowing. The pain and the sensation of dryness in the fauces go away when eating or drinking, during the entire proving.

Jan. 28. Pain in the first phalanx of the little finger of the left hand, as if he had fallen upon it; on touch and pressure no sore spot can be discovered; on moving it, it is painful; sore throat on empty swallowing, evening.

Jan. 30, 11.30 p. m., whilst going asleep, sudden desire for apples, which makes him wide awake again. Towards evening, in the left upper eyelid, toward the inner canthus, itching and pressure, as if a hair had grown in the wrong direction.

(*To be continued.*)

## ALOES.

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

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

(Continued from page, 87.)

### **Abdominal Pains, continued:**

600. Severe pressing in the left side of the chest, across over to the umbilicus. *F. R. L.*  
 \* Cutting and tearing in the bowels, to crying out, with bloody stool. 818.  
 \* Pain in the bowels with fever. *Hong.*  
 \* Colic and diarrhœa. 693.  
 \* Colic, with constipation or with flatus. *a, a.*
605. Griping and three soft stools through the day, before the menses. 1061.  
 . Boring pain in the umbilical region. *St.*  
 . Dull stitches in the umbilical region, sneezing. *B.*  
 . Stiches from the rectum up into the abdomen. 864.  
 . Periodic drawing in the right inguinal region. *t, Henke, a.*

### **External Abdomen:**

610. Abdomen painful, especially in the umbilical region. *III.*  
 . The abdominal muscles pain, when rising from a recumbent posture, with pressing to stool. *III.*  
 . Abdomen very sensitive to touch. 501.  
 . Itching at the umbilicus. 1488.  
 . Blotches on the abdomen. 1495.

### **Inguinal Region:**

615. Pain as if tired, in the inguinal region. 1188.  
 Pain in the groin and heaviness in the uterine region. 1036.  
 . Shocks from the hips towards the inguinal region, preceded by chilliness. 503.  
 . Pains in the groins and abdomen. *Hong.*

### **Intestinal Evacuation:**

- . Almost never causes more than one stool, which seems to consist merely of the evacuation of whatever chanced to be, at the time, in the large intestine. This Aloes does in very small doses. I have seen the same result in innumerable cases from one to two grains, and if the dose be

- increased twenty-fold, the effect is just the same. *Cullen, Materia Medica*, 2, 583.
620. It almost never produces more than one stool; it may be given in one or two or even in ten-grain doses; if the dose is larger then it purges, but with griping of the bowels. *Hahnemann's Apoth. Lex.*
- . It is the same as regards the time of appearance of the purgative action, whether it is taken in the morning or evening, before or after eating. *W.*
- . Its (purgative) action rarely appears sooner than ten or twelve hours *Cullen.*
- . Its action, certain as it is, is yet always slow, and seldom follows in less than ten or twelve hours. *Hahnemann's Apoth. Lex.*
- . The action on the stool is not easily apparent under eight hours, often not till after twelve hours, whether it may have been given in smaller or larger doses. *W.*
625. Purgation seldom takes place sooner than four hours, mostly in six to eight hours; many times still later. *W.*
- . In two cases purgation set in after eight hours. *W.*
- . Persons in other respects well, who take aloes for constipation only, can determine precisely the hour of evacuation. *W.*
- . The stools appear not until five, generally from eight to twelve, or even twenty-four hours after taking it; after a powerful dose it is only watery. *K.*
- . Once after one scruple the stool did not appear till after forty-eight hours. *Giacomini.*
630. There is scarcely ever a liquid stool from a dose of less than twenty grains; then always with pain in the abdomen and griping. *Cullen.*
- . One to two grains of the watery extract suffice to drive the evacuation through the anus. *W.*
- . Once a boy took over one ounce, whereupon he had no evacuation till the next day, and not until then did he feel any bad effects. *W.*
- . I have seen six stools result from half a grain; on the contrary others can take from a half to a whole scruple before a like action results. *W.*
- . I can give a case in which as much as an ounce weight was taken within twenty-four hours, without opening the bowels, indeed without scarcely any perceptible change. *W.*
635. It acts on the stool, in all persons in health; the more powerfully so, the more inclination existed in the constitution to bilious diarrhœas and other troubles proceeding from too great secretion of bile. In such a case a half grain operated very powerfully. *W.*
- . It only purges in very large doses, of from ten to twenty grains, with cuttings in the abdomen, and at the same time passage of blood. *Th. Schreger.*
- . In cases where injections with Aloes were retained, purgation took place about eight hours later, as if Aloes had been taken internally. *W.*
- . Injections with half an ounce of Aloes in lukewarm water produced no more effect than injections of clear water, even in a man who suffered from hæmorrhoids. *W.*

- . Used on carious ulcers; it purges. *Monro's Works*, p. 306. 1781.
640. Applied to a blister; it purges. *Mem. de la Soc. Roy. de Med. de Paris*, II. p. 162.
- . Rubbing on a salve of Aloes and ox gall purges, according to *Strumpf*, 2. 238.
- . *Lembert, Gerhard (London Med. Jl., 1831, Feb.), Chr. Wisbach (Cyr. VI., 5), Romberg (Casp. Wöchenschh., 1833, I., 251), Natorp (the same), J. A. Hofman (Hufel. Jour. 76, 2, 62),* observed very copious evacuations from endermic use. Only A. L. Richter doubts, after a conscientious proving of the endermic method! Berlin, 1835, p. 119.
- . In ulcers, in caries, used externally or employed as Aloe pills in issues, it produces the same results as in the stomach. *W.*
- . Every healthy person is purged by a sufficient quantity. *W.*
645. The chief action, promotion of evacuations from the bowels, does not fail, even if the medicine be used for a year. *K.*
- . It is seldom suitable for those in whom it, in moderate doses, does not open the bowels; then it is heating. *Weikard.*
- . So long as Aloes produces no bilious evacuation, it produces no belly-ache, no urging to stool. The patient feels as if he had taken nothing at all. But if a bilious passage results, then these other conditions set in and become very troublesome. *W.*
- . As soon as a bilious stool makes its appearance, the dose of the Aloes must be much diminished or given at longer intervals, in order that severe purgation should not set in. *W.*
- . Most useful in constipation with pale color of the fœces, with a jaundiced appearance and digestive troubles. *Fechner.*
650. Generally (useful) in an *energetic* (this is probably a misprint for *atonic*) condition of the rectum, sometimes in old people in whom the sensibility is much blunted. *J. A. Schmidt, Mat. Med.*
- . It expels offensive slime or bile and black bile, and is, moreover, very good for cold and diseased livers. *Diascorides.*
- . Status pituitosus frigidus, glairy mucus of the intestines. *K.*
- . It produces evacuations, it purges bile and mucus. *T.*
- . It purges away yellow fluid and acrid excrement. *Schroeder.*
655. It always colors the stool yellow. *Boerhave.*
- . The stool on the following morning is golden yellow; after the fourth. *Gosewisch.*
- . *Arctæus* prized its action in evacuating the bile. *Antyllus* also prescribed it for evacuating yellow bile. *Strumpf.*
- . It evacuates only what was in the intestines and prima via; the yellow fluid and acrid excrements are not so colored by the bile, but by the medicine. *Schroeder.*

Bilious evacuations. *B.*

(To be continued.)

## MISCELLANEOUS

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.—“The New York Homœopathic Physician’s Society” in July 1843, in view of the benefit to be derived from a mutual cultivation of the art by the various members of our school throughout the United States, appointed a committee to draft and send suitable invitations to them. They performed the duty assigned them, and on the 10th of April, 1844, a convention of the practitioners of Homœopathy of the United States took place in the City of New York, at the Lyceum of National History, upon the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Hahnemann.

Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, was elected President; Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, of Boston, Dr. Wm. Channing, of New York, Vice-Presidents, and Henry G. Dannel, Secretary.

A preamble and resolutions in these words were adopted, viz.:

Whereas, a majority of allopathic physicians continue to deride and oppose the contributions to the *Materia Medica* which have been made by the homœopathic school; and, whereas, the state of the *Materia Medica* in both schools is such as imperatively to demand a more satisfactory arrangement and greater purity of observation, which can only be obtained by associate action on the part of those who seek diligently for truth alone; and inasmuch as the state of the public information respecting the principles and practice of Homœopathy is so defective as to make it easy for mere pretenders to this very difficult branch of the healing art to acquire credit as proficient in the same:

Therefore, Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to establish a society, entitled “The American Institute of Homœopathy,” and the following are declared to be the essential purposes of said Institute:

1st. The reformation and augmentation of the *Materia Medica*.

2d. The restraining of physicians from pretending to be competent to practice Homœopathy, who have not studied it in a careful and skilful manner.

Dr. John F. Gray was elected General Secretary of the Institute, and Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. The convention then adjourned.

The first session of the American Institute of Homœopathy was organized immediately after the adjournment of the convention on the evening of April 10th, 1844, at the call of the General Secretary elect.

Dr. Flagg, of Boston, was chosen, *viva voce*, Chairman for the session; Dr. A. G. Hull was elected Provisional Secretary.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Institute then adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday of May, 1845, in the City of New York.

The above is part of the record of the organization and the first session of the Institute; the oldest National Medical Association in the United States.

Yearly meetings were held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New Haven, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington, Chicago and Brooklyn, successively until the year 1861, when the eighteenth session which had been appointed to be held at Cincinnati was, at the generally expressed

desire of the members, deferred on account of the disturbed state of the country, growing out of the existing war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion. This same condition continuing to exist, no meeting of the Institute has since been called.

Much good to the cause of Homœopathy and much profit to the individual members, unquestionably resulted from the meetings of the Institute. The published transactions contain papers of permanent value, the reading and discussion of which led to fruitful interchange of ideas and of experience, mutually beneficial to all concerned.

The meeting of large numbers of homœopathic practitioners, in the larger cities of the Union, made our method more widely known and more highly esteemed in the community.

The organization of the Institute led to the formation of branch societies in the various States, and in the larger cities and more populous rural districts. These societies embracing often a circumscribed territory, gave facilities for frequent meetings of the practitioners within their limits, formed a bond of union among these practitioners and afforded a field for many co-operative labors, which had for their object the improvement of our art and, chiefly and of first importance, the augmentation and perfection of our *Materia Medica*.—The reading of reports from these branch societies formed a most interesting feature in the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Institute.

But while these and other advantages have certainly resulted from the existence and meetings of the Institute and have endeared it to our school, experience has shown its organization to be, in some respects, defective and incapable of realizing for us certain important advantages which might reasonably be anticipated from a well planned National Society. The defects referred to are identical with those which were first apparent in the operations of our State and County Societies and which, in many of these, have already been remedied with very happy results.

All of these societies were, originally, as the Institute still is, voluntary associations for the advancement of our science and art. Physicians who chose to take part in their proceedings might do so and receive much good. Beyond this and the indirect influence upon the community which a public meeting in any town may exert, the societies were powerless. They resembled voluntary associations for the prosecution of natural science.

But practitioners of medicine are something more than voluntary students of natural science. They hold certain relations to the community which are sharply defined by statute law. They are amenable to many special laws governing the practice of medicine and surgery, and their professional conduct is subject by law to the supervision of various officers of the civil government. They enjoy, moreover, sundry valuable rights, privileges and immunities under the laws of the land.

The equilibrium of these relations can only be justly maintained and these rights and immunities preserved through the action of organized societies which properly represent the medical practitioners of the State or County.—Hence the statutes which regulate the practice of medicine and surgery provide for the organization in every State and County of representative medical soci-

eties, to which are granted certain definite powers for the enforcement of the law, and the preservation of the rights of practitioners.

When the Allopaths, who were of course a majority in every County of the State of New York, undertook, in 1839-46, to expel all Homœopathicians from the County Societies and thus, of course, from any representation in the State Society, thus practically affirming that a "Homœopathician has no rights which an Allopath is bound to respect," the injustice and helplessness of the position in which practitioners of our school were thus placed, having liabilities and privileges under the law, and yet deprived of any representative organizations for the just regulation and preservation of either, were so manifest as to cause the Legislature to pass the existing law, authorizing Homœopathic County Medical Societies with the same organizations as the existing allopathic societies.

Our State Society was at that time an association, similar in all respects to the Institute—voluntary in its membership—itinerant as regards its places of meeting—not recognized by the law and wholly powerless so far as any influence upon the Legislature was concerned. Yet it was manifestly proper that the whole body of Homœopathic practitioners in the State, whose relations to the community are regulated by the acts of the Legislature, should have some well organized representative association as a medium of communication with the Legislature as well as directly with the people by whom the Legislature are elected and to whom they have to give account.

These considerations led to the reorganization of our State Society on its present representative basis as a part of the government of the State, a step which has greatly increased its usefulness among the profession.

Considerations altogether similar apply to the American Institute. This is a voluntary, itinerant association. Its influence is that of its individual active members. These members are clothed with no *representative* authority. Whatever resolutions the Institute may pass, whatever action it may take on any subject, could not necessarily be regarded as the opinion or action of the entire homœopathic school of the United States, but simply that of a greater or less number of individuals. Recent events connected with the relations of homœopathic practitioners to the government and public service, have shown how very necessary it is that we should have some national organization which shall represent the Homœopathicians throughout the United States, just as the State Society of New York represents the homœopathic physicians of each County in that State, and therefore of the entire State.

It has been thought desirable and feasible so to modify the Constitution of the Institute as to convert it into such a National Representative Society, and, in view of the probable meeting of the Institute in June next, the subject is here laid before the profession, and their views are asked respecting the plan itself as well as the manner in which, if approved, it shall be carried out.

The necessity and advantage of thus converting the Institute into a National Representative Society were first pointed out by Dr. H. M. Paine, of Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., the indefatigable Secretary of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, to whose untiring industry, and talent for organiza-

tion we owe the establishment and very much of the usefulness of our State Society.

In the following letter to Dr. G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, Dr. Paine indicates a plan, which it is to be hoped he may be willing to work out in detail in the form of a Constitution for the New National Society, and respecting which we earnestly desire an expression of opinion on the part of our colleagues generally.

CLINTON, ONEIDA CO., N. Y., June, 1864.

"Sir: It is now fourteen years since the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York was first organized. It was then composed of members of the profession at large throughout the State. This form of association lacking the stimulus existing in organizations formed upon a representative basis, soon expired. Within the past three or four years, a successful effort has been made to revive the society and organize it, in accordance with existing State laws, upon a basis of representation. The admirable working of this plan is abundantly evident throughout the State. A new interest in the advancement of Homœopathy and the science of medicine has been awakened.

"The primary organizations are local, composed of one or more counties, and embracing territory, so limited in extent, that each member can readily attend the meeting, at least once a year. These meetings contribute largely to the cultivation of mutual acquaintances, and in many other ways promote the objects for which they are designed. The county or local societies are represented in the State society by delegates elected once in four years, and these delegates are so classified that one-fourth annually go out of office.

"At the meeting of our State society held last week in Albany, there appeared to be a very strong desire on the part of the members present, either to revive the American Institute of Homœopathy and reorganize it upon a representative basis, or form a new National Association to be composed of delegates from the State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies in this country. A committee was appointed to present the subject for consideration at the meeting of the Institute about to be held at Cincinnati.

"Allow me to suggest the importance of presenting this subject for discussion at the meetings to be held this week in Chicago. We cannot doubt that such an association would strengthen and encourage all our State and local societies, whereas under the old form the effect would be rather to weaken them.

"Yours respectfully,

H. M. PAINE, M.D."

WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.—The second annual meeting of the Institute was held at Chicago May 19th and 20th. There were present: Drs. C. J. Hempel, President, in the chair, Colton, Smith, Mohr, Beebe, Anthony, Pratt, Cooke, Burbank, Hale, Scofield, Ludlam, S. M. Pratt, Cheever, Small, Belding, Miller, L. E. Ober, C. F. Reed, J. S. Douglass, J. T. Temple, W. T. Helmuth, E. C. Franklin, S. R. Beckwith, besides many others not members of the association.

Dr. C. W. BOYCE, of Auburn, N. Y., represented the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

After transacting the regular preliminary business and reports of committees being in order,

Dr. S. R. BECKWITH made a report upon the treatment of fractures. He stated that he had paid much attention to the subject for the last two years. It is well known, said the doctor, that for the first two days no changes can take place in the fractured bone. The old plan was to apply tight bandages immediately, with cold water dressings. His plan is to make slight extension for the first twenty-four hours, and apply cool applications for the first five days in a child, seven days in an adult, and ten days in an old person. By this plan the inflammation, as well as sloughing, is prevented. Not until after these several periods does he apply permanent dressing. During these periods, when we wish to prevent inflammation he applies lotions of Arnica, Aconite and cold water, giving the same internally as well. One of the greatest improvements of modern surgery, he believes, is absence of permanent dressing for the first five, seven or ten days. He advises straight splints in all cases, and deprecates the use of the double inclined plane.

He then entered into an elaborate description of the mechanical appliances he had adopted in the treatment of fracture, and claimed for his peculiar and novel method greater success than could be attained in any other way. He referred to the subject of the union of fractures, and stated the fact that in some constitutions it was almost impossible for union to occur. This was not the fault of the surgeon, but the condition of the patient. He had found internal remedies useful, particularly Calcarea phos. and Silicea. They were valuable in getting up the proper conditions favorable to union. The usual plan is to rub the ends of the fractured bones together. This is not always successful. His plan is to cut down upon the bones, and fasten the ends together with silver sutures. The object is to get up an inflammation stimulating the *first* inflammation, which is a necessary adjunct to proper union. He gave his plan for the treatment of various other forms of fractures.

Dr. R. LUDLAM said that he had been asked in court, if a state of inflammation was a condition precedent to the union of fractured bones, to which he replied in the negative. He asked Dr. Beckwith if his answer was correct.

Dr. BECKWITH said his own opinion was that no fracture can unite without inflammatory process.

Dr. LUDLAM stated that in his opinion real inflammation was not necessary to the union of fractures. There is such a thing as physiological injection, which is a normal state necessary to the formation of a healthy plasma. This is to be distinguished from the pathological state which we call congestion. The term congestion should not be applied to a nominal physiological injection, such as obtains during digestion, etc.

Dr. E. C. FRANKLIN read an interesting paper upon Articular Re-section consequent upon gunshot wounds. The first case of re-section noted in the annals of surgery was performed by Dr. Filkins in 1762; this case attracted a great deal of attention. A few years later Mr. Parks, a surgeon of Liverpool, repeated the operation, but it was strongly opposed and denounced by the

profession, who always oppose any innovation in the arts of medicine and surgery. Later several surgeons performed similar operations, some of them of a bold and formidable character.

Even as far back as the time of Hippocrates, it would not be difficult to prove that re-section of bones was practised. So in the time of Celsus it was occasionally performed. But this operation never became established until the time of Liston and Syme. At this day re section has been followed with such success that it is being adopted generally by the best surgeons.

Dr. Franklin then announced the particular topic he had selected for discussion, viz: "Re-section from gunshot wounds." He had reached the conclusion, after long service in the army, that gunshot wounds are formidable in ratio to the injury done to the large articulations. Other conditions had much to do with the mortality of the wounded. The most dangerous gunshot wounds of the extremities are those of the knee and elbow joints. The smallest fractures made in the knee joint often prove fatal. Extensive wounds of large joints generally prove fatal, unless re-section is resorted to. Even the apparently slight wounds of large joints were fatal unless this operation was followed. Tetanus often results from injuries of the ginglymoid joints—rarely, if ever, from injuries of the ball and socket joint. The treatment of gunshot wounds of the lower extremities should be quite different from that of the upper. Re-section is generally resorted to in the latter, and amputation in the former.

Dr. Franklin presented several drawings of an interesting character, illustrating cases of re-section of joints. Primary re-sections of the hip joint are never successful, and only a few recover when operated on secondarily. Open wounds of the knee joint are more favorable than closed wounds. When the joint is laid open recovery is more likely than when wounded by a minnie ball. It is a good practice to make a fresh incision into the knee, to convert a closed into an open wound. Re section of the knee joint, for gunshot wounds, is not advisable; it generally proves fatal, and is not countenanced by the best army surgeons. Amputation is the best mode of procedure. An artificial limb is better than a limb after the operation of re-section, even if a good recovery takes place. He advised that the surgeon should try to save the limb if possible, and only resort to amputation secondarily.

In re-section of the joints of the foot, this rule should be adopted: save as much of the foot as possible. Gunshot wounds of the clavicle often demand re-section. This operation is very successful in the shoulder joint. A remarkable case is related by Baron Soway, where a heavy cannon ball passed near the shoulder, and although the cuticle was scarcely discolored, the head of the humerus and clavicle were so shattered that re-section had to be resorted to. The patient recovered. Soway performed this operation nine times, with four deaths.

Dr. Franklin stated that he had performed eleven cases of re-section of the shoulder, with two deaths. Re-section of this joint should be attempted as quickly as possible after the injury. He laid down some very important rules to be followed: Make the incisions for exposing the joint in the direction opposite the main bloodvessels and nerves, to avoid injury to the vital parts; make

the incisions free, giving ample room for manipulation and turning out the head of the bones. Make the incisions in the line of the wound, terminating them so as to permit a continued draw from the joint. Remove as much of the synovial membrane as possible, but preserve all the periosteum; one leads to inflammation, the other to production of bone. He gave his unqualified adhesion to the recommendation of *Calendula* tincture for the suppurating surface. For the introduction of this valuable cure to the profession, the credit is due to Dr. Temple, of St. Louis.

In conclusion, Dr. Franklin declared that his superior success in the treatment of surgical cases was due to the application of remedies upon the homœopathic law—*similia similibus curentur*.

Dr. J. S. DOUGLASS, chairman of the bureau on drug-provings, reported at length. The paper concluded by recommending the adoption of a resolution making it the imperative duty of every member of the Institute to contribute a proving of one or more drugs for the enlargement of our *materia medica*. This resolution was modified and adopted.

A brief discussion followed, in which Drs. Reed, Franklin, Beckwith, Smith, Hale, Pratt and Cheever, participated.

Dr. E. M. HALE, of Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Homœopathy, presented a report on the present condition of the therapeutic doctrines of that system of medicine. Dr. Hale said, "Homœopathy, although in its infancy, is already too vast a science for your committee to make any general report as to its condition in all its connections."

"The law of *similia similibus curentur* has been, and must ever be, the great therapeutic law of Homœopathy. There can be no other law of cure, and if in certain instances it appears that other laws have been efficient means in directing the curative power of remedies, it will be found to be an illusion, and a close investigation will show that the law of *similia* was, after all, at the bottom of the process. But with the inevitable progress in all the arts and sciences, and the wider scope and application given to all fundamental and natural laws, it would be surprising if this law should not be extended so as to meet the demands which are made upon it by the discoveries in physiology, pathology and kindred sciences. A *materia medica* founded upon physiology and pathology, as well as symptomatology, would be one of the grandest movements of the age. If our *materia medica* is now so valuable and useful, how much more valuable will it become when we not only know the symptoms which a drug will cause, but also the pathological changes which they are capable of causing in the various organs and tissues! How much more valuable would *Belladonna* become, for instance, did we know what structural as well as functional changes it caused in the brain, spinal cord and other issues?"

"Next in importance to the law of cure is the discovery of Hahnemann, that the influence of successive and trituration develops the curative power of drugs to a large degree. Our great founder taught that these processes liberated the dynamic principle existing in all remedial agents—that the dynamic power was the true curative power; and the more this influence was attenuated, the more powerful the curative agent became."

Dr. Hale concluded a very interesting and popular view of his subject as follows: "In conclusion, your committee consider that they have every reason to congratulate the members of the Institute on the present condition of Homœopathy in this country, and particularly the West. Our system of practice has kept even pace with the growth of the flourishing cities, of which Chicago is the type. It keeps pace with the intellectual development of the population of the western states. Wherever a community exists, noted for its intellectual culture, its educational advantages, and its popular refinement, there you will find that Homœopathy is appreciated and adopted. This is one of the great truths of the age, and we confidently call upon our opponents to prove to the contrary, well knowing that they dare not attempt it. The future of Homœopathy will be in every way grand and triumphant, if its adherents work diligently and honestly for its elevation and progression. The fate of our system is in our own hands. We are confident that no true homœopathic physician will do aught to discredit a system which has in it the elements of so much that is capable of elevating the physical condition of the human race.

Dr. S. R. BEEBE reported extemporaneously his experience in tracheotomy in cases of diphtheria. He was, by vote of the Institute, directed to commit his remarks to paper, that they might be placed upon the records.

Dr. WM. TOD HELMUTH, of St. Louis, from the Bureau of Anatomy, read a paper upon the manner of preparing bodies for dissection, with the appropriate means for preservation and disinfection. Dr. Helmuth also reported to the Institute, a very elaborate and minute process for the preservation, by embalming, of the dead subject. This process of embalming is now of great interest to the profession, as during the war thousands are anxious to have the bodies of their friends embalmed on the battlefield, previous to their removal to the homes they had left.

Dr. C. W. BOYCE, of Auburn, N. Y., read a very interesting paper upon the use of *Lachesis* in bronchial catarrh.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—A call for a meeting of the homœopathic physicians.

We, the undersigned, impressed with the importance of securing a thorough organization of the homœopathic practitioners of the State of Ohio, in order that they may be mutually benefited by such association, and that their influence may be felt as a united body representing a great and widely spreading medical reform, and, furthermore, that they may, in the power which unity of purpose and unity of action ever exert, demand a consideration at the hands of the National and State authorities of the claims of Homœopathy to a representation in the army and navy, as well as the various local public institutions of the land—do hereby invite our brethren throughout the State to meet in convention, in the City of Columbus, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1864, for the purpose of organizing a Homœopathic Medical Association for the State of Ohio.

J. Bosler, A. Whipple, E. C. Witherill, Robt. R. Lynd, C. M. Kramer, Jas.

G. Hunt, A. Bauer, T. C. Bradford, F. B. Fesler, G. W. Bigler, D. R. Kinsell, Jno. B. Hall, Prof. A. O. Blair, Prof. John Ellis, B. Cyriax, D. H. Beckwith, John Wheeler, J. B. Hutchinson, W. J. Clary, G. W. Barnes, E. G. Painter, B. Bryant, J. H. Briscoe, Seth Freeman, L. W. Sapp, Prof. T. P. Wilson, Charles Cropper, W. Webster, E. B. Thomas, M. H. Slosson, W. C. Leech, J. H. Pulte, Jesse Garretson, J. M. Terry, G. S. Blackburn, C. Ehrmann, D. W. Hartshorn, Prof. H. B. Gatchell, Prof. John C. Sanders, Prof. Geo. W. Betteley, J. T. Westover, G. S. Hill, Prof. Alex. W. Wheeler, G. Lind, C. Morrill, Prof. C. Brainerd, Charles Osterlew, J. B. Massey, G. W. Storm, P. Mathinet, Prof. S. R. Beckwith, C. C. Olmstead, P. B. Hoyt.

VEREIN DEUTSCHER HOMŒOPATHISCHER AERZTE AMERICA'S.—At the last meeting of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, in Chicago, the German physicians in attendance called a meeting on the evening of the 20th of May, for the purpose of organizing an association composed of the German Homœopathic Physicians in America. A temporary organization was effected, with Dr. J. Ulrich, of Chicago, as President, and Dr. C. A. Jaeger, of Elgin, Ill., as Secretary. Resolutions were passed to invite all German homœopathic physicians to meet in Chicago, on the 16th of November, 1864, and that four weeks previous to the said meeting a circular should be issued giving full particulars, etc., etc.

All physicians interested in this association are requested to communicate either with Dr. Ulrich, Chicago, or Dr. Jaeger, Elgin, Ill., and also to forward the names and localities of German homœopathic physicians to them. We may add here that at the preliminary meeting in May last, there were physicians present from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois.

JAEGER.

#### OBITUARY.

ROSA.—Died, at his residence, Painesville, Ohio, May 3d, 1864, of typhoid fever; Dr. Storm Rosa, aged 72 years.

When a good man falls from our ranks, it becomes us to pause in our career and spend some moments in contemplating the virtues and deeds of our brother who has fallen. Should we not gather from the lives and actions of our friends, motives for the imitation of whatever was good in their lives, and for greater exertion in the paths of goodness and usefulness toward our fellow-beings? Truly, our brother, Dr. Storm Rosa, whose recent decease engages my present thoughts, was "a prince and a great man."

Storm Rosa was born in Coxsack, New York, July 18th, 1791. His father's name was Isaac Rosa; his mother's name before marriage was Agnes Storm. Of his early life and of the educational advantages he enjoyed, I have but very slight knowledge. He read medicine with Dr. Farr, in Greene, Chenango County, N. Y.; with Dr. Thompson, of Broome County, and with Dr. Doubleday, of Catskill, N. Y. He was licensed as a practitioner of medicine and surgery in Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., in 1815. About 1818 he

settled in Painesville, Ohio, where he continued engaged in an active and remunerative practice for about forty-six years, until death severed the connexion with the people and the place, having grown up with them. It can almost be said he was of the place from its first settlement. To the growth and prosperity of Painesville, Dr. Rosa had contributed, indeed, liberally, for he was truly a liberal man in all the acceptations of the term. He was married at Madison, Geauga (now Lake) County, Ohio, April 30th, 1818, to Miss Sophia Kimball, a noble woman, wife and mother, who still survives him to bless all with whom she is acquainted and to honor the memory of her excellent husband. Two children blessed their happy union, a son and daughter. They are both dead. Three grandchildren remain, all females, to cheer their surviving grand-parent in her sore bereavement.

In 1841 Dr. Rosa's attention was drawn by very impressive and forcible circumstances to the subject of Homœopathy. He went at once with all the alacrity and ardor which were his characteristics into a laborious investigation of its claims to notice, aided somewhat by the present writer, who still feels no small degree of pride in being able to consider him and call him an *élève* of his. He was soon convinced of its efficacy and superior claims to merit, and as early as 1843 entered vigorously into the practice of the new mode. His success, which had been at all times great, was now largely increased. Controversy with the old and stationary, so called regular system of medicine, became now the order of the day and he soon became more widely, perhaps more favorably known and the recipient of increased renown and honors.

In 1849 the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, desirous of giving to the students of that popular, growing and really useful school the benefits of the knowledge of Homœopathy, generously established a chair of the "Principles and Practice of Homœopathy." The Institute issued, in June, 1849, an invitation to the homœopathic physicians of the United States, to unite in recommending some able exponent of the system to fill the chair thus liberally provided. A convention of homœopathic physicians assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, June 26th, 1849, unanimously recommended Dr. Storm Rosa to fill the chair, and he was elected to fill the place to which he was thus recommended. The Trustees in issuing their Fifth Announcement, say, "In announcing this appointment (Dr. Rosa's), the board would congratulate both the friends of the school and the friends of Homœopathy upon the judicious choice of Dr. Rosa—a gentleman so highly esteemed by the homœopathic profession, possessing an extensive knowledge of both homœopathic and allopathic medicine, and a mind matured by thirty years experience in allopathic and homœopathic practice." In the session of 1849-50, Dr. Rosa taught with great acceptance to the students, the faculty, the trustees and to the friends of the united schools in all parts of the State and of the West. But the doctor's connection with the Eclectic Institution was destined to be of short duration. Dissatisfaction, more outside than within the school itself, induced the Trustees, before the next annual announcement was issued, to abolish the Chair of Homœopathy; in doing which the Trustees in their Sixth Announcement, speak as follows: "In abolishing the homœopathic professorship, it is not designed to cast any censure upon the late occupant of that chair, Prof. Rosa, whose relations with the