

more control of disease than our predecessors had, we better understand the power of remedies; we know more than was formerly known, when it is best to withhold them altogether, relying on the powers of nature, and when they can be used advantageously in aid of those powers.

At such a period as this, your Committee cannot persuade themselves that the doctrines of homœopathy can have any very extensive or permanent influence; at the same time, they think that it is the duty of this Society to avoid giving them its sanction in the slightest degree. They therefore beg leave respectfully to offer for the consideration of the Counsellors the following resolutions:—

1st. *Resolved*, That any Fellow of this Society who makes application to resign his Fellowship in consequence of having adopted the principles and practice of homœopathy, may be permitted to do so, on paying his arrearages; but he shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of Fellowship, nor shall his name be retained in the list of Fellows.

2d. *Resolved*, That a diploma from a homœopathic institution shall not be received as any evidence of a medical education; nor shall the Censors of this Society regard the attendance on the lectures of such institutions, nor the time passed at them, as qualifications which shall entitle candidates to an examination for a license from this Society.

Which is respectfully submitted, by

GEO. HAYWARD,
J. B. S. JACKSON, } Committee.
O. W. HOLMES.

Boston, Oct. 2, 1850.

HERNIA REDUCED BY CUPPING.

EXTRACT FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

DEC. 26, 1843.—Called in the evening to see J. P., an aged man, laboring under strangulated scrotal hernia of the right side. The patient was lying upon his back, with the right foot drawn up; face anxious, almost death-like; rigors; pulse frequent and irritable; thirst; great pain in the tumor. Hernia of many years standing—had never worn a truss.

Strangulation has now continued eight hours. Tumor as large as a coffee cup, pear-shaped, very tense, hard and tender. Put two pillows under the hips, and flexed the limbs as much as possible. Taxis unsuccessful. R. Ol. tigllii, gtt. ij. Apply snow folded between cloths. Taxis again unsuccessful. Gave morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; tart. ant. et pot., gr. j.

After trying nearly an hour at intervals, without success, and giving another grain of morphine, sent for the family physician, Dr. Thomas, of Stow. In two hours more the doctor arrived, when he attempted to reduce the tumor, without success. Patient affected by the anodyne, and the pain lessened. Dr. Thomas directed the use of tobacco enema, but was obliged to send three miles for a syringe. While the messenger was absent, I found a quart *mug*, from which I extracted the air by burning a piece of paper within it, and applied it as a cupping-

glass to the right side of the abdomen, just above Poupart's ligament. It fastened firmly, and had remained on but a few minutes before the aged patient pronounced the joyful intelligence that the tumor had entirely disappeared, and before the syringe arrived his bowels had moved, and he had fallen into a quiet, easy sleep.

Waterbury, Vt., Feb. 23, 1851.

C. H. CLEVELAND, M.D.

EXTRACTION OF A NEEDLE.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—In the last Journal, Feb. 26, I noticed Dr. Cleaveland's remarks on *extraction of needles*; also the *extraction* case from the London Lancet. I will state, in the outset, that it is not my intention at this time to write an essay upon needles, or the method of removing them when they become "*thorns* in the flesh;" but having had several cases of the kind, I am induced to record one that came under my observation a few days since. A boy, 10 years of age, presented himself for examination, saying that he often felt something pricking him, as he sat on his seat at school. Upon examination of the glutei muscles of the left side, a hard substance, running parallel with their fibres, was discovered about three fourths of an inch from the surface. The mother said her attention was called to it when the boy was only three weeks old; but she could not account for its being there, or conjecture what it was. It then occupied a transverse position, and has only moved half way round since.

An opinion was given that it was probably a needle, and that the boy had better submit to its removal. Consent being given, the patient was etherized, and pressing the thumb and finger as described by Dr. C., an incision was made down upon one end of the foreign body; which was seized *firmly* with a long pair of forceps, and, after some resistance, it came forth from its ten years' obscurity. It proved to be a portion of a needle, an inch in length. The distal portions of it only were wanting.

Respectfully, A. B. HALL, M.D.

Natick, Feb. 27, 1851.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, MARCH 5, 1851.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the River Nile—Monday, Dec. 2, 1850.—Frogs were singing merrily, in some small ponds, just over the bank, last night; and the weather is so mild that summer clothing is worn. Hearing a drum in the distance, after fastening up the boat for the night, we followed the sound, lantern in hand, accompanied by four of the crew, about a mile, through ploughed fields, pottery beds, &c., and finally came upon a village. In front of a mosque,

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