

or homœopathic mining. A homœopathist may practice surgery, but in doing so he must tread in the footsteps of the regular schools. He can strike out no new course. He cannot apply his favorite "lap" to surgical art. On the contrary it comes in to baulk him at every step; to shake his confidence in himself, and to make his hand tremble. In attempting to practice surgery he enters the camp of his enemies, whom he has always denounced as murderers, and accepts their guidance and employs their weapons. His puny straw of *like to like*, he has left outside.

A "homœopathic surgeon" is a fabulous animal, having no real existence. "Homœopathic blacksmith," "homœopathic cobbler," "homœopathic shoe-black," would be just as appropriate—the last indeed more so, because shoe-blacks do apply the law of *similia similibus*. Hahnemann had no knowledge of surgery. He ignored it. He scarcely ever mentioned the word; nor did his early followers. They were ashamed to follow the teachings and the practice of the men whom they denounced. They have had half a century of existence, with much increase and success, say they. But not a man among them has ever done anything for surgery. Not a single homœopathist in Europe or America has ever identified himself with it. Not a single name have they given to the history of surgery, in a period effulgent with the splendid achievements of the regular schools.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*.

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At a recent meeting of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, it was stated in speaking of the comparative merits of Ether and Chloroform, that the latter was almost universally employed as an anæsthetic in the South. In Memphis, Ether is never employed, and no accident is known to have ever occurred there from the use of Chloroform.

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At the annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association, Dr. Tewksbury reported a case of vesico-vaginal lithotomy in a little girl 7 years old. The stone was the size of an English walnut, and was removed by incision in the vesico-vaginal septum one and one-fourth inches in length. It was immediately closed by six silver sutures, and the patient fully recovered in fifteen days. Dr. Tewksbury made some remarks on the history of the operation, and in closing, said: "That after a careful search in medical literature, this was, as far as he could discover, the first case of vesico-vaginal lithotomy in a girl of this age, followed by immediate closure of the wound.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*."