

symptom almost identical with those of mercury in large doses. We ask him if he has taken mercury. If he answers in the affirmative we put aside Homeopathy and become simply mechanic or chemist, with a pison to antidote. This we do mechanically or chemically as the case most calls for. If, on the other hand, he assures us that he has taken no mercury, but is suffering from the results of cold or imperfect digestion, we proceed on our principle.

Mercury is evidently his drug, but what dose will produce the Secondary and avoid the Primary Action? We try 1 x or gr 1-10, one tablet every hour. Next morning he reports that the drug made his diarrhoea worse, but on stopping the drug the diarrhoea got gradually better and is now gone. We learn that this dose still causes the physiological or Primary Action, which we do not want.

Our next patent gets the 2 x or gr 1-100. But his report next day shows still some physiological or Primary Action present in these doses of the drug. So to our next similar case we give the 3 x or gr 1-1000.

His report the next day tells us the story an efficient Homeopath hears so often: "Doctor that medicine worked like a charm, and I was relieved after the first dose."

We have found the maximum dose of this drug that will give to us its Secondary Action only, and avoid the Physiological or Primary.

In the foregoing lies the reply to the idiotic argument, advanced by men with professional dignity upon their shoulders, that they can swallow a two-drachm bottle of the drug without the least physiological effect. Certainly what has been with the greatest pains removed from the drug cannot be found in it—Physiological Action.

A properly prepared Homeopathic drug is made to remove a certain group of symptoms, but its administration will not produce those symptoms. From a drug when a Physiological Action has been eradicated, it is barbaric ignorance to expect Physiological Action. Homeopathic Mercury will not cause diarrhoea. Homeopathic Ipecac will not cause vomiting.

Adapted from Doctor H. M. Patton and A. R. Giffith's Homeopathic Manual.

SURGERY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

BONE GRAFTING FROM THE LEG OF A SHEEP TO THAT OF A BOY.

It has often been said of Homœopathic practitioners that they are not surgeons, that they make no practice of his art, and that, therefore, they are inferior as medical men. Nothing could be further from

the facts or more incorrect or unjust toward the Homœopathic School. Surgery receives the most careful consideration in their studies, and among their number are some of the most capable surgeons in the world. A recent operation of a remarkable character illustrates this statement.

At the Hahnemann Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia on the third day of July last, an extraordinary bone-grafting operation was performed, expert surgeon substituting a portion of a sheep's leg for a diseased bone in the leg of fifteen-year-old Boyd Folwell.

Some time before young Folwell received an injury which resulted in necrosis or rotting of the right shinbone. A few days before the operation it was decided that amputation of the limb would be necessary to save the boy's life, and, after the parents had been so notified and prepared for the worst, Dr. Carl V. Vischer, one of the surgeons of the hospital staff, decided that bone grafting might save the limb. Accordingly a big, fire-looking sheep was procured at the stock yards and taken to Dr. Vischer's laboratory. The animal was shorn and shaved and kept in a first-class condition until it was taken to the hospital.

The boy was placed under the influence of ether and the part of the bone of the right leg for seven inches above the ankle joint was carefully cut away. The sheep in the meantime had been chloroformed, and the surgeons cut away a portion of its foreleg to the exact measurement of the part, the place of which it was to take.

As soon as the bone was taken from the sheep it was fitted in the gap and the joints of the boy's bone were covered with periosteum from the sheep's bone, in order to afford the proper nourishment to the bone.

The entire operation was carried on under the strictest antiseptic treatment, and as soon as the sheep had served its purpose its throat was cut.

Only a few such operations have been successfully carried out; the earlier method of employing pounded animal bone, dealkified, having been almost universally unsuccessful.

A couple of weeks after the operation, Folwell was removed from the hospital to his home, the operation having proved a complete success.

Dr. Vischer said: "The boy progressed well from the first day of the operation until he was removed to his home. In the course of three or four weeks he will be able to get about the same as he did before he met with the accident."

At the end of August last the bone was firmly united at the ankle, and was fast