pulsation at the wrist. I have only to add further, that after some misgivings, the bandage was removed in forty-two days from the time of its application. Everything was found perfectly well, with the exception of a small ulcer caused by a fold of the skin which got pinched by the bandage. This, however, got well in a few days. It is now twelve weeks since the accident, and the presumption is that the cure is permanent.

One or two corollaries, and I have done. It is not necessary to produce obliteration of the vessel to effect a cure. Cases where compression was continued much longer and much greater, and yet failed, may not have succeeded because of this very circumstance. Again, *severe* compression is *not* necessary. The radial artery pulsated distinctly all the time, and in fact the compression was never such as to interrupt the return of the blood from the limb or produce swelling. The patient sewed a good deal during the time the arm was bandaged. Yours truly,

Bradford, Vt., Sept. 10, 1843.

H. HAYES.

HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIMENTS.

By M. Andral.—(From the *Bulletin Generale Therapeutique*, May, 1834.)

M. ANDRAL, at the Hopital de la Pitié, has been putting to the test of experiment the homœopathic doctrine since November. These experiments are not yet concluded, but we shall give the results as far as they go, which are quite conclusive against the views of Hahnemann. M. Andral treated the patients submitted to homœopathia strictly in accordance with Hahnemann's principles. The symptoms were combated by medicines, the special properties of which were pointed out by the German physician, and which, to insure the greatest exactness, were made up at the establishment of Guibourt, to which the homœopathic physicians send their patients. The regimen was carefully watched, and was altogether in accordance with that recommended by Hahnemann. It was composed of broth without salt or vegetables, of paps or of milk potages, and when the patients could eat, they were allowed bread and wine, meat which had served to make broth, and roast, rarely fish. Vegetables were never given to them, nor was any of their food seasoned. For drink they had sugar and water. During the treatment all external medication was interdicted. It is impossible, with all these precautions, not to have sufficient *data* to judge of the doctrine, especially when the facts are so numerous, and the physician so acute. The facts were collected with the most minute attention by M. Vernois, one of the *internes*.

In 54 applications of the homœopathic treatment, 8 patients alone derived any benefit, which continued without the use of any other plan of treatment, and 46 were as bad some days after the administration of the globules as before. It ought, however, to be mentioned that the state of 7 of them was slightly ameliorated on the morning after they took the medicine. But what were these cases? The first was a case of intercurrent pain, which had existed for some days; the second was a case of

angina; the third, one of rheumatic pains; the fourth, intercurrent cephalalgia in a phthisical patient; the fifth was a case of stunning in a man subject to cerebral congestion; the sixth, a case of diarrhoea following constipation; the seventh, one of rheumatism at the 18th day; and eighth, a case of slight pain, which came on during chronic gastro-enteritis.

The medicines employed by M. Andral, were *aconitum*, *arnica*, *belladonna*, briony, camphor, camomile, *colchicum*, *ippecacuanha*, *hyoscyamus*, *opium*, soluble mercury, *nux vomica*, metallic lead, *pulsatilla nigricans*, and tin.

From the month of January M. Andral treated 35 patients on homœopathic principles. Of these, 18 were men, and 17 women. Five were submitted to the *aconitum*, four to the *arnica*, five to *belladonna*, five to bryony, one to camomile, three to *colchicum*, three to *hyoscyamus*, one to *opium*, two to soluble mercury, three to *nux vomica*, one to lead, and two to the *pulsatilla nigricans*. We throw the results, &c., into a table. [Here follow 35 cases, with the names of the substances used, the diseases, predominant symptoms, effects, &c., in none of which, save five, was there any relief.] From the above facts, it would appear that the homœopathic plan of treating diseases is totally inert, and can be useful only as a *placebo* to hypochondriacs and nervous women, by relieving them from swallowing the manifold drugs with which they think it their duty to burden their stomachs.—*Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

MODIFICATION OF DR. ARNOTT'S HYDROSTATIC BED.

By H. Ogden, M.D., Sunderland.

I REG to transmit to you a description of a modification of Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed, which I think will be found more convenient than those now in use.

A bed-frame is prepared, with feet, sides and ends, similar to those of ordinary beds. At three or four inches within the side bars two others are placed parallel to them, leaving in the centre an open space at least two feet broad. A sheet of strong canvass is stretched over the whole, and laced with a cord to the ends and external lateral bars, sufficiently slack to allow the part between the two internal bars to be depressed nine inches in the centre, and only two or three inches at each end. In the cavity of this depression is placed a sack of water-tight Macintosh cloth, large enough to allow the introduction of twenty or thirty gallons of water, without producing any tension; it must remain perfectly flaccid. The sack which I use is six feet long by three feet wide, with a narrow neck about a foot long; but it is larger than is absolutely necessary. The neck is brought through the foot-board of the bed, to the outside, where water is introduced; sufficient being employed to fill the sack to within half or three fourths of an inch of the level of the frame of the bed. The apparatus now presents the appearance of a nearly level surface, consisting of two lateral planes, rigid and tense, and one central plane of