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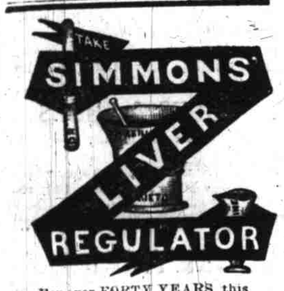

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From the Statesville Intelligencer.

MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

STATESVILLE, N. C., May 20, 1873.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, convened in the Court House at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was called to order by the President, Dr. Marcellus Whitehead, of Salisbury.

The Secretary having announced that the Society was ready to proceed to business, the President appointed a committee on credentails.

Dr. H. Kelly, S. S Satchwel, Patterson, Hall and Smith were appointed said committee.

Upon a call of the roll of the members, there were found to be present about sixty members, which was said to be a much larger number than usual on the first day.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, from the executive committee, brought in a report, which was read, received, and referred to a committee of five, who were instructed to bring in a report on the subject matter. The following named gentlemen composed the committee, viz: Drs. Satchwell, Foote, Sharpe, Wood, and O'Hagan.

Dr. C. T. Murphy reported the name of Dr. Francis T. Fuller, of Raleigh, for membership. Referred to committee on credentials, with request that they report what they consider proper for the action of this body.

Upon motion, a committee was appointed upon nomination. The President appointed the following named gentlemen as the committee: Dr. J. J. Sumerell, Ennett and Wood.

Upon motion, a committtee was appointed on finance, composed of the following named gentlemen: Drs. J. K. Hall, Gibson and Jones.

The ques ion of the committee on obituaries elicited quite a discussion, resulting finally in the appointment of a committee of three, who reside in Wilmington, and whose duty it shall be to report the death of every member, making it retrospective, so that the report of the present committee shall take up the list of honored dead where the last report left off.

The committee on the examination and license of Druggists were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A motion to adjourn, until 3 o'clock p. m., prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Society was called to order, President Whitehead in the chair.

A letter was read from the Medical Society of Virginia, asking the appointment of delegates to the meeting of that Society, to be held at Norfolk on the 11th November next.

A motion to appoint delegates prevailed, to include the retiring President and the following gentlemen were appointed: Drs. Thos. F. Wood, W. A. B. Forcum, James McKee, Summerell and Foote.

Dr. Wood Introduced a resolution, which was carried, in regard to delinquent members, and clearing from the roll such members as were dead, removed from the State, or refused to comply with the requirments of the Society.

A committee of three, composed of Drs. Wood, Sharpe, and Knight, was appointed, with instruction to report to this meeting, for the action of the Society thereon.

Upon a call for reports of County Medical Societies, the county of New Hanover alone reported. Report received and entered upon the record.

Photographs, representing the hip disease, taken by Dr. Sears, of New York, were presented to the Society by Dr. Norcum, of Newberne, and examined by many of the members.

Under the call of the President, Dr. R. S. Payne read an article on retroversion of the womb, which was referred to the committee on publication.

Oral communications being now in order, Dr. Summerell asked the opinion of the Society in regard to the use of chloral hydrate in the disease of lead colic, stating that his experience had been very satisfactory. Similar experience was expressed by different members.

Dr. Lewis read an article on extraordinary fecundation of the womb, which was received and referred to the committee on publication.

During a discussion between Drs. Norcum and Summerell upon hemoragic, malarium fevers, in the treatment of a certain preparation of quinine and morphine were required, quite a compliment was paid to Theo. F. Kluttz, of Salisbury, for his manner of preparing quinine and solutions of morphine.

During the oral reports Dr. Sharpe mentioned a case of cancer in the stomach, when in connection, it was related that a patient in Davie county suffering with this complaint, as was revealed by a post mortem examination, had vomited a quantity of black bugs. The society, not desirious of entering upon the question of entomology in detail, ridiculed the idea, and upon motion adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—SECOND DAY.

Society called to order at 9 o'clock, Dr. Whitehead in the chair.

Committee on credentials submitted reports from the New Hanover County Medical Society and Lenoir county Medical Society, and recommend their adoption as auxiliary societies.

In the case of Dr. Fuller, of Raleigh, petition for membership, it was recommended that he be not admitted owing to irregularity in application.

The executive committee reported a substitute for sec. 4, art, 4 of the Constitution. Abolishes the executive committee and provides for the appointment of a board of censors.

On motion of Dr. Foote, it was moved that the report be adopted unanimously. Adopted after considerable discussion.

Upon motion of Dr. Ennett, sec. 4, art. 4, of the constitution was unanimously stricken out, and the board of censors, as recommended by the report, was adopted.

The committee appointed to investigate the difference between Dr. Porter and some members of the New Hanover County Medical Society were discharged, and the whole matter was referred to the board of censors.

The committee appointed to report on the relative merits of chloroform and ether as an aesthetic, asked for further time.

The committee, appointed to assist the Secretary in clearing the books of delinquent members, made a report, which produced considerable disscusion, and was indulged in by Drs. Hines, Foote, Jones, Luckey and O'Hagan. Dr. O'Hagan's caustic remarks about the delinquent members elicited considerable laughter. Report adopted, making it obligatory upon the Secretary to notify every member, who had not been present at the meeting of this Society for five years, that dues must be paid, or their names would be stricken from the rolls.

Dr. Satchwell stated that Miss Dimmock an honorary member of this Society, had received appointment as Physician in charge of a hospital in Boston, Mass., in which new position she was winning high positions as to her ability and usefulness.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr Hyatt, under the call of written communications, presented and read before the society the details of four important cases which had come under his care. Referred to the committe on publications.

Dr. Crenshaw read an account of his action, in the county of Franklin, during the raging of the small pox disease last fall.

The committee on finances reported in part, that the society has on hand $143.00; and it is owing $36.68. Recommended that the members be assessed three dollars. Report adopted.

Upon motion the society adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the society was called to order, President Whitehead in the chair.

Dr. Satchwell explained that he had been requested to urge upon the society the selection of Goldsboro' as the place for the next meeting of the society.

Letters of invitation were also read from Charlotte, and upon a vote being taken, Charlotte was selected as the place, and the third Tuesday in May, 1874 as the time for the next meeting.

The hour having arrived for the continuation of the discussion between Drs. S. S. Satchwell and Norcum, Dr S. took the floor an able essay upon the subject of pathology and modern treatment of acute and internal inflamation, and the discussion took up the remainder of the afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

We are only able to give to our readers the following brief synopsis of Dr. Wood's elaborate address, deliver at the Presbyterian Church on Wedneeday evening, before the State Medical Society. The address, is of course shorn of much of its instructiveness, but we believe it will be read with pleasure.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS OF DR. WOOD.

"The science of the art of medicine discovered," he said, the especial attention of the student of philosophy, from antiquity, because of its close connection with intellectual development, from the earliest times, and its intimate relations, with her social organism—were inseparable from the advance of civilization. Layman have regarded medicine so much as amystery, which the high priests in the professions alone should know, and have never given a willing ear to learn how fearfully and wonderfully man is made. A comparison of it with the more perfect arts and more exact sciences connot be justly made. Take astronomy, for instance: Though it rests upon mathematical data, as a basis, it falls far short of perfection. Most of the arts and sciences stand upon mathematical formulas. Not so with medicine; it rests upon knowledge otherwise obtained, and in a great degree from inappreciably delicate process. Vital phenomena, in all their intricacies, have constituted the mysteries with which medicine has been dealing through so many centuries. It has grown by the accretion of apparently unimportant particles, and has at last attained the dignity of a science.

The circulation of the blood cost the labor of more than twenty automists through a period of more than a century. It was discovered by a great scholar, Wm. Harvey, and it has made his name glorious and immortal. The discoveries of oxygen, vaccination, anesthesia, separate nerves fibres for motion and sensation, and other discoveries succeded each other so rapidly as to leave the world to believe that all this is the easy and spontaneous evolution in intellectual development. But not so contended by Wood. Unrequited toil, labors in the face of the neglect and objections of the world; opposition to dissection; the false charge that medicine was opposed to religion, and that a search into the minutial of it tends to materialism; these are some of the charges against which progressive medicine has had to contend, outlive and rise above. In no respect has the profession been more benefitted than by the discussions, which have taken place in regard to inflammations and fever, the opponents of the modern school of rational medicine have been carried along with the current of progress, and they had to abandon the ground formely held as to the nature and treatment of the profession in modern times, is the wonderful improvement in the direction of disease, or in diagnosis."

After the delivery of the annual oration the society was called to order by the President.

Dr. Norcum continued the discussion, and D. Satchwell being absent, Drs. O'Hagan, Foote, Jones and Hines, and others, participated in the debate.

On motion the society adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING—THIRD DAY.

The Society was called to order at 9 o'clock, President Whitehead in the chair.

The committee on credentials sumbitted a partial report, recommending Drs. Walter J. McLendon, of Anson; J. W. Vick, of Selma; John A. Allison, of Iredell; Albert G. Carr, of Carey; W. G. Johnson, of Farrington; Jacob M. Hadley, LaGrange; John B. Gaither, of Salisbury; P. L. Murphy, of New Hanover, and——Green, of Warren, to membership.

The committee on obituaries were then appointed, and consists of Drs. Thos. F. Wood G. G. Thomas and W. J. Love, of Wilmington, N. C.

The committee on nominations reported the following officers, which were, on motion, adopted:

President—Dr. W. A. B. Norcom, of Edenton, N. C.

Vice Presidents—1st Dr. J B Jones of Charlotte; 2d. Dr R F Lewis, of Lumberton; 3d, Dr C G Cox, Richlands; 4th J L Knight, Tarboro.

Orator—A B Pearce.

Treasurer—Dr. H T Bahnsen, Salem.

Secretary—Dr. James McKee, Raleigh.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Dr T P German, Warren; W W Lane, Washington; H Kelly, Iredell; C J O'Hagan, Pitt: F M Rountree, Snow Hill.

Alternate—R L Payne Lexington; J F Shoffner, Salem; H H Hyatt, Kinston; D N Patterson, Richmond; G G Smith, Concord.

Committee on Publications—Drs E B Haywood, P E Hines and James McKee, of Raleigh.

Dr. Bahnsen, the chairman of the committee on Anesthesia, (choloroform and ether) read an able essay on this subject which was referred to the committee on publication.

In the order of business the hour arrived for the installation of officers for the ensuing year, and Drs. Summerell and Hines were appointed to conduct the newly elected President to the chair and Dr W A B Norcum, of Edenton, took the seat.

The retiring President, Dr. Whitehead, returned his thanks to the society for the distinquished honor which had been conferred upon him, by his having been called upon to preside over the deliberations of the noble body of men, who compose the State Medical Society of North Caroline, and in a beautiful, instructive and eloquent address upon the advancement of the science of medicine, the duties of the profession, and the relations of art to the progressive science of medicine. He paid a glowing compliment to the patient labor and oil, by the aid of which his profession had been able to keep pace with the advancement of science and art, and through which new visions of truth were constantly being recorded. It was in truth an elaborate discussion upon the merits of the profession, and nothing that we could say or write would do justice to the theme. He took his seat amid a perfect roar of applause; whereupon Dr. Satchwell offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the society are due, and are hereby tendered to our retiring president, Dr. M. Whitehead, for his impartial and efficient administration of the duties of his office, and also for the apt and eloquent valedictory address just delivered, and that he be requested, to furnish a copy to the secretary for publication in our transactions.

Dr. Foote related certain cases in his practice on the use of the hyperdernic syringe, in apoplectic convulsions, &c.

Upon motion of Dr. R. S. Payne, the thanks of the society was tendered to the citizens of Statesville for the kind hospitality extended to the members of the society during the present meeting.

Dr. Kelly read a letter of invitation to the society, from Messrs. Wallace Bros. & Stephenson, to visit their herbarium. The invitation was accepted.

Dr. Satchwell urged the prompt and and vigorous work of the board of censors. Also some remarks denunciatory of the quack cancer establishment at Goldboro."

Dr. Summerell made some practical remarks upon the treatment of eclampsia.

On motion, the society adjourned to meet in Charlotte on the third Tuesday in May, 1874, at ten o'clock a. m.

THE MODOCS BEFORE THE WAR.—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes a letter from Mr. Elijah Steele, a lawyer in Yreka, in which the Modocs are partially described as they were before the outbreak of the late troubles. Twenty-three years ago they were a numerous and powerful tribe, and those who are left are not renegades. They were not, as has been asserted, in the habit of lounging about Yreka, but went thither twice a year to trade furs and goose feathers for supplies of provisions and clothing, and thus provided themselves well. Their credit was good with the merchants of Yreka, who trusted them from fall to spring. They were, however, always requested to camp out of town. Capt. Jack, who was always the spokesman, never drank any liquor, and invariably punished any of the tribe for any wrongdoing, whether they were drunk or sober. They are, according to Mr. Steele, a superior race of Indians in intellect and physical development, and they are resolved to die rather than yield. In Capt. Jack's own words: "To die by bullet does not hurt much; starve to death on reservation hurt a heap."

WHY THE CONFEDERACY FAILED.

From an able review in the London *Standard* of an article upon General Lee, in the Edinburg *Review*, we take the following extract, the length of the review forbidding its publication entire:

Its failure had nothing to do with its alleged demerits. The South was crushed by weight, not broken by weakness. Three things determined the fate of the war—the closing of her ports, the superiour wealth, and far above all, the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The North was a corn growing and manufacturing country, and had open to her the markets of Europe; she had unlimited command of all the resources of the civilized world. The South was subject to the disadvantages both of an agricultural and of non-agricultural country. She had no manufactures and yet she lived by manufatures not by agriculture; by producing clothing, not by producing food. Her wealth was at once annihilated by the blockade, which prevented her from selling her cotton and tobacco and sugar; her supplies were cut off, and she had a bare sufficiency of food and a total want of every other necessary of life and war. She obtained power and arms from the enemy; boots and clothes and blankets she had to want. Her finances broke down at once; for her exports were her wealth, and exports had ceased. But above all, she was crushed by numbers; the North could recruit at home four men for one, and could hire the off scouring of Europe. And it was this alone that decided the issue The Edinburg *Review* adds the want of discipline; but we believe that in the essentials of military discipline, the Southerners were always superior to their foes, and that if the troops Grant and McClellan had been tried as Lee's were tried, they would have melted like snow or died like rotten sheep. Lee won almost every battle he fought, and against odds of from two to one to four to one. What destroyed him was Gran't cold, cruel policy, which only a Yankee, a Napoleon or a Prussian could have deliberately adopted—of sacrificing men without stint, whom he could replace to wear out an enemy who could not recruit. Under different circumstances such a process might last longer. But a general who can afford to sacrifice three men to kill one must always end by leaving his enemy without soldiers; and therefore greatly superior numbers, thus used, must prevail in the long run. It is no longer possible in wars between civilized nations for prowess to prevail against the numerical odds of great weight. And this terrible lesson a State like England will do well to lay to heart. This, and this alone, was the cause of the fall of the Confederacy; this is the dark and painful moral of the Virginian campaigns. Against everythings but sheer "attrition" Lee was victorious.

TEMPTING PROVIDENCE—THE ÆRONAUT DONALDSON MAKES AN ASCENSION IN A PAPER BALLOON.

The æronaut W. H. Donaldson, whose reckless and foolhardy exploits have procured for him a world-wide notoriety, and whose chief pleasure in life consists apparently in courting a horrible death, has hit upon a new expedient for tempting Providence.

He has recently made a successful ascension at Reading, Pa, his home, in a paper balloon, the first ever undertaken in this country. The Reading *Eagle* gives an account of this dangerous feat, and publishes the following letter from Donaldson:

"Paper balloon ascensions are rare.—Several French æronauts attempted the experiment, but never risked a free ascension. A paper balloon was made lined with muslin, and allowed to ascend by rope, in 1782, in Paris. I have entertained the idea of constructing a paper ballon for a long time. I constructed the "John D. Lishler" upon my own plans, gave it a coat of varnish, and I was so confident in its worthiness that I should have been willing to have made an ascension in a storm.

"After I left terra firma I viewed the thousands of people below with the utmost satisfaction. Of the many ascensions I have made in this city I never before had such a magnificent view of Reading and the surrounding country. I was not performing on the trapez, but was simply contentedly sitting and looking upon the wondrous beauties of nature all spreading in

BEAUTIFUL PANORAMIC VIEW

below me."

After describing the nether landscape comorising Reading, Birdsboro, the green hills of Nebraska, Mount Penn, numberless villages, and the beautiful Schuylkill winding amidst them all, as they appeared in the deepening twilight, Donaldson proceeds:

"Slowly the earthly objects grew smaller and smaller and the earth became dark. It was twilight when I left Reading, and when I had reached a latitude of 2,000 feet the earth seemed dark—slowly I ascended to the line of the clouds, when suddenly the brilliant rays of the sun came up from behind the western horizon, and

AGAIN IT WAS DAY.

It seemed as if I had been in a dream; and that the night had rolled away and it was morning once more. The side of the balloon was like a golden ball, and as I cast my eyes up the sight was beautiful. I looked up through the mouth of the balloon, and though the transparent paper I could see the meshes of the netting as plainly as from the outside, the same as if the paper was so much glass. Indeed the balloon seemed like illuminated glass with its varnished side turned toward the sun.

"Far away down toward the west, the very tips of the dark hills seemed tinged with gold, and the vapory distance hovering in the west was like a silvery lined cloud, between myself and the sun. But this beautiful scene soon passed away. The sun went down, to me, for the second time, and arose no more that night. Now all was gloomy and silent. In a few moments I could see just the first faint outlines of a few tiny stars, away high above the clouds. I was now alone in the clouds and presented, I think, one of the most

PERFECT AND BODING PICTURES OF SOLITUDE.

I ever heard of. It was my first night in the heavens, and I shall never forget the feelings of that hour.

"After having seen as much as possible, I pulled the valve rope and slowly commenced to descend. We came down gently as a feather and landed in a ravine, about three miles from the "Sorrel Horse" hotel, on the Morgantown road. I made one of the neatest landings I ever performed.

"About a dozen men in the neighborhood, residing in the farm houses above which I had so gently glided, assisted me in bringing the netting and a portion of the balloon to the above hotel. The rest of the balloon I left behind, as ascensions can only be made once in them.

"I endeavored to procure a conveyance to return home, but could not; so, leaving my netting, &c., behind me, I journeyed homeward afoot. I arrived in the city at 11 o'clock, tired and hungry, though extremely well pleased with the success of my first paper balloon venture.

"I can now say that I have performed the first and only paper balloon ascension ever accomplished in the world.

"WASHINGTON H. DONALDSON."

AN EX-CONFEDERATE CAVALRY OFFICER PROPOSES TO END THE MODOC WAR—WAS THIS FITZHUGH LEE?

One of the happiest incidents connected with the visit of the Board of Regents of Mount Vernon to that place, on Wednesday last, was the interview between a young and gallant ex-Confederate cavalry officer, who had won his first distinction as an Indian fighter, and Miss Nellie Grant. The ex-Confederate, having accidentally met an old friend among the lady visitors, was introduced by her to her daughter, and also, and to his great surprise when he heard her name, to the President's; but, being as courteous as he is brave, he strove to render himself agreeable to his distinguished acquaintance, and by his affability and genial Southern manners was so successful that in a short time the reserve of new acquaintaceship was worn off, and they were talking together as familiarly as if they had known each other for years. On their return he was particularly attentive, pointing out to her from the deck of the steamer the several objects of interest along the banks of the Potamac and narrating the legends attached to them: and as the boat neared this city he expressed his regret at not being able to escort her home, saying he would certainly beg that honor were it not that he must meet a near and dear relative, an invalid lady, who was expected to arrive here that evening. Then taking the hand she proffered him as he arose to leave her he said with a smile, "Please bear my regards to the President, and be kind enough to tell him that if he'll only furnish the necessary rations and transportation I'll take a squadron of the Black Horse Cavalry and promise to end the Modoc war and make him a present of Captain Jack, dressed in General Canby's uniform, within thirty days," and, lifting his hat, bowed himself towards the companionway, down which he disappeared, she having laughingly remarked as he bade her adieu, "Well, sir, I must say you are the most impudent man I ever met."—*Alexandria (Va.)*

INTERESTING RELIC—ONE OF THE PHAROAHS.

The oldest relic of humanity is the skeleton of the earliest Pharoah, encased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archæological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharoah Mykerimus who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it: the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integaments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers of London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Mizraim, the grandson of old father Noah, and the first of the Paroahs, had been gathered to his fathers. Why, the tide-mark of the deluge could scarcely have been obliteated, or the gopher-wood knee-timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world lived, moved, and had his being.—His flesh and blood were cotemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarch. His bones and shriveled skin are cotemporary with the nine-teenth century, and the date of the crucifixion is only about midway between the date of his era and of ours.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asks some pertinent questions in relation to Republican rule in Ohio. It says: We are told by the Governor that "our party (Republican) has had control of things in Ohio for sixteen years, and that no man has been able to find and evidence of corruption, fraud, or mismanagement." Then how is it that the taxes have increased from seven to eight millions in 1855 to twenty-five millions in 1872?