

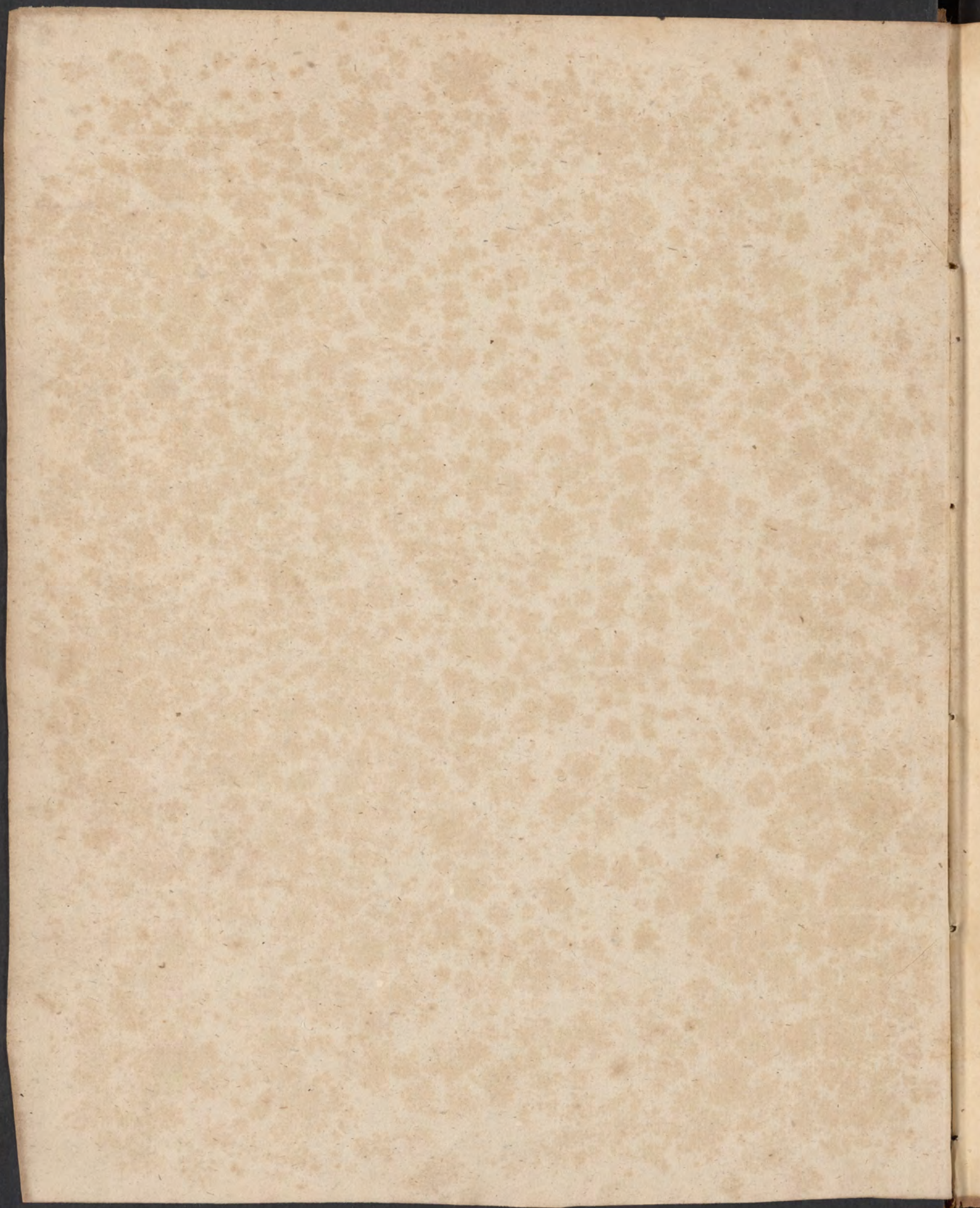


75/100 Cents

Wm. E. Moran

April 11th 1877

2005 P.D. in W. E. Moran



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Index

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, from the earliest times to the present day. It is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the country, the second a history of the principal cities, and the third a history of the principal rivers.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal cities, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal cities, the second a description of the principal rivers, and the third a description of the principal mountains.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal rivers, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal rivers, the second a description of the principal mountains, and the third a description of the principal lakes.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal mountains, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal mountains, the second a description of the principal lakes, and the third a description of the principal islands.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal lakes, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal lakes, the second a description of the principal islands, and the third a description of the principal bays.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal islands, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal islands, the second a description of the principal bays, and the third a description of the principal straits.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal bays, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal bays, the second a description of the principal straits, and the third a description of the principal harbours.

8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal straits, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal straits, the second a description of the principal harbours, and the third a description of the principal ports.

9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal harbours, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal harbours, the second a description of the principal ports, and the third a description of the principal canals.

10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal ports, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal ports, the second a description of the principal canals, and the third a description of the principal bridges.

11. The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal canals, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal canals, the second a description of the principal bridges, and the third a description of the principal roads.

12. The twelfth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal bridges, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal bridges, the second a description of the principal roads, and the third a description of the principal railways.

13. The thirteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal roads, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal roads, the second a description of the principal railways, and the third a description of the principal telegraphs.

14. The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal railways, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal railways, the second a description of the principal telegraphs, and the third a description of the principal telephones.

15. The fifteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal telegraphs, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal telegraphs, the second a description of the principal telephones, and the third a description of the principal telegrams.

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17. The seventeenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal telegrams, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal telegrams, the second a description of the principal telegraphs, and the third a description of the principal telephones.

18. The eighteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal telegraphs, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal telegraphs, the second a description of the principal telephones, and the third a description of the principal telegrams.

19. The nineteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal telephones, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal telephones, the second a description of the principal telegrams, and the third a description of the principal telegraphs.

20. The twentieth part of the book is devoted to a description of the principal telegrams, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the principal telegrams, the second a description of the principal telegraphs, and the third a description of the principal telephones.

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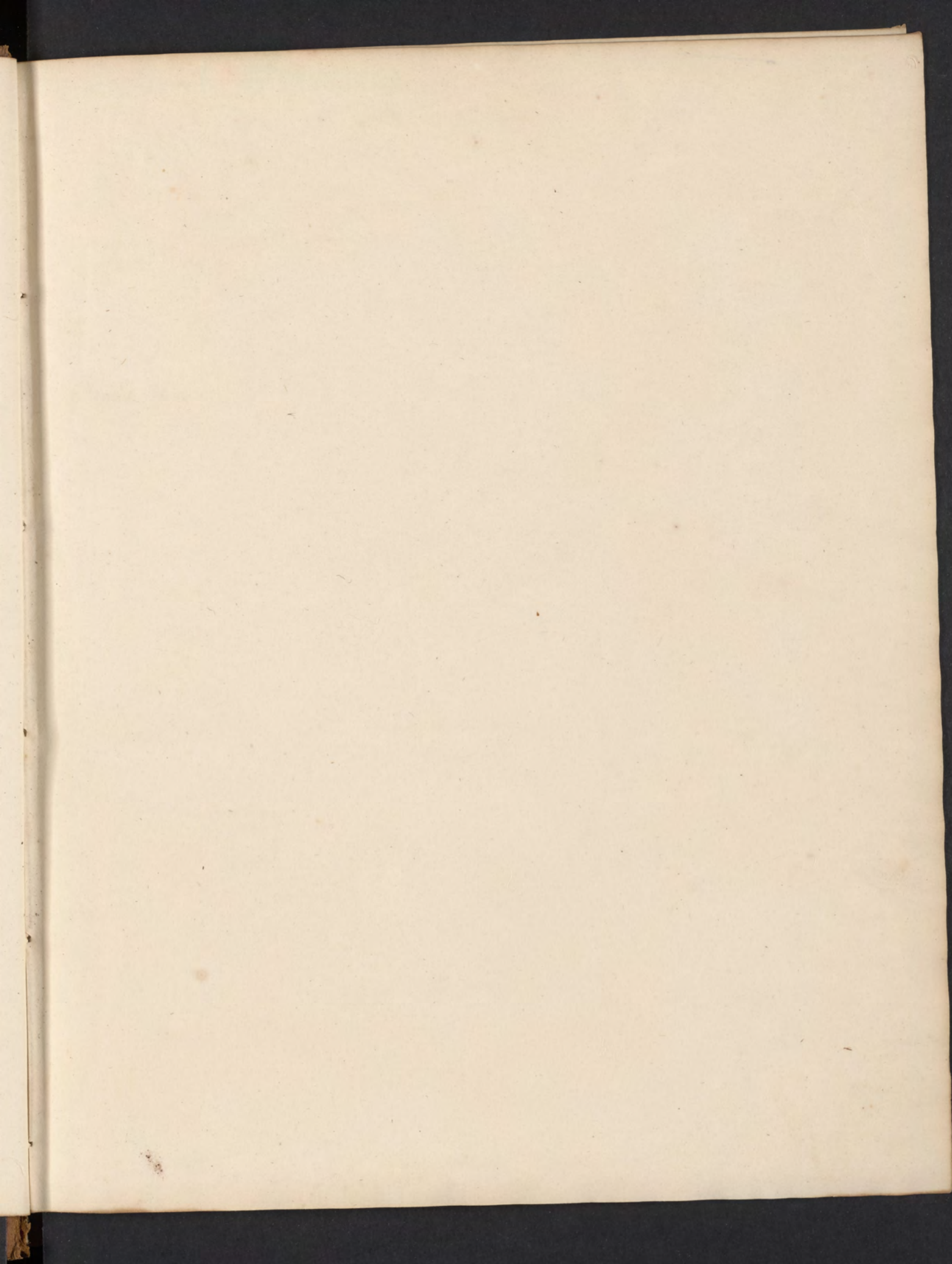
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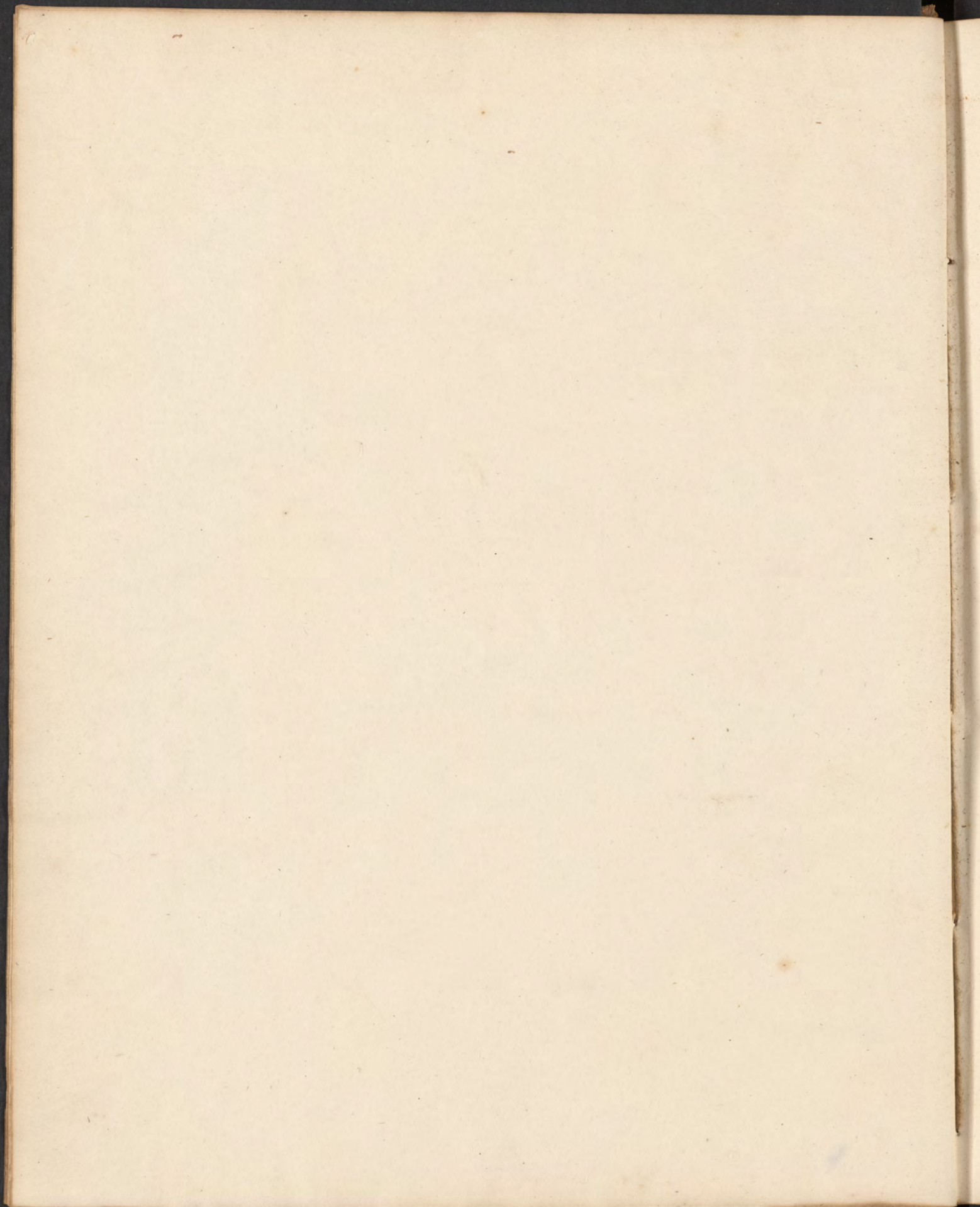
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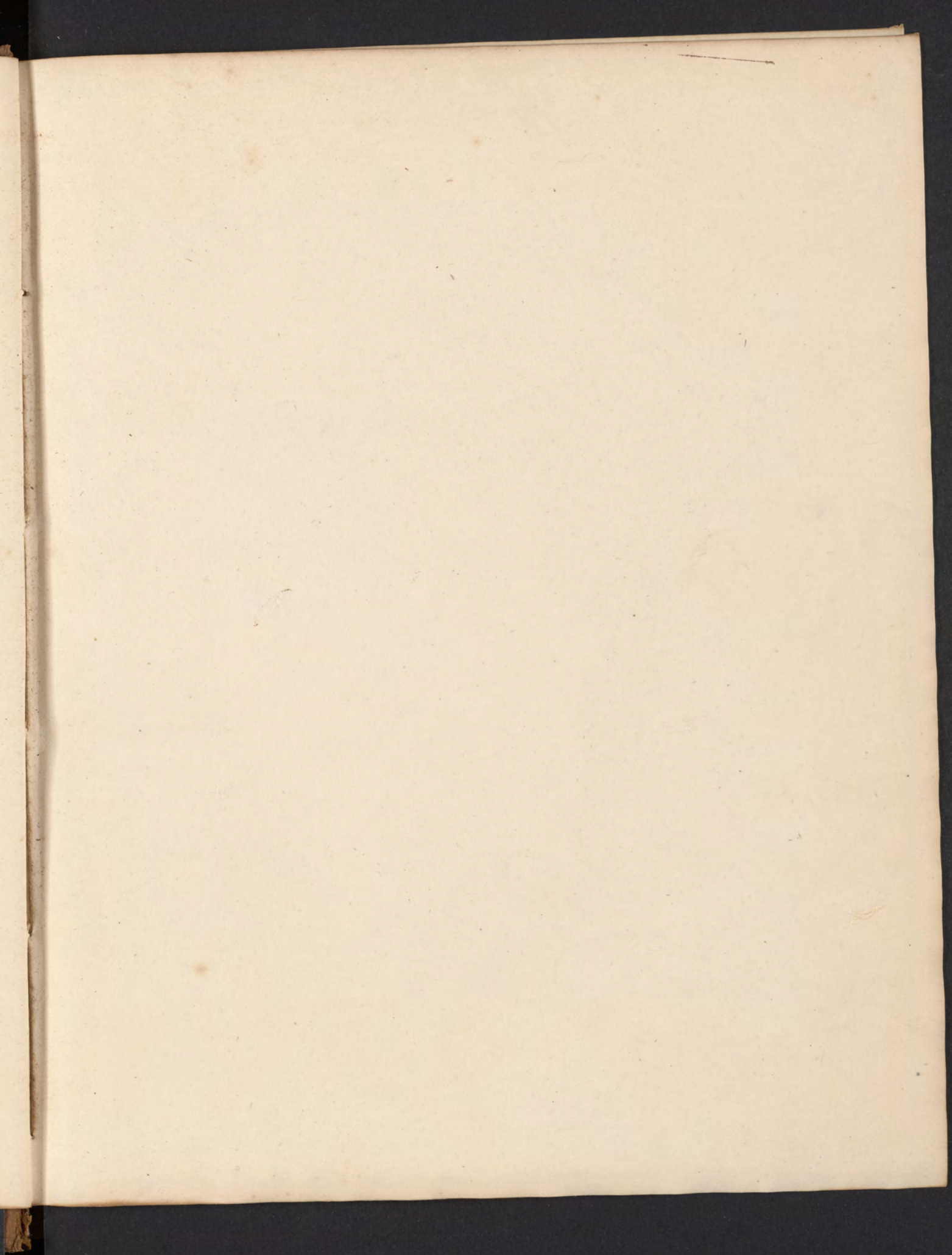
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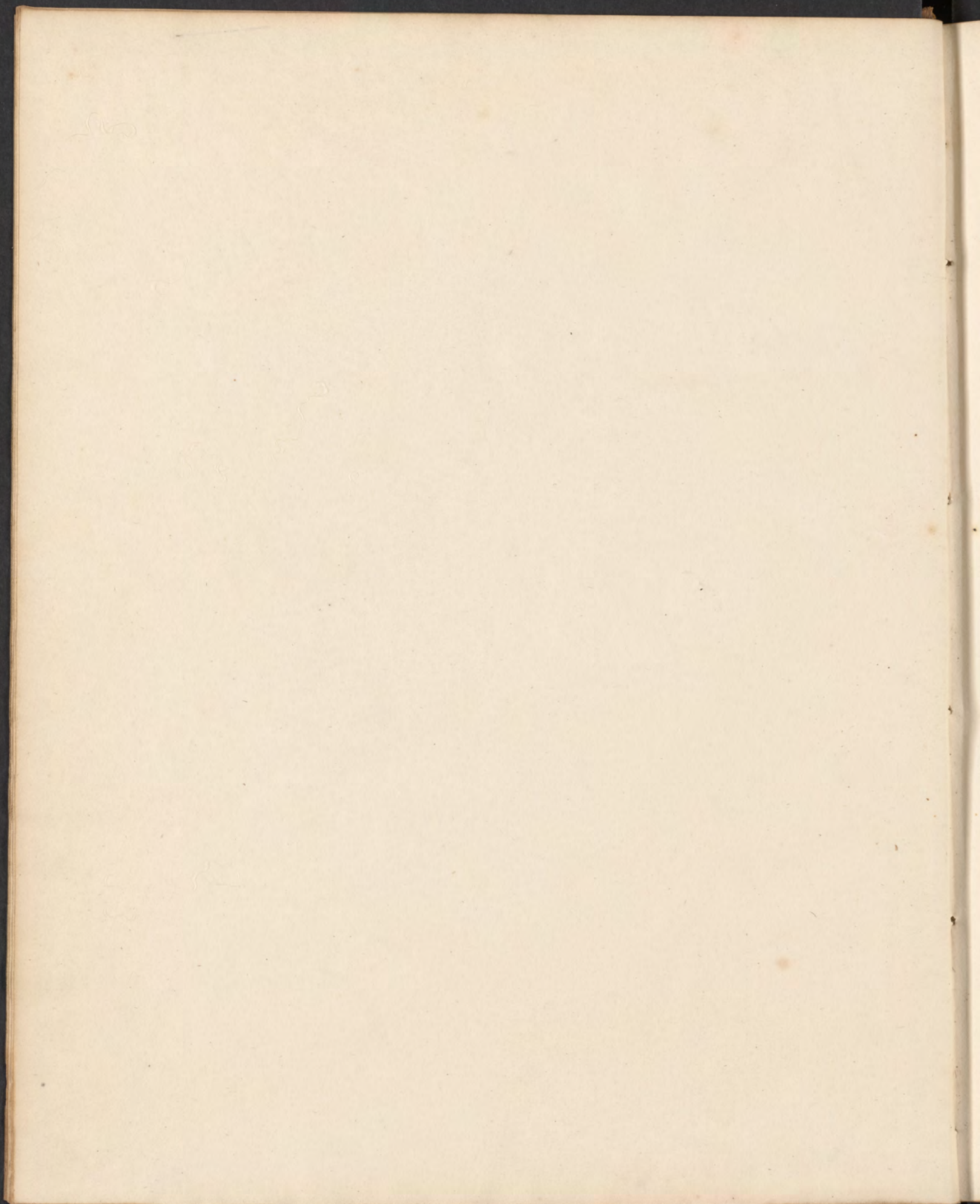
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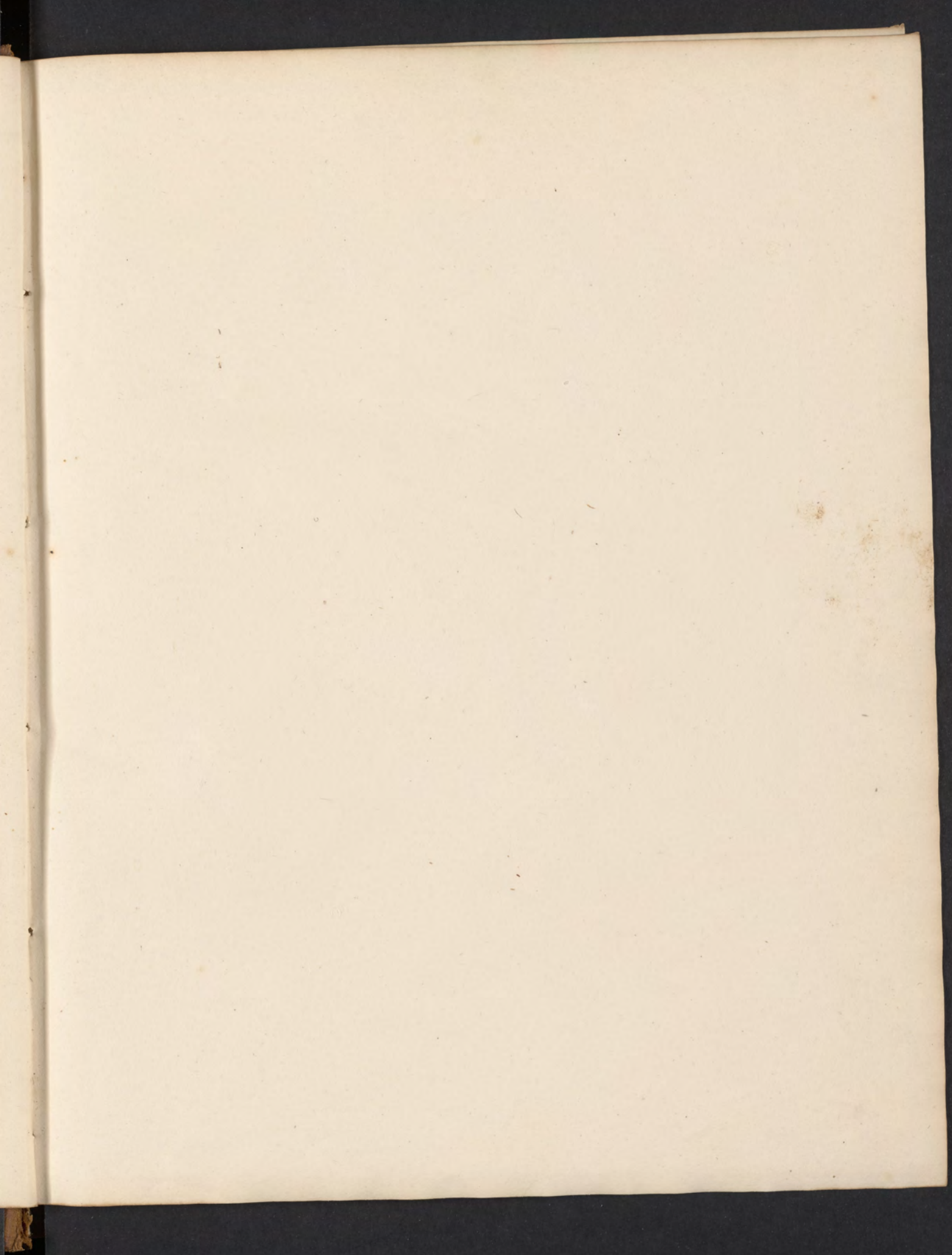
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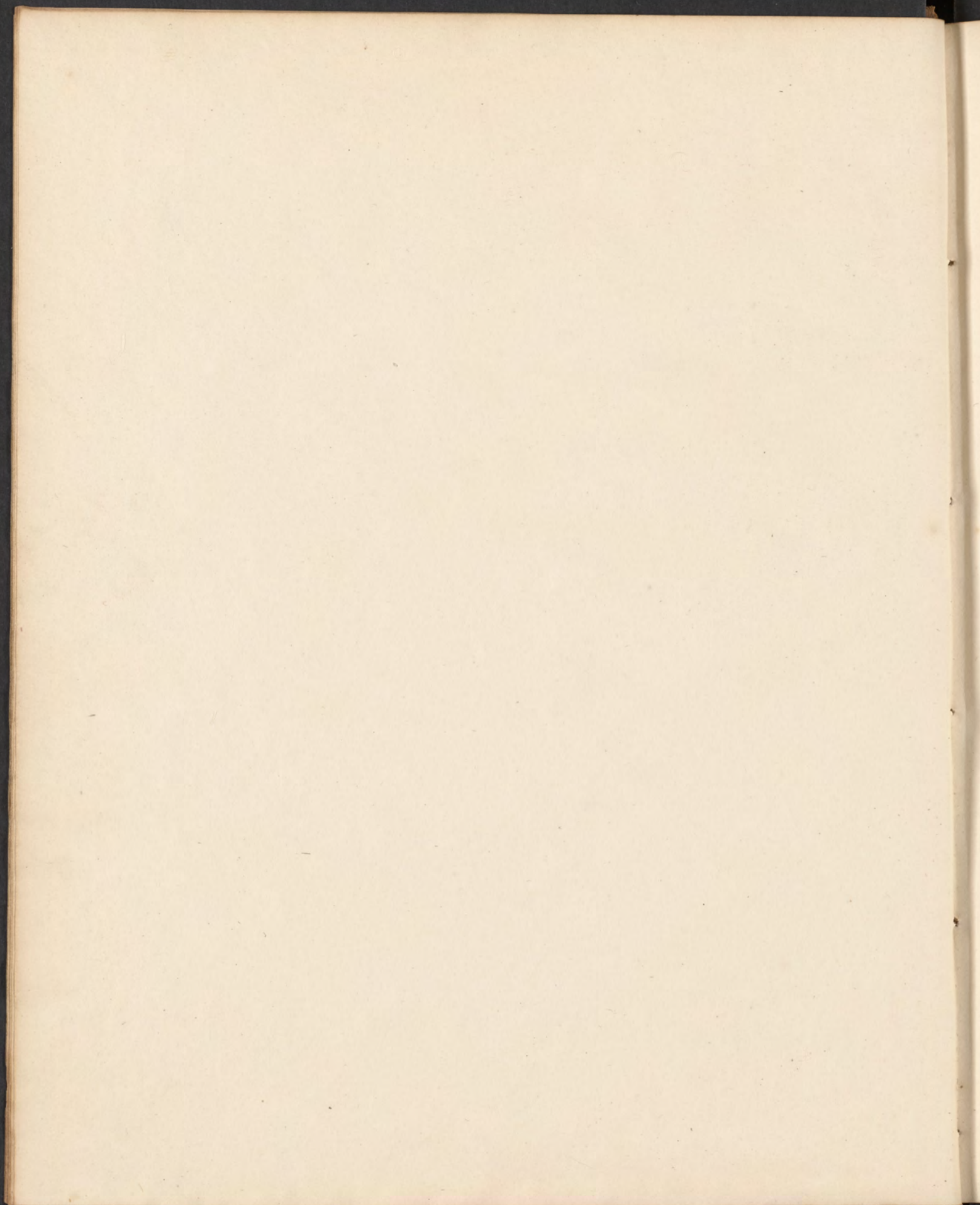


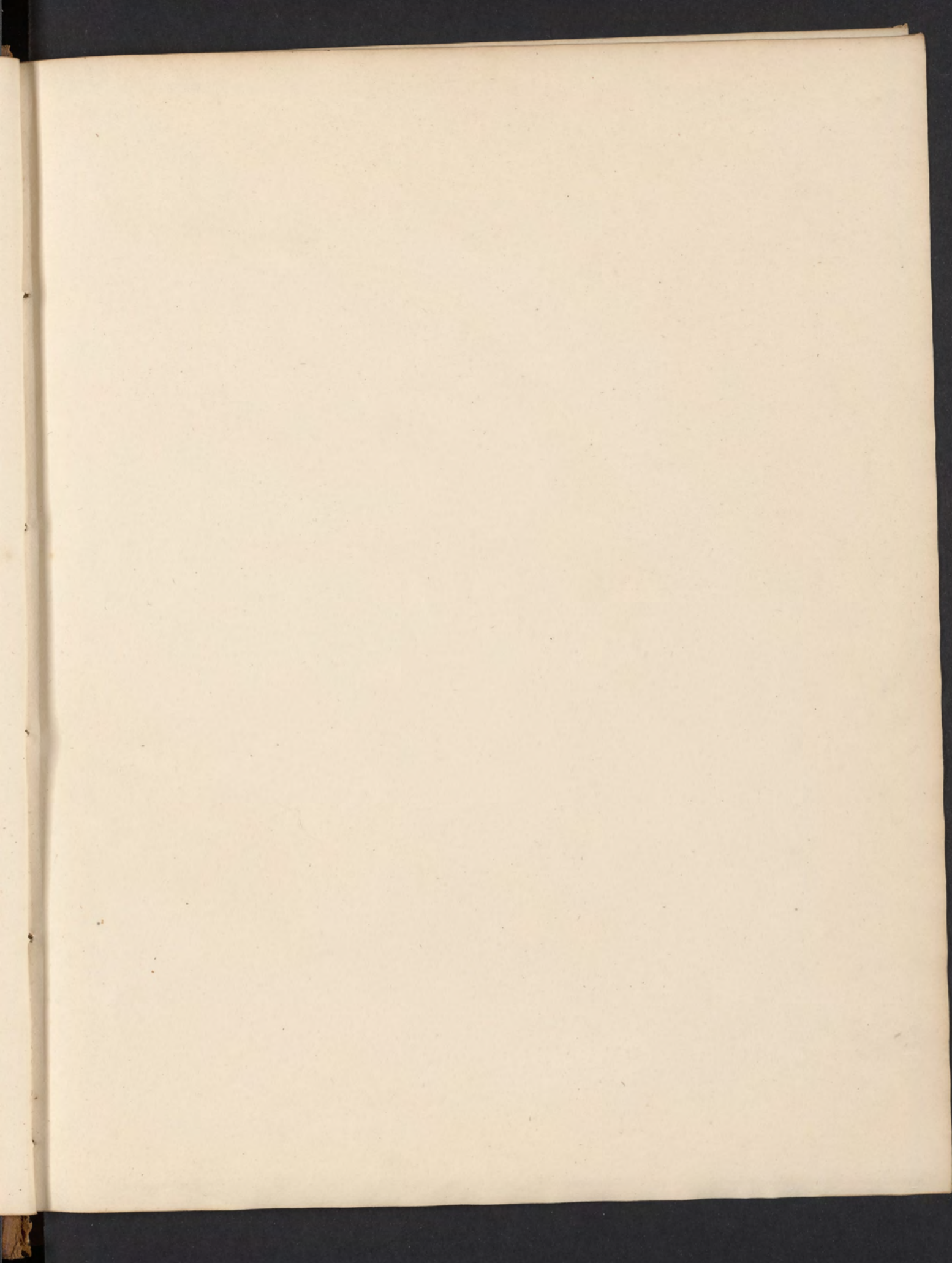


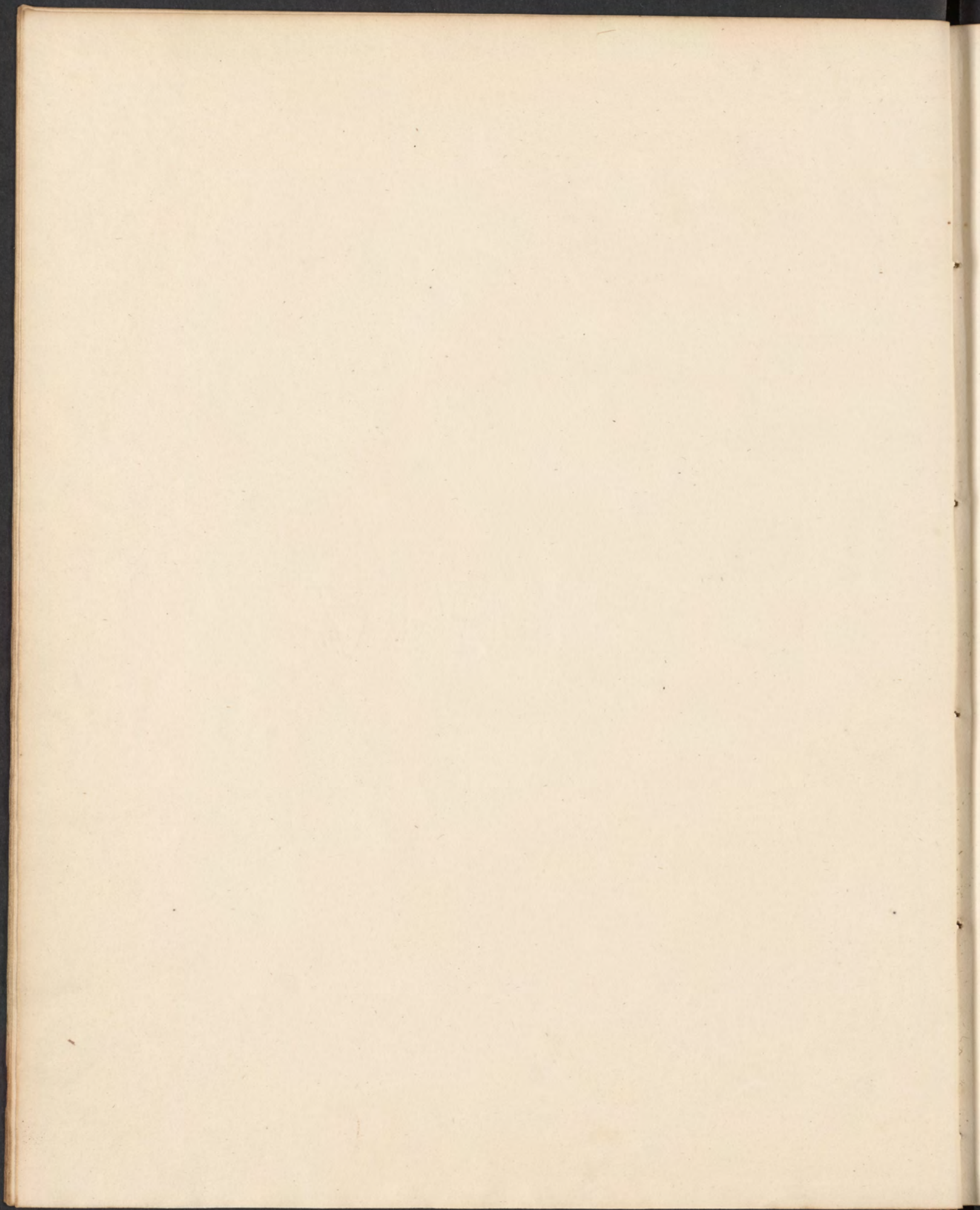


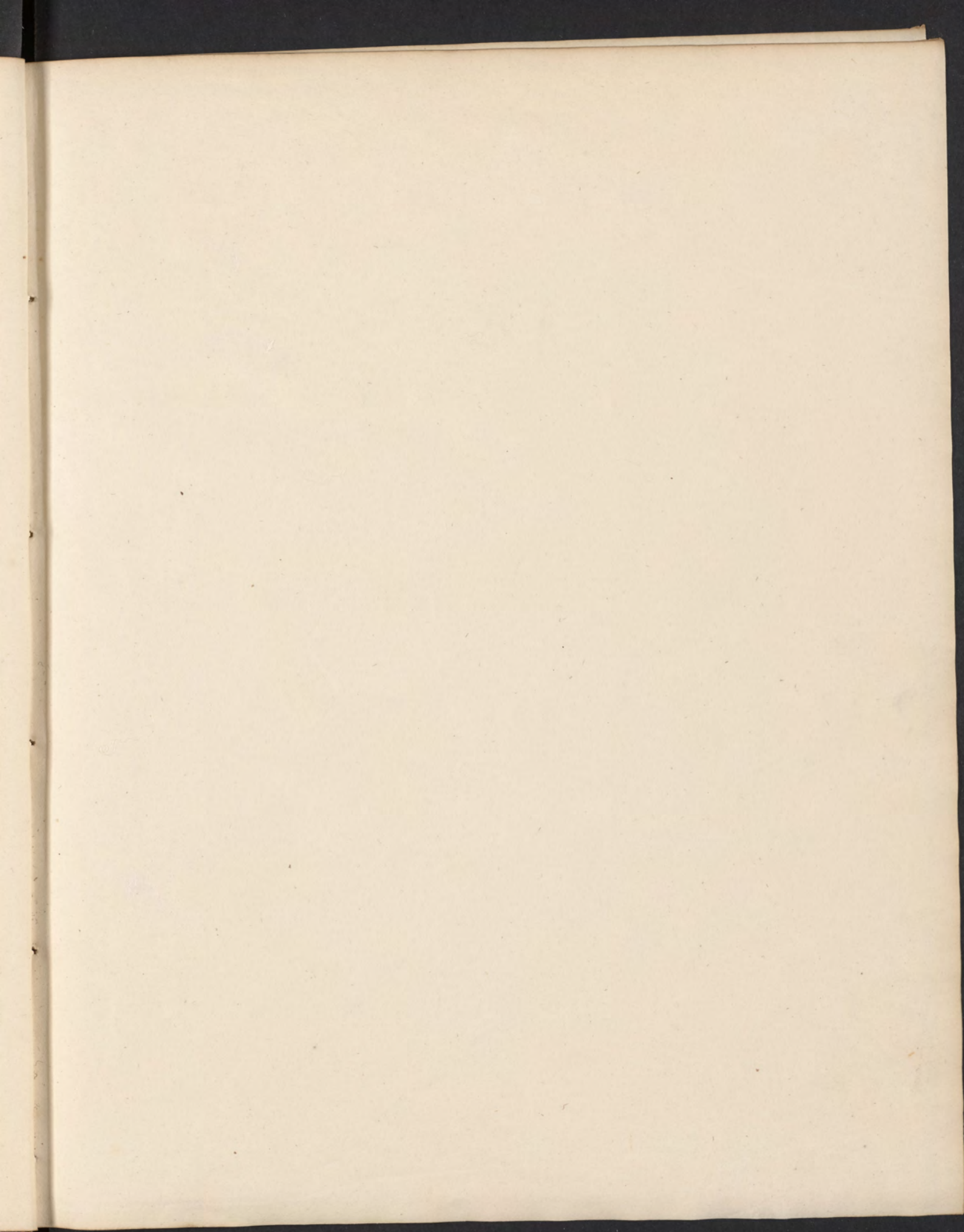


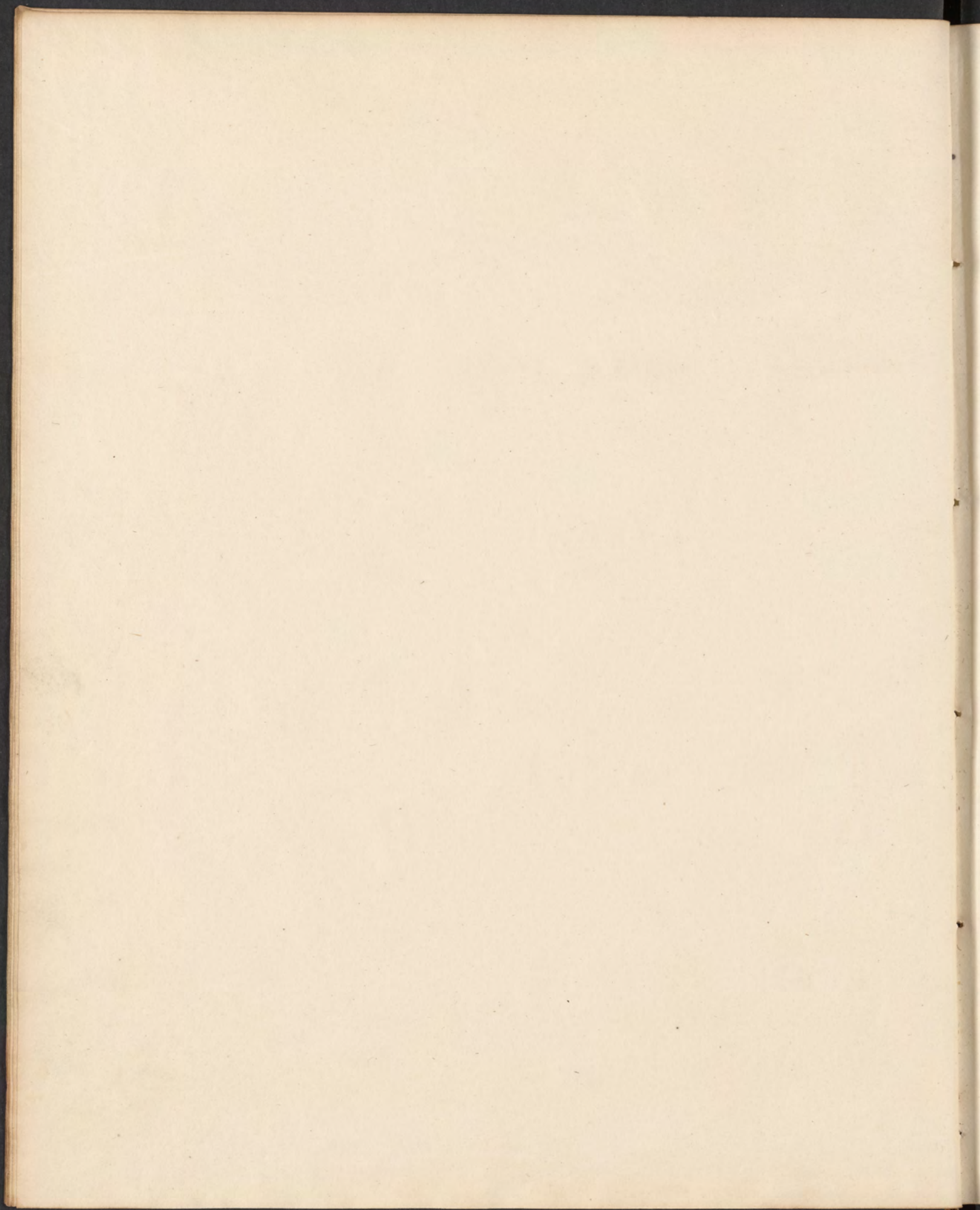


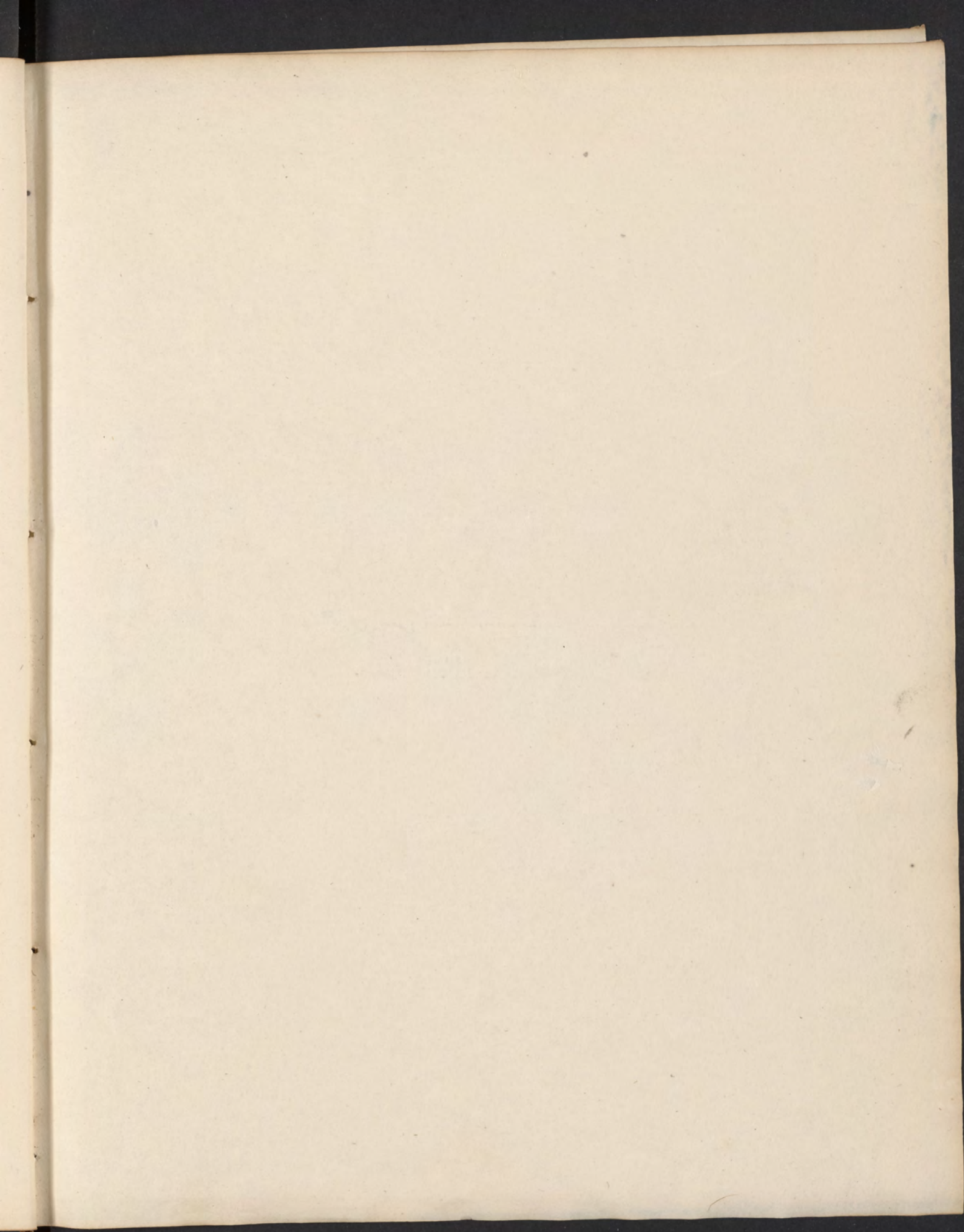


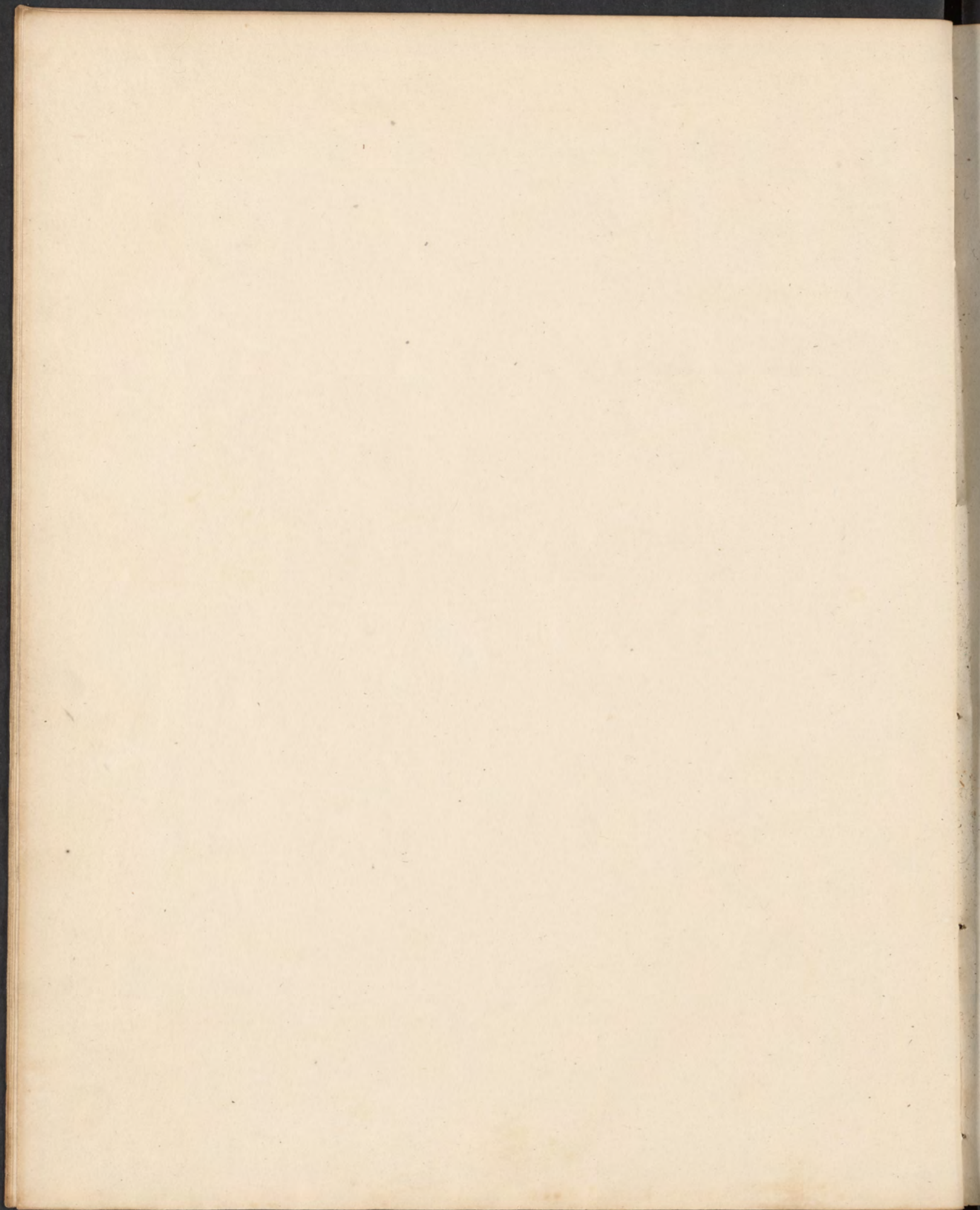












ANNALS

Libera Libera

+ The doctrine of signatures had a very great effect in finding out the virtues of the different articles made use of in Medicine.

Materia Medica.

Of the Means of acquiring a knowledge of the Materials used in Medicine.

Introduction.) It is my intention to shew the manner in which you are to acquire a knowledge of the different articles made use of in Medicine. Man seems irresistibly compelled to use certain medicinal articles, which are salutary to him. +

I proceed to treat of those means which men either in civilized or savage life have had recourse to in finding out the virtues of Plants.

- There are four kinds, (viz.)
- By Chemical Resolution
- By Botanical Affinity
- By Experience, and
- By their Sensible Qualities.

I. Of Chemical Resolution.

By Chemical Resolution I mean, the separating of one part of a body from another without destroying its virtues.

By

Lectures on Medicine

Of the nature of symptoms, a knowledge
of the nature of the disease
(Introduction) It is very important to know the nature
of the different states which may arise in the
course of the disease, and which are necessary
to be attended to in the treatment
of the disease. It is also necessary to know the
nature of the different states which may arise in
the course of the disease, and which are necessary
to be attended to in the treatment of the disease.

I

Of the nature of the disease
of the nature of the disease
of the nature of the disease

"By such a resolution we find some virtues in bodies, which in their concentrated state, were concealed from us," (says the celebrated Doctor Cullen.) The business of Chemical Resolution itself, is but of little importance to us in finding out the virtues of bodies. This I infer from the experiments made by the Abbe Fontana, who by chemical analysis could not find any difference between the poison of a viper, and that of Gum Arabic.

The study of Chemistry is of great importance in the science of Medicine. It was the opinion of our ancient Physicians that Chemistry alone would lead us to the knowledge of the properties of bodies. But it is my opinion, and I believe of most of our modern Physicians, that Chemistry alone is not sufficient, but we must have recourse to Materia Medica, Botany &c.

There is unquestionably a very intimate connection between Materia Medica & Botany.

The second mode of finding out the virtues of plants, is

II. Botanical Affinity.

By Botanical Affinity, I mean that resemblance which is found to subsist between the fructification of different plants.

It is supposed that if plants agree in their

The *Verbascum* or Mullein is a narcotic: a decoction of it which is frequently given in diarrhoea and dysenteries, generally produces sleep. If a fish or any other animal be put into an infusion of it ~~it~~ it almost instantaneously.

The root of the Strawberry is very astringent: in the fruit there is nothing like astringency: hence the fruit & roots of plants are frequently different in their nature.

25.
their fructification; they will be found to possess the same virtues. In Linnaeus' fifteenth Class, called Tetradynamia, almost all the plants are related to each other, by some external properties, which is called the Botanical Affinity. When we examine them we find them all possessed of the same properties (viz.) Antiscorbutics, excepting one.

All the articles known by the name of Grasses, to which belong the wheat, rye, Indian Corn, barley &c. & the different grasses, are found to be of the same structure, and by chemical analysis produce the same virtues. Only one of them are poisonous, (viz.) Lolium.

Botanical Affinity is therefore not a sufficient guide, to shew us the virtues of Plants.

I am in the next place to enquire how far the sensible Qualities are sufficient to point to us their Medical Qualities? —

III. Sensible Qualities.

By the sensible Quality, I mean the smell, taste, and colour of Plants.

The ancients judged of their virtues by the smell, and taste; thus the parsley and Celery, having the same smell and taste, were supposed by them to have the same virtues.

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III.

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27.

The olfactory nerves of the Indians are much more exquisite than those of civilized men.

Some of the most poisonous plants are destitute of both taste and smell.

In the year 1802 in the presence of several Gentlemen, I took from the vesicles of a Rattle-Snake, a quantity of venomous matter to the amount of five or six drops, some of which I put into my mouth, it immediately spread all over the mouth and fauces, and I felt a great heat, and alarming symptoms as I supposed, so much so that I had recourse to the warm water several times through the day: it however terminated without any injurious consequences.

The Atobe Fontana who tried the same experiment before me, was attended with very different symptoms, he says, it was insipid, and caused a sense of coldness in his mouth, which was very different from the effects it produced upon me.

Whole systems of our science have been founded upon the taste and smell in discovering the virtues of vegetables and animals. I myself believe that by attending strictly to the taste and smell, a tolerable correct idea of the virtues of vegetables may be obtained.

Among

The effects of the various
 was especially the case of
 some of the most common plants
 character of both taste and smell
 In the year 1812 in the presence of
 that for the purpose of a
 quantity of common water
 the amount of five or six drops was added
 that was very much to be
 all on the most and found
 great heat, and a strong
 appeared, it was to that
 the water was soon
 by a brown turbid
 being evaporated.

The effects of the
 more experiment I have
 will very different
 are different, and
 in his work, which
 the effect is produced

These systems of
 furnished upon the
 concerning the virtues of
 I myself believe that
 to the taste and smell
 also of the virtues of
 obtained

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Among the classes of taste, we have one which is called the Nauseous. but it is too general; we know that many of them are possessed of very different virtues. I therefore hold these things to be erroneous to judge of plants from these qualities only.

There is a greater diversity in odours, than in taste, or colours. It is impossible to bring them into a certain natural class.

Linnaeus's pupil Bauhin divided them as follows.

1. Aromatic, as the cinnamon, cloves &c.
2. Fragrantia - as the Geranium,
3. Ambrosia, as the Musk
4. Oleacea, as the Garlic, Onion
5. Copish, as the Herb Robert
6. Bitter -- as Opium, Henbane
7. Nauseous, as the white Hellebore.

The ~~three~~^{four} first are very natural, and I cannot object to them. The fifth and sixth are very improper. The last ought to be rejected entirely. I think I can add

two classes which are very natural & proper. (viz) The Pignant, as in the Mustard, & the Bitter, as in the Cologuintida or bitter Apple. I believe all bitter substances has this bitter smell.

The olfactory nerves are very different in different people. —

N.H.

The pallid coloured vegetables are insipid (says Linnæus) this I believe is not true.

Heemlock is entirely inactive when it grows in places secluded from the air.

+ The yellow Plum & raspberries are not bitter.

The colours of plants therefore cannot be considered as an unerring guide in discovering the virtues of plants.

With regard to Minerals the colour seems to be but little in shewing us the virtues of them.

Opium and Digitalis lead us to very great errors with respect to their taste. Opium has something of a bitterish taste, like those medicines which we use as bitter tonics: but if we were to use it as such our patients would fall victims to it. In like manner Digitalis has a much more bitter taste, and is of course more likely to lead us into error.

Celery when exposed to the light which occasions its green colour, is a very powerful diuretic, but when blanched, that is kept from the light, becomes white and is not powerful.

The green coloured vegetables are said to possess a crude taste. In the yellow colour according to Linnaeus, their juices are bitter, as ^{the Lymeric} Linnaeus had said they were bitter and acid both it would have been better. In the red the juices are of an acid taste. The white colour of a sweet taste. The black colour very ungrateful: the black currant is as wholesome as the red: but the smell is ungrateful, as every one knows, who has seen them. —

I believe to be the same in all animals and vegetables.

The report is, however, the same
 to be but little in change in the nature of
 them.
 From our observations we are
 great error will refer to their taste. Their
 has something of a tartness, but
 medicinal which we use in later times. but
 we have to use it as well as in later times. but
 fall victims to it. In the common opinion
 has a sweet and bitter taste and is of course
 more likely to be used in later times.

Below when exposed to the light
 about occasions to give them a very
 powerful character but when heated they
 a little for the light, however white and
 not powerful.

The green obtained vegetables
 to supply a sweet taste. In the green
 our experience is that the green we have
 of a greenish color but they are a little
 but it would have been better in the
 the juice is of an acid taste. The white
 one of a sweet taste. The black juice is
 grateful. The black juice is as a substance
 the body but the white is ungrateful in any
 we know who has seen them.

Station to be the same in all animals
 and vegetables.

Linnaeus divides Medicines into nervina, muscularia and visceral.

The nervina are such medicines as act upon the nerves.

The muscularia are supposed to act entirely upon the muscles, which he divides into, such as give tone to the fibres, and such as absterge.

The visceral are those which act upon the viscera only.

Imperfect as this system is, it is the germ upon which many others are laid.

The term specific as applied to Medicines, I think might be very well supplied by the term Idiopathic, by it I mean those medicines which act upon one part in preference to another, thus Saccharum Saturni is an idiopathic medicine by its peculiar action upon the bloodvessels. Arsenic is an idiopathic from its acting upon the cellular substance.

Doctor Darwin divides medicines into seven Classes. — (viz) nutrientia, incitantia, seccamentia, sorbentia, invertentia, revertentia and torpentia.

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To the first belongs all the different kinds of Animals. To the second belongs Opium & Stramonium. To the third those things which irritate the secretory vessels, as cathartics diuretics, emetics &c. To the fourth those things which increase cutaneous absorption, and all other kinds of absorption: as bloodletting & mercury. To the fifth those things which invert the motions of the different parts, as Emetics, violent emetics &c. To the sixth those things which restore the inverted order as oil &c. To the seventh & last all the different sedatives, as veal broth, carbonic acid gas &c. - - I shall not follow Doctor Darwin's arrangement because I believe that some of his classes are synonymous, viz. incontinentia and secretoria.

All medicines increase the glandular secretions.

Doctor Cullen's arrangement is far superior to Doctor Darwin's, however much of it appears to be borrowed from Linnæus. In treating of vegetables, I shall not follow the botanical arrangement, but as I believe Dr. Cullen to be the most correct method I shall in some measure follow his arrangement.

Having

* Of the Materia Alimentaria

+ It is doubtful with me whether an acid is nutritious: and I shall add some other substances to those enumerated by Dr. Cullen viz) gums, Mucilage, Water Calcareous Earth, Carbon and Light, believing them to contain a considerable portion of nutriment.

Having finished in my last lecture the different methods of dividing medicines into classes, I proceed in the next place to consider the general division of Medicines.

All writers have agreed to divide them into two general heads, viz the Materia Medica, & Materia Alimentaria.

* We shall first consider the Materia Alimentaria, or that branch which considers the effects of Aliments. In many cases the taking of either solids or fluidy aliments are of more use than medicines.

In treating of aliments I shall not confine myself to the quantity and quality of the nutriment contained in certain aliments, but shall depart from it in some instances.

By aliments we mean those substances which when taken into the body nourish the parts.

There is certainly some difficulty in disposing of the different aliments; for example Tea and Coffee are considered as Aliments, but they are certainly medicinal articles.

According to Dr Cullen, aliments contain three principles, viz. an acid, a saccharine, and an oil. +

An acid abounds in almost all vegetables. An acid is one of the principal ingredients

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general survey of the state of the country at the time of the Revolution. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which every citizen should read. The author has done his duty, and has given us a full and accurate account of the progress of the war, and of the efforts of the patriots to secure the independence of the United States.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a description of the various states of the Union, and of the progress of the war in each of them. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which every citizen should read. The author has done his duty, and has given us a full and accurate account of the progress of the war, and of the efforts of the patriots to secure the independence of the United States.

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ingredients of one of the fluids in the human body, viz: the blood. Doctor Cullen thinks that the fossil acids pass through the fluids, & that they irritate ulcers and sores. I do not believe with him that they pass through the fluids, but through the solids. "How it is with the phosphoric acid, acid of borax whether they act in the above way, I do not know but I think they act in the same way with the fossil acids" (says Dr. Cullen). I believe that some of these acids enter into the system, as the phosphoric acid, from its being contained in vegetables, as the wheat, rye, indiana corn &c. and in the bones, and thus through all the fluids. I am however inclined to adopt a considerable part of Doctor Cullen's Theory.

Dr. Cullen thinks that unless acedent food is taken the scurvy would be universal but this is certainly not true, for in many countries people live entirely without it, and have not the scurvy. It has been supposed by other writers as well as Dr. Cullen that it is owing to the taking of vegetables which forms the acetous fermentation, that digestion is carried on. But the experiments of the Abbe Spallanzani, W. I. Hunter, and others prove that it is owing to the gastric juice that digestion is carried on, and not by acetous fermentation. I doubt whether an acid fermentation

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fermentation ever takes place in an healthy state of the stomach. We know from actual experiments that the putrefaction of the blood does not take place during the circulation. (for an account of these experiments I refer you to Dr. Seybert's Inaugural dissertation.)

The experiments of Dr. Bland in the year 1702 sufficiently prove that digestion is not carried on by any kind of putrefactive fermentation. To Dr. Bland we are indebted for the first correct statement of the nature of Digestion.

To conclude therefore if it is the gastric juice which causes digestion, it must be carried on during life, and certainly does not continue to be secreted after death. I cannot consider the bile as an excrementitious matter with other authors. I shall however resume this subject in another place.

The whole business of digestion is not carried on in the stomach ~~before~~^{unless} it is necessary that it should pass through the smaller intestines, and perhaps duodenum and jejunum before it forms perfect chyle.

Whether chyle is perfectly formed in those animals which have the bile is thrown immediately into the stomach has not yet been ascertained. The formation of chyle is therefore

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therefore formed in animals that have ^{43.}
their digestion in the small intestines, chiefly.

In fishes the business of digestion is carried on in the Esophagus. In some as the Carp the food is contained both in the Stomach and Esophagus, and digestion is carried on in both, but the most rapid in the stomach.

I. Of Sugar

Doctor Cullen is doubtful whether this substance when taken in its simple state is alimentary. I shall in the first place speak of its nutritious properties.

1. Of its Nutritious Properties.

The fig into which is a great quantity of saccharine matter is very nutritious.

Sugar when uncombined is very nutritious for Indians are well acquainted with the nutritious quality of sugar, when they are going to make a long journey, in order to take as little food as possible. They mix Indian meal and honey together which they take with them, knowing it is so nutritious, that they can live upon it much longer than upon any other kind of food.

The

I

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The farinaceous vegetables contain a great quantity of saccharine matter.

Mr. Clark has ascertained that wheat, rye &c.^a when young contains a great quantity of saccharine matter, but when it becomes old it loses the greater part of it. The same has also been found in peas, beans &c.^a —

I proceed in the next place to consider the nutritious properties of sugar which have been ascertained from experiments.

It is no doubt true that the West India slaves grow fat upon the use of it.

Dr. Boerhaave asserts that an excessive quantity of sugar emaciates the body, instead of increasing its size.

That the use of sugar does produce plethora, I am certain from my own observations. I have often advised weaker persons to sweeten their drinks well and found it attended with great benefit to them.

Besides being nutritious to man it is also to other animals. It is the practice in some parts to fatten horses upon it.

It is a very powerful anthelmintic.

Sugar is most decidedly one of the most nutritious articles, and contains more saccharine matter

The foundation of the great quantity of business...

Mr. G. has been in the country for some time... but when you consider the great quantity of business...

It is no doubt true that the business is... but when you consider the great quantity of business...

The foundation of the great quantity of business... is no doubt true that the business is...

It is no doubt true that the business is... but when you consider the great quantity of business...

The foundation of the great quantity of business... is no doubt true that the business is...

47.
matter than any other substance we
are yet acquainted with. It is also
much easier kept than any other saccharine
substance.

It is an excellent preventa-
-tive for the scurvy. It has been observed
by some Physicians that the plague and
putrid fevers are very seldom in those
countries where great quantities of sugar
or other saccharine substances are consumed.

It is certainly an antiseptic or resistor
of putrid or pestilential diseases. Mr.
Pringle's idea of its being a preventative
of the putrid fevers is ill founded.

The scurvy is sometimes produced by
a vegetable diet. A vegetable diet will
not cure the Leprosy as some suppose. The
Leprosy and Syphilis are only modifications
of the same disease.

Sugar perhaps exists in all vegeta-
-bles, but it has not yet been detected in
them all by Chemists. The mushroom &
fungous plants are said to contain no
saccharine matter, but I believe they do, &
that bees extract a great deal of honey
from them. The Mosses (according to Dr.
Fordyce) are said to contain no sugar, but
I believe they do also.

Sugar is found in the animal as well
as

I have been thinking much lately of the
 various ways in which we are
 influenced by our surroundings. It is
 not only the physical environment but
 also the social and moral atmosphere
 that shapes our character and destiny.
 We are born into a world of
 influences, and it is our duty to
 recognize and respond to them
 wisely. The power of habit is
 immense, and it is through
 the cultivation of good habits
 that we can achieve true
 excellence. Let us strive to
 be men of good will and
 high character, for it is
 in the character that we
 find our true strength.

as vegetable articles, it exists in milk, 49.
honey, and perhaps in the healthy blood.

It has been obtained from persons labour-
ing under Diabetes Mellitus. Mordenius
relates a case of Diabetes, which lasted
about ninety days, during which time the
patient passed forty pints of urine daily.

Sugar has certainly a diuretic effect
upon many people, and perhaps upon all
at certain times, especially honey. -

It is supposed by some that the sweetness
of the urine in Diabetes is generated from
the morbid state of the Kidneys.

D. Pemberton thinks it is generated
in the stomach and intestines. But I
believe it arises from the heart & arteries.

It is therefore probable that the source of the
sweetness in Diabetes is from the blood. -

In arthritic diseases a large quantity of
saccharine is contained in the serum of the
blood, as I have witnessed in myself. -

For a chemical analysis of sugar I
must refer you to books on Chemistry.

According to M. Cruikshank it consists
of 28 of carbon, 8 of hydrogen and 04 of oxygen.

The sweetness of sugar is decidedly
owing to its oxygen, for when deprived of
it, it has no sweetness. We have found
sugar

The first of these is the fact that the
 population of the country has increased
 very rapidly since the year 1800.
 It is estimated that there are now
 about 100,000,000 people in the world,
 and that the number is increasing at
 the rate of about 1% per year.
 This increase in population has led to
 a corresponding increase in the demand
 for food and other necessities of life.
 The result has been a rapid expansion
 of agriculture and other industries
 which produce these necessities.
 At the same time, the demand for
 raw materials has also increased
 very rapidly. This has led to a
 corresponding increase in the demand
 for labor and capital. The result
 has been a rapid expansion of
 industry and commerce. This
 expansion has led to a rapid
 increase in the standard of living
 in many parts of the world. It
 has also led to a rapid increase
 in the demand for education and
 other services. The result has been
 a rapid expansion of the service
 sector of the economy. This
 expansion has led to a rapid
 increase in the demand for
 government services. The result
 has been a rapid expansion of
 government activity. This
 expansion has led to a rapid
 increase in the demand for
 government services. The result
 has been a rapid expansion of
 government activity.

51.

sugar in the animal and vegetable kingdom
and some late Chemists say in the mineral
kingdom.

The effects of sugar or saccharine mat-
-ters are very advantageous in Dyspepsia.

In cases of calculi and gravel it has
long been found very useful. The anthe-
-tic powers of sugar is certainly very great.

It is the common opinion that sugar is
injurious to the teeth. Those who eat large
quantities of saccharine matter have very white
teeth, and I believe if the teeth are sound,
they are not injurious. Cream or Tartar
has a very injurious effect upon the teeth.

II. Of Honey

Honey may be considered as a vegetable
substance. It is much less analogous
to sugar than Dr Cullen and some other
writers have imagined. It contains
much less nutriment than sugar, and is
also found to be composed of more substances
than sugar; it contains carbon, hydrogen
oxygen and a mucilaginous substance.

Honey has in all ages been recommended
for Cough. There is often attached to
honey

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II

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honey an anodyne or narcotic quality.

It is by some recommended in the Asthma of which we cannot doubt its efficacy. Dr Hume tells us that he cured himself of the Asthma by the use of this medicine. It has also been found very beneficial in gravelly complaints.

The honey dew which is to be seen in Virginia is an animal excretion.

III. Of Oil.

I have no hesitation in supposing that oil and oleaceous vegetables are very nutritious. The principal oily farinaceous seeds, as the pea, bean &c. are certainly very nutritious. The oil which is taken into our system is intimately mixed with the fluids. The lymphatics is the ultimum moriens.

In the soporose state of the animalia hibernacea, the heart and bloodvessels are kept in motion, their life is not interrupted; that the fat is absorbed during this torpid state I have no doubt, because in the Spring they generally come out very poor, as I have observed in the Rattle Snake.

It is supposed by some naturalists that those bloodless animals, that is those that have

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III. Of Gums.

+ Of Gums.

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no red blood are supplied with fat or ^{55.} oil which nourishes them.

The nutritious quality of butter is I believe known to every body. Pure butter with bread will nourish a person for a long time, without taking any other kind of food.

As this article does not stimulate the bloodvessels, I have always allowed my patients to use it in small quantities, altho' they are kept upon a spare diet. The nutritious quality of the oleaceous substances is known in London, by their giving them geese and ducks the scraps of tallow &c. for several weeks before they kill them.

Man is the most omnivorous animal we are acquainted with.

The mucilaginous quality of vegetables, and the gums deserve our notice.

Almost all those substances which have no colour, are insipid and inodorous are called by the name of Gums.

†. The mucilage of some of the Gums are very nutritious. The Nubers live almost entirely upon Gum Arabic & water. The nutritious quality of Gum Arabic especially is known to Physicians in many diseases as Catarrhis Pulmonalis, diseases of the Bladder &c.

Gums.

The first of these is the
 fact that the human mind
 is not a tabula rasa, but
 is filled with ideas and
 impressions from birth.
 This is the doctrine of
 innate ideas, which has
 been held by many of the
 great philosophers of
 the world. It is the
 doctrine that certain
 ideas are not derived
 from experience, but are
 inherent in the mind
 from the beginning.

Gums contain carbon, oxygen, hydro-
gen, azote and lime.

We have not yet ascertained
how far other animals will be supported
like man upon gums and mucilages.

It is observed by Mr. Barlow that in
those trees from which the mucilage is
obtained, the bark is astringent.

The difference between Gums & mucil-
lage are ascertained by solving them. A
solution of Gum in water is transparent,
as a solution of mucilage is opaque.

Water is very nutritious many persons
have subsisted upon it for a long while.

Carbon I believe may be considered as
containing a good deal of nutritious
matter. We have sufficient proofs that
the nutritious quality of carbon is certain
in animals, as in poultry and hogs. It
enters largely into the composition of sugar.

It is certainly one of the nutritive parts
of our elementary matter. The calcareous
earth ~~is~~ ^{and} the phosphate of lime constitutes
a great part of our solids.

The calcareous earths, the phosphate
of lime, and phosphoric acid is obtained
from our aliments. Wheat that has been
sown upon ground which has been limed, is
much more farinaceous, than that which is
sown

sown

I have written this letter
 for you and I hope you
 will find it interesting
 and I am sure you will
 be glad to hear from
 me again. I am well
 and hope these few lines
 will find you the same.
 I have not much news
 to write at present. I
 am still in the same
 place and doing the same
 work. I have not seen
 any of the old friends
 since we parted. I have
 not much news to write
 at present. I am still
 in the same place and
 doing the same work.
 I have not seen any of
 the old friends since we
 parted. I have not much
 news to write at present.
 I am still in the same
 place and doing the same
 work. I have not seen
 any of the old friends
 since we parted. I have
 not much news to write
 at present. I am still
 in the same place and
 doing the same work.

sown upon ^{ground} ~~lime~~ that has not been limed. 59
plants

Experiments prove that lime is absorbed, solution of iron, copper H^a and that calcareous earth is also absorbed. Calcareous earths have a great affinity for moisture.

Light is very nutritious and assists very much in supporting our system. It increases the functions of respiration, digestion &c. It has also a very great effect upon the colour and visage of Man.

It acts as a very powerful stimulus upon plants. The whiteness of the leaf or colour of plants in the dark is supposed to be owing to the great accumulation of oxygen.

When the action of light is applied it stimulates it, and changes its colour. Light has no effect upon the fungous plants.

It has a very great effect upon the taste of plants.

Digitalis cultivated in a shady place is far superior to that which is cultivated in a light place.

Negro children when first born are white but by the action of light upon it becomes black.

Materia Medica.

We now pass on to consider the Materia Medica properly so called, and this is not only the most important and most extensive branch of our Science, but it is also the most difficult task, to arrange the different articles according to their virtues.

Dr. Cullen, Spielman, & others have began their Systems by the name of Adstringentia. I shall follow after them & begin in the same way, because I believe that it is a very proper head to class some Medicines, under as the Galls, Kino, Sacch. Saturni &c. But still I am of opinion that the Materia Medica would not suffer any loss, were this head entirely banished, and it is probable that at some future period I shall leave it out entirely & substitute another in its place.

Class I. Adstringentia.

According to Dr. Cullen (and I adopt his opinion) adstringents are defined to be "those medicines which when applied to the body, causes contraction and condensation of the solids. By what means the contraction and condensation is produced in the

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The solids is not ascertained it is probably by absorption, and perhaps an "attraction of the solids for the astringent."

I must confess however that I am not satisfied with this learned man's opinion.

He supposes they act the same upon dead matter as upon living). In order to show

you the difference between living and dead matter it will not be improper, ^{to mention} the use of that common process tanning.

The Bark made use of is composed of two substances - the first called tan, the second a peculiar extract. The hides when put into the vat take up both the tan & the extract; in consequence of this the hide becomes more dense, and much heavier, putrefaction is prevented, and it receives its colour from the tan.

Upon the living body their operations are very different from what they are upon the dead. I admit the fact that certain fluids applied to the body will be absorbed, and I believe that some astringents may be absorbed. Dr. Meisner's experiments prove it satisfactorily. He observes that the Madder which he applied to his body was absorbed, but this is a very

mild

The subject is not mentioned in the
 history by any other name as
 mentioned of the world for the
 James says from that time
 satisfied with the land was
 to suppose that out the same year
 after in year 1700
 in the difference between 1700 and 1701
 matter is well not to be
 that common first second
 But make use of a comparison of the
 times the first called the
 a second contract the
 first into the last take up
 the contract, or consequence of the
 become was done and some
 together is presented and
 when from the
 When the time says the
 are very different from what
 upon the other I cannot see
 either first applied to the
 be abstracted and believe that
 not may be abstracted
 farmers have to satisfactorily
 shows that the matter which
 to his body associated but the

mild astringent: and therefore does not prove that powerful astringents may be absorbed. The human body by laying in astringents a length of time may become tanned like leather, and thus preserve the internal parts from putrefaction. A case of this kind I once saw myself in my passage to France - a body lying under some Mops, the skin had become completely tanned and the internal parts were preserved natural. it had lain there for half a century.

Mr. J. Moore says that the Bark Bark has no astringent effect upon the living body. This he attempted to prove by putting one hand into a decoction of the Bark first hot and afterwards cold, & he could not perceive that it produced any contraction. I do not embrace the opinion entertained by Mr. Moore, for I believe that some astringents when applied to the skin will produce a contraction of the fibres. Thus if a piece of Alum when applied to the tongue, diminishes the increase of salivation, this is owing to a contraction of the fibres of the tongue, by the absorption of the Alum, and it is spread over the mouth and fauces. Some of them act by corrugating the skin, & contracting the parts.

Astringents act first upon the
~~solids~~, and then upon the fluids. —

parts without being absorbed. I have known the swallowing of two tamarind stones which are very astringent produce constipation for several days. In what manner they operate I know not. That they are sometimes carried into the circulation, I believe may happen; but from their producing evident effects soon after they are taken, is rather a proof with me that they are not generally carried into the circulation by absorption - for instance Sacch. Saturni will frequently prevent a hemorrhage from the Uterus in less than twenty minutes after it has been taken: it certainly cannot have been carried into the circulation in so short a period. - I am rather inclined to believe with Dr. Cullen that it must be owing to the impressions made upon the stomach and intestines, which are communicated, through the solids, to the most distant parts; but in what way I know not.

Astringents are very useful in hemorrhages from the Uterus, Lungs, Nose, and from the Primo Via. Doctor Heberdie supposes them to be useful only in hemorrhages from the primæ viæ.

To prevent vegetables from bleeding, as-
-trigent

part without being observed. These
 from the overlooking of the
 they which are very dangerous
 investigation for several days. In
 manner the great amount of
 one hundred and fifty into the
 these very papers, but for the
 certain effect was after they were
 rather slight with us that they are
 generally carried into the
 objects - for instance, that
 frequently found a quantity for the
 there is of the things which
 has been taken. It is very
 we carried into the circulation
 a kind. In our other
 to believe with Dr. Collier that it
 is owing to the irregularity
 the others and irregularity
 communication through the
 that system for the but in what way
 should not be

Although we are very
 a pamphlet for the
 one for the Prime
 relative papers than the
 pamphlets for the
 to prevent repetition for

astrigent substances are found to
 prove effectual: as burnt alum, solution
 of copperas &c; applied to the wounded
 surface.

The nature of astrigents consist
 of an earthy base and an acid. Most
 of them may be made to be purgatives.

To the Chemists we are now accurately
 indebted for the nature of astrigents.

The potatoe in its wild state is very bitter
 and is an astrigent. It was formerly
 supposed that the Gallie Acid was the basis
 of all astrigents: but it is now ascertained
 that other acids combined with an earth pro-
 duce an astrigents.

We discover the effects of astrigents
 in the sense of constriction which they
 exert upon the parts to which they are
 applied. The presence of astrigents may
 also be detected, by applying a solution of
 the Sulphate of Iron, the colour will be
 changed to a Black or Blue. Common
 Tea has a very astrigent effect.

I shall now treat of the Pharmaceutical
 preparations.

The vegetable astrigents will be
 found most efficacious when taken in their
 simple

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71.
simple state. Resinous substances are
insoluble in the Stomach; but if combined
with gums or mucilage they are rendered
soluble. (This was first discovered by Dr. Lee of
Edinburgh). Sometimes when the stomach
is debilitated it will reject astringents
in a solid form, and hence it becomes ne-
cessary to give it either in Decoction, Tinc-
ture or Infusion. Water extracts the
largest proportion, then the vineous or Spirit-
uous by means of Infusion: sometimes de-
coction extracts the largest quantities. My
method is to pour boiling water upon a certain
quantity, stir it well & decant it off immedi-
ately: this I call the "hot infusion".

I proceed to mention the diseases in
which astringents are used.

They have been recommended by the
vulgar as well as by Physicians as the
most efficacious means of curing In-
termittent Fevers. In general they are
not so useful in a simple state as when
they are combined. They have been recom-
mended in Debility, - also in Cachexias.

Dr. Cullen says that in the forming state
of Dropsy they are useful, but I must
confess I am of a very different opinion
they certainly are injurious in its early stage.

In some cases they are useful I have
used the Peruvian Bark, in one case of a
young

I have been thinking much lately
 of the various ways in which
 we are connected to one another
 and how these connections
 shape our lives. It is often
 in the quietest moments that
 we realize the profound impact
 of a simple word or a shared
 experience. The threads of our
 lives are woven together in a
 complex and beautiful tapestry,
 each strand representing a person
 who has touched our hearts.
 I am sure that you will find
 much to ponder in the pages
 of this book. It is a journey
 of discovery and reflection,
 one that I hope will inspire
 you to look at the world
 around you with new eyes.
 With love and affection,
 your friend,
 [Name]

young women who soon after parturition became dropsical. I took some blood from the arm according to the strength and fullness of the pulse. She then took the Peruvian bark & was very soon cured. I am persuaded that in some cases where fever is present, astringents & tonics are the best remedies that can be used. I once cured a case of Hydrocele from Gout by applying sinapisms to the inside of the arachnoid. I once had a case of Typhus Fever attended with Dropsy of the Abdomen & Lintum, which was cured by the use of Bark, Wine, Opium and Camphor.

Astringents have been recommended in all extraordinary evacuations. They are especially employed in hemorrhages from different parts. Hemorrhages are either active or passive. In active hemorrhages astringents are for the most part injurious. In passive hemorrhages they are found very beneficial. In some of those cases where physicians have recommended astringent medicines, the use of the Lancet I think would be much better, I mean hemorrhages from the intestines. It is owing to an increased action of the arteries and veins of that part. I think I once saved the life of a patient who had

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on
 I hope you are well and happy
 I have not much news to write at present
 but I will write again soon
 Give my love to all the family
 I am your affectionate friend
 Wm. Pitt

had a profuse hemorrhage from the Rectum I opened a vein from the arm, during the hemorrhage, and cured him. In the management of hemorrhages the astringents are the most useful of all other medicines. I am however doubtful as to the cause of the astringents stopping hemorrhage.

Dysentery, and Diarrhoea I believe very often arise from the same remote cause. It is often found effectual to give astringents in both these cases. Some physicians use the Peruvian Bark in the dysentery: but I shall mention the impropriety of this treatment when I come to speak upon the Bark. I believe when it purges it may be useful.

Diarrhoea is generally cured by astringents; it appears to be owing to a relaxation of the intestines, in that case astringents are proper. But when it arises from a febrile action in the system they are injurious, the best remedies are bleeding, low diet and blisters. In chronic inflammatory diarrhoea blisters often repeated are useful.

In arthritic diarrhoea astringents are for the most part injurious; bleeding and a thin spare diet, is sometimes useful: but in general a blister or sinapisms to the ankles are most successful.

There is a disease among the female sex

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* When attended with fever

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sex in which astringents have been recommended in all ages and countries. I mean that of Leucorrhoea, it is a discharge of a mucous, whitish appearance, but sometimes of a yellowish appearance approaching to something like gonorrhoea: and it is a very difficult matter to distinguish it from the other. Dr Cullen says that forty different kinds of astringents have been used without success. I am however not altogether of his opinion, I have used astringents with considerable success, but they are sometimes very injurious. This disease is often attended with a great deal of fever, & when this is the case, astringents are not successful. But where it is unattended with fever or inflammation they are very beneficial.

I have in several cases applied blisters to the Lumbar Region, with the effect of removing the disease in a very short time.

In serious discharges from the Ureters in the Male, astringents are useful. In gonorrhoea when unattended with fever, or inflammation or chordee, they are most beneficial. I have known leucorrhoea to be so exactly like gonorrhoea that it could not be distinguished from it.

Diabetes is a disease which we are not yet perfectly acquainted with. it appears to

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to be owing to a relaxation of the Kidneys
 In this disease astringents have been used
 but I believe when it is attended with fever
 they are injurious. When attended with
 thirst, anxiety, & fever it is owing to a de-
 bility of the Kidneys. A man who dis-
 -charged about thirty pounds per day of
 urine, was cured by an Emetic, which caused
 vomiting and profuse sweat: in this case
 the disease was blended with bilious effec-
 -tions & sickness at the stomach. All the
 astringents in the world would not have
 cured it. I once cured a gentleman of this
 disease by exhibiting Nitre with Tartar
 Emetic, so as to produce nausea, by a low
 diet and by bloodletting.

In pyrosis which is nearly allied to
 Diabetes, astringents are useful.

In Colliquative Sweats they are found
 very useful.

Dr Cullen says that the Voa Ursi
 and some other astringents have a very
 powerful attraction for acids and that
 they are very useful in calculous cases, by
 acting as tonics. I am not satisfied with
 the opinion but I shall speak more of it
 when I come to treat upon Voa Ursi.

The good effects of Voa Ursi in calculous
 and

I. Of the Vegetable Astringents.

and nephritic complaints are in a certain degree owing to their astringency.

I attended a person who laboured under Nephritis at several different times: he took the Uva Ursi in tea, and in powder, & with the effect of discharging calculi only when he took the medicine.

I. Of Particular Astringents.

You will observe Dr. Cullen speaks of Astringents under the heads of Mineral & Vegetable Astringents. I shall differ from him and treat of them under the heads of Vegetable and Tonic. I shall first speak of the Astringency of Vegetables: there are but few plants which have not some astringency. I am however at a loss how to begin. Dr. Cullen begins with them according to their Botanical Affinity; which I cannot comply with. I shall begin and arrange according to their degree of astringency, beginning with the strongest, and first of the

1. Cortex Querci. The bark of some of the species of Quercus, as you are all well acquainted, are much used in the process of Tanning. Dr. Cullen tells us he has often used the bark Bark in powder, with very good success

and exhibits complaints one in a
certain degree owing to this
disturbance in nature who is
affected at some of these times
that the liver is the organ
with the effect of disturbing
when is the the

I. Of the Disturbances of the Liver.

The liver is the seat of
disturbances under the name of
jaundice. The symptoms
are not heat of the liver
jaundice and
The jaundice of the liver
is a disease which is not
jaundice. The liver is
to begin to appear
the jaundice of the liver
coming with
according to the
with the

1. Bilious Jaundice.

The focus of disease is in the
organism, and is in the
Jaundice of the liver
with the

success in Intermittents. The bark of many of the American Oaks may be classed among the most valuable astringents, and I believe they are not much inferior to the Peruvian Bark. I have used them externally in Gangrene with as good success as the Peruvian Bark.

The Spanish Oak of our Country appears to come the nearest to the English Oak, it is much the best & by far the strongest we have.

The Chestnut Oak is a powerful astringent & an excellent substitute for the Peruvian Bark.

Dr. Roberts of Virginia has used the Chestnut Oak in powder with as good success as the Peruvian Bark, by exhibiting it in much larger doses.

The White Oak is next in point of astringency.

2^d - Galla, - The nut gall is a peculiar substance formed upon the Oak by an Insect called Galla. Every gall is the habitation of certain Insects, and is made by a short bodied fly of a brown colour with four red wings; I look something like a Musquetoe. It is supposed that the insect punctures the bark and deposits a fluid which prevents the sap from running, and causes it to enlarge.

The Galls are destitute of smell, but are very astringent. Water and Spirit of
Wine

℞ = Pulv. Gallar: - grs ʒ
 Aqua Fontis - - - - - ℥ij
 Syr: Simp - - - - - q.s. ~~℥~~
 Loose ℥p. ter die.

℞ = Pulv. Gallar: - - - - - ℥p.
 Aqua - - - - - ℥ij
 Sp: Vin: Gall: - - - - - ℥ij ~~℥~~
 Loose ℥p. sex die

Wine extract their astringency. Galls have been used by some practitioners in hemorrhoids by mixing them with Lard & forming an Ointment. In cases of Blind Piles it has been found useful. When high up in the Rectum injections of Galls may be used with advantage. When the hemorrhoids arise in the prevalence of Malignant Fevers, astringents are hurtful. Bleeding, low diet, and mild purgatives are most beneficial. In cases of Ischuria from a relaxation of the parts the following prescription has been found beneficial.

R. Pulv: Gallar: grs x Aqua Trivij Syr. Simp: q. s. ~~℥ss~~. To be taken at a dose three or four times a day.

Dr. Meadour recommends a strong infusion to be injected up the Urethra in cases of Gleet.

In cases of Diarrhoea I have found when very obstinate, and would not yield to all the other astringents: that an infusion of galls sometimes proved successful. The method in which I used it is to pour boiling water upon the powdered galls, strain them & then add a small portion of Brandy (viz).

R. Pulv: Gallar ℥j. Aqua lly: ℞i. Vin: Gall: ℥ij ~~℥ss~~
To be taken five or six times a day. I generally give Laudanum along with it.

The use of our Native Galls I learned from Dr. Kuhn of this City. I have used them frequently and with success.

Rg = Gum Kino - - -
 Pulv. g. Arab: - - - Zij
 Sacch. Alb: aa Zij
 Aquae - - - Zij
 Dose Zi ter die

R. - Kino - - - grs 42
 Gentian - - - - 64 ~~grs~~
 Opium - - - - ʒ ~~ss~~
 Dose viij -

3^d Gum Kino. The Gum Kino is next entitled to our attention as a powerful and important astringent. We are not yet well acquainted with the manner in which it is obtained. The chemical effects, and the taste evidently proves it to be a powerful astringent.

It is destitute of smell, and both Water and Spirit of Wine, dissolve and partake of its colour. It resembles a little the Sanguis Draconis, but it is very different, the latter is not soluble in Water, and does not impart an astringent taste to the Tongue. One drachm of the Kino given in twenty four hours is generally sufficient

I generally make use of the following formula
℞. Gum Kino, Pulv. g. Arab. & Sacch. Alb. ana ℥ij.
rub them together in a marble mortar, and gradually add Aquae ℥viij. - ℥ ℥j to be given at a time.

There are several diseases in which this medicine is used.

Dr. Fothergill recommends it very highly in Intermittents. In some cases of Ague which resisted the Peruvian Bark, (he says) the Kino succeeded in curing. I have never employed it in Sincture or Intermittents, but I have used it in substance, and in combination with Columbo, & Opium, or Gentian with very good success. In 1804 I first used it in this form. ℞. Kino grs ʒ2. Gentian grs ʒ4 Opium grs ij. ℞. Dos. viij.

Dr. Cullen speaks favourably of
Kino

℞. Gum Kino --- ʒss +
 Opium --- ʒij
 Muil. q. Arab — ʒij ~~ʒij~~
 Pil. ij.

Rins in Diarrhoea, and in hemorrhages especially after parturition: & says he has found it very effectual. Dr. Cullen & Dr. Fothergill have used it in Leucorrhoea, but unsuccessfully. I have never used in this disease except in a certain manner. It has been used with considerable advantage in Gonorrhoea. Mr. Benjamin Bell says he has used it with success in this disease. I have myself employed it with very great advantage: and I know of but one objection to it and that is its staining the Liner: which is certainly a great objection to those who wish the disease to be kept secret.

In Diabetes this medicine has also been used with advantage. I do not speak of it from my own experience: but from that of Dr. Pemberton who recommends it very highly & says he has found it very efficacious. In Pyrosis it is also recommended by Doctor Pemberton, in the following manner. ℞. Kinoꝝ & opium gr. ℥. Mucil. g. trāb. g. s. Aq. Pil. ij. —

In one case which came under my own notice I used the medicine with complete success.

It is one of the most important medicines we can employ in practice: when we can obtain in its pure state.

Alum and the Preparations of Lead are the only two astringents, I shall treat of from the Mineral Kingdom. —

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4. Catechu. or Terra Japonica. It is not an Earth but an inspissated juice: and is supposed to be the product of the Mimosa or Sensitive Plant. It is of a dark red colour, and of a bitter & astringent taste: it resembles very much the Kino, and is sometimes taken for it: When pure it is of a gummy nature, completely soluble in water, and extremely brittle. It is very seldom employed in practice in our Country.

It is used mostly by the French Physicians. In different countries it has been employed in diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, uterine hemorrhages &c. but I have never used it any of these cases.

Some have used it in wounds but I do not approve of it. In some species of Ulcers, especially those of an Indolent kind, astringents are useful, by stimulating the system it promotes good pus. This medicine has been used with advantage in such cases. I have never employed it. The preparation of the shop is R^x. Catechu Zij. Cinna: Zij ℥i. Vin. Gall: ℥ij. ℥ss.

5. Viscum or Mistletoe. It is called a parasitic plant. The berries of this fruit, is eaten by the Birds (especially the Robin) and is deposited with their feces by accident upon the branches of trees: where it immediately takes root, upon which it lives, and climbs up the tree. It is mostly found in this Country clinging to the
Gum

II. Of the Native Astringents

Quin or Apple Tree. I have never employed it in practice. It does not derive its astringency from the tree on which it grows, but from its own living power. It is unquestionably a powerful astringent; the whole of it has been used, but the bark contains the most astringency. It may be given at about ℥ss for a dose.

Strong with its astringency it has bitterness hence it might be very well classed among the Tonics. It has undoubtedly been found useful in Epilepsy. Dr Cullen asserts that he has found it useful in this disease. I have heard of a case in Delaware which was cured by the use of this medicine.

Having spoken of the most important vegetable astringents, I pass on in the next place to consider the Native Astringents.

Among the indigenous plants of our Country there are some which require our attention and one of the most important, is the

1. Geranium Maculatum, The root is the most astringent part, the leaves are sometimes used but they are not so astringent. It has been used in Cholera Infantum with very good success. I have found it advantageous in this disease: the root should be boiled in Milk; and a portion of it given to the Child several times in the day. I can say nothing of the styptic powers of this plant but I have no doubt from publications it is very

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very useful in hemorrhages, when given internally.

2. Eucharium Americanum, or Alum Root,

- It is possessed of considerable astringent properties. The powder of it is said by some to be successful in curing Cancer. This however I think is not true I can say nothing about it, having never employed it.

3. The Virginia Broom Rape

has been used with success in Cancer. it grows near this City. The whole plant is very astringent and has a considerable bitterish taste. It grows abundantly in Pittsburg. It was this powder that Dr. Martin used in combination with Arsenic, with which he cured cancers with so much success. In old ulcers it is sometimes very efficacious.

4. Tormentilla Erectans, of Europe, it is

very much like the Geranium; it also bears some resemblance to the Cinquefoil of our Country. It is a pure astringent - It is used in England in the process of Tanning.

Before the discovery of the Peruvian Bark it was used in Intermittents. It is often used in combination with Gentian &c

It is supposed to be very useful in Abor-tions combined with other Astringents.

very useful in many ways, and gives
 advantage.
 2. Construction of the instrument
 Part - It is supposed of course that
 the instrument is made of brass or
 steel by some to be successful in giving
 sound. This however I think is not the
 case. I can say nothing about it having seen one
 though it is the Instrument of the
 has been used with success in some
 parts near the city. The whole of the
 very different and has a considerable
 part of it. It gives a sound which is
 It was the former that Dr. Walker used in
 combination with others, with which he
 and cannot with a great success. It
 old seems to be sometimes very efficacious.
A remarkable Experiment of the
 very much like the former. It also has
 some resemblance to the trumpet of the
 party. It is a fine instrument - it was
 in England in the hands of the
 before the discovery of the instrument
 it was used in the same way. It is often
 used in combination with others.
 It is supposed to be very useful in the
 - this combined with the other

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5. Cortex Granatorum, or the rind of Pomegranate. Is a considerable astringent. It has been given in decoction in case of Malena. I know nothing of it myself, but must refer you to Books. -

6. Arbutus Uva Ursi. It is a native of Europe, and is found also in some parts of the United States, or Canada. Jersey & C^t. The Uva Ursi is with great propriety ranked among the astringents; it has a bitterish taste. The infusion or decoction of Uva Ursi when mixed with Sulph. Ferri strikes a black color. It is composed of a considerable gummy matter. Its effects upon the pulse are very inconsiderable; so little that we should place it among the inert of our medicines. It is however a powerful medicine & a considerable stimulant. It is found useful in almost all those cases where other astringents have been used. In the Intermittents of delicate people it has been used with advantage. I think it may be used advantageously in Dyspepsia. It has been found useful in Leucorrhoea. In Gonorrhoea it will no doubt be found very useful. I have used it in some cases of long standing with good success. I once tried it in a case of long standing accompanied with a swelling of the Testis, which had resisted all other medicines

Section 1
The first section of the act is a general one, and is intended to give effect to the provisions of the act in relation to the duties of the various officers of the government.

Section 2
The second section of the act is a general one, and is intended to give effect to the provisions of the act in relation to the duties of the various officers of the government.

medicines, and it proved an effectual remedy
Mr Benjamin Bell speaks very highly of it
in this disease, (he says) it may be begun
with \mathcal{ss} of a day in powder, and be increased to
 \mathcal{ss} three times a day, and it will very soon
become effectual.

I think it is very useful
in some of the diseases of the bladder and
urethra: especially in the disease of Cystitis
vesicae. and in those affections of the bladder
in which the prostate gland is not diseased
it is of great use.

I have frequently directed
my patient to carry the leaves in his pocket
and chew them very often, beside taking the
powder, with the happiest effect. It should
be given in about \mathcal{ss} three times a day &
may be increased to the extent of \mathcal{ss} per
day, but it seldom fails in producing
nausea.

In pulmonary consump-
tion the Uva Ursi has been supposed
by some to be very efficacious, but I can
say nothing from my own experience.

The London Physicians praise it very
much in the sweating stage of consump-
-tion, it is probable it has the same effect
that other Tonics would have.

The Uva Ursi is very valuable in
nephritic complaints; it certainly deserves
our attention as an Antilitic.

H
Wolfe

possesses a remarkable property in relieving stranguery from Blisters. This was first discovered by Mr. John Mitchell. I had a case of Hepatitis in which blisters produced stranguery. - I therefore gave the *Uvae Ursi* a few hours before the blister was taken off (there was no stranguery).

It will not be amiss to mention some of the acerb fruits, as the unripe persimmon, agrimonia, argentanea, cary-
cophyllata, cinquefoil, &c. all of which were formerly in use, but are now laid aside. I shall therefore refer you to books for their medical virtues. - The Crobanche Virginica I refer you to my printed essay upon this plant. -

7. Rubia Tinctorum or Madder. It is not in my opinion possessed of much astringency. It is much more used as a colouring matter than an Astringent. As an Emmenagogue its powers are very great. Madder tinges the bones of a red colour, it tinges the bones of young and growing animals, much easier than etc. by feeding animals upon it their bones soon become coloured. It remains a considerable
time

Fugate a remarkable property in relation
to the quantity for which it was first
discovered by Mr. John Mitchell, when
a case of Dysentery in which it was
produced a strong effect. It was given
two lines a few lines before the
return of the case no longer.

It will not be enough to mention
of the great fruits, as the simple
summers, opimones, opimones, opimones,
opimones, opimones, opimones,
are found in use, but as in our
books, I shall therefore refer you to
books for their medicinal virtues. The
Botanische Imperialis refer you to my
prints upon the plants.

Robert Tristram in London, to
and in my opinion, I hope of much
advantage. It is much more used as a
stimulating matter than astringent.

Of the Mineral Astringents

It is the case of young and growing
animals, much more than of
animals upon it than in the
adult. It remains a considerable

time in the bones, but after a while it is lost, owing no doubt to absorption.

Madder colours the milk of animals. It is possessed of but little active powers.

By some writers it has recommended in the disease of Rickets. It has also been recommended in Icterus, but I am doubtful of its efficacy. As Icterus appears to be owing to stones in the Biliary duct; - madder certainly can have no effect in dissolving them.

8. Yellow Resin, of Botany Bay is lately been introduced into Europe, and is highly recommended. I know nothing of it having never seen it.

I have now finished the subject of Vegetable Astringents, and shall next proceed to consider the two Mineral Astringents, (viz) Alum & Sacch. Saturnis. The rest of the Minerals I shall treat of under the head of Tonics.

1. Alum, for its chemical history I refer you to the Lectures on Chemistry. It is a neutral salt formed by the Sulphuric Acid & Alumine with a portion of Potash.

There is no doubt but that a ...
is best, owing to the ...
Madder shows the mark of animals
It is supposed of the ...
Of this matter it has ...
The disease of ... It has also
been mentioned in ...
detailed of its ...
years to be ...
but ...
in ...

Yellow Water of ...
lately seen ...
highly recommended ...
strongly ...

There are ...
of ...
found to ...
...
the ...
...
...

1. ...
...
...
...
...

It is properly speaking a Super Sulphate of Alumine & Potash. Vast quantities of it have been found in different parts. Alum was supposed formerly to be the most common in mineral waters, but it is now found not to be the case. It is certainly one of the most powerful astringents

It is used in the process of tanning in some countries. It has been used both externally and internally in many diseases. It has been given by Dr Cullen in Intermittents combined with nutmeg.

Dr Lind says that next to the Peruvian Bark he has found no medicine so successful in Intermittents, as alum combined with nutmeg. it is however disagreeable to the stomach. It is used by some combined with canela. I have myself employed it in Intermittents, combined with Colombo and Gentian.

It has been exhibited in small doses in Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhoea, with success. In the cholera which is so prevalent among children in this City, I have used alum with Laudanum to a very great advantage. Some physicians make use

It is proposed that a large quantity
of the same be sent to the
have been found in different parts of the
was supposed formerly to be the most
common in mineral waters, but it is
now found not to be the case. It is
found in the most famous water-works
of the world in the spring of Chambray
in France. It has been used for
many years with extraordinary success in
all the cases of the kind. It is
in Chambray water with
Dissolved says that water is the
best. It has found no remedy to the
disease in Chambray as also in
the water. It is known to be
to the stomach. It is used by
those with colic. It is
excellent in Chambray water
with colic and distention
of the bowels or small
or Chambray water, and Chambray with
itself. In the Chambray water is a
very small quantity of the
same with Chambray water
is Chambray water

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use of it in hemorrhages as hemoptysis
and uterine hemorrhages. In hemoptysis
says Dr. Cullen it is not useful; but in
uterine hemorrhages it is certainly very
efficacious. He says it should be given in
very small doses. In urgent cases the
doses must be given frequently & increased
to be given with 5 grains & increased to 20 in
a day: but I have found 5 grains to be a
sufficient quantity. It should be rubbed
down along with Gum Arabic & Sugar.

It appears to me that the stimulating
plan of treatment in uterine hemorrhages is
very injurious: also the use of Tonics, such
as bark, iron &c. Nothing appears to me
so effectual as low diet, gestation, abstinence
from venery & from the use of coffee, in the dis-
ease called frequens Menstruatio. I have
used alum in combination with Galls with
very good success in menorrhagia.

R. Aluminis ʒi.

Pulv. Gallar. ʒʒ

Aquæ ʒviij ~~ʒi~~ Or make the

alum & Galls into eight ponders: & let four
of them be taken in twenty four hours: when
it purges as it sometimes does laudaneum
should be given. In Leucorrhœa, it is
sometimes

use of it in laminating or lamination
 and other uses. In laminating
 paper or other it is not needed, but in
other cases it is a very useful and
efficient agent. It is used in
many ways. In paper it
must be applied in
a thin layer and in
some cases it is used
in large quantities. It has been
used in many other cases.

It appears to be of the
same nature as other resins
and gumms. It is of a
solid nature and is
very difficult to burn
and is very valuable
in many ways. It is
used in the manu-
facture of paper and
other articles. It is
also used in the man-

facture of various other articles
and is very valuable
in many ways. It is
used in the manu-

sometimes found very useful. It has also been found successful in Gonorrhoea. The simple infusion of Alum gr. v. to ℥j. ʒv. or Rose Water is frequently used, but a better injection is made by adding the Galls to the Infusion. Mr. B. Bell recommends to boil one ounce of Oak Bark in twenty ounces of water down to sixteen, & then add ʒij of Alum. I have never used it in this way.

On the authority of the celebrated Dr. Meade this medicine has been used with efficacy in Diabetes. It has been found very successful in this City. Dr. Motar informed me that he had a case some time ago which was completely cured by the use of alum whey. Dr. Darwin supposes it acts by absorbing & stimulating the vessels of the Bladder.

Of the External Use of Alum.

Alum after enters into the composition of Gargles. In diseases of the Sar-
sils nothing has been found more successful than a solution of Alum. It has also been used with advantage in putrid sore throat

The external use of alum in hemorrhages has been found beneficial. In inflammations
of

The first part of the paper is devoted to a
 description of the various species of
 the genus Amphispiza which are
 found in the mountains of the
 Andes. The first species mentioned is
Amphispiza bilineata which is
 distinguished by its black and white
 plumage. It is found in the
 mountains of the Andes in the
 province of Quito. The second
 species is Amphispiza bilineata
 which is distinguished by its
 black and white plumage. It is
 found in the mountains of the
 Andes in the province of Quito.

Of the External Use of them

The external use of these birds is
 very extensive. They are used
 for food and for medicinal
 purposes. The feathers of these
 birds are used for making
 hats and for other purposes.
 The bones of these birds are
 used for making tools and
 for other purposes. The
 skins of these birds are used
 for making coats and for
 other purposes.

of the Eyes it has been found very useful
Dr Cullen has found ~~has~~ found from two
to five grains in an ounce of water a very
good collyrium.

Preparations of Alum.

Coagulum Aluminosa. It is a
preparation worthy of your notice: it is
made by agitating the white of an Egg
with powder of Alum: and is used in dis-
eases of the Tonsils, in Ophthalmia &c.
It coagulates milk, and blood.

Serum Aluminosa or Alum Whey

This is made by boiling two drachm of
Alum in one pound of Milk: if a little
sugar be added to it, it is more agreeable.

When exhibited in substance it
should be given first in small doses from
three to five grains and may be increased to
twenty: for an adult. It is said that
when it is long continued it produces con-
striction of the Intestines & habitual costiveness.
this I do not believe, it more frequently pro-
duces purging.

As to the modus Operandi of Alum
it

of the eye is the best found in nature
The eye has been found in the
to find nature in a number of ways and
the following

Preparation of Water

Preparation of Water
Preparation of water is made by
adding to water a small quantity of
sugar and a little of the
essence of the plant and a
few drops of oil and water

Preparation of Water
This is made by taking two ounces of
water in one pound of water of a little
sugar be added to it to be prepared

Then exhibited in substance it
should be given first in small quantities
then to find nature and may be increased
to the full amount. It is said that

also it is very common to find in
the water of the stomach which is
the best not to be used in any quantity
but in small quantities

it is unknown: it is probable it acts by its astringent principle, and secondarily in allaying the heat: very similar to that of Lead. Its effects upon the pulse has not been taken notice of by Physicians.

2. Armenian Bole, Its basis is Argill and it is combined with iron which gives its colour; and a small quantity of Sulphuric Acid. It is somewhat allied to Alum in its properties. It is seldom used now. I shall therefore say no more about it. Alum generally is preferred to it. -

3. Plumbum. This is unquestionably an important and invaluable remedy. I shall in the first place.

1. Take notice of its preparations.
2. Its effects upon the system
3. Its use in the cure of Diseases.

1. of its preparations.

Lead in combination with the Acetic Acid forms the Extract of Lead.

The Super Acetate of Lead, or what is commonly known under the name of Sugar of Lead

Lead is friendly to Vegetation

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Lead is white lead in combination with the Acetic Acid. The celebrated Extract of Goulards, is a strong solution of Vinegar and Lead. It is made by boiling vinegar and ~~litharge~~, and then pouring off the solution.

2. Of the Effects of Lead upon the System. — —

One of its dreadful effects is that disease known by the name of Colica Pictonum. This affection often terminates in great pain and palsy of the limbs. It is generally brought on by taking lead internally by cyder, new run, sweet wines &c. Wines are frequently adulterated with lead. The colica pictonum is not always produced in this way. It is brought on in painters from handling warm types, — it effects pottery from the use they make of it in glazing. Those who work in lead mines are very subject to it. It acts by the volatilized particles being taken into the stomach with the food; I believe it does not effect the system until some time after it has been used. For a much more particular account I refer you
to

to the Lectures on the Practice of Medicine.

I shall mention a few circumstances concerning the cure of it. The bowels should be first emptied, bleeding is seldom necessary. The *Pleum Picini* is the best purgative. Large doses of calomel are sometimes preferable. Opium must be given to the relief of the pain, but it should not be given until after the bowels are opened. It sometimes acts promptly as a purgative. I have found that after all the other remedies have failed in opening the bowels; that cold water thrown upon the extremities has been very effectual. I have also employed the Tincture of Guaiac blisters & warm bath with success. —

Another effect of Lead is to produce Gutta Serena, — Its effects are not always to produce cold & paralysis; but it frequently produces general Rheumatism. Those who work in lead mines are in the habit of taking lard in the morning instead of butter, which prevents the effects of the Lead. It has become a very general practice with those who work in lead to take a table spoonful of

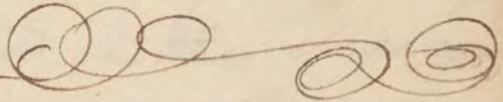
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of Plum Olivarum before they go to
work in order to counteract the effects of
lead. which it does completely. —

The Malic Acid frequently produces
similar effects with lead.

Lead is much more deleterious in
some constitutions than in others. The
Lact. Saturni when taken in too large doses
produces vomiting and purging. — The obser-
-vations which I have made shew that al-
-though lead is deleterious, yet the evils which
have been ascribed to it, are not all of them
true.

I have found from many ex-
-periments that lead in certain doses is not
injurious to vegetables: but if given too large-
-ly it proves deleterious.

Of the Diseases in which Lead is
employed. —

I. Of the External. — 

Mr. Goulard's extract of Lead
mixed with a poultice of bread & milk
has been found beneficial in many cases.

It has been used with advantage in hemia
humoralis, or swelled testicle. I have found
a

of their business before they go to
 work in order to contract the spirit of
 their work to the company.

The Walter Scott papers manuscripts
 contain a great deal of
 good & much more valuable
 than in other
 books. There is a letter in the paper
 which contains a very
 interesting account of the
 author's life & habits, & it is
 very interesting to see out of
 this.

There are four or five
 fragments of the book in
 various parts of the
 collection.

If the Walter Scott papers manuscripts
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 this.

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 fragments of the book in
 various parts of the
 collection.

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a strong solution of Glauber's Salt mixed with a poultice an excellent remedy. -

It has been used in Ophthalmia, in pimples upon the face, and in discharging tumours with success. It has been used by some in Erysipelas, but I have seen it produce Gangrene in those cases. I would therefore advise it to be used with very great caution in this disease.

Upon the whole I am inclined to believe that the Extract of Saccharine Matter are most useful in inflammation from external causes.

Scrophula. In this disease this medicine has been used in combinations with mercury; & with advantage. but if there are many scrophulous sores it should be carefully used.

Gonorrhoea. Injections of Sugar of Lead are generally used in this disease. but physicians differ very much in opinion respecting the strength of the injection.

I seldom use more than ten grains to eight or ten ounces of Water. The Acetum Lithargyri is sometimes used in injections from twenty four to thirty drops in eight ounces

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ounces of Water. In Gonorrhoea of long standing, injections made strong as $\frac{1}{2}$ to eight ounces of Water, are generally sufficient: but this sometimes produce Hernia Humoralis. I believe this seldom happens when the injections are used very mild.

Leucorrhoea. The Sacch. Saturni given internally in this disease has been found very beneficial.

Febris Intermitteris. The exhibition of Lead in this disease has been used with success. I do not speak of this from my own experience having never employed it. I have been informed by a Physician from the Country that he has employed it in small doses with very good success.

Epilepsia. It has been employed in this disease especially among Infants. It was used by Dr. Rust in a case in the Pennsylvania Hospital, but was not successful, I afterwards used the Stramonium with the same case & perfected a cure. I cannot say from my own experience much about its efficacy in Epilepsy

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Epilepsy: but I do not think it will be found much more efficacious than some other Tonics.

Pertussis. This medicine has been used with success in London by some of the Physicians. I have never employed it myself, & can therefore say nothing about it.

Tetanus. The celebrated Dr. John Hunter, proposed the Sacch. Saturnic to be given in this disease: and placing the patient at the same time in an Ice House. I believe he never tried the experiment. - Mr. Clutterbuck made use of it & he says very effectually, but he gave it in such small doses, that I can hardly believe he was successful in curing it: he gave in doses of one grain twice in twenty four hours.

Mania. It has been used in maniacal cases by many Physicians with success. I have never employed it. Morgagni mentions that he has used it in many cases with evident advantage.

C. Lohra

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Cholera Infantum. Lead has been found serviceable in cholera in some places. I received a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, who says he has cured several cases with it. I have not used it myself.

Diarrhoea, In those cases which resist the effects of kino, galls &c I have found the Sacch. Saturni very useful. I employed it in the Pennsylvania Hospital with complete success after all the other remedies had failed. In inflammatory affections attended with local pain, this medicine has been employed by some physicians with success. I have not used it in the last affection.

Phthisis Pulmonalis. Some physicians have used Sac. Sat. & have performed cures with it. I have never given it in this disease but I have given it in Hemoptysis with success, which frequently occurs in this disease, and have protracted the life of the patient by it.

Pyrosis. In this disease I think it highly probable the Sac. Saturni might be with very good success, but it is not much employed. — Hemorrhage

Charles Johnson
 found himself in a very
 pleasant position
 with the
 ...

Johnson
 about the effect of
 from the last
 ...

Johnson
 ...
 ...
 ...

Hemorrhages of Red Blood. D^r

Heberdie says that he thinks the *Sacch. Saturni* may be called a specific in internal hemorrhages. Dr. Reynolds used it in cases of Uterine Hemorrhage combined with Laudanum with complete success. In the case of a young gentleman with hemoptysis he used it also with success, in a dose of *Sac. Saturni* gr. i. Cons. *Rosar.* gr. ~~iv~~ & Laudanum gr. iij. made into one pill: the dose was increased & the patient entirely recovered in a very short time. In another case of Uterine Hemorrhage he gave it in doses of gr. ℥ with gr. ~~iv~~ of Laudanum.

Uterine Hemorrhages are certainly of the active kind that is from an increased action of the arterial system. The *Sac. Saturni* is certainly an excellent remedy in those cases. It is one of the most important articles of the *Materia Medica*, & especially in hemorrhages from the intestines and uterus. In no instance that I have used has it failed in being useful, and I assure you I have seldom found it injurious. In cases of threatened Abortion, this medicine has been used with advantage

Geometrical of Red Blood
 The Red Blood is a fluid which is found in the arteries of the body.
 It is composed of red globules and serum.
 The red globules are small round corpuscles which float in the serum.
 They are found in the arteries and veins of the body.
 The serum is a fluid which is found in the arteries and veins of the body.
 It is composed of water, salt, and albumen.
 The red globules are found in the arteries and veins of the body.
 They are found in the arteries and veins of the body.
 The serum is a fluid which is found in the arteries and veins of the body.
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 It is composed of water, salt, and albumen.
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 They are found in the arteries and veins of the body.
 The serum is a fluid which is found in the arteries and veins of the body.
 It is composed of water, salt, and albumen.

advantage: I have used myself in some cases without success, excepting that of checking the hemorrhage: and in some cases I have used it again with complete success.

I was called to a lady in the third month of her pregnancy, who had a violent uterine hemorrhage which threatened abortion. when I first saw her she was very much debilitated & her pulse was scarcely perceptible: & the hemorrhage continue very profuse. I gave her immediately three grains of Senec. Patern. combined with one grain of Opium, and in five minutes after it was taken, her pulse began to rise, & in a very short time the hemorrhage ceased & she soon got well. Mr.

John Burns says that this medicine will have no effect unless it produces sickness - this I cannot believe. - I have found it a very useful remedy not only in active but also in passive hemorrhages, as in Menstrua, & Hematuria which are certainly hemorrhages of the passive kind. I was called to a gentleman some years ago labouring under a violent Hematuria from improper treatment for a Gonorrhoea which he had, I found him with a very small pulse, his extremities cold; & a profuse discharge of blood

Bon

I have now only a few
 more without much
 checking the language, and a
 few more to give it complete
 I was on the 20th of
 the preparation, and had
 finished which I
 first sent to the
 of the paper was
 in minutes, and
 containing with
 five minutes after it was
 paper to see. It is
 change made at
 John Quincy Adams
 will have no effect
 ing. The Journal
 to a very useful
 It also is
 Adams, a
 advantages of the
 to a
 when a
 treatment for a
 from him with
 Adams

from the Glans Penis, I immediately gave him a large dose of Sac. Saturni, and with the effect of stopping the hemorrhage in a very short time. The application of cold by means of ice, - ice water &c. have been used in cases of uterine Hemorrhage: but they are certainly not so successful as the Saccl: Saturni.

Of the Modis Operandi of Lead.

With respect to this part of my subject I am not yet satisfied. It appears to act in some measure by reducing the frequency, force and tension of the pulse.

It seems to operate in the same way with general bloodletting: but this is not all it certainly acts much sooner than blood-letting. The preparations of Lead are often more successful in stopping hemorrhages than general bloodletting, purging and digitalis: - They very often cure Leucorrhoea unattended with fever, when bloodletting & purging would not. In passive hemorrhages as hematuria, melena &c. the Sac. Saturni is an important remedy.

There must be some other property besides that of lowering the pulse: It appears

from the above said, I have been
 in a large way of the business
 the fact of the business
 and the fact of the business
 by means of which we have
 had a very large business
 they are entirely out of
 the hands of the business

Of the Making of Lead

This report is the result of my
 own observations and experiments
 and is intended to be a
 general guide to the
 several operations of the
 business of making lead
 and is intended to be a
 general guide to the
 several operations of the
 business of making lead
 and is intended to be a
 general guide to the
 several operations of the
 business of making lead

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to have a double action: it acts also by its astringency. I cannot say in what manner it produces its effects in hemorrhages: it has a secret action which like all other medicines we have we are not able yet to find out. The experiments of Doctor Thomas Sorritt upon Lead I think are very valuable. I go to prove in some measure the manner of its operation. He applied a solution of the Muriate of Soda to the cut extremity of the crural nerve of a large frog. (and many other animals) which immediately produced violent convulsions in the muscles of the leg & foot: after a short time he washed the solution entirely from the part with tepid water, & applied a solution of Sac. Saturni, to the part, & with the effect of immediately stopping the convulsions. He repeated the solution of Mur. of Soda with the effect of bringing on the convulsions again & as soon as the solution of Sac. Saturni was reapplied again they were instantly stopped. This certainly proves the sedative effects of Lead.

I have generally made use of Opium in combination with the Sac. Saturni. The dose should be regulated according to the strength and age of the patient and the

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been successful in
 securing the cooperation of the
 various departments of the
 service. This is a very important
 step in the development of the
 service and it is one which
 should be followed by all
 departments. The second is the
 fact that the government has
 been successful in securing the
 cooperation of the various
 departments of the service.
 This is a very important step
 in the development of the
 service and it is one which
 should be followed by all
 departments. The third is the
 fact that the government has
 been successful in securing the
 cooperation of the various
 departments of the service.
 This is a very important step
 in the development of the
 service and it is one which
 should be followed by all
 departments.

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the constitution. The largest quantity I have ever given was eight grains in combination with one grain of Opium in an alarming case of Epiptaxis, & with complete success. In general two grains is the medium dose to be given three times a day, - five grains may be given twice a day. Dr. Overhaue says that the solution of Lead when long continued is apt to produce consumption.

We come next to speak of

II. Tonics. Under the second head of Vegetable Astringents I think it proper to consider those ~~under~~ the head of tonics. By tonics I mean a set of medicines which whether taken internally or administered externally increases the strength of the patient, without increasing the heat of the system. I do not mean administering strength merely; but in some instances covering the strength. Dr. Darwin calls this class sorbentia instead of tonics. Dr. Gregory objects to the word tonic and makes use of the word Roborans. - It seems to be the opinion of some of our ancient physicians that

They increase the force of the circulation & produce exhilaration of the Nervous system in a similar manner with stimulants.

*It acts upon the Cellular Membrane

II

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that this class of Medicines act upon the Muscular system exclusively. I hope however to prove hereafter that they also act upon the heart and bloodvessels in a great degree and also upon the nerves. With respect to tonics we may I think receive considerable advantage from attending to their influence upon other animals beside man. They exert peculiar effects upon Vegetables: this I know from experience. It is certain they do not exert their influence upon the muscles only but upon all parts of the body *

Dr Cullen supposes tonics to consist in the bitter principle exclusively. I am not of his opinion, many of the Eucalypt and other medicines act as tonics, besides bitters, also riding on horseback, cold, certain passions and affections of the mind, as joy, fear, anger, love, ambition, &c. all act as tonics in some instances. Pain is very often a powerful tonic, it gives us courage. The tonic powers of some medicines as bark are increased by adding a bitter as the Losp. Virg: or Camphor; &c. The Carbonate of Ammonia and Cuprum Ammoniacum are very powerful tonics; although they have nothing of the bitter principle. In regard to medicines strictly so called a question may be asked whether those medicines which are astringent and bitter are tonics. This is a question I can

that the state of Michigan was not
 considered as a separate state
 to have any separate rights
 but that it was to be
 considered as a part of the
 territory of the United States
 and that the inhabitants of
 that territory were to be
 considered as citizens of the
 United States.

II
 In the year 1800 the
 territory of the United States
 was divided into two parts
 one of which was called
 the territory of the
 United States and the other
 was called the territory of
 the United States.
 The territory of the
 United States was divided
 into two parts one of
 which was called the
 territory of the United States
 and the other was called
 the territory of the United States.
 The territory of the
 United States was divided
 into two parts one of
 which was called the
 territory of the United States
 and the other was called
 the territory of the United States.

am not able to solve. I do not however think it is necessary that astringents and bitters are always necessary to produce a tonic.

Dr. Cullen supposes that bitters do not act as stimulants, because they do not increase the frequency of the pulse, nor the force of the circulation. I cannot agree with him in this. I am confident they do both increase the frequency of the pulse & the force of the circulation. In the

summer season when the stomach is debilitated a draught of cold water appears to be one of the best tonics. Many experiments prove that Barks, and some others are certainly considerable stimulants.

I differ entirely from Dr. Cullen, I believe all the bitters act as stimulants in different degrees. Bitters act in part by their stimulating quality.

I am in the next place to take notice of the Diseases in which tonics are used. They are used both externally and internally: - They have been used in cleansing foul ulcers, and with some advantage, also in checking Gangrene, and in fomentations for discharging tumours. Bitters are said to possess a

are not able to solve. I do not however
 think it is necessary that experiments should
 be made on animals, especially the human
 Dr. Cullen supposes that the
 do not act on themselves because they
 do not increase the frequency of the pulse
 on the face of the circulation. I doubt
 agree with him in his own experiments
 they do not increase the frequency of the
 pulse on the face of the circulation. In the
 summer season when the stomach is dis-
 -turbated a discharge of cold water ap-
 -pears to be one of the best things. Many
 experiments prove that Opium and some
 others are certainly considerable stimulants
 I differ entirely from Dr. Cullen. I believe all
 the better act as stimulants or depressants
 depends. Opium acts in part by the
 -altering quality.
 I am in the greatest degree to take
 notice of the success in a few days
 are used. They are used with certainty
 and internally. They have been used
 in diarrhoea and other cases, and with
 advantage. also in checking profuse
 and in hemorrhages for the purpose
 turning. Opium is used to

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a narcotic quality. Dr. Cullen says they increase the appetite and promote digestion by giving tone to the muscular fibres of the Stomach. I must confess I am not satisfied with the manner in which it produces its effects. I however must differ from Dr. Cullen: for I suppose they act by stimulating the vessels, which through out the Gastric Juice, and in-
crease its quantity.

It is used in many diseases with very great advantage, as in Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, &c. - In Constipation arising from a sedentary occupation, bitters are found to be purgatives

They sometimes act as Diuretics: for this reason they are sometimes employed in Dropsy. Dr. Cullen denies their diuretic effects: - Digitalis is a bitter & is also a considerable diuretic - this one example I think sufficient to prove their diuretic properties. They have been used with advantage in Intermittents, Continued Fevers, and Typhus: They are sudorifics this Dr. Cullen also doubts. They have been used in dysentery, colic, mollities of Urine, Chlorosis and Gout. Of the bitters which
are

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[Faint, illegible handwriting in the middle section]

First. ^(a) Of Individual Tonics

+ *Lentiana Lutea*

[Faint, illegible handwriting at the bottom of the page]

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which are deleterious are Opium, some of the lactescent vegetables, bitter almond &c. The most pure and intense bitters may be used for a long time without producing any deleterious effects.

Having finished the subject of the General History of Tonics. I proceed in the next place to speak of Individual Tonics. They are principally derived from the Vegetable and Mineral Kingdom. I shall in the first place speak of the Vegetable: and shall treat

1. Of the pure bitters.
2. Of those bitters which have an astringent substance combined with them.
3. Of the stimulating as Cascarilla &c.

(a) I. Gentiana. There are many different species of this article. The Gentian of the shops is the Gentiana Lutea or yellow Gentian, a native of England. It has a long slender root of a brownish colour. - It has a very bitter taste and is much more bitter than Quassia.

Its infusion of Gentian is much better than the spirituous extract. Many virtues have been ascribed to it in diseases of

of

which are the most common in nature, are
 of the vegetable kingdom. It is
 a very common error to suppose that
 the vegetable kingdom is a mere
 collection of plants and animals.
 It is a kingdom in itself, and
 has its own laws and principles.
 It is a kingdom of life, and
 its members are all living beings.
 It is a kingdom of growth, and
 its members are all growing beings.
 It is a kingdom of change, and
 its members are all changing beings.

It is a kingdom of power, and
 its members are all powerful beings.
 It is a kingdom of wisdom, and
 its members are all wise beings.
 It is a kingdom of love, and
 its members are all loving beings.
 It is a kingdom of truth, and
 its members are all true beings.
 It is a kingdom of beauty, and
 its members are all beautiful beings.

I. Vegetation
 The first class of the vegetable
 kingdom is that of the green
 plants. These are the most
 common and the most useful
 of all the vegetables. They
 are the source of our food,
 and they are the source of
 our clothing. They are the
 source of our fuel, and they
 are the source of our medicine.
 They are the source of our
 pleasure, and they are the
 source of our sorrow. They
 are the source of our life, and
 they are the source of our death.

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of the stomach, in debility and in nervous diseases. The Gentian is commonly used in a vinous or spirituous menstruum.

The yellow gentian has long been given to prevent the inflammatory symptoms of Gout. Dr. Linn says it has been given with success in calculous cases. Some writers have asserted that the febrifuge powers of this medicine is greater than that of the Bark. It has been given in Intermittents with success. Dr. Lind says that ten or twenty grains of gentian taken as four or two after a large dose of Sinct: Sacra, has been found successful in Intermittents. Mr. Senac says he has found it injurious. I have for a long time made use of the Gentian in substance, that is in powder, and its tonic effects I think are nearly equal to the Colombo. It has been highly recommended in Scrophula, & in Nerves.

It is one of the most important of the bitter articles. I have given in Leucorrhoea, and in Dyspepsia, the following prescription with the happiest effects.

℞. Pulv: Gentian: grs v.
Pulv: Ferri - grs v ʒ to be
taken five or six times in a day. —

Gentiane

The history of the world is a long and
 interesting one, and it is not
 surprising that it has attracted
 the attention of many writers.
 The first of these was Herodotus,
 who lived in the fifth century
 B.C. He was a Greek, and his
 work was the first history of
 the world. He was followed by
 Thucydides, who lived in the
 fourth century B.C. He was a
 Greek, and his work was the
 first history of Greece. He was
 followed by Xenophon, who lived
 in the fourth century B.C. He
 was a Greek, and his work was
 the first history of Persia. He
 was followed by Polybius, who
 lived in the second century B.C.
 He was a Greek, and his work
 was the first history of Rome.
 He was followed by Livy, who
 lived in the first century B.C.
 He was a Roman, and his work
 was the first history of Rome.
 He was followed by Tacitus, who
 lived in the first century A.D.
 He was a Roman, and his work
 was the first history of Rome.
 He was followed by Suetonius,
 who lived in the first century
 A.D. He was a Roman, and his
 work was the first history of
 Rome. He was followed by
 Cassiodorus, who lived in the
 sixth century A.D. He was a
 Gothic, and his work was the
 first history of the Goths. He
 was followed by Bede, who lived
 in the eighth century A.D. He
 was an Englishman, and his
 work was the first history of
 England. He was followed by
 the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which
 was written in the tenth century
 A.D. It was the first history of
 England. It was followed by
 the Domesday Book, which was
 written in the twelfth century
 A.D. It was the first history of
 England. It was followed by
 the History of England, which
 was written in the thirteenth
 century A.D. It was the first
 history of England. It was
 followed by the History of
 England, which was written in
 the fourteenth century A.D. It
 was the first history of England.
 It was followed by the History
 of England, which was written
 in the fifteenth century A.D. It
 was the first history of England.
 It was followed by the History
 of England, which was written
 in the sixteenth century A.D. It
 was the first history of England.
 It was followed by the History
 of England, which was written
 in the seventeenth century A.D.
 It was the first history of
 England. It was followed by the
 History of England, which was
 written in the eighteenth century
 A.D. It was the first history of
 England. It was followed by the
 History of England, which was
 written in the nineteenth century
 A.D. It was the first history of
 England. It was followed by the
 History of England, which was
 written in the twentieth century
 A.D. It was the first history of
 England.

2. Gentiana Centaurea, or Lesser Centaury. It is principally the leaves and stalks of the plant which is made use of. Professor Murray prefers this plant to the Gentiana Lutea. It acts as a powerful cathartic when taken to the extent of two drachms at a dose. It is however a powerful tonic; - and it has been recommended as a febrifuge. It has been used in Gouty affections with advantage, - also by some physicians in Pteris. There are a number of kinds to be found in our Country; and it is but little inferior to the Gentian of the Old World.

3. Gentiana Angustifolia or Colic Root of Virginia & most of the Southern States is an excellent bitter. it is very powerful, and is well worthy of investigation

The Centaury which is brought to our Markets and sold for that article was formerly supposed to be the same with that of the Old World. But I have found that it is very different, but it is little inferior to that of Europe.

Centaurus Colonosus, a Letter

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I am sure you are very well. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are all well and happy. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I am sure you are very well. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are all well and happy.

Centaurus Colonosus, a Letter

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I am sure you are very well. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are all well and happy. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I am sure you are very well. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are all well and happy.

It is the plant called Cheironia An-
-gularis.

II. Sorazera Officialis or Colombo of
Kentucky, Senegal & Ohio are little infe-
-rior to the colombo of our shops. it is a very
pure bitter. I found it in Senegal. The root
is sometimes as large as a man's arm.

III. Quassia. There are three kinds of
which we are acquainted - The Quassia Amara
Quassia Polygamia & Quassia Simarouba.

I. Quassia Amara. Is a tree of a mode-
-rate size and grows in South America
It is said to have little or no smell. - The
whole of the plant possesses the bitter the
bark however contains the most. It is a
stronger bitter than either the Colombo,
Gentian or Lichen Islandicus. It was
first used in the obstinate intermittents
of Surinam. It was first discovered
by a Negro Slave by the name of Ducay,
from whence it took its name. It has been
used with success in Intermittents, continued
& bilious fevers. Mr. Long recommends
it in dropy, & fevers. Dr. Lettsom of
London says that in diseases of the
Stomach & nervous diseases the Quassia
has

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to contain several sections, possibly numbered, but the specific content cannot be discerned.]

has a very good effect, especially when
 he combined it with the Super Sulphate of Lime.
 It has been recommended in gout. In calculi
 -lous cases it has also been used with success
 In dyspepsia & laxity of the intestines
 after dysentery it has been used with
 advantage. I have frequently employed
 it in practice & I think it is one of the most
 important bitters we have. I have generally
 made use of the watery infusion - patients
 will continue much longer upon it, than
 upon any other of the bitters.

II Quassia Polygamia. It is so
 nearly allied to the other that I can
 scarcely tell them apart. It grows in the
 West Indies. I have never employed it
 It is said to be a very powerful bitter
 & is used with success in many diseases
 as Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, Amenorrhoea &c.

III Quassia Sinarumbei. This grows
 to the size of a large tree: it is to be found
 in the Island of St. Domingo, and in
 South America. The bark of this tree does
 not possess any astringent quality. It is
 a pure and simple bitter; water and
 spirits of wine both extract its virtues.

H

has very good effect. Especially when
 he combined it with the other sulphur
 It has been recommended as a cure for
 This case it has also been used with
 A sufficient quantity of the other
 after discovery it has been used with
 advantage. Some physicians
 to in patients I think it is one of the best
 important matters in medicine. I have
 number of the writing instrument -
 and continues until long after the
 after any other of the others

II Sulfur Dioxide
 very allied to the other but I
 however the form of it is more in the
 I have never employed it
 it is said to be a very powerful
 to a use with success in some
 in Sulfur Dioxide. I have never used it.

III Sulfur Dioxide The same
 to the use of a large dose. It is
 the brand of Dr. Searles and in
 the form of a powder. It is
 of a very strong and penetrating
 it is a very powerful
 of more. It returns to writing

It is recommended in all those diseases in which bitters are commonly used. It is most commonly used in Dysentery. The epidemic dysentery of France yielded to this bitter only. We are told that it is not to be used in the early stages of Dysentery.

It is in the third stage of this disease that is where there is no fever, but little tenesmus that it should be given. Doctor Cullen has used it with success in diarrhoea and dysentery to the extent of from two to three ounces in twenty four hours. Habitual colics attended with bloody stools & fever this medicine has been given with advantage. I have never used it myself.

IV. Colombo. This article of the Old Continent has long been known. It was mentioned by Francisco as long ago as the year 1763. I formerly supposed it to be a species of Gentiana: but it is a mistake - it is now pretty nearly ascertained that it is a species of Menespermous or Moon Seed: and it is a native of Africa. - It is a strong and not disagreeable bitter, it has a pungent taste. It gives out its bitter to spirits more than water. It is much less stimulating than many other bitters.

It is recommended in all the
 in which either we commonly used
 most commonly used in Antiquity
 - being a quantity of some - added to the
 latter only. The one total that it is now
 is used in the early stages of Antiquity
 It is in the third stage of the disease
 that is where there is no fever but still
 tremors that it should be given. Antiquity
 before has used it with success in children
 and especially to the extent of Antiquity
 these names in terms of Antiquity
 species attended with Antiquity
 The medicine has been given with advantage
 I have never used it myself.

W. Colombo this article of the Colombo
 continent has long been known
 are mentioned by Francisco de
 ago in the year 1498. Francisco de
 to be a kind of Antiquity but it is a
 that it is a species of Antiquity
Colombo and it is a kind of Antiquity
 a kind of Antiquity but it is a
 for a kind of Antiquity but it is a
 to the Antiquity but it is a
 of Antiquity but it is a

Its use in Diseases. It has been used with many other bitters in preventing Intermittents. The intermittent in which colombo is the most useful, is where the chills & fever are light, and the person of a delicate constitution. It appears to me to be extremely well adapted to pulmonary consumption. I generally give it in infusion during apoplexia.

Dr. Cullen says that he used in dyspepsia with evident advantage. I have also used it with success in this disease, but it must be given in large doses, and long persisted in. I give it in powder combined with some of the preparations of Iron: - Doctor Percival asserts that when

astringents are injurious in dysentery the colombo is useful. It has been but little employed in the United States: it is however useful in some cases of Dysentery.

In diseases of the stomach and bowels it has been found of great service. In Cholera Morbus, bilious vomitings and in severe vomitings it has been found useful.

The dose should be varied according to the age, constitution, &c. The dose for an adult is from six to eight grains three times a day: and may be increased

to

The first of these is the
 fact that the British
 government has been
 successful in its
 policy of non-intervention
 in the affairs of the
 colonies. This policy
 has been based on the
 principle that the
 colonies should be
 allowed to develop
 their own institutions
 and to govern
 themselves. This
 policy has been
 successful in that
 it has allowed the
 colonies to develop
 their own institutions
 and to govern
 themselves. This
 policy has been
 successful in that
 it has allowed the
 colonies to develop
 their own institutions
 and to govern
 themselves.

to the extent of a scruple three times a day.
I have had but little experience with it
except in substance: it may be given in infu-
sion or tincture.

V. Lanthoriza Apifolia. It has been
found in the Southern States. Its medical
properties were first discovered by the late
Dr. Woodhouse. The bark and wood is of a
yellow colour, and intensely bitter. I have
made but little use of it - it is not as pure
a bitter as the Colombis. It is a subject
well worthy of further investigation.

VI. Hydrastis Canadensis or Yellow Root
It is found in the State of Ohio. It is very
much like the Lanthoriza: For a further
description I refer you to my publication.

VII. Helleborus Trifolius. It is used in
the States of New York & New Jersey with
success in Dyspepsia & some other diseases.

VIII. Rheum Palmatum or Rhubarb: I
have frequently made use of a watery
infusion of this article: with great advan-
-tage.

to the extent of the supply of the
the amount of the supply of the
the amount of the supply of the

V Journal of the
the amount of the supply of the
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VI Journal of the
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VII Journal of the
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VIII Journal of the
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the amount of the supply of the

- tage in some cases of Dyspepsia: where I wished it to act as a tonic only.

IX. Lichen Islandicus. It is found in our country: and is much employed by our Indians as an article of diet. One ounce of it boiled in two parts of Water yielded seven ounces of mucilage. It has a considerable bitter taste but is not disagreeable. It has been used in pulmonary consumption with success: and it is very highly recommended by some writers in that disease. In consumptions of general debility it is most useful by its tonic powers. Its virtues consist in part in the mucilage which it contains which is a very mild nutriment.

X Chamamelum. There are several different species of it. I shall however confine myself to the flowers which are generally made use of by Physicians. The flowers have a bitter and to me a very disagreeable taste. Before the Peruvian Bark was discovered the flowers of this plant was made

IX

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X

[Faint, mirrored handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

made use of in the cure of Intermittents. They generally gave the flowers in powder from one scruple to half a drachm at a dose.

When given in large quantities they act as purgatives. Sir John Pringle was very partial to an infusion of these flowers and employed them in many cases with success.

It is one of the most grateful bitter articles that can be employed in Medicine.

XI. Tanacetum, or Tansey. — This is a considerable bitter, and has a strong smell. It has been used in the Gout but without any benefit. A strong infusion of it has been used in the cure of Intermittents, and with considerable advantage.

XII. Artemisia Absinthium, or Wormwood is a very powerful bitter, and has been used with advantage in some cases. It is highly recommended by some authors.

and the use of the one of the other
 is generally given to them in
 the way of a large quantity of
 the same. In the case of the
 parties to an agreement of this kind
 employed the in many cases will
 it is one of the most general with us
 that can be employed in business.

VI

Particulars in a conveyance - This is a
 considerable item, and has long been
 of the best in the part but without
 any benefit. It has a number of the
 best used in the case of the same, and
 with considerable advantage.

XII

Particulars in a conveyance - This is a
 is a very important item, and has long
 been with advantage in many cases. It
 is highly recommended by the
 law, and is a very important item
 in the case of the same, and has long
 been with advantage in many cases. It
 is highly recommended by the law, and
 is a very important item in the case
 of the same, and has long been with
 advantage in many cases. It is highly
 recommended by the law, and is a very
 important item in the case of the same.

XIII. Cortex Peruviani. It is one of those articles which was unknown in the Old World, before the discovery of America. A few years ago only two kinds of this bark were known, - we are now acquainted with more than fourteen different kinds. I shall however confine myself chiefly to the three species which is most commonly made use of by Physicians. -

I. Cinchona Lancifolia. It is called Lancifolia from its leaves being lanceolated or spear pointed, and very narrow, and smooth. It is this bark which was employed by Dr. Sydenham, Morton and Fringle. It is commonly known by the name of the pale bark of the Shops: sometimes the Quill bark.

II. Cinchona Oblongifolia. This is a tree of very considerable size, it has very long leaves which are oblong or elliptical. It is a native of Peru. It is this species which supplies us with the Red Bark. It is however much inferior to the Cinchona Lancifolia or pale bark.

Cinchona

After some time it is one of
 the articles which was mentioned in the
 last part of the description of the
 purpose of the two kinds of the
 last was known to be an experiment
 and will be the further description
 shall know, before we proceed to
 the two species which we are now
 making use of by experiment.

I. Crucifera Crucifera is a class
 consisting of plants which have four
 or five parts, and are called
 crucifera, because the leaves
 of the plants are divided into
 four parts, by the veins of the
 leaves, in a manner which
 resembles the cross.

II. Crucifera Crucifera is a
 the of very considerable size, and
 very long leaves which are
 divided into four parts, by the
 veins, in a manner which
 resembles the cross. The
 flowers are white, and
 the fruit is a long, narrow
 pod, which is divided into
 two parts, by the seeds.

III. Cinchona Cordifolia. This is a small tree, with its leaves rough, and heart shaped, from which it takes its name. It is a native of Peru. It is this tree which furnishes us with the Yellow Bark, and it is most commonly made use of by Physicians.

I shall now mention a few circumstances relative to the choice of this bark as to its goodness:

1. The most powerful bark is obtained from the oldest trees, and from their trunks.
2. - That which is obtained from the branches or from young trees, is much weaker.
3. When cut into small pieces & dried and then packed up so as to be excluded from the air: it is much better, than when recent.
4. It keeps best in large quantities.

I refer you to the fifth volume of Thomson's Chemistry for an analysis of the Bark. It is one of those substances in which the bitter principle and astringency are combined. It is a very powerful tonic or corroborant. Its operation upon the stomach unequivocally

Proclamation This is a
 matter of great importance
 which has been taken into
 consideration by the
 a committee of the
 a committee of the
 a committee of the

It is the duty of
 the government to
 protect the rights
 of the people and
 to maintain the
 peace and order
 of the country.
 It is the duty of
 the government to
 protect the rights
 of the people and
 to maintain the
 peace and order
 of the country.

The government
 is bound to
 protect the
 rights of the
 people and to
 maintain the
 peace and order
 of the country.
 It is the duty
 of the government
 to protect the
 rights of the
 people and to
 maintain the
 peace and order
 of the country.

109.

unequivocally prove its tonic effects.

The modus operandi of this medicine is somewhat obscure. I must confess I do not know the manner in which it operates.

Of its use in Diseases.

In Intermittents. The first question that arises is: at what period may the bark be given with the best success in this disease

When the persons are very much debilitated it should be given as soon as possible. In simple Intermittents then it is a question whether he should not wait for several paroxysms before administering the bark. Dr. Lind's Work may be read upon this subject with great advantage.

In cases where there are any inflammatory symptoms. I think it is necessary to bleed before administering the bark. I had in one instance in an autumnal intermittent to bleed eight times before I could give the bark, & with the effect of curing the patient in a very short time. In general I believe that some evacuating medicines should be given before administering the Bark. Emetics are very improper where there is nausea, or a determination to the head: also where the patient is young & plethoric. But where

In consequence of the late effects
 the value of the stock of the
 Bank of England, & the
 Bank of Scotland, & the
 Bank of Ireland, & the
 Bank of the North of England,
 & the Bank of the South of England,
 & the Bank of the West of England,
 & the Bank of the East of England,
 & the Bank of the Middlesex,
 & the Bank of the City of London,
 & the Bank of the County of Middlesex,
 & the Bank of the County of Surrey,
 & the Bank of the County of Kent,
 & the Bank of the County of Essex,
 & the Bank of the County of Hertfordshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Bedfordshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Buckinghamshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Gloucestershire,
 & the Bank of the County of Wiltshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Dorsetshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Devonshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Cornwall,
 & the Bank of the County of Somersetshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Herefordshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Shropshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Staffordshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Warwickshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Leicestershire,
 & the Bank of the County of Lincolnshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Northamptonshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Northumberland,
 & the Bank of the County of Durham,
 & the Bank of the County of Yorkshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Lancashire,
 & the Bank of the County of Cheshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Derbyshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Nottinghamshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Rutland,
 & the Bank of the County of Cambridgeshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Huntingdonshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Bedfordshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Hertfordshire,
 & the Bank of the County of Essex,
 & the Bank of the County of Kent,
 & the Bank of the County of Surrey,
 & the Bank of the County of Middlesex,
 & the Bank of the County of London,
 & the Bank of the County of Westchester,
 & the Bank of the County of Kent,
 & the Bank of the County of Surrey,
 & the Bank of the County of Middlesex,
 & the Bank of the County of London,
 & the Bank of the County of Westchester,

where there is a torpid state of the system and diarrhoea then they are very proper.

In general however purgatives are the best for carrying off the bile. The purges which are best are Calomel alone or combined with Rhubarb. - Jalap most generally excites nausea.

In some cases I have found it very beneficial to combine rhubarb with the Bark.

It was the custom in former times to give a very large dose a short time before the paroxysm comes on, & it often proved successful.

From the experience which I have had in ~~intermittents~~ I believe that the exhibiting of the bark at the time when the paroxysm comes on is very injurious. In tertian fevers where there is danger of the second fit being fatal I would not hesitate to give the bark just before the coming on of the fit. I have had but little experience in Quartan fevers.

D^r Clark says that the cure consists in giving as large a quantity as possible without paying any attention to the hot fit.

May the bark be administered during the hot stage? D^r Clark supposed it may. Mr. Lome says it should be administered after the hot stage. I think that in hot climates it may be administered in the hot stage without proving injurious. There are many

when there is a large state of the world
 and elsewhere the day is very bright
 for general business purposes and the
 for carrying off the sale. The purpose
 are not in general case a common one
 and not - that of not generally such
 to some cases that found it very useful
 - well to combine the two with the Bank
 it was the custom in former times to give
 a very large share of that time before the
 - system came in. The fact is that the
 from the experience which I have had
 - to be sure that the probability of the
 but not to give when the probability
 or a very common. In the case of
 there is a danger of the same being
 fatal. I have not had time to give the
 first before the morning of the 10th
 has been but with the probability of
 years. Do not say that to be
 that is going on and a great deal of
 a great many of the other things
 may be said to be abundant in
 the world. A large number of things
 are not only to be seen in the world
 but also to be seen in the world
 think that it is not
 that is a very common
 that is what I mean

many physicians who follow this practice of giving the bark during the hot fit. I must confess that I cannot admit it to be a safe method. I believe that when the tongue & skin are moist during the hot fit that it may be administered with entire safety. When continued for some time a portion of it is absorbed into the system.

Hitherto I have spoken only of the simple intermittents. I am now to speak of those which are attended with danger.

During the pyrexia (or the disease) or paroxysm the patient becomes somewhat apoplectic, the pulse oppressed and respiration very difficult.

I would call it by the name of Tertianæ Apoplectica. The bark appears to be peculiarly adapted to this kind of Intermittent it will perhaps cure by adding a purge with it.

However it sometimes is necessary sometimes to bleed before exhibiting the bark, & also purge. The physician however is to place his dependence upon the liberal use of the Bark.

Intermittents are not unfrequently combined with catarrhal symptoms. In those symptoms the bark given between the paroxysms is found very useful. I have never given it in this case.

But I have given it with success in the
Influenza

+ Pleurisy in the Head as it is vulgarly called
the rash is found to be very beneficial in this
disease: Copious bleeding always increases
the disease

Influenza attended with Intermittents

Remittents. They require the bark in the same manner with Intermittents. They both arise from the same cause - marsh miasmata moisture and cold. - They often change one into the other. It has been said bark should not be given during the paroxysm & I have given it as my opinion that it should not in Intermittents which are regular. But in remittents after plentiful bloodletting and purging it may be given with safety &

Syphilis. This disease has been supposed to arise from one cause only (viz) humoral effluvia: this I do not believe. As the bark is a very useful remedy in this disease yet it is necessary to know at what period to begin with it. As long as the pulse is full and tense, the eyes flushed, & symptoms of phrenitis are present, the bark should not be given. As it has sometimes remissions the bark is then to be given. When attended with delirium the bark is improper & quinine is the most useful remedy.

Yellow Fever. The bark cannot be considered

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Constitution

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Section

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477
as a remedy in this disease. It has been
tried but was found unsuccessful.

Plague. The bark has been used with
success in this disease. I can say nothing
of it myself having never seen the disease.

Synocha of Dr. Cullen. This is an in-
-flammatory disease: and a continued
-fever. The bark is therefore generally im-
-proper.

Rheumatism. In acute cases of
this disease the bark has been given by
some physicians with success. Dr. Cullen
says it is improper in the inflammatory
stage: but after it has continued for
some time, and evacuations, & diaphoretics
have been used, it may then (he says) probably
be useful. Of its use in acute Rheuma-
-tism I cannot say much from my own
experience. Dr. Hoggarth recommends it in
rheumatism: - Where it puts on the form
of an Intermittent (as I have seen it do) after
bleeding and purging I have found the bark
an effectual remedy. In rheumatic
affections

as a remedy in the disease. It has been
 used but was found unsuccessfull.

Phlegm
 The use has been used with
 success in the disease. It has been
 of it myself being used in the disease.

Journal of P. Miller. There is a
 stimulating disease and a certain
 form. The use of it is greatly in
 form.

Stomatitis
 This disease has been long known by
 the physicians with much of P. Miller
 who is a physician in the neighborhood
 of the city. He has a certain
 form and symptoms of inflammation
 have been used. It was the (very) probable
 to be used. It is used in a certain
 form. I cannot say much for my
 experience. It is used in a certain
 form. The use of it is greatly in
 of an inflammation. It has been
 used and being done for the use
 in different cases. It is used in
 form.

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affections of the head I have found the bark very beneficial. In the hysterical rheumatism Dr. Cullen says it is useful.

Podagra. Some physicians recommend the bark as a certain remedy for this disease. Dr. Sydenham used it in his own case with success. It should not be continued long. Dr. Gardner says he has seen it produce very fatal effects. In Intermittent Gout it is very useful. I am of opinion that the only time in which it can be given is that of the irregular form & attended with great debility. but I am not certain that it is safe.

Cephalalgia. The bark given in this disease during the intervals, and with judgment is a very effectual remedy.

Hemicrania. It is of a gouty origin. The bark is very beneficial in this disease, if judiciously administered during the intervals of the disease. It is sometimes necessary to combine a portion of Valerian with the bark.

Dysentery

... of the ... I have found to be ...

Section ... The ... is ...

Section ... The ... is ...

Section ... The ... is ...

Dysentery. The bark is by no means a new remedy in this disease. It was long ago made use of by physicians. Dr. Morton made use of it during a dysentery. Dr. Cullen says it is improper during the first stage of the disease. Sir John Pringle hints at its use in this disease. I have used it only during the intermissions between the paroxysms, and I agree with Dr. Cullen that it is improper in the beginning of the disease. When attended with but little fever the bark however may be useful.

Diarrhoea Chronica. It is said by some physicians that the bark is useful in this disease. I have had no experience.

Cholera Morbus. This disease is sometimes so violent as to require cordials. When it puts on the form of an Intermittent or when it returns periodically & is ushered in with a chill. The bark is very beneficial. When intermittent the fever is most commonly a tertian. I do not believe that
there

Secretary The task of a secretary is to keep a record of the business of the office. It is a position of great trust and responsibility. The secretary must be able to handle confidential information and to act as a liaison between the various departments of the organization. The secretary must also be able to manage the office's correspondence and to keep the office's files in order. The secretary must be able to handle the office's budget and to keep the office's records up to date. The secretary must be able to handle the office's legal affairs and to keep the office's records up to date. The secretary must be able to handle the office's financial affairs and to keep the office's records up to date. The secretary must be able to handle the office's administrative affairs and to keep the office's records up to date.

Director General The Director General is the head of the organization. He is responsible for the overall management and operation of the organization. He is responsible for setting the organization's strategic direction and for ensuring that the organization's resources are used effectively. He is responsible for overseeing the organization's financial affairs and for ensuring that the organization's records are kept up to date. He is responsible for handling the organization's legal affairs and for ensuring that the organization's records are kept up to date. He is responsible for handling the organization's administrative affairs and for ensuring that the organization's records are kept up to date.

Director of Finance The Director of Finance is responsible for the organization's financial affairs. He is responsible for setting the organization's financial strategy and for ensuring that the organization's resources are used effectively. He is responsible for overseeing the organization's financial operations and for ensuring that the organization's records are kept up to date. He is responsible for handling the organization's legal affairs and for ensuring that the organization's records are kept up to date. He is responsible for handling the organization's administrative affairs and for ensuring that the organization's records are kept up to date.

183.

there is a febrile disease of three days con-
tinuance that does not put on the form of an
Intermittent or Remittent.

Hydrops. The bark may be so managed
as to be given in this disease with success.
Doctor Lind made use of it in the Intermittent
form. It has sometimes intermissions
when of this kind: the bark is always
useful. If the dropsical symptoms return
every day, or two or three days, as is some-
times the case: I myself have had cases
of this kind: and have administered the
bark in such cases with success.

Hydrocephalus Internus. This disease
sometimes returns periodically as I have
myself witnessed. When it does the bark
may be exhibited with success. —

Icterus. This disease is frequently
owing to a torpor of the alimentary
canal. I do not distinctly know how
the bark can be used in this disease: When
it is accompanied with intermissions
the bark may be found useful.

Phthisis

There is a facile manner of these days in
business that one can find in the way of an
advertisement or something.

History
as to be given in the business with success.
Doctor Jones made use of it in the following
part form. It has sometimes interesting
what of the kind. The last is always
of the professional symptoms often
very day, or two or three days, as a case
times. The case. I myself have had several
of the kind. One has been mentioned in
last a week case with success.

Physiological Interest
The disease
sometimes returns frequently as I have
myself witnessed. The I had the last
may be calculated with success.

Notes
The disease is frequently
owing to a topic of the advertisement
could. The one distinctly from the
The last one is used for the purpose. The
it is accompanied with interesting
The last may be found useful.

Phthisis Pulmonalis. The bark has been highly recommended by some physicians in this disease. I believe however that it is in general injurious. When it arises from an Intermittent of long continuance, & to which the patient has been subject for a long time - the bark may probably be useful.

When the disease is attended with violent chills, the bark by preventing the chills is very useful. Arsenic however is much better for preventing the chills. In the Phthisis described by Mr. Murray in his excellent work which I recommend to all of you to read: the bark has been found very useful. It is a consumption from debility without any organic effusions of the Lungs. In tubercles of the lungs the bark is very injurious.

Hemorrhagica. In hemorrhages of red blood the bark has been highly recommended. If the hemorrhage be of active kind, it is certainly very injurious, as in Epistaxis, Hemoptysis, &c. I believe hemorrhages are most frequently of the active kind.

Hemoptysis.

Political Submissions

The first of these highly recommended by the Government is the general opinion that the Government of the United States has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace and stability of the world. The second is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security. The third is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote human rights and democracy around the world. The fourth is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote economic growth and development in the developing world. The fifth is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote environmental protection and sustainable development.

General Remarks

The first of these is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote human rights and democracy around the world. The second is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote economic growth and development in the developing world. The third is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote environmental protection and sustainable development. The fourth is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote international peace and security. The fifth is the opinion that the Government should continue to support the efforts of the United States to promote the well-being of the American people.

187.

Hæmoptysis. With great reluctance
I would advise you to use the bark in hæ-
-moptysis except when it returns periodi-
-cally: but there are perhaps other remedies
which are much better. In its recent state
the bark is very injurious. When it occurs
in the last stage of phthisis: then if it be
given in decoction with Elixir Citricum it
will be very useful.

Mictus Cruentus, or Bloody Urine.
The bark has sometimes been found useful.
It is I think generally injurious

Leucorrhœa. It has been used in
this disease but I think very improperly.

Scorbutus. Doctor Rust has very
properly I think called this a febrile dis-
-ease: In this disease it is seldom use-
-ful. It most frequently disagrees with the
stomach: When it puts on the Intermittent
form the bark may be used with advantage

In Exanthemata. The bark has been used.

Variola. Dr. Cullen says it may
be used only in the confluent Small Pox.

There

Therapeutics.
 The great indication
 is the last stage of phthisis. The patient
 is open in disposition but the
 will be very useful.

Medical Dietetics or Dietary Management
 The last few months has been useful
 this I think generally speaking

Leucorrhoea
 The disease but still very important

Leucorrhoea
 I think that would be a
 case. In the disease is a solid
 of most frequently happens and
 then to enter the
 from the last day to the next

Constitutional
 Dr. Cullen says it
 is used only in the
 the

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There is however another case, that is at the time when the eruption should appear, it does not: the patient has chills, & the system then requires stimulating in order to increase the eruption: if the bark be given the eruption immediately appears.

Morbilli. This is most commonly an inflammatory disease: and therefore requires the antiphlogistic regimen: it may sometimes be necessary to use the bark: but this is seldom the case. In the hoarse-ness which sometimes succeeds it particular attention is necessary. It sometimes yields to bloodletting & purging: but a contrary practice is frequently proper: as the bark opium &c. —

Scarlatina Anginosa. This is very often confounded with the Measles. In the Scarlet fever which is simple without any sore throat the bark is not necessary: but when attended with sore throat & putrescent symptoms: bark, wine, opium, blisters &c. are absolutely necessary.

Varicella. It is altogether improper in this disease.

Erysipelas

There is a great number of
the one side the other
one side the other
to increase the number of
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Marshall

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Erysipelas. This is another disease in which the bark has been recommended. It however requires a very different treatment in different countries. In Scotland & Edinburgh it puts on inflammatory symptoms, and requires the antiphlogistic regimen. In London it generally assumes the form of a Typhus & requires the use of the Bark. In the United States it sometimes is inflammatory, & at other times appears in the form of Typhus: and sometimes so mild as to require no particular treatment. When it assumes the form of a Typhus the bark is then necessary. I have seen it appear as a symptom of Yellow Fever. I attended a child in 1793 who had erysipelas from the puncture of a Lancet for the Small Pox. It was successfully treated by Calomel.

Pemphigus or Vesicular Fever, I have seen three or four cases of this disease in this city, all of which were females. I believe it is not an idiopathic affection but only a symptom of Erysipelas. I treated those cases by copious bleeding and purging and afterwards administered the bark with complete success.

Serophella. The bark has been used with advantage in this disease. Dr. Thomas Bond

+ When attended with inflammatory symp-
 toms the bark is injurious. But when
 there are no inflammatory symptoms and
 a loss of tone of the parts the bark is very
 advantageous. When it arises from the poison
 of a rattlesnake the bark is injurious.

of this City employed it with advantage.
In open scrophulous sores I have seen it useful.

Rachitis. It has been used in this disease
I can say nothing about it. —

Cancer. It is said to have cured it
I do not believe it ever has cured genuine
cancer.

Bubos. In buboes which have been opened
for some time the bark is sometimes useful
in causing them to heal —

Gangrene. It is sometimes very
useful to administer the Bark. †

Of the use of the Bark in Spasmodic
Affections. — — — — —

Epilepsia. It has sometimes been
used with advantage; but in general
it is attended with a plethoric state of
the symptoms: and requires the antiphlo-
gistic regimen. Meade, Withering and
some others used the bark with success in
this disease. Dr. Cullen says he used
it with complete success in a case which
returned periodically. I have sometimes pre-
vented the paroxysm by bleeding & applying blisters
or irruptions an hour or two before the time.

Setonius

(Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Phrases are difficult to decipher but appear to include "I am very sorry", "I am very glad", "I am very well", "I am very happy", "I am very content", "I am very satisfied", "I am very pleased", "I am very surprised", "I am very shocked", "I am very disappointed", "I am very angry", "I am very sad", "I am very lonely", "I am very tired", "I am very hungry", "I am very thirsty", "I am very hot", "I am very cold".)

Tetanus. I have had no experience of the bark in this disease. I must therefore refer you to Dr. Rust's publications upon this subject

Chorea Sanctae Vitae. In this disease the bark has been used with success by Dr. Cullen and many other physicians. Sometimes it requires evacuating remedies. -

Pertussis. The bark has been found essential in this disease. It is however doubtful when is the proper time to administer it. In the early stage of the disease bleeding is certainly necessary. It is very probable that if we could prevail upon our patients to take it during the intermissions it might be advantageous. -

Asthma. It is generally connected with plethoric symptoms. in this case the bark is very injurious: but when attended with debility or returns periodically the bark is an excellent remedy.

Angina Pectoris. In this disease the bark and bitters are recommended by
a

Tetanus

I have had no experience of the kind of the disease. I must refer you to E. Quil's publication for the details.

Spinae Laceratio

The book has been used with much success. I believe that many other physicians have used it with successful results.

Peritonsillitis

The book has been found of great value in the disease. It is known that when in the paper the treatment is given at the early stage of the disease, a certain amount of relief is obtained. It is not possible that if we wait for the disease to become established, it will be difficult to treat. It is therefore of great importance to begin the treatment as early as possible.

Tetanus

It is generally known that tetanus is a disease of the nervous system, but also of the muscles. It is a very dangerous disease, but also a very curable one. The treatment is generally the same as in the case of tetanus, but it is of great importance to begin the treatment as early as possible.

Spinae Laceratio

The book has been used with much success. I believe that many other physicians have used it with successful results.

197.
a late writer Dr. Smith. I am however
made but little use of it and therefore can
say nothing about it. It is probably of
Garty, Origin - —

Hysteria. The bark is said to have been
used with success here, but as it is generally
attended with plethoric symptoms I think
it is commonly hurtful.

Melancholia. I have used it with
considerable advantage.

Mania. It is sometimes found
useful in certain stages of this disease

I have thus finished the subject of
the use of Bark in diseases: and I have
been more precise upon it because it is
one of our best medicines: and I believe it
is generally the case that as Physicians de-
cline in life they become more and more
attached to the Bark.

I am next to speak of its use when
applied externally. —

I am unable to say who was the first
person who recommended the external use
of the bark. Some writers have recommended
it

[Faint, illegible handwriting at the top of the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the second section]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the third section]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the fourth section]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the fifth section]

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it as an Anthelmintic, to be applied externally to the abdomen in the form of poultice, with flour mustard, &c. - It is also recommended to be quilted in fine linen, constituting the bark jacket, and to be worn for some time. When it is difficult to administer the bark internally, which is often the case in children the use of the bark externally by means of the bark jacket is a very useful remedy: in intermittents: and I have often found it successful. The bark when properly administered seldom fails in effecting a cure of intermitting and remitting fevers: - it is sometimes necessary to use mercury and arsenic but the bark I believe will very often effect a cure when the mercury & arsenic will not.

Immersing the legs of a patient in a strong decoction of bark has been found useful where deglutition is difficult, in Typhus fevers &c.

Bark may be administered in various ways in infusion, decoction, tincture, extract or in powder. I prefer using it in powder or in what I call the hot infusion: which is made by pouring boiling water upon it, letting it stand until cool, frequently stirring it, and then strain.

Of the Combinations with Barks.

The most useful combination is made by adding the *Serpentina Virginiana* to it. I have

201

have used it with advantage in Typhus & other low fevers. It is often a good practice to combine the valerian with the bark, it is peculiarly adapted to hemicrania and other like affections. Camphor combined with it has been found useful in Typhus, confluent Small Pox &c. - From eight to ten grains of the powder of Mustard mixed with half a drachm of bark has been used with advantage in obstinate Intermittents, & where there is a tendency to Typhus.

Eight or ten grains of Cayenne Pepper added to one drachm of the bark is useful in Tetanus and other like affections. The oil of Cajeput combined with the Bark, about gutt. ij to ʒi of Bark has been used in pestis, epilepsy

Opium combined with the bark is well adapted to Tetanus: & to prevent the purgative effects which bark sometimes has upon the system.

The Red Bark is the most purgative.

The bark has been used in combination with hemlock: with advantage in cancerous affections I can say nothing from my own experience. The volatile alkali is sometimes combined with it, & used in Typhus & other similar diseases.

Bark is often combined with the different preparations of Iron. I prefer combining it with the Rubigo Ferri, & have found it very useful

have had a well advantage in the
 the comparison. It is after a long
 to mention the volume with the
 is frequently referred to in
 other like questions. The
 with it has been found useful in
 comparison with the
 as given of the number of
 with half a dozen of the
 with advantage in the
 where there is a tendency to
 give a few names of
 as one number of the book is
 one and other like questions. The
 I repeat considered with the
 to the book has been and in
 given considered with the book
 to determine the present the
 which last mentioned has
 The book is the most
 the book has been used in
 hand with advantage in
 I can say nothing for my
 The whole of the book
 with it. The book is
 Part is of the book with
 but preparation of the
 it with the book.

useful in Intermittents, and in Dyspepsia
It is sometimes combined with the preparations
of Copper. Arsenic is sometimes used with ad-
vantage in combination with it. Calomel is
sometimes used in combination with it.

Also Cremer. Tartari. I have sometimes
Combined the Carbonate of Magnesia with it
in cases of dyspepsia & pyrosis. Carb: Mag: ʒi to
ʒss of Bark. The bark combined with the
fopale acids has been found useful in scrophula.

XIV. Magnolia. Of this we have six dif-
ferent species. The Magnolia Tripetalca is
a native of the United States, it is a warm
and bitter tonic, somewhat astringent, &
I think may be useful in Syphilis. The
Magnolia glauca, is by far the most
common. it is a warm & bitter tonic; and is of-
-ten used by the country people in the place
of Bark. The Magnolia cucumerata
is a native of Virginia; it is much infe-
-rior to the others. —

XV. Liriodendron. For a history of this
I refer you to Dr P. H. Rogers' Inaugural Essay.
Cereus.

useful in determining the extent of the
 the
 of

Chapter IV

... ..

VI

... ..

VI

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XVI. Cereasus. This bark has been found very useful in Intermitents and is certainly a very desirable tonic. I have used it with great advantage in dyspepsia & pulmonary consumption. In limb or abscess attended with hectic fever we have proofs of its efficacy in a publication of Dr. Cutler's, which I refer you to. —

XVII. Salices. The different species of Willow have been found useful; it is very astringent and is antiseptic. It has been recommended in Gout, hemorrhages &c. — It has been found useful in Intermitents Dr. Cullen says it is a very valuable medicine & may be substituted for the Peruvian Bark Dr. Haller says he has used it with success in Pickets.

XVIII. Esculus Hippocastaneus. I can say nothing about from my own experience

XIX. Mahogany of the Bay of Honduras. It is sometimes used as a substitute for the bark: but it is certainly, much inferior.

XX. Cornus Floridae. It has been found useful in Intermitents: it is said to be but little

XVI Perovian

This bark has been found very useful in Intermittent and is certainly a very valuable tonic. There was it with great advantage in dyspepsia. I believe a very judicious compound of it with other barks, as has been proposed by Dr. Ferrius, will be a valuable substitute of Dr. Ferrius.

XVII Salice

The different species of Salice have been found useful, it is very common and is a substitute of the bark of the Willow. It has been found useful in Intermittent and in a very valuable tonic. Dr. Ferrius says it is a very valuable tonic and may be substituted for the Peruvian Bark. Dr. Ferrius says he has used it with success in Intermittent.

XVIII Essence of Aromatics

Essence of Aromatics is a very valuable tonic and may be substituted for the Peruvian Bark. Dr. Ferrius says he has used it with success in Intermittent.

XIX

Magistery of the Bay of Honduras is a substitute for the bark, but it is certainly much inferior.

XX Peruvian Bark

Peruvian Bark is a substitute for the bark, but it is certainly much inferior.

little inferior to the Peruvian Bark. It may be used in decoction, in infusion, & in powder, and it should be given in doses nearly as large as that of Peru.

XXI. Cornus Coccinea or Red Willow: I can say nothing about it.

XXII. Eupatorium Perfoliatum or Thoroughwort. It is a powerful astringent with some bitter. It has been found useful in a species of herpes called the James' River Ring Worm. It has been used in Intermittents with advantage.

Having finished the second Class we proceed in the next place to speak of the 3^d Class. - which are those stimulating medicines, which contain but little astringency; & a considerable of an aromatic.

1. Aristolochia Longa, It is nearly allied to Serpentaria. It is considerably bitter and stimulating. It is much celebrated as an Emmenagogue: it is used with advantage in Gout. It forms a great part of the celebrated

little inferior to the Pennsylvanian... may be used as a standard in reference to the fossils, and is found to give an exact measure as large as that of Paris.

VII. Common Corals in the Atlantic Ocean
very interesting about it.

VIII. Eupatorium Perfoliatum a strong
root. It is a powerful cathartic with
some bitter. It has been found useful in a
variety of cases. called the Common Green
Root Herb. It has been used in distillations
with advantage.

Having pointed to the same class
we proceed to the next class to speak
of the Scroph. - which are those plants
Xerobrytes, which contain but little water.
- genus, a number of specimens.

IX. Aristolochia serp. It is very
allied to the Scroph. Its medicinal
and stimulating. It is much celebrated as
an emmenagogue. It is used with success
in part. It forms a great part of the
essence

celebrated Portland Powder. The following
 are the Ingredients. The root of Aristolochia
 The leaves of Clematis - - The tops of Gentiana
 & the leaves of Urtica in powder
 $\frac{3\text{℥}}$ mix them well together. One Drachm
 to be given every morning: and after con-
 tinuing for a long time. $\frac{3\text{℥}}$ may be given
 every other morning. This powder has
 done more injury than any other medi-
 cine: it has been known to have de-
 stroyed the whole of the villous coat of the
 Stomach. I have never used it. -

2. Serpentaria Virginiana. This is
 the Aristolochia Serpentaria of the Ancients
 It is not so bitter as the Aristolochia
Langii. It is found only in this Country
 The Serpentaria Seneca is very different
 from the other: it is the Polygama Seneca.
 The Radix Spigelia is sometimes called Snake-
 Root, but it is very different. The true
Serpentaria Virginiana by its being aromati-
 -c, and stringy roots, differs from the others.
 It is more agreeable, is a pure bitter, and also
 contains a gummy & resinous principle.
 it has little or no astringency: & is a tonic.
 H

Labrador Bottoms Parishes the following
 on the opposite. The rest of the
 the same of same. The rest of the
 the same of same. The rest of the
 will see the will together. We shall
 to begin any way. We shall see
 forming for a long time. We shall see
 every other way. The same has
 have been saying that and other
 - it has been from to have the
 - the whole of the whole part of the
 - have been used to -

2. Experimental Experiments The
 the Experiments Experiments of the
 it is not so late as the
 large. It is found only in the
 the Experiments Experiments Experiments
 from the other. It is the Experiments Experiments
 the Experiments Experiments Experiments Experiments
 that we see in any effect. The
Experiments Experiments Experiments Experiments
 we are things into other from the
 it is more agreeable in a fine letter and
 certain a quantity of Experiments Experiments
 it has little or no effect. To a

It is only safe when combined with the Bark (says Dr. Cullen). It has a very great effect upon the pulse. It is given in Typhus Fever, Plague with great advantage. Doctor Hillary says he has used it in combination with other medicines ~~in~~ Malignant Fever & in Yellow Fever. For a further account of it I refer you to his Work. Dr. Sydenham has used it in Intermitting fevers with success. The snakeweed is generally found most useful in those diseases which put on a Typhus form: and in the sinking state of Fevers.

3. Croton Cascarella. It is a native of the Bahama Islands; it grows in Jamaica and many other parts of the New World. The bark is the principal part which is made use of.

It is bitter and has an aromatic smell, when burnt the smell is very fragrant. It is said to produce intoxication when used to excess or when smoked. It is somewhat allied to the Serpentaria: it is a very cordial tonic. It has been highly recommended by some writers in Intermitting: & some again disapprove of its use. It however requires our attention. The powder of Cascarella has been found useful in the plague attended with petechie. Bergius says it is an excellent remedy for hæmoptoeis. I however doubt

It is only safe when combined with the
 Best (Says the Author) It has a very great
 effect upon the pulse. It is given in
 your Symples with great advantage. Both
 Symples says he has used it in combination
 with other medicines in the treatment of
 in Yellow Fever. For a further account of it
 refer you to his Works. Dr. Symples has
 it in determining him with success. He makes
 is generally found most useful in those cases
 which put on a typhoid form, and in the
 late of fever.

3. Cortex Capivi.

It is a matter of
 the Barkman History. It grows in
 and many other parts of the New World.
 bark is the principal part which is used
 It is bitter and has an aromatic smell
 which the bark is very pungent. It is used
 to produce insensibility when used to excess
 when mixed. It is somewhat allied to the
 Sassafras, it is a very cooling tonic.
 has been highly recommended by some
 in the treatment of your Symples says
 it has been recommended in the
 of Capivi has been used in the
 attended with success. Giving says it is
 an excellent remedy for hemorrhoids. I have

doubt its correctness. I have made but little use of it I cannot therefore say much about it from my own experience. It is very useful when combined with the bark in Typhus & putrid fevers. In those intermittents which put on a Typhus form, it is useful. The physicians in Maryland used it with success in this last year.

4. Angustura. It is a recent acquisition to the Materia Medica. It is a native of South America. - The powder of Angustura may be given to the extent of \frac{ss} grs. every three hours to an adult: or it may be given in infusion or decoction. It has been used with advantage in sporadic cases of Dysentery, and some have used it in Diarrhea. In Intermittents it has been used with considerable advantage. It is however much inferior to the Peruvian Bark. In low nervous affections Dr. Bland says it is more useful than the Peruvian Bark. In gangrenous affections of the throat it has been used very successfully. In some cases of Angina attended with scarlet eruptions, it is said to be an excellent remedy. Doctor Pearson of London says he knows no medicine of more efficacy in diseases of the Stomach than the Angustura. As a general tonic it

The first part of the manuscript is a very faint and illegible text, possibly a list or a series of notes. The handwriting is extremely light and difficult to decipher.

The second part of the page features a section titled "The first part" in a larger, more prominent hand. Below this title, there is a paragraph of text that is also very faint and largely illegible. The text appears to be a continuation of the notes or a separate entry.

The bottom portion of the page contains several lines of text, including what looks like a signature or a name, followed by a date or a reference number. The handwriting here is slightly more legible than the rest of the page but still very faded.

it is said to be equal to any other medicine

But I believe it is much inferior to the Peruvian Bark & some others which I have mentioned

In Chlorosis it has been found useful. In some respects the Angustura is preferable to the Peruvian Bark especially to children they are much more willing to take it & it does not affect their stomach & bowels as the other sometimes does.

5. Arnica Montana. This is a native of the mountainous parts of Europe, and is somewhat allied to the Pandelion. It has been found very useful in the last stage of dysentery and in Intermittents, also in certain species of Marygmus.

6. Fumaria Officinalis, or Fumitory. It is an agreeable bitter, and has been found very useful in Lepros.

7. Lupulus. The hop is a very useful article. The best substitutes for it are the Quassia and Sweet Fern. Since the introduction of the hop into fermented liquors, the

calculating

... the first ...
... the second ...
... the third ...
... the fourth ...
... the fifth ...
... the sixth ...
... the seventh ...
... the eighth ...
... the ninth ...
... the tenth ...

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calculous affections have become more numerous.

The famous Crasmus was severely afflicted with gravel which was brought on by the use of fermented liquors. The hop is a tonic, & is useful for drunkards: and has been used by chlorotic girls with benefit.

Porter as a medicine is peculiarly adapted to Lymphus and Chlorosis: it is better than Wine by its suiting the stomach & being a greater tonic. The hop has unquestionably a narcotic principle. It is commonly used in Tincture, and is an excellent substitute for Laudanum: it frequently happens that laudanum affects the stomach of some persons so that they cannot make use of it.

When this is the case the Tinctura Lupulorum may be used with out any ill consequences arising from it. The following formula may be used.

℞. Lupulorum. ℥ss
℥i. Vini Rect. ℥viij ~~℥ss~~.

Sixty drops of this tincture is equal to about twenty drops of Laudanum.

The following is the formula of the London College. ℞. Lupulorum ℥v
℥i. Vini Rect: ℥viij ~~℥ss~~

Infuse for ten or twelve days & decant it.

I have now finished the subject of the Vegetable Tonics.

The Rub. Ferr. or Carbonate of Iron is made
 as follows. Supt. Ferri: ℥viij
 Sub: Carb. Lods: ℥x
 Aq: Bullient: ℥ij.

The Flores Martiales is the Muriate of
 Ammonia impregnated with Iron. The dose
 is from four grains to a scruple made into a bolus.

The Vinum Chalybeatum is made by
 Macerating ℥ij of the Limatura Ferri in
 Vinum ℥ij for several weeks. It is very
 useful in cases of debility & in promoting
 digestion. The dose is from ℥ij to ℥ss - -

I proceed in the next place to speak of the Metallic Tonics. - These are iron, copper arsenic, silver, bismuth, Zinc. & ~~Lead~~

Metallic Tonics.

1. Ferrium. I refer you to books for its history, which I shall pass over. It is prescribed in various forms by Physicians and it may however be reduced to four heads.

1. Iron in substance - as Limature Ferri, ~~Sulphur Mineral~~, Crocus Martis, Rubigo Ferri

2. Iron in combination with saline substances - as. Sulph. Ferri.

3. Iron made into Tinctures with Spirits Wine &c.^a - as Tinct. Martis. Vinum Chalybeatum, Tinctura Vitriol. Ferri. and some Mineral Waters.

Dr. Cullen supposes that iron cannot be dissolved in the stomach, unless an acid be combined with it, or that it is present in the stomach. I am of a very different opinion: it is very rapidly soluble by the gastric Juice: and I believe it is never necessary that an acid should be present. By the long continued use of iron the stools become very black. The general opinion is that Iron acts as an aperient

I found in the next place to be that of
the Metabolite Series -
 various, silver, brown, etc. etc. etc.
Metabolite Series.

Series
 I have in the next place to be that of
 the Metabolite Series -
 various, silver, brown, etc. etc. etc.
 Metabolite Series.

Series
 I have in the next place to be that of
 the Metabolite Series -
 various, silver, brown, etc. etc. etc.
 Metabolite Series.

aperient and astringent. The word tonic I think would be better, and somewhat of a stimulant.

Of the Diseases in which Iron has been used.

Iron is much better adapted to the cure of Intermittents than the cascavilla, and in cases of simple Intermittents it is sometimes very useful. It is improper in inflammatory fevers. In Leucorrhoea the preparations of iron are very useful. I know of no diseases except Retention of the Menses in which I have found the Iron more successful. In Retention of the Menses.-as this depends upon debility, no preparation is certainly more useful than preparations of iron in this disease.

It is certainly one of the most powerful tonics which we can use, especially when combined with some vegetable tonics as colombo, gentian &c. — The various preparations of iron have been used in hemorrhages - this is of ancient date. In the hemorrhoids it is said to be very useful. The astringency of iron is not considerable, & cannot be considered of much notice in hemorrhages. But in some hemorrhages it is useful from its tonic power as in some cases of Menorrhagia. In hemorrhages from the
kidneys

of some and not others. It was true
of them and to them, and several of a
few hundred.
If the 3 years in which she has been used
has of good better adapted to the use
of them, than the several, and
a case of simple distillation it is one
of the most useful. It is a simple affair
a very few. In general the preparation
of me are very useful. Simple as these
simple distillation of the sugar is what I
have found to be most successful.
Distillation of the sugar is the thing of the
city, as preparation is certainly not one
for the preparation of me or the sugar
of a quantity of of the most useful form.
But in our use, especially when cooking
with some vegetables, turn as others do
the same preparation
of me has been used in several cases. In
of amount both. In the laboratory
it is used to be very useful. The average
of me is not considerable. I cannot be
of some of me, or other in laboratory
But in other laboratories it is useful.
For its use, from some cases of
the laboratory. I have seen for the
many

kidneys, some of the preparations of iron are found very useful. In bloody urine which cows cure sometimes subject to 50 grains of Opium & Rubigo Ferri, combined with flour & made into a bolus with water has been found useful. In Epistaxis iron is generally injurious: - lead is much better. In hemoptysis it is also injurious. In phthisis iron has sometimes been used with advantage. In cases of debility with a tendency to phthisis the rust of iron has been found very useful: the preparation which I make use of & which I think is best adapted to it. is iron or the Rust of Iron in combination with creta. - The hemorrhoids sometimes arise from the increased action of the vessels of the intestines: in this case the preparations are injurious: - but sometimes it arises especially in old age from a debility or laxity of the intestines, in this form, the carbonate of iron is certainly of great advantage. I have used Rubigo Ferri ten grains two or three times a day, in combination with rhubarb with very great success. Dyspepsia in this disease the preparations of iron have been used with advantage - but I believe in cases where the patient is plethoric & sanguine they are certainly very injurious. In pyrosis this

medicine

having one of the preparations of iron
 found very useful. In these cases, which are
 not sometimes subject to Disorders of the
 Digestion, such as flatulency, &c. it is
 very well water has been found useful. In
 Distention, or a general Inflammation, - such
 a much better. In Dyspepsia, it is also
 found. In Plethoric we has sometimes
 been used with advantage. In cases of
 with a tendency to Plethoric the
 has been found very useful. The
 that, however, of which that is best
 to it is in a the case of iron or
 with water. - The remarkable
 arise from the increased action of the vessels of
 the intestines, in the case the inflammation is
 Spasmodic. In such cases it acts especially
 in a way for a facility & purity of the
 factors in the face, the constant of iron
 advantage of great advantage. There are
 found both in iron two or three times a day
 in combination with other with very
 great success. Dyspepsia is the
 case the preparations of iron has been
 with advantage. In Plethoric is
 the best a better & purer than
 or simply very inferior. In Plethoric

medicine has been found very useful. The carbonate is the best preparation. In Hydrops, it has also been used with success: but I think where it depends upon an excess of action it proves injurious, in its forming state it may be useful. Dr. Sydenham gave it in combination with Garlic. In chronic obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, it has been found useful. I have used it in what is called the Aque Cake, with arsenic, very advantageously. In Rheumatism, this medicine has been recommended. It is however very injurious in the inflammatory stage of Gout. In the atonic & recedent Gout it is also injurious. In Asthma, it has been highly recommended during the intermissions & paroxysms of asthma. Dr. Boer says he has used it with complete success in the intervals of Asthma. In the sanguine Splethoric it is injurious. In Cancer, it has been highly recommended by the British Practitioners in this disease: It has been used both external and internal: The Carb. Ferri has been used to dress cancerous ulcers, & is said to be used with success. Iron seems to have solicited the notice of Surgeons from their supposing

... has been found very useful
 The ... is the best preparation
 ... it has also been used
 but I think where it depends upon an
 ... it is more important to
 ... may be useful. ...
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 it has been found useful. ...
 what is called the ...
 very advantageous. ...
 ... has been found
 very ... in the ...
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 during the ...
 ... he has used it
 with complete success in the ...
 ... of the ...
 ... it has been
 highly recommended in the ...
 ... he has been used
 external and internal. The ...
 has been used to ...
 to be used with ...
 ... of ...

supposing this disease to be an organized body - but cancer like worms is an extraneous body. In cutaneous eruptions Dr. Boer says he has used it with success; in ~~cutaneous~~ eruptions which have a cancer appearance the preparations of iron are useful. The antihelminthic powers of iron are considerable: I shall however speak of it when I treat of Anthelmintics.

The preparations of iron exert their effects upon the stomach, which communicate it to other parts of the body. I have thought it was carried to the bloodvessels: throughout the system. Mr. Lorry says he has detected it in the Urine. In a patient who took 1150 grains in five weeks the urine was examined without detecting the least particle in it. A man under my care in the Pennsylvania Hospital took 480 grains a day for several days: his urine was examined very carefully frequently but could not detect the iron. Dr. White says that the iron taken into the stomach does not enter the lacteals. The experiments of Dr. Hodge of the West Indies & of a pupil of mine Dr. Walmsley prove very satisfactorily that it can be detected in the lacteals a certain distance: but that it is not carried into the circulation. Their experiments were made upon dogs: with the Tinct of Gall. It is probable it was carried to the conglobate glands & then digested & then carried into the circulation: so that it could not

The distance to be covered
 by the cancer the more is an
 I cutaneous carcinoma
 This is the used it will
 operation which has a cancer
 preparations of are are useful
 in the form of are are
 more likely of it than heat of

The preparations of are are
 facts upon the stomach which
 to the parts of the body
 it was caused by the
 The long time in the
 as the time of a patient
 in the body the more
 during the last part of
 when in case in the
 that is a good day for
 in morning very carefully
 not later than 10
 air taken into the stomach
 The experiments of
 that later of paper of
 from any preparation
 the distance a certain
 away into the circulation
 the body with the
 was caused by the
 the cancer into the circulation

not be detected by the Galls. I must however refer you to the dissertations for an accurate account.

I cannot however yet give up the opinion that some of the preparations of iron are carried into the circulation by the absorbents. That seems to convince me is the experiments which I have made upon plants. I have immersed the Willow, Mulberry &c. in weak solutions of iron in which they flourished & grew very well, & afterwards immersing them in a solution of Galls: I could very easily that the iron was absorbed by the black colour which the Galls produced in the small vessels. Iron has lately been detected in Milk. It is found in the composition of many vegetables & in the blood of all animals whether carnivorous or herbivorous. I believe it is produced by certain powers in the system. Iron is I believe a compound of the particles which compose it are taken into the system by means of the matters which are taken into the stomach, & by the powers of the system, (but in what way I know not) iron is formed —

Lime silice & iron is formed by the juice of vegetables from the fluids & solids they take up tho' neither lime, silica, nor iron be presented to them. The quantity of iron which is necessary to be taken.

Dr. Cullen remarks that the preparations of iron often prove injurious by their being taken in small doses. He says he has found the

Carbonate

not in contact with the cells. Some amount
 of gas is the explanation for a number of
 experiments. I cannot however get any of the
 that force of the propagation of gas in
 - tissues the explanation is the following. The
 time to compare with the experiment which I
 have made up the least. I have measured the
 volume of the gas in a vessel which is
 in which the pressure is open and the
 - and in which the pressure is a certain
 and very easily that the gas is
 if the vessel is open and the gas is
 the total volume. The gas is
 a little. It is found in the composition of
 vegetable in the food of all animals which
 common in behavior. It is in
 - and by certain forces in the system. It is
 Helium a compound of the particles which
 composed of one taken into the system by
 reason of the water which one takes into the
 system. In the favor of the water (Helium
 what way of (Helium) is a gas
 Helium is a gas of the same
 vegetable for the fluid which the
 the water in the same way as
 the quantity of gas which
 appears to be taken.
 Dr. Callender remarks that the propagation
 in the propagation of the gas in
 is well known. It is a gas of the

Carbonate of Iron the best preparation that can be used. I am of his opinion... he begins with giving five grains at a dose for an adult increasing it as the stomach will bear & has increased it to the extent of ℥ij in a day. I commonly begin with small doses of five grains ter die, & continue it to ℥j. bis a ter die. & it should be continued a long time. I have given it to the extent of ℥ij a day without any disadvantage.

The Italians make use of the Limatura Ferri I find it very convenient & useful to give the iron in combination with cinnamon.. it has a much better effect, & prevents the purgative effects of the iron -

2. Cuprum. I refer you to Chemistry for its history. Dr. Cullen places this article among the class of Astringents I prefer placing it among the Tonics. It is a stimulant and certainly deserves the appellation of Tonic. In diseases from a loss of tone of the Stomach this medicine is very useful.

Dr. Lewis says that pure copper is indissoluble in the stomach. This is not true for it has been proved that it is rapidly soluble by the Gastric Juice. A girl swallowed a copper & after a few days she discharged the copper per anum upon examination the letters upon it were entirely destroyed

Considerate of how the best preparation
 is made for the purpose - the paper will
 give fine specimens at a price for an artist
 and it is the student will learn to
 it to the extent of his own power. I commonly
 give with small pieces of fine paper to be
 continue it with the same as the other
 containing a large number. I have given it to the
 extent of five or six without any particular
 The Stationer makes use of the same
 find it very convenient especially to give the
 in a convenient with convenience. It has
 and better effect than the preparation
 effect of the paper -

L. Carpenter. I hope you to be
 for its history. Dr. Buller places the
 article and the help of the student
 in placing it among the same. It is a
 fundamental and certainly becomes the
 of a course. It is a very good
 one of the papers. The student can
 of the paper that has been a valuable
 in the process. This is not true for it has
 been found that it is a valuable article in the
 the book. It is a very good
 for the student to have the paper
 in the book. It is a very good

destroyed. Some of the preparations of copper prevent the paroxysms of Intermittents

Dr. Duncan says that copper in its metallic state has no effect upon the stomach excepting mechanically. The pernicious effects of copper upon the system are loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, headache, delirium, oppression at the breast, vertigo, inquietude, paralysis apoplexy, weak & small pulse, purging & sometimes costiveness &c. Such are its dreadful effects when taken into the stomach.

It exerts its effects upon other animals besides man. It is remarked that dogs who licked brass pots very seldom live long. They are generally seized with a purging which kills them. It has no effect upon birds. Copper has never been used in its metallic state as a medicine. I however think it might be used with advantage. It produces ptyalism. A physician was called to see a child in this city who had swallowed a cent, among other symptoms the child had a sore throat, & ptyalism soon afterwards took place which continued until the cent came away per anum several days after.

I am in the next place to mention the different preparations of copper.

Drugs

The first of the experiments of
 after present the experiments of
 Dr. Simpson says that after a
 state has no effect upon the
 of the system. The primary effect
 of after upon the system are the
 various, vomiting, headache, dizziness, *effluvia*
 of the heart, vertigo, epistaxis, *hemorrhage*
 of the lungs, weak & small pulse, *fungus*
 sometimes *contingent* to it. But what
 - few effects when taken into the
 A state of effect upon the animal
 body is. It is remarkable that
 like half past six seldom see
 we generally begin with a *fungus*
 then. It has no effect upon
 has ever been used in its
 Medicines. Dr. Simpson thinks it
 with advantage. *Phosphorus*
 physician was called to see a
 who had *volvulus* & *gangrene*
 the child had a *volvulus*.
 afterwards that *phlegm* which
 the case was very *unusual*
 after. - - -
 to mention the *effluvia* of *effluvia*

3. Acruco. or Acetate of Copper. This is copper combined in a particular manner with the Acetic acid. It is made in the large way: as follows after the grapes have been pressed: they are laid down in layers one of grapes & then a layer of plates of copper: these after remaining sometime oxidize the copper & form the substance called acetate of Copper or Verdigrise. Another preparation is the Mel Aegyptiacum it is composed of Mel: ℥ij Vinegar ℥ij & acet: of Copper ℥v. It is used as an astringent and exharotic. The acetate of Copper is used in cases of malignant ulcers, as venereal & some affection of the bones. It was found to be one of the Ingredients which a Quack made use of in Cancers. It has been used in Gleet in the form of injection. acet: Cupri vgrs. to ℞. Oliver ℥iv. but I think it is too stimulating. I have however not used it myself.

Cus Venenis of Mr. Boyle has been highly extolled as a Medicine

Cuprum Ammoniacum is very similar to Cus Venenis. It is made by adding ℥ij of the Sulph: Cupri to ℥ij of Vol: Sal: Ammon: ℞ According to the London College it is made by Sulph: Cupri ℥ij. to Carb: Ammon ℥ij: ℞ & dry with a gentle heat. The Stqua Sappharina is made by Cup: Ammoniac: ℥ij to Aqua ℥ij. it should be filtered. It is called by the London College
Liquor

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper. It consists of several paragraphs of handwritten text.]

Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci. The dose is from $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 grain bis die. It has been used in Epilepsy. Dr. Cullen thinks it is preferable to the blue vitriol; he says he has cured epilepsy with it. Dr. Darwin says he has used it in this disease but found it only in some few instances beneficial. It has certainly very stimulating effects, and it should be given in very small doses. It produces sickness, nausea vomiting, but if given properly and not upon an empty stomach: it prevents all the above symptoms. It sometimes produces ptyalism but this is an uncommon occurrence. It has been used in Dropsy with advantage. It is a considerable expectorant & has been used in foul ulcers with advantage. I have found that Verdigris mixed with Basilicon into an ointment has a very good effect upon old venereal ulcers. It has also been used in chancres that are foul. It may be applied either in powder in ointment or in solution. - The strength of the solution may be from two grains up to twenty to the ounce of Water Verdigris made into an ointment with Lard. is an excellent remedy for tinea capitis. In the different affections of the eyes the preparations of copper have been found useful.

Sulphat. Cupri. or Blue Vitriol: It is commonly called a Sulphate of Copper it is not it is a Super Sulphate of Copper. It has been

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

This made by Silver 3i Nitric Acid 3iv

Preparation of Silver Nitrate
[Faint handwritten text describing the preparation of silver nitrate, including the use of silver and nitric acid.]

been highly recommended in Intermittents. It should be given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 grain three or four times a day. Mr. Doan makes use of the following Vit: Coral. $\text{gr} \frac{1}{2}$ Canelle Alba 3j ; make into 80 pills. Dr. Mouru used Vit: Coral $\text{gr} \frac{1}{2}$ in Extract Barb: 3r grs made into 10 pills: He used them with success. In some cases where neither bark nor arsenic had any effect I have made use of the Vit: Coral. combined with Ginger & with success.

It has the best effects when it produces nausea

It has been employed as a remedy for gleet and gonorrhoea in injections. I formerly used it myself but have now laid it aside having found it very difficult to manage.

It has been used in Uterine Hemorrhages & Hemoptysis. I have never used it myself.

3. Argentum. The preparation generally made use of is the Argentum Nitratum. It has long been employed as an escharotic. I generally apply it to the sores by means of a hair pencil & as soon as I apply it wash it off immediately with clear water, it stops the pain instantly: I by so doing the patient will submit to having it repeated as often as you please. It has been employed in the form of pills in drops called Pil: Lenone, but they are now out of use

The first of these is the fact that the
 water is not only pure but also
 soft. It is soft because it is
 free from lime and magnesia
 salts. The water is also
 pure because it is free from
 all impurities. The water is
 soft because it is free from
 lime and magnesia salts. The
 water is also pure because it
 is free from all impurities.

3. Temperature. The temperature
 of the water is not only
 pure but also soft. It is soft
 because it is free from lime
 and magnesia salts. The water
 is also pure because it is free
 from all impurities.

A solution of the Nitrate of Silver has been found useful in ulcers. It is used by practitioners as an escharotic. In the species of ulcer called herpes or ring worm it has been found useful. Sometimes the solution of the Meriate of Mercury is sufficient or the Unguentum Citrinum; but often the sol. of Silver is resorted to.

The Nitrate of Silver is supposed to be the most powerful antiseptic known. if sol'd in 1200 times its weight of water it will preserve meat for a long time.

In the United States this medicine has been but little used in Epilepsy. There are however some cases on record in which it has been found useful. I have used it myself in the Pennsylvania Hospital but without any particular good effect. In two cases I think it was somewhat beneficial. It may be given to a very great extent without any injury. It has been given to the extent of twelve grains three times a day. I have myself given it to the extent of six grains three times a day.

I generally begin with small doses with 1/8 of a grain ter die. In Angina Pectoris, this medicine has been given with advantage. I have read of a case which was completely cured by this medicine

4. Zincum. It is never used in its metallic state. - - - - - flowers -

The volume of the history of John has been
 found useful in which it is said by tradition
 as an excellent to be the source of other
 also helps a very good it has been found
 useful. In the history of the history of the history
 of history is sufficient as the history
 of history, but after the last of them is seen
 to. The history of John is sufficient to be
 the most useful and useful to be seen
 in 1000 years to be useful of water to be seen
 next for a long time.
 In the history of the history of the history
 been but little used in history. There are
 however some cases or cases in which it has
 been found useful. There are some cases in which
 in the history of the history of the history
 and further on good effect. In the cases
 there is no example of history. It may be
 given to a very great extent without any in
 fact. It has been given to the extent of history
 of the history of the history of the history
 to the extent of the history of the history
 I generally refer to the history of the history
 in the history of the history of the history
 has been given with advantage. There are some
 cases which are especially seen in the history
 of the history of the history of the history.

Flores Zincii. It is formed by ~~heating~~ exposing the metal to a red heat, it takes fire & burns with a white flame, & forms an oxide of zinc, which is the flower of Zinc. This medicine was first brought into use by Gaubius who was very successful in curing Epilepsy with it. It has been used in the Pennsylvania Hospital in Epilepsy. but with little advantage. It has been used in Hysteria with considerable advantage. Dr. Duncan relates a very interesting case he cured by this medicine. This medicine has been found useful in sordid ulcers

Sulphat. Zincii or Zincum Vitriolatum of Bergman. There are two kinds the Sulphate & Super Sulphate of Zinc. The latter is the kind generally employed in practice - it is the common White Vitriol of the Shops. It is given as a tain in many diseases. It enters into the combination of the Quassia drink which has been found so useful in Hysteria. I have generally given it in combination with colombo, gentian & Colombo gr. ij to Sulp. Zincii gr. ij. - It has been used in Epilepsy with success. I have used it myself with advantage. It has been employed as a remedy in Pertussis - it opens the violent convulsive motions of the system. It appears to act principally by its emetic quality

It is found by comparing the
 notes to a red lead, it takes for 1000
 a white flame of iron or steel of iron, which is
 the former of iron. This substance was first
 brought into use by the Spaniards who was very
 successful in curing Syphilis with it. It has
 been used in the Pennsylvania Hospital in
 Philadelphia but with little advantage. It has
 been used in Syphilis with considerable suc-
 cess to cure of St. Dunon relates a very inter-
 esting case to cure by this method. This
 medicine has been found useful in several other
 Syphilis. It is a true vegetable extract of
 Poplar. There are two kinds the softest
 Syphilis of iron. The latter is the kind
 generally employed in medicine. It is a
 white extract of the Syphilis. It is a
 very powerful. It enters into the com-
 position of the Syphilis which has been
 found to be useful in Syphilis. There are
 given it in combination with other extracts.
 Colman says to be the best. It has been
 used in Syphilis with success. There was
 a great deal of advantage. It has been
 found as a remedy in Syphilis. It is
 a very powerful medicine of the water. It
 appears to act principally by its

I have found it useful when it did not produce nausea, but only acted as a tonic. I have given it in solution in this disease with advantage.

Sulph. Zinc. ℥j to Aquae Ziv. two or three tea-
-spoonsful two or three times a day to a child of
four or five years old: with the addition of the
Pectoral Mixture. The super sulphate of
Zinc is found very useful in Gonorrhoea, but
it should not be made very strong I use this
Sulph. Zinc. ʒss Sac. Sat: ʒss to Aquae Zivij in the
recent state. It has been used in Ophthalmia
in the preparation of ten grains to Aquae Zivij.

Acetate of Zinc. It has been used in
Ophthalmia as an Emetic. It acts as Emetic
when given from five to ten grains. It is said
to be superior in Gonorrhoea in the form of injection
to the Sulph. Zinc. To a solution of Sulph. Zinc
in 8 times its weight of Water add a solution of
Acetate of Lead in twice its weight of water &
an acetate of Zinc is formed. I have never
used it uncombined with any other Medicine. -

5. Bismuth. I can say nothing about it from
my own experience. In England the magistery
of bismuth has been used with advantage in dis-
-eases of the stomach, & in spasmodic affections.
It has lately been used in New York with advantage
The White Oxide of Bismuth called Magistery is given in doses of
ʒgrains to an adult -

I have found it useful to keep a journal of my
 observations, but I do not wish to be too
 particular in the manner of writing
 I will try to do this in a few days
 I have found that the more I write
 the more I know of my own mind
 I will try to do this in a few days
 I have found that the more I write
 the more I know of my own mind
 I will try to do this in a few days

Notes of James

I have found it useful to keep a journal of my
 observations, but I do not wish to be too
 particular in the manner of writing
 I will try to do this in a few days
 I have found that the more I write
 the more I know of my own mind
 I will try to do this in a few days
 I have found that the more I write
 the more I know of my own mind
 I will try to do this in a few days

~~Antimonial~~ O. Stannum. The principal properties of Tin are its anthelmintic powers: it acts wholly mechanically: for when given in an impalpable powder: it has no effect: it must therefore be given in the form of Linatena Stanni. It is said to be antispasmodic and has been used in Epilepsy with advantage: but in that case the disease arose from worms. I am doubtful whether it ought to be considered as a Tonic: its powers are very feeble. —

7. Arsenicum. It is one of the most powerful articles in the Materia Medica. It is pleased by the chemists among the semi metallic bodies. To Brandt & Macquer we are indebted for its analysis. The pure or Regulus of Arsenic is of a blackish grey colour: when exposed to heat it is oxidized & forms the oxide of Arsenic. It has little or no effect in its metallic state & is never used in medicine. The oxide of Arsenic has a caustic taste and is the most poisonous substance both to man & animals that we are acquainted with. The preparation of Doctor Fowler's which he calls the Mineral Solution is very much used. It is made by boiling Arsenic and Alkali in a 54 grains in a flask to Aqua Regia and half the water & afterwards gradually add water of —
— fluid

Journal
 The first of the month
 was spent in the
 study of the
 history of the
 country. I
 found that the
 people were
 very much
 interested in
 the past and
 were glad to
 hear of the
 progress of
 the country.

Journal
 The second of the month
 was spent in the
 study of the
 history of the
 country. I
 found that the
 people were
 very much
 interested in
 the past and
 were glad to
 hear of the
 progress of
 the country.

sufficient to make a pint: One ounce of this con-
 -tains four grains of Arsenic. The doses directed
 by Dr. Fowler are too large: patients can seldom
 bear that quantity: I generally begin with very
 small doses: so as not to affect the stomach in
 the least at first: to a child of four years old
 three drops in a day, is quite enough to begin with.
 Dr. Darwin made use of a saturated solution of
 Arsenic: My favourite method is to give it
 in substance to adults, made into pills with
 Opium & Honey or Molasses; each pill containing
 $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of arsenic & $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of Opium
 and give the Patient three of them in a Day. —

R. Arsenicum gr. i.

Pulv: q. Opium gr. iij. in Pulv: Pil: Fry Uniter die
 Cons: Rosar. q. s.

I have found this preparation successful in Inter-
 -mittents: & I think is far preferable to Fowler's
 Solution. In Intermittents I have not
 found it necessary to go beyond three grains
 of this medicine it is sufficient to cure the dis-
 -ease; & if it does not by that time it will do no
 good & may be discontinued. I have exhibited
 it in some cases without its producing
 any good effects. I ascribed it to this cir-
 -cumstance that in those intermittents there
 was a great tendency to Syphilis. In the
 summer of 1808 I gave it in the Pennsylvania
 Hospital in some of what it had no effect
 and

In answer to your kind letter of the 14th inst. I have the honor
 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. and
 in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to
 the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir,
 very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. M. [Name]

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and they were cured by administering the Sulphate of Copper. The time for giving this medicine should be between the paroxysms, & during apyrexia. The same rules should be observed as in administering the bark. It commonly shows its good effects in a very short time in the system, by diminishing the violence & duration of the chill. If the fever has been of long continuance I think the bark answers a better purpose than the arsenic. It is of great importance in some instances I think to combine the bark and arsenic together. Although I have placed arsenic among the tonics: yet I do not believe that it produces its effects by giving strength or tone to the system: the patient is generally left languid after its use. It frequently produces oedematous swelling accompanied with a livid aspect & bluish appearance of the skin. It shews that it acts specifically upon the tela cellulosa: it is most frequently seen upon the face on the backs of the hands & on the legs. I do not assert that it does not cure intermittents without producing oedema: for I know it sometimes does - but it most commonly produces general oedema. In Intermittent Headaches where the bark has been used without success: I have employed arsenic with some advantage.

- varotij

[The page contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible cursive handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

advantage. Dr. Fowler says he has employed his solution to the extent of twenty or thirty drops in the day with great advantage. Arsenic may most properly be ranked among the debilitating medicines and not among the corroborant or tonics.

Doctor Darwin supposes the arsenic to act by its stimulating the stomach into stronger action & preventing the torpa of any part of the system. I am of a very contrary opinion.

When arsenic produces nausea it is a certain sign that it is producing its beneficial effects. It sometimes given to produce vomiting by the British Physicians

I shall sum up what I have said in the following manner.

1. It often cures Intermittents with as much safety & as soon as the bark will.
2. In some cases where the bark fails the arsenic will cure.
3. Even when it does not cure the disease it prepares the system for the reception of the bark by its reducing the inflammatory action.

From what I can learn arsenic is not adapted to the Spotted Fever of the New England States: —

The oedema produced by this medicine generally goes off in a short time spontaneously.

As arsenic is a very deleterious medicine some have supposed that it lays the foundation of incurable diseases. It is remarked by Macquer and others that it produces pulmonary consumption. I do not believe this for I have never known it in any instance in which I have given it to produce any permanent injury: and I have given it to children & adults of every age & description and to those who were predisposed to pulmonary consumption, without any injury. I therefore believe it is ill founded. Consumptions frequently arise from Intermittents. I think it more probable the cases mentioned by Macquer should be attributed to this cause rather than to the Arsenic.

Arsenic has been given in Hectic Fever & I formerly thought I was the first person who had given it in this disease: but I find that some authors have mentioned it before. I have given it in several cases of hectic with very great advantage: & especially in those cases where the bark could not be taken by the patient.

D^r Shaw of Germantown says that the only medicine which prevented his chills of hectic which he was subject to was the arsenic pills which I prescribed for him. It is most useful in those cases of hectic which are accompanied with chills —

Rheumatism

The account is a very interesting and curious
 one in which the facts are so
 numerous and so varied that it is
 difficult to find a single point
 upon which all are agreed. It is
 therefore a very interesting and
 valuable paper. The account is
 given in a very plain and simple
 manner. The facts are stated
 as they occurred. There is no
 attempt to draw any conclusions
 or to make any generalizations.
 The account is a very interesting
 one and is well worth reading.
 The facts are stated in a very
 plain and simple manner. There
 is no attempt to draw any
 conclusions or to make any
 generalizations. The account is
 a very interesting one and is
 well worth reading.

Rheumatism. In this disease the arsenic has been advantageously administered.

Having employed it myself in this disease I can confidently assert its good effects: It is useful especially in Sciatica: it generally produced edema & soon afforded relief. In several cases of chronic rheumatism in which Dr. Parke made use of this medicine he found it very beneficial: & he concludes it to be most useful in those cases. I have used it most frequently in acute rheumatism: & I think it is much better adapted to this kind than to that of the chronic.

Gout. In that kind which is irregular I have given the arsenic with success: in my own case I have taken it with the happiest effects. I have observed that it generally depresses the pulse and diminishes the heat of the body.

Dr. Barrow mentions a case of intermitting pulse with a palpitation of the heart which he cured by giving his saturated solution of arsenic.

Angina Pectoris. It has been used with advantage. Many cases are related which have been cured by arsenic. I think it might be used with advantage in Asthma.

+ I was led to make use of Opium in combination with arsenic, from the good effects it produced when in combination with lead.

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In Epilepsy it has been used with advantage. Vermin it has been employed. - I have never used it. In chronic obstructions of the Liver & Spleen it has been used with advantage. It seems to act something like Mercury. I never knew it used in Hepatitis but I think it might be used with advantage after Mercury & Nitric Acid have failed: - - As to the subject of arsenic curing cancers, I can say but little from my own experience. The use of it in cancer is not a new remedy.

Cancer. The famous powder of Plumbeus contains a portion of arsenic. He however in some instances did harm, but in general he was very successful in curing cancers. There are many other cancer powders all of which contain arsenic. The famous Dr. Martin's powder contained arsenic. It has been given internally in cancer in order to lessen the pain.

I generally employ opium in combination with the arsenic, but where it is attended with irritability the opium should be laid aside.

In Cancer of the Uterus. The arsenic should be employed topically.

In Serophularis swellings of the neck. The arsenic has been given internally with advantage. I have used it myself with advantage. Where there is a discharge from ulcers it is very beneficial

beneficial used both externally & internally
It is a powerful suppurative medicine when taken
internally.

In ulcers succeeding Buboes
which do not yield to Mercury the arsenic has
been used with advantage. It should be given
internally either in pill or solution & the sore should
be washed with it. It is found very bene-
ficial in some diseases of the skin: it is some-
-what hazardous to use it. Impudently used it
has been known to produce Apoplexy. it must
therefore be used very cautiously.

7. Arsenicum Tartarizatum. This is
made by Oxide of Arsenic & Green Tart. ca ij add
 aq : Purul ij . apply heat & afterwards evaporate.
It is used sometimes with advantage.
Great caution is necessary in examining the
dead bodies supposed to be destroyed by arsenic
the garlick odour is not always a sufficient test
I refer you to Chemistry for the diff. tests. -

8. Acidum Sulphuricum. This is certain-
-ly entitled to our attention as a tonic. It is
in almost daily use by all Physicians in the
form of Olix: Vitriol. It seems to be well
suited to those cases of debility in which we
give the Bitters: and we often combine it with
the bark in those diseases, & in consumption
with great advantage. It is highly re-
-commended

beneficial was not certainly internally
 It is a beautiful supplementary medicine when taken
 I always succeeded in curing
 internally
 which was not due to the
 but was due to the
 internally with a full or rather the
 It is found very low
 be made with it.
 found in some diseases of the
 which depend on the
 has been known to produce
 therefore be used very cautiously.

1. Anacardium occidentale
 may be used in
 the
 great matter is
 great value
 the quality of
 life can be

2. Anacardium occidentale
 of the
 almost
 fine of
 into a
 give the
 the
 will

recommended in Epilepsy. I have never employed it myself in this disease. In spasmodic affections it has been used successfully. Doctor Hamlin mentions a case of Singultus in which he used it in combination with Aq: Menthae with complete success. The Elixir Vitrioli is much praised by Physicians in fluor Albus. and I have used it myself with great advantage in this disease. In Hemorrhages. Dr Sydenham speaks of a case of hematuria which he cured in a very short time with the diluted sulphuric acid. It is useful in uterine hemorrhages - from pregnant women, also hemorrhages from Small Pox^{ts}. it has been used. I have used it myself in those diseases with advantage. In Edinburgh it has been found that Sulph: acid: given internally, for a long time has cured the Stk. A tinct: ment made Sulph: acid: ℥i. Acetiq: ℥i. has been found useful in Rheumatism.

8. Acidum Muriatricum. This acid has been found very beneficial in dyspeptic cases and some other affections: The dose is from five to ten drops three or four times a day in a glass of water. Some of the Physicians of Baltimore have used it with success in Icterus. I can say nothing about it from my own experience. In the shape of Gargle with G. Strabii it has been found useful in Angina Maligna.
 acid

I have been very much interested in the
 progress of the cause of freedom in
 America since the late war. It is
 a noble cause and one which has
 attracted the attention of all
 civilized nations. The principles
 which it stands for are the
 foundation of all true liberty.
 It is the right of every man
 to be free from the bondage of
 another. This is a principle
 which should be as sacred to
 all as the rights of life and
 property. It is the duty of
 every citizen to support the
 cause of freedom and to
 oppose every effort to
 subvert it. Let us all
 unite in this noble cause
 and let us strive to
 make it a reality for
 all men.

8. Abolition of Slavery
 The cause of freedom in
 America is a noble one and
 one which has attracted the
 attention of all civilized
 nations. It is the right of
 every man to be free from
 the bondage of another. This
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 be as sacred to all as the
 rights of life and property.
 It is the duty of every
 citizen to support the cause
 of freedom and to oppose
 every effort to subvert it.
 Let us all unite in this
 noble cause and let us strive
 to make it a reality for
 all men.

9. Acidum Nitricum. This is sometimes given in such doses as to act as a tonic. It is said to cure venereal ulcers & syphilis. I have given it to the extent of one ounce & better in a day, and I have never known it to salivate neither do I believe it will cure syphilis. The experiments of Dr. Pringle upon venereal patients with this acid on in point: it had the effect of healing up the ulcers but did not eradicate the disease: they all relapsed again, & were with great difficulty cured by the use of Mercury. It has been found useful in cutaneous eruptions: and in a case of Leprosy which is now under my care, where neither arsenic, corrosive sublimate &c. have had no effect: the Nitric Acid which she is now taking appears to have some effect in removing it: The dose which she has ordered is 200 guttæ in a day. It has been used with advantage in Hepatitis by Dr. Wistar. -

10. Muriat: Sodæ. This is unquestionably one of our most valuable tonics. This is very obvious in the use of salted provisions. Children when recovering from *Stomachus* want salted provisions: & they are found more

Section 1. Introduction

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. The second part is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. This includes a description of the subjects, the procedures, and the instruments used. The third part is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a description of the data and the statistical analysis. The fourth part is a discussion of the results and their implications. This includes a comparison of the results with previous studies and a discussion of the limitations of the study. The fifth part is a conclusion and a list of references.

Section 2. Methods

The methods used in this study were designed to test the hypotheses stated in the introduction. The subjects were selected from a random sample of the population. The procedures were standardized to ensure reliability and validity. The instruments used were validated and reliable. The data were analyzed using statistical methods appropriate to the design of the study.

more useful than the bark or colombo. In the low states of Typhus fever the use of salted meat is very proper. It is certainly very useful in some cases of Haemoptysis. It has been said that the long continued use of salt produces scurvy: this is sometimes the case. - It is said to produce calculi. I have found the Mur: acid very advantageous in calculous complaints. It is said salt injures the teeth. In Iceland the teeth are very fine & they eat no salt: But in Lapland when they consume a great quantity of salt. The teeth are also very fine: it therefore cannot be owing to the salt. Salt is not only beneficial to man but to cattle also. In the disease of Bronchocela or Goutte a warm & strong solution of Mur Loda, externally applied is very useful. A saline atmosphere is injurious to consumptive patients or those who are predisposed to it: - The motion of the ship the diff: of climates, diet &c: constitute the benefit of a sea voyage in consumptive patients.

11. Lime. Pure lime that is lime deprived of its carbonic acid is soluble in water. When given internally it acts as a tonic. I have given it in dyspepsia & pyrosis with
very

very good success in the form of lime water. It may be given a wine glass full of lime water with the same portion of milk combined with it. In cases of vomiting given in this way I have found it very useful when other remedies have failed. I never saw it cure but one case of black vomit & that was by the patient taking it in the form of white wash: & it had the effect of curing the patient: The only case of an adult in which I have known a recovery after vomiting has taken place. In chronic diarrhoea lime water & milk have been found useful. It has also been found useful in Gleet & Gonorrhoea in combination with Gum Strobiliferum in Cystitis & Pleur. Altes as an injection with or without milk. It has been used as a wash externally to old ulcers. Lime water & sweet oil have been found useful in Burns.

Mur. Calcis. It is more of a tonic than pure lime. It is made by dissolving the Carb. of lime in Muriatic Acid. It is highly recommended in Scrophula, beginning with small doses from 8 to 10 Drops ter die in a glass of water. I have found it useful only

very good example in the form of an...
 the way to go in a new...
 water with the...
 things with it. A...
 in the way I have found it very useful...
 when the...
 it was but we...
 was by the...
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 which I have...
 to take...
 give water...
 to...
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 as a...
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New Letter

It is...
 It is...
 It is...
 It is...
 It is...

271.

only in ~~usual~~ ^{open cases of} ~~scrophulous~~ ^{scrophulous} ~~cases~~. but - Dr. P. O. Griffiths
says he has found it most useful in acute
cases: he has probably used it much more
than I have. It has been used in Broncho-
cele or Goitre, with great advantage. I have
employed it myself with advantage in one case
Peronos about 15 years of age to begin with 5 drops.

12. Barytes. It is one of the primitive earths
and is generally found in nature combined
with Sulphuric Acid or Carbonic forming Car-
bonate, or Sulphate of Barytes. It is gene-
rally used in combination with Muriatic Acid
forming Murias Barytes. This is used in Scroph-
ulous diseases with advantage. The dose is from
five drops up to twenty three times a day.
It is found useful in some cases of Pectic Fever.
When exhibited in large doses it produces
nausea, vomiting, vertigo, tremors &c. It
sometimes proves diuretic and diaphoretic.
It has been found useful in Cancer, - also in
cutaneous eruptions & old ulcers of the Legs. es-
pecially syphilitic ulcers.

We have now finished the subject
of Tonics: we are next to consider the subject
of Stimulants. —

Section IV. Incentives.

In what manner stimulants act upon the system: I cannot yet satisfactorily determine. The opinion of Dr. Darwin seems to me to be the most plausible one I therefore refer you to his *Zoönomia*.

By Stimulants I mean first those medicines which excite the vigorous action of the moving powers, increase the force of the circulation, augment the heat of the body, and raise the powers of sensation, and do not produce any evacuation.

Secondly, those which are less stimulant and also produce evacuation.

I. Sol: Col: Ammoniac. or Col: Alkali

It is certainly one of the indispensable articles of the *Materia Medica*. Dr. Boerhaave places his stimulants as follows, the highest and most powerful is Opium, next Aether, vol: alkali, musk, ardent spirits. I place Ether first, next spirits, vol: alkali, musk and opium last.

The stimulating quality of vol: alkali is
obvious

Section IV

The first part of the section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the subject. It is shown that the principles of the subject are of a general nature, and that they are applicable to all cases of the kind. The principles are then applied to the particular case of the subject, and it is shown that the principles are of a general nature, and that they are applicable to all cases of the kind.

The second part of the section is devoted to a discussion of the particular case of the subject. It is shown that the principles of the subject are of a general nature, and that they are applicable to all cases of the kind. The principles are then applied to the particular case of the subject, and it is shown that the principles are of a general nature, and that they are applicable to all cases of the kind.

divious to all

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It is the opinion of some that this substance is of animal origin: but I believe it is now well ascertained that it may be obtained from vegetables also.

Febris Intermittens. In this disease it has been used by several physicians with great advantage: it has been given just before the paroxysm with success: and some have given it during the hot fit combined with opium so as to produce sweating. In those Intermittents which have a tendency to Typhus it is very useful in combination with the Bark. In Typhus, hospital, camp or Jail fevers it is used with success. It is spoken highly of by Pringle. Hussam & Co. It is not adapted to the first stage of Typhus but to the third stage which is attended with great prostration of the system, subsultus tendinum &c. and should be administered during the remissions: for there is generally an exacerbation once in 24 hours.

In Puerperal Fever, after the inflammatory symptoms have passed off: I have found this medicine very useful: especially when there is a tendency to Typhus. In petechial fever it is sometimes used. It does much harm when given in inflammatory diseases of the Brain. In administering this medicine & other stoma-

-lents

[Faint handwritten text in the top right corner]

[The body of the page is filled with several lines of handwritten text, which is extremely faint and difficult to decipher. The ink is light and the handwriting is cursive. The text appears to be a continuation of a letter or a manuscript page.]

stimulants: it should always be done during the intermissions. In some cases of pneumonia it is found useful, especially in some cases which in their early stages have a tendency to Typhus: in these cases the depleting remedies are very injurious. In common pneumonia after bleeding and purging, when the patient is very feeble with *Tuberculus tendinum*, the alkali is of great service not only for its stimulating effects: but also for its expectorant quality. Sir J. Pringle recommends it in some cases of pleurisy. It has been found very useful in the declining stage of pulmonary consumption: when the strength is failing very fast. In the hoarseness which succeeds the Meazles: I have found it very useful: I generally make use of a watery solution. In pertussis it has been used with advantage. In pyrosis it has been found useful by its absorbing the fluid and neutralizing the stomach. In Dysentery some physicians have used it with success, ^{it relieves the griping} when there is a tendency to Typhus. In chronic diarrhoea it is found useful. I have never employed it in cholera pictorum but I think it might be used with advantage. In Rheumatism it has been prescribed. I have used it in this disease with considerable

advantage

in substance + Effects are more permanent when given

Animals frequently recover from the bite of
serpents without any assistance. This I have myself
witnessed

advantage. In prescribing it as a cathartic it ought to be given to the extent of $\frac{3}{4}$ in a day. In Hemiplegia it is sometimes found useful. In irregular gout where we make use of Stimulants such as opium, ether &c. the vol. alkali has been found of great advantage. In Hydrops it has been found useful as a diuretic, either in the form of Col. Tinct. Guaiac. in pills, or the watery solution. In the East Indies a preparation of Ammonia called Coen de Luce, was supposed to be a specific for the poison of an animal. Many persons have supposed the Vol. Alkali to be a specific against the venom of Serpents. But the experiments of the Abbe Fontana prove that it had no effect whatever. He gave it internally & also applied it externally. It has been used both externally & internally in ulcerous affections: also in venereal ulcers, cancer & scrophula. My favorite preparation is by rubbing down Carb. Ammon. ʒij Cyper Arab. ʒij Succ. Alb. ʒij with strong Spirit ʒij &

In cases of Angina Maligna where there is a tendency to Typhus it is useful.

2. Moschatum. It is much more stimulant than Opium. Dr Cullen says it is a most

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 description of the country and the climate. It is
 found that the climate is very variable and
 that the country is very fertile. The soil is
 very rich and the crops are very abundant.
 The people are very industrious and the
 country is very well cultivated. The
 government is very good and the people
 are very happy. The country is very
 beautiful and the scenery is very
 interesting. The people are very
 friendly and the country is very
 well governed. The people are very
 industrious and the country is very
 well cultivated. The government is very
 good and the people are very happy.

most powerful & an indispensable article of
 the Materia Medica. This article is taken
 from an animal of a peculiar kind, some-
 what related to the Goat & Deer: it is a native
 of Africa. we derive it from the male only &
 from one particular place only: that is close
 by the nasal. It is of a dark reddish colour
 either brown or black it has a strong bitter fragrant
 smell & so strong when fresh as to produce blood
 from the nose: Owing to its being a very ex-
 perience article it is frequently adulterated.

It is the most odoriferous substance in nature
 to the touch it has the feeling of an oleaginous
 matter, it is inflammable & is composed
 of resin, gelatine & also a saline matter.

I cannot say any thing about its effects
 upon the pulse. In large doses it generally
 produces a frequency & fullness of the pulse
 excites a gentle diaphoresis & raises the
 spirits. It is found very useful in asthmatic
 affections of the stomach. it was first re-
 commended in this disease by Linnaeus Pungel
 Dr Gullen says he has used it in this case with
 very good success in large doses from ʒi to
 ʒiij grains. — ʒ grains is a small dose. —

In Tetanus it has been used with advantage
 it first allays the convulsive spasms & afterwards
 stops

Artificial Musk is made by putting
Nitric Acid & Zijp. to G. Rect. Succin. Zi. —

stops them entirely. In other convulsive dis-
 eases it used with advantage. The use of
 Musk in Hydrophobia was derived from the
 Chinese: they say that combined with Tincture
 Cinnabar it proves an effectual cure. I how-
 ever seldom think it proves effectual. It
 has been used in Asthma & in Pertussis. In Colica
 Pictorum Dr. Hillary says he has used it combined
 with Opium to great advantage. I have never
 used it. It has been found very useful in
 Mania. In tremors, subsultus tendinum &
 other affections attending the Low Powers there
 is with very great benefit. it not only relieves
 the affection but allays the fever. In
 Small Pox attended with fever & debility it
 used with advantage. In gangrene this
 medicine has been used in London & is highly re-
 commended. Musk is very much adulterated
 & for that reason it does not always prove
 effectual: that which has a strong mealy
 & has a mealy or granular feel when rubbed
 upon the fingers is genuine. The dose is
 from ʒ grains up to ʒʒ or ʒʒʒ three or four
 times a day. —

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Opium appears to contain three substances
 (viz) a gum, resin & some foulant matter. The
 foulant matter is entirely neutral. The resin
 & gum are nearly in equal proportions, forming
 about eight parts out of twelve. The other four
 is the foulant matter.

Narcotica.Papaveracea.

Opium. It is the product of a species of poppy called papaver somniferum. It is not a native of our country but of the East. It is generally imported from the Levant. This inestimable article is prepared in many places & is consumed in large quantities. It is extracted either by boiling or by making incisions into the head of the Poppy. Dr. Cronq supposed its black colour to be to the knife by which the incisions were made. but Dr. Mettauer of Virginia has proved that it is of the same colour when the incisions are made with clear sharp glass. & that it is owing to the light. — It seldom comes to us pure but is adulterated with the expressed juice: & sometimes with the juice of the Lettuce & with many other substances. Its astringency resides principally in the resinous parts. & the bitter principle exists in both the gum resin but mostly in the resin: the narcotic property exists in both. Opium is a gum resin. The Gum is soluble in water, the resin is not soluble in water but in spirits. I have now finished the Natural & Chemical History of Opium, & I proceed in the next place to speak of

Journal of the Expedition

The first day of the expedition was spent in the
 morning of the 1st of August 1846. The party
 consisted of the following persons: the
 commanding officer, the surgeon, the
 interpreter, the boatmen, and the
 natives. The first object was to
 reach the mouth of the river
 before the tide came in. The
 distance was about 10 miles.
 The river was very narrow and
 the current very strong. The
 party was obliged to make
 several halts. The first halt
 was made at a place where the
 river was about 200 yards
 wide. The second halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 400 yards
 wide. The third halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 600 yards
 wide. The fourth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 800 yards
 wide. The fifth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 1000 yards
 wide. The sixth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 1200 yards
 wide. The seventh halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 1400 yards
 wide. The eighth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 1600 yards
 wide. The ninth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 1800 yards
 wide. The tenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 2000 yards
 wide. The eleventh halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 2200 yards
 wide. The twelfth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 2400 yards
 wide. The thirteenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 2600 yards
 wide. The fourteenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 2800 yards
 wide. The fifteenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 3000 yards
 wide. The sixteenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 3200 yards
 wide. The seventeenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 3400 yards
 wide. The eighteenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 3600 yards
 wide. The nineteenth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 3800 yards
 wide. The twentieth halt was
 made at a place where the
 river was about 4000 yards
 wide.

Of the Effects of Opium upon the living system when externally applied.

When Opium is applied to the Eye, the inside of the nose, or to a delicate part or to any part where the cuticle is off, it first produces a sense of heat, pain, inflammation and diminishing the sensibility of the part. It irritates the nose and produces sneezing.

The experiments of D^r Cromp prove very satisfactorily its stimulating effects. He made a solution of Opium in boiling water; and when cool dropped a little into the Eye, which immediately produced a sense of heat, wanting a flow of tears, and some inflammation.

He also snuffed some powdered Opium up his nose, and he says it produced a sensation like that of weak snuff.

When applied externally, it allays pain and lessens sensibility. D^r Whitt of Edinburgh says in sickness of the stomach, attended with considerable pain, where patients were not able to take opium internally. He applied it externally to the epigastric region with complete success. It acts not only upon the parts to which it is applied, but it also acts upon the nerves near it. An
opium

[The text on this page is extremely faint and mostly illegible. It appears to be a handwritten document or letter, possibly containing a list or detailed notes. The ink is light and the paper shows signs of age and discoloration.]

Opium plaister applied to the cheek often cures the toothache. It acts more as a sedative when externally applied, than when given internally. Spirits of Wine extracts more of the powers from Opium than any other fluid. — From my own observations I believe opium externally applied has a very good effect in allaying pain.

It has been used by almost all physicians for many years either in the form of Laudanum or Opium itself. — When it is applied to a burn or scald when the cuticle is off, it produces drowsiness, coma & sometimes death. The ointment of Stramonium applied to the surface of a blister produces very injurious effects. It appears to be a first cousin to Opium.

Opium when used internally produces the following effects upon the Vital Functions.

The heart and arteries are quickened, the pulse at first becomes quicker and more frequent but afterwards it is slower: it also effects the respiration: and when taken in large quantities it produces apoplexy. Some physicians assert that it lessens the force and frequency of the pulse: while others say that it first increases it. The experiments of Dr. Comp I think sufficiently establish the fact that its

I think sufficiently established the fact that
 the experiments of Long
 the purpose, while others say that it is
 got that a large quantity of
 after it produces a certain
 operation and when taken in large
 but afterwards it is shown to be
 value of first becomes smaller and
 the least and at times one
 the following experiments the
 Gum when used externally
 to the first manner of Gum
 with various very singular effects
 a determination applied to the surface of a
 when it comes to certain parts
 runs or scabs when the water is off
 a Gum drops. — This is applied as
 for many years with a view of
 It has been used to almost all
 good effect in allaying
 I believe gum externally applied has a very
 found. From my own observations
 use of the Gum for Gum than any other
 given externally. Kind of this extract
 this also externally applied, the other
 uses the extract. It acts more on a
 Gum flowers applied to the skin for

its effects are first stimulant and afterwards sedative. I have no doubt from the experience which I have had of opium upon myself: that its primary effect is to increase the pulse: and to increase the heat of the system in ten minutes after it is taken. In every experiment which Dr. Croom made upon himself: it increased his pulse ten beats: in about thirty minutes after it was taken: and in about sixty or eighty minutes after he had taken the pulse was reduced several beats below its natural standard.

Doctor Bard also made some experiments with opium, and contends for its sedative effects. But his experiments are very exceptionable: The reason why he supposes it to be a sedative is, that he did not take any notice of its operations upon the pulse, untill one hour after he had administered: if he had observed it at first, he would have no doubt found it much more frequent than usual. It certainly increases the heat of the Body.

The trinites curium which opium sometimes produces proves to me its stimulating effects. I have seen it produce obtuseness of hearing in some persons who take small quantities at night to procure sleep, from its occasioning a determination of the blood to the Brain.

Opium when used internally produces considerable

is difficult to find a point of view which is not
 subjective. There is no doubt for the experimenter
 that there is a real world of things which exist
 independent of his observation. The only doubt
 is as to the nature of the connection between the
 mind and the world. It is a question of
 degree. It is a question of how far the
 mind can be said to be independent of the
 world. It is a question of how far the
 mind can be said to be a part of the world.

The mind is not a thing which exists
 independently of the world. It is a
 process which is going on in the world.
 It is a process which is going on in
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 is going on in the world. It is a
 process which is going on in the world.

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considerable effects upon the Natural Functions. -

Opium when taken in large doses is frequently found to diminish the Appetite. According to Dr Crompt the secretions and excretions of all parts except perspiration are diminished. I believe however that they are increased. - Opium has been taken in times of famine, in order to satisfy the cravings of the Appetite. It frequently weakens and impairs digestion, and produces nausea and vomiting. One grain of opium given to a person not accustomed to it will effect the digestive process. It lessens the intestinal evacuations, and induces costiveness. This however does not take place in a portion of the intestines: it has proved laxative in Colica Pictorum and in diarrhoea. Very large doses frequently prove laxative. Opium is remarkable for producing a discharge of flatus from the intestines.

Is opium a diuretic? This is doubted by some physicians. I believe it is sometimes acts as a diuretic, and it has been used in Abscesses for that purpose. It is said by some that opium produces ptyalism. I have given it to a very large extent, but have never seen it produce this effect. I am therefore doubtful whether it ever does produce such an effect. I think it very probable that if opium is given after

Observations upon the Natural History of

Spices when taken in large doses as for
quantity found to diminish the appetite
according to Dr. Boerhaave the sweeter and more
taste of all parts except pepper, nutmeg and
diminished. Believers however that they do
enlarge - Spices have been taken in
large quantities in order to enlarge the an-
tients of the appetite. To frequent weaken
and impairs digestion, and produces various
and vomiting. The great quantity of
taken not understood to be well applied the
digestion keeps. To open the bowels and
water and various other uses. The more
does not take place or a part of the in-
tention it has been made in China
and a winter. Very large quantities
have been used. Spices a substitute for
being a diet of fat for the winter.
Spices a winter. This is a diet of fat
in the winter. Believers it a winter
acts as a diuretic, and it has been used
parts for the purpose. In some cases
the spirit produces flatulency. The
to some large extent, but has been
see its produce the effect, but has not
ful whether it is not the produce of an effect.
I think it very probable that if spices were
for

after mercury has been used without producing salivation: that the opium might then excite a ptyalism, by stimulating the parts so as to cause the mercury to take effect. Opium increases the perspiration: it is also a considerable expectorant. Opium very frequently produces considerable itching upon the skin: this may sometimes be prevented by drinking balm tea or coffee along with it. In some persons an eruption appears very soon after the itching, which generally subsides as soon as the opium is discontinued. It has produced abscesses or small boils upon the skin: it always produced this effect in the Wife of the late Judge Smith of Trenton, in New Jersey. Dr. Haller says that opium may be smelled in the perspiration.

Of its effects upon the Arterial System.

It always produces hilarity and sprightliness, it increases the venereal desires in all animals, and produces erection of the penis at death. all this arises from its stimulating effects. After hilarity and delirium have passed away, dullness, torpor & sleep follow: if large doses have been taken there is a diminution of sensibility, vertigo, tremor sleep, coma and frequently death. Many persons say that the effects of Opium upon them

After reading his book on the subject of
 education that the spirit ought to be
 education is something that is to be
 the account to take effect. When
 the preparation is a close and
 preparation. When you frequently
 available taking after the the way
 machine to make it. To be prepared
 after a long time it is a long time
 in order to be able to do so in
 generally but it is as far as the
 preparation. It has been
 a small book for the time is
 the effect of the life of the
 of the of the of the of the
 that the spirit may be in the
 of the of the of the of the

Of the effect upon the student's system

It always produces a change and
 deep is necessary to the mind in all
 a mind and produces a change of the
 that is the way for the student
 the effect. After a long time
 the paper may be used, take a step
 of the of the of the of the
 is a kind of a kind of a kind
 that is the way for the student
 that is the way for the student

them is very much like that produced by Wine or Ardent Spirits. The effects of Opium upon young children who have never taken it before is to produce great biliousity. -

Whole nations frequently make use of Opium in large quantities. Doctor Russell says he has known one person to take three drachms of solid opium in a day. Other authors mention cases in which persons have taken ten drachms in a day. Vinegar taken after a large dose of opium frequently lessens its deleterious effects. The first effects of opium are certainly to produce the same effects upon the system as Wine, Brandy &c -

Of its effects upon the Animal Functions.

Doctor Crompton forced an aqueous solution of Opium into the Eye of a Dog. which occasioned great pain, watering of the eyes, and redness much the same as in the human eye. He also made some experiments upon rabbits and other animals. and the effects which it produced upon them evidently prove its stimulating effects. I shall finish this subject by relating the appearances upon dissection of a person who died from taking too large a quantity of Opium. On opening the stomach it was found

This is very much like the history of the
 a history of the effects of the
 young children who have been taken to the
 to produce great benefits
 This is a large quantity of
 says he has been in a day
 number of which is a day
 number cases in which
 number in a day
 a large number of
 all known effects
 are certainly to be
 the system as the
 of the effect upon the
 Doctor Campbell has an
 of the system into the
 great good, but the
 and the same as in
 also made some
 the system and the
 up upon the system
 I shall first try
 in the appearance
 the system for taking
 of the system
 in

found very much inflamed: and corroded in several places: The whole of the intestines were also considerably inflamed: on opening the brain there was no appearance of disease to be observed: The stomach & the intestines were the only parts which were diseased.

Of the use of Opium in Diseases.

Febris Intermittens. The use of Opium in this disease is not of modern date. Galen mentions it in his writings. Doctor Lind says that the effects of opium in Intermittents are more certain than in any other disease. He says he has known it to cure the most obstinate intermittents, by administering it during the hot fit. I think it should be given just before the coming on of the paroxysm, and never during the hot fit: It produces pleasant and refreshing sleep, and the patient awakes in a profuse sweat, which carries off the ~~fever~~ and it never returns again. I believe however that Dr Lind's method is not altogether safe, it often proves injurious when given in the hot fit. I have seen it produce delirium, and increase the fever, and where there is a determination to the brain it is certainly injurious. In hot climates it is probable that it may not prove injurious

and very much improved, and corrected
several places. The whole of the
was also considerably improved: a
to be shown. The whole of the
me the very first time was

Of the use of Quinine or Strychnine

Medical Indications The use of Quinine or
the various kinds of malarial fevers
is shown to be a very
thing that the effect of Quinine is
we can expect that in any other
It says the best time is to use the
rate of administration is determined by
the best fit. I think it best to give
before the coming on of the
very during the fit of malarial
and refreshing sleep and the
in a profuse sweat and more of the
and to use again. I believe
that the best method is not altogether safe
the proper regimen which gives in the
I have seen the malarial
the fever and when there is a
to show to be certainly
effects of a quinine that is very

injurious. because there is a greater determination of the disease to the skin by producing sweats. Dr Lind lived in a warm climate it is very probable that it did not prove injurious when he gave it during the hot stage.

If Caudanum be given in a cup of strong coffee, it certainly increases its good effects, by making it more stimulating & less soporific. especially if it be given just before the coming on of the paroxysm. and it is found to be an excellent remedy. Dover's Powder which contains a portion of Opium has been found useful if given sometime before the paroxysm comes on. Opium combined with the Bark is found to increase its beneficial effects. I think it is a combination very proper where there is a tendency to Typhus.

Hemioraria In this disease opium has been used with great advantage. This disease is often an arthritic affection. but it very frequently arises from an Intermittent determined to the head.

Continued Fevers. Dr Cullen divides them into three kinds, synocha, typhus & synochus. The synochus which is our autumnal remitting fever, and Typhus are diseases

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diseases of very great excitement. Opium is certainly very injurious if given in the beginning of these diseases, especially if given in large quantities as Doctor Brown directs. When the inflammatory fevers are accompanied with coma and delirium, in this case, bleeding, purges and blisters cure it; and no one will doubt that opium is injurious in this case. But there are true fevers as in the Typhus, in which delirium comes on: when the administration of cordials, such as bark, wine, opium &c. are attended with very good success: and no physicians I think would hesitate to employ it. Opium combined with Camptor has been found to produce a determination of the disease to the skin. Dr Campbell made use of this combination in diseases of slow Typhus with very good success. In the delirium which has a tendency to mania opium is found very useful. In wakefulness before delirium opium has also been used with advantage. In subultus tendinum it has been used with success. Diarrhoea is often a symptom of continued fevers: it often appears as a symptom of Typhus: it is therefore best to restrain it: this may be done by combining opium with some astringent medicine. The bowels however should not be kept in a costive state. I have had an

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of cases of smallpox in
 the United States has been
 steadily increasing since 1880.
 This is due to the fact that
 the disease is now being
 introduced from other
 countries in a more
 direct manner than in
 former times. The
 increase in the number
 of cases is also due to
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 The increase in the
 number of cases is also
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 countries in a more
 direct manner than in
 former times.

an opportunity of seeing many cases of Typhus. & of trying the effects of Opium in curing it. it removes the sinking pulse, and removes more than any other medicine the delirium, tremors and subsultus tendinum which frequently takes place. The opium should be administered constantly, before one dose has lost its effects, another should be administered. so that the stimulus of it may be kept constantly in the system.

Yellow Fever. In this disease opium has been found useful. I however believe it to be injurious in the first stage of the disease it generally increases the pain in the head & back. it also failed in preventing vomiting and increased the affections of the Liver. and produced costiveness. In convalescence from this disease I have found opium generally disagreeable to the patient. I do not however assert that it is never beneficial in yellow fever: for I have in many instances seen it used with very good success.

Plague. Opium is said to have produced very good effects in this disease. I however believe it is injurious: but I can say nothing about it from my own experience.

By

The object of this paper is to show the
 effect of the various causes which
 have produced the present state of
 the mind, and to point out the
 means of remedying it. It is
 not intended to be a treatise on
 the nature of the mind, or on
 the principles of psychology, but
 a practical work, which should
 be read by every man who
 wishes to improve himself.

Section First Of the various causes
 which have produced the present
 state of the mind. The first
 cause is the nature of the
 faculties. The second is the
 influence of the passions. The
 third is the effect of the
 education. The fourth is the
 influence of the company. The
 fifth is the effect of the
 habits. The sixth is the
 influence of the age. The
 seventh is the effect of the
 climate. The eighth is the
 influence of the constitution.

Section Second Of the means
 of remedying the present
 state of the mind. The first
 means is the study of the
 sciences. The second is the
 exercise of the body. The
 third is the use of the
 passions. The fourth is the
 influence of the company. The
 fifth is the effect of the
 habits. The sixth is the
 influence of the age. The
 seventh is the effect of the
 climate. The eighth is the
 influence of the constitution.

J.

Of the Use and Abuse of Opium in
Phlegmonia. In inflammation of different
parts Opium has been used with success: but I
believe it is best in general to bleed and follow
the antiphlogistic plan. In cases of Pteritis
from obstructions by gall stones, opium after
bleeding, relieves the pain and facilitates the pas-
-sage of the stone. In the suppurative stage of
inflammation opium is found very useful. In
pneumonic inflammation after bleeding, blisters
purges &c. opium may sometimes be used with
advantage. In its forming state it is cer-
-tainly very injurious: but of great advantage
after the inflammation has subsided. In
pneumonia repeated bleedings are necessary,
in its latter stage opium combined with mucilag-
-inous medicines is very useful. In peripneu-
-monia most of our people small & frequent bleed-
-ings, blisters &c. are much better than opium: which
is generally injurious. In catarrhal affec-
-tions bloodletting ought to be first used with
purges: but after the inflammatory symptoms
are removed opium is useful. The preparation
I generally make use of is the pectoral mixture
it is certainly an excellent preparation & very
frequently proves effectual when opium in its
solid state or laudanum have no good effect.

W. Thomson

Asthma. In this disease opium is injurious: it causes the breathing to be more difficult: but if combined with ipecacuanha it is sometimes found useful. Asthma sometimes arises from Gout.

Nephritis. In this disease opium is found useful: it relieves the pain and eases the passage of the stone through the renal ducts

Rheumatism. It is properly divided into acute and chronic. In the former bleeding and sudorific medicines are necessary, but if it be attended with paroxysms bark & other tonics are proper. Of all the stimulating remedies made use of that in the form of Dover's powder is much the best - Pulv. Opii & Ipecacuan. ℞. Sulph. Potash. ℞. Mix them well together. ten grains of this powder contains one of opium & one of ipecacuanha: - it may be given to the extent of ten or fifteen grains every three hours I do not advise you always to adhere to this formula. Frequently combine two grains of Ipecacuanha with one of Opium: sometimes combine Nitre 5 or 6 grains with it. & sometimes Gum Arabic or Sugar

The patient should wear flannel and lay between blankets during the use of this medicine. No drink

should

should be taken (whilst using it) for it is apt to vomit small after the sweat has broken out: or till thirty or forty minutes after taking it. When the sweat breaks out the patient may take some warm drink freely. Opium is always injurious in all those diseases which are inflammatory if it does not produce sweat, - except it be in those cases of rheumatism which is attended with intermissions. Specuacum is the best preventive against the bad effects of large doses of Opium taken into the stomach.

In Inflammatory Gout. the use of opium is injurious: but when it affects the stomach and in the colic from Gout opium has been found useful I have used it myself with great advantage in those cases. The use of Ginger in this disease is an excellent remedy: I have used it in infusion or boiled in water or milk. In the sick Headache which is extremely distressing it sometimes goes off spontaneously by vomiting of bile from the stomach: It is certainly very frequently cured by the use of a strong dose of Laudanum in strong coffee.

Diabetes. This is sometimes of gouty origin & when it is the use of opium is beneficial.

Ophthalmia. Mr. Ware says he has found that a few drops of laudanum dropt into the eye is frequently an excellent remedy -
 Anasara

should be taken (the way of) in it is to be
 some cases after the most for the most part
 the that a few minutes after taking it the
 the most break up the patient and the
 soon drink freely. Quin is always given
 in all these diseases what are inflammation
 of it does not produce heat, except in a few
 cases of inflammation which is attended with a
 temperature. Quin is given in the
 in a large quantity against the heat of fever
 of Quin taken into the stomach.
 In inflammation of the eye of Quin is
 given but when it has the tendency to
 the eye for part of Quin has been found
 to have been used with great advantage in
 these cases. The use of Quin in the
 is an excellent remedy. It has been
 a large water which is the best
 that is extremely refreshing in
 cases of inflammation by means of which
 the patient is certainly very frequently
 and by the use of a strong dose of Quin
 is brought off.
 Quin is a secretion of great value
 for it is the use of Quin is important.
 Quin is a secretion of great value
 for it is the use of Quin is important.
 Quin is a secretion of great value
 for it is the use of Quin is important.

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Anagaxa. In this disease opium has been found useful from its diaphoretic effects.

Ischuria. In this disease large doses of Opium has been found very advantageous. I can say nothing from my own experience. In difficult and painful menstruation opium has been found beneficial. Leaver's Powder answers the purpose extremely well. by its diaphoretic effects.

Exanthemata. In these affections opium has been found useful. In Small Pox Dr. Sydenham in his time used opium with great advantage: - where there is a tendency to conu-
-sions opium is found very beneficial: in the suppurative stage it is also used with success.

In the confluent small pox opium is frequently used with success. After the inflammatory symptoms have passed off the use of opium is very beneficial.

Morbilli. Doctor Keusham made use of Opium in this disease: but it is probable it was not attended with inflammatory symptoms. It is now but little used. I sometimes employ it in the form of the pectoral mixture. In the hoarseness succeeding the measles opium is found useful. I can say nothing about it in Scarlatina

The above paper has been
 found useful for the purpose of
 the present investigation. It is
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Arginosos. In Haemorrhages that are truly active opium is found useful. in allaying the irritability. it acts as an astringent. Opium in combination with ipecacuanha has been found very useful in Uterine Hemorrhages even when bleeding & the sugar of lead fails. I have often found this preparation effectual. I generally give ʒiij. of Opium to ʒss. of Ipecacuanha every two or three hours.

Opium is a very good remedy in cases of abortion. in general I think it should be combined with Ipecacuanha. The nausea which it excites is of great benefit. I believe opium is seldom administered internally in cases of Haemorrhoids. It is in general injurious by its producing costiveness & irritating the colon and other intestines. Opium externally applied to the parts has been found of great advantage in the form of Laudanum & poultice.

Epistaxis. This is frequently an active hemorrhage. I have never given opium alone in this disease but generally in combination with Sac. Saturni.

Haemoptysis. I believe in this disease all stimulating remedies are injurious. bleeding, cool air, low diet & blisters are most useful. sometimes opium is necessary. I generally make use of the Pectoral Mixture. It is however a nice point to determine when is the proper time for giving it. I have never known

of this

Phytolacca

Phytolacca is a genus of plants in the family Phytolaccaceae. It is characterized by its fleshy, succulent leaves and its distinctive, upright, branched stems. The flowers are small and arranged in dense, terminal clusters. The fruit is a small, round, fleshy drupe that often turns a dark purple or black color when ripe. Phytolacca species are found in a wide range of habitats, from coastal areas to inland regions, and are often considered weeds or invasive species in some areas.

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the pectoral mixture to be attended with any
bad effects. I believe however it generally does
more or less harm.

In Phthisis Pulmonalis. In this disease little
can be done but palliative remedies. It is how-
ever certain that opium is absolutely necessary,
small & frequent doses are very useful. I generally
use the Pectoral Mixture.

Dysenterica. Opium has been used by almost
all physicians in this disease. Dr Sydenham
made use of opium in the cure of dysentery & with
success. In my practice I have used opium with
very good success: the dysentery is very often
kept up by irritation in the intestinal canal, this
opium soon relieves and is the only remedy which cures.
I often employ it in the form of Dover's Powder
with very good success. whether the disease
be acute or chronic: it is useful from its dia-
phoretic effects. Opium in glysters has been
found useful in this disease

Diarrhoea. It has been used with advantage
in combination with chalk, kino, cinnamon &c.
In cholera opium is found useful. There is no
disease in which I have given opium with so
much advantage as in cholera. In violent cases
it should be administered in large doses to the ex-
tent of from five to six grains in a day.

Tetanus

The first question to be asked is whether
 the value of the property is to be
 determined at the date of the
 death or at the date of the
 transfer. In the case of a
 transfer for value, the value is
 determined at the date of the
 transfer. In the case of a
 gift, the value is determined
 at the date of the gift. In
 the case of a bequest, the value
 is determined at the date of
 the testator's death. In the
 case of a devise, the value is
 determined at the date of the
 testator's death. In the case
 of a legacy, the value is
 determined at the date of the
 testator's death. In the case
 of a residuary bequest, the
 value is determined at the date
 of the testator's death. In
 the case of a residuary devise,
 the value is determined at the
 date of the testator's death.
 In the case of a residuary
 legacy, the value is determined
 at the date of the testator's
 death. In the case of a
 residuary bequest, the value is
 determined at the date of the
 testator's death. In the case
 of a residuary devise, the
 value is determined at the
 date of the testator's death.
 In the case of a residuary
 legacy, the value is determined
 at the date of the testator's
 death.

Tetanus. I can say but little concerning the effects of opium in this disease from my own experience! Physicians differ very much in their treatment of this disease. It has been given to the extent of twenty ounces of Laudanum in 24 hours with advantage: and in another case of a negro who took 1500 grains in 17 days in this disease & was cured by it. Bark & wine have been used in this disease: but I believe opium is most beneficial. Opium externally applied has been found useful in Tetanus. A Trismus applied to the jaws: and to the feet in combination with camphor. It however cannot be cured without giving enormous doses of opium from ten to twenty grains in a day.

Hydrophobia. It is somewhat allied to Tetanus: Opium has frequently been used, but it seldom cures this disease: it most commonly ends in death. It certainly arises from stimulating effects. Boerhaave says it should be treated as an inflammatory disease: by blood-letting ad deliquium animi. I have seen hydrophobia arising from hysteria cured by Opium and by Spasmodia. In a case which was treated at Lancaster with tobacco, the patient was prevailed upon to drink water: but he died.

Chorea In this disease opium has been found very advantageous. —

Epilepsy

Chemistry
 The object of this paper is to describe some of the
 experiments which have been made in the
 laboratory of the University of Cambridge. It has been
 found that the decomposition of water is
 accompanied by the evolution of hydrogen and
 oxygen gases. The ratio of the volumes of these
 gases is found to be 2:1. This result is in
 accordance with the theory of the composition
 of water, which is supposed to be composed
 of two parts of hydrogen and one part of
 oxygen. The experiments have been made
 by the method of the eudiometer, and the
 results are very accurate. It is interesting
 to note that the decomposition of water
 is a reversible process, and that water
 can be reformed from the hydrogen and
 oxygen gases. This is done by the
 action of an electric current, and the
 result is a volume of water which is
 equal to the sum of the volumes of the
 hydrogen and oxygen gases. This
 experiment is a very important one, and
 it has led to the discovery of the
 laws of the composition of water.

Hydrogen
 Hydrogen is frequently prepared by the
 action of zinc on dilute sulphuric acid. It
 is a colorless, odorless gas, and it
 burns with a pale blue flame. It is
 lighter than air, and it rises to the top
 of a jar inverted over water. It is
 soluble in water, and it forms a weak
 acid when it is dissolved. It is used
 in the manufacture of ammonia, and
 it is also used in the manufacture of
 hydrochloric acid. It is a very
 important gas, and it has many
 uses in the arts and in science.

Epilepsy. Opium has been used in this disease. Authors differ very much in their opinions respecting its use. When it is attended with plethora, opium is injurious. but in cases of debility, and when attended with irritability and has paroxysms. the administering of Opium before the fit comes on has been found very beneficial. —

Hysteria. In this affection where there is not a tendency to plethora: opium is frequently beneficial. In Hysteria depending upon the passions of the mind, opium is absolutely necessary. It may be given by the mouth or by enemata.

Palpitatio Cordis. This sometimes depends upon organic affection: when it does opium is injurious. But it most frequently does not then opium is very beneficial. In asthma when it does not depend upon congestion in the lungs: and if it be spasmodic or catarrhal opium may be used with great advantage. Asthma is often an ~~arthritic~~ affection, when this is the case opium is useful.

Pertussis. When this is attended with considerable fever bloodletting is necessary, and opium

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opium in very small doses in the form of the Pectoral Mixture is also useful: especially in the second stage after the fever has subsided the mixture is very beneficial.

Pyrosis. I can say but little about it. Opium generally relieves the fit but does not cure it.

Cholera. In this disease bloodletting and purges are first to be used, and then opium may be administered with great advantage: and when it is attended with vomiting: the opium relieves it.

In cholera biliosa, after depleting remedies have been used, opium is also useful.

Colica Pictonum. In this disease opium should be given in very large doses. -

Hernia Incarcerata. In this disease some surgeons have found opium very beneficial in removing the stricture: but I believe copious bleeding is found to be much more beneficial.

Mania. Opium is said to have cured this disease. I believe however it seldom produces a cure: it is frequently very useful but I never saw it cure a case of Mania. It is

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as light-colored scribbles and ghosting of handwriting.]

is a very precarious remedy in mania. In puerperal mania. I have found it very useful. In Mania from ardent Spirits I have found it a very good practice to diminish gradually the drink and give laudanum which I also gradually diminish: and give along with it the Tinct. Capsicum.

Gangrene. Mr. Pott says he has found no medicine so effectual as opium in curing this disease. In ulcers of a bad kind opium has been found useful.

Cancer. I know nothing of the use of Opium from my own experience. I believe however it is injurious in this disease.

Syphilis. In this disease opium it is said has produced a cure: but this I believe is ill founded: it sometimes cures after mercury has been given: by giving it in small doses, but it never cures of itself. In injections for gonorrhoea opium has been used with advantage: but I now seldom use it. In chordee opium is frequently absolutely necessary. Laudanum is found very useful in checking salivation to the extent of $\frac{3i$ to $\frac{℥j$ of Water. which the patient is to gargle his mouth with frequently.

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[Faint, illegible handwriting]

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frequently about milk warm. I also give the solid opium internally to the extent of two or three grains: and it has the effect of checking the discharge very soon: I sometimes make use of Laus Pader.

I believe I was the first person who employed opium in checking salivation. - I believe the application of cold to the parts is very injurious. -

<u>Order 2^o</u>	<u>Class</u>
<u>Lurida.</u>	<u>Narcotica.</u>

Hyosciamus Niger or Black Henbane

This is an important medicine: but it is not a native of America. I have seen it growing in the United States: but I believe it was brought thence by some means. In Virginia it is called Devil's Cabbage. It is a powerful stimulant. - Large quantities of it taken internally produces very injurious effects it affects the eyes producing dimness of sight it affects the countenance, it produces eruptions diarrhoea, risus sardoniacus &c. but seldom has proved fatal. The vapour arising from henbane is very powerful it produces delirium, giddiness, frightful dreams &c. It very frequently proves laxative, & sometimes it

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it acts as a diuretic: - but it does not al-
-ways produce these effects it sometimes causes
constipation. It is certainly a very powerful
stimulus. I have frequently prescribed it
as an anodyne, and I think it may be given
with ^{as} much more safety ~~than~~ opium; and in
those who cannot opium the benbane is very
useful. it does not produce any bad effects
& it suits the patient very well.

In Convulsions the extract of benbane has
been successful where opium has failed. by
giving it in very large doses. It should be
begun with one grain at a time and increased
gradually.

In Mania Epilepsy and Insanity benbane
has been used, and has been very successful
in several cases. when it was given in very
large doses. In Arteritis from fever
benbane has effected a cure. In palpitatio
cordis it has also been found useful.

In Hæmoptysis it has always been used
with very great advantage.

Puerperal Mania. In this disease the
extract of benbane may be used with very
great success; it answers the purpose much
better than Opium. Dr. Lethergill cured sev-
-eral cases by the use of it. Dr. Cullen says
that

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That it is apt to produce delirium: I however believe it does not do it oftener than Opium.

In Ligue Doloreuse it has been found useful. Peritidis. In this affection henbane has been used with success.

Chordee - Henbane has been administered with success in this disease. I have used it myself in this case with success.

Henbane has been given to the extent of seven or eight grains in a day without any injury: It has been given to the extent of forty grains but it proved injurious. - I know of no two medicines so nearly allied to each other as Opium and Scopolamine -

Datura Stramonium. It is a very common plant in North America: it is called by many names, as Jamestown Weed, stink weed and in Virginia Staten Island it is called henbane. The smell of it is disagreeable to every one. Some cattle eat it - as goats, sheep and cows - dogs also eat it but it always makes them drunk. The extract of stramonium is said to be a sedative: this I believe is not true. it certainly acts as a stimulant: it is used by many physicians, to accelerate the pulse.

produce

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produce sweat. It is a powerful stimulus & more so I think than Opium. One grain of the powdered leaves of Stramonium raised the pulse of a man aged 20 years, in sixty five minutes after it was taken from 72 to 80 beats per minute

It is said to have produced salivation, this I never observed myself: but some authors mention it — It is said to produce two diseases Tetanus and Hydrophobia. This article was taken by mistake by some soldiers: it produced in some tetanus in others hydrophobia: some of them recovered but many of them died. —

It has been used in various diseases with some success

Mania. It has been employed by some physicians with very great benefit. Dr. Breeding used it in mania giving about two grains at a dose but he never cured it.

The tincture of the seeds of Stramonium is said to be a more powerful anodyne than Opium

Bergius says that stramonium with an issue in the neck cures Mania. I have tried this practice with considerable success in the Pennsylvania Hospital. Doctor Archer of Maryland says he has used the stramonium with considerable effect in Epilepsy.

He gave two grains every four hours which is a very

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been successful in
 maintaining a high level of
 economic growth. This has been
 achieved through a combination of
 sound fiscal and monetary policy
 and a strong commitment to
 free trade. The result has been
 a steady increase in the standard
 of living for the American people.
 The second major factor is the
 government's success in
 maintaining a high level of
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 sound fiscal and monetary policy
 and a strong commitment to
 free trade. The result has been
 a steady increase in the standard
 of living for the American people.

very bold practice untill some sensible effects are produced. The patient should be kept upon a low diet, & small & frequent bleedings along with it. I must however say that I differ from Dr. Astruc. I have given it in Epilepsy and in Epilepticus Mania with very good success. — sometimes it cured, at other times altho' it did not cure yet it produced very good effects. I generally begin with one grain of the extract twice a day & increase it gradually. I have given it in some instances in which it produced no good effects but rather proved injurious.

When epilepsy is attended with symptoms of torpor in the brain the stramonium should not be given.

In Mania. I have used it with considerable success. In one or two cases in the Pennsylvania Hospital, it was successful. One was in a woman aged 30 years who had been deranged for 5 years was completely cured by the stramonium, after having tried all the other remedies. I began with giving two grains at night & increased it one grain every night after having taken to the extent of thirty five grains in a day she got well.

Stramonium has been found useful in Mania a Potu. It has been employed in Dropsy,

with

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[The page contains approximately 25 lines of extremely faint, handwritten text in cursive script. The ink is very light and the handwriting is difficult to decipher. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a list of entries.]

with very great advantage. The seeds and ~~extract~~ have been used in old syphilitic ulcers in order to allay the irritation and with success.

Stramonium has been used in cancerous ulcers externally, applied in combination with arsenic, and was supposed to be an effectual remedy, but I do not know that it ever produced a cure. I believe it has never been given internally. In local inflammation from gout stramonium in combination with milk or boiled in it, has been used with some advantage, but I think it is a dangerous remedy. The inflammatory symptoms should be subdued by the anti-phlogistic regimen.

An ointment of the Stramonium has been used in pruritus or violent itching with advantage, but it is a dangerous remedy.

The Ung: Stramonium applied to the surface of a blister produces very bad effects.

The best method of preparing the extract is as follows: The leaves should be gathered from the plant about the month of July or August; they are then to be put into a flannel bag, bruised and squeezed into a broad shallow earthen or pewter basin it is then to be placed in a room in which the sun has shone into; but not in the sun, & then

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then let it evaporate to the consistence of extract
it should then be put by in vessels well stopp'd.

I generally begin with giving this medi-
-cine in doses to an adult of one grain two or
three times a day: and in two or three days
after I increase it two or three grains per day.
& thus continue increasing pro re nata. When
taken in large quantities it produces great di-
-latation of the pupil: and I once saw it pro-
-duce a paralysis of the eyelid: this however
yielded very readily to a blister applied in its
vicinity. It sometimes however produces
boils, these are not injurious.

Datura Ferax. This species is a native
of India. - the seeds are said to be poison-
-ous: it produces a sort of delirium: thieves are
said to give it to those whom they wish to rob.
It is closely allied to the other. -

Solanum Nigrum. or Night Shade
This is a narcotic. and it grows plentifully
in Virginia. it produces sleep, allays pain
and when given in large doses it purges.
It is nearly allied to Stramonium I have
never used it myself - -

Solanum

Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced it
into Great Britain.

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Solanum Dulcamara or Bitter Sweet. It has been used in this city by the French Physicians in Syphilis. It has been known to salivate. -

Nicotiana or Tobacco. The emetic and diuretic effects of this medicine will be considered in another place. It is called Nicotiana in honour of John Nicot who first introduced it into France. It is a plant peculiar to America. It was formerly held in great regard by the Indians as a sacred vegetable and they ingrafted it in their religious ceremonies. King James the first, said that if he was invite the Devil to dine with him he would set before him three dishes. 1. A pig 2. Mustard & 3. A pipe of Tobacco for the devil to digest. Such was his antipathy to tobacco that he called it the essence of hell, and fit only for the devil to chew. I have heard of injections of Tobacco being used in Hydrophobia with success. It has also been found useful in cholera. - In incarcerated Hernia it has been found very successful, in enabling the surgeon to reduce the Hernia without an operation. The infusion has been used to

reinvigorate

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resuscitate persons apparently dead: and there are some cases on record in which it has proved successful. —

Digitalis. It is a narcotic and is very certainly a stimulant, - it is more stimulating than Opium. It often proves injurious in dropsy from its stimulating effects. I shall speak more particularly of this article under another head - see.

Order 3?

Umbelliferae.

Conium Maculatum - Cicuta or Stem-look. It is a native of certain parts of Europe: but I believe it is not indigenous in America. It has very much the appearance of Fennel. It may be known from the four following circumstances 1. Its growing in ground barns & houses in dry situations. 2 By the green under surface of the leaf: 3. By its peculiar, murine (or mouse like) smell & 4. By the iron coloured spots which are to be found upon the stock, when it has attained its growth. It is poisonous to animals: Gouts eat it without injury; as well as they do the Stramonium.

This is supposed to be the plant which the Greeks used to destroy some of their most valuable citizens

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It
 is then divided into several sections, each
 dealing with a different aspect of the
 subject. The first section is devoted to a
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 is devoted to a description of the population
 and the government. The fourth section is
 devoted to a description of the commerce
 and the industry. The fifth section is
 devoted to a description of the education
 and the literature. The sixth section is
 devoted to a description of the art and
 the science. The seventh section is devoted
 to a description of the history and the
 the future of the country.

citizens: it produces death very easily and gradually. It contains vitriolated tartar.

The effects which hemlock produce upon the system are anxiety, dyspnoea, nausea, vomiting vertigo, aptonia, madness, delirium, convulsion blindness, salivation and death. It is said to produce salivation: this I once saw it occasion in my own practice. The extract of hemlock is said to have cured cancerous ulcers & scirrhous

It has been given both externally & internally in the cancer and scirrhous: but some physicians say it is injurious. In genuine cancer it seldom produces a cure: but in sordid venereal ulcers it is said to be of great benefit. I have used it cancer of the rectum: by giving pills internally, and a decoction injected by a syringe into the Rectum: it had a very good palliative effect, it relieved the pain ~~forwarded~~ the appearance of the discharge. — There are some ulcers in which the hemlock proves more advantageous than any other medicine. It is generally used as a wash or in a poultice.

I once saw the hemlock used in Leprosy in the Pennsylvania Hospital: it produced some good effects, but the patient fell a victim to the disease. It has been used in many herpetic eruptions with considerable advantage.

In Lic Soloureux. The hemlock has been given with

[The page contains approximately 25 lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script. The ink is very light and the lines are closely spaced, making the text nearly impossible to decipher.]

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with some benefit. I have given it myself with success.

In Syphilis the hemlock has been used with some success. In ulcers from tubs it has been successful in the form of poultice. In Gonorrhoea Doctor Butler says Linaloch has made a cure.

In Chronic Rheumatism it has been administered with success. I have given it myself with considerable advantage.

In Scrophula. It has been said to be of great advantage. I have employed it myself.

In Gangrene of the men, some have given it with considerable success. I believe opium is much better.

Different preparations are made use of

The best method of preparing the leaves are to gather them in June or July pick out the smallest leaves, & the stalk & throw them away dry the remainder in a gradual heat. then put them into a bag made of brown paper, and excluded from the light, - or powder them & put into a bottle well corked & in a dark place.

The dose when given in powder is from ten to fifteen grains, & increase gradually.

In Phthisis pulmonalis this article has been

used

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper.]

used by some, by inhaling ether impregnated with the hemlock. and it is said with success. I can say nothing from my own experience. It I have been informed been used in Icterus with advantage. I can say nothing about it.

In Portugal. This medicine is recommended by Doctor Butler he says he has found it very successful. For a child under 6 months, he gave 1/2 grain at a dose, for 1 year old, one grain, & so on increasing 1/2 grain every year. There is a very great difference between the strength and virtues of the different preparations of hemlock.

Whenever a patient takes this medicine to a great extent, when he begins a new parcel he should begin with half the quantity of the former dose: for some parcels are twice as strong as others.

Subnarcotica. By which I mean such articles as are in part only narcotic. Under this head I can't speak of the ones

Order - Pomacea.

Laurus Cerasus. It is a species of Plum or Cherry. It is the Prunus Laurus Cerasus. of Linnaeus it is the Laurel of Europe and not the Laurel of our Country. Doctor Callera

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.]

Cullen says it is a very powerful sedative
 he is certainly mistaken: although I have had
 but little experience upon it myself: I however
 suppose it to be a considerable stimulant:
 The convulsions which it produces is owing I be-
 lieve entirely to its stimulating effects. It
 has been but little employed in practice. It is
 very deleterious & very injurious when given in too
 large doses: therefore very great care should be
 taken in administering it. -

Camphora. Doctor Cullen supposes
 this article to be a sedative: on the contrary I
 believe it to be a stimulant. The reason why
 it is not more used in medicine is because its
 effects is not sufficiently known. It is taken
 from the Laureus Camphora of Linnaeus. It is
 very nearly allied to the common Sassafras and
 Spice Wood of our country: and camphor can be
 obtained from them: but in a much smaller quan-
 -tity than from the other. The oil of Sassafras seems
 to be very similar to the Camphor. It grows
 spontaneously in the island of Japan. it is a
 native of the Cape of Good Hope, Sumatra &c.
 Camphor often occasions nausea and has a bit-
 -ter taste: when it is exposed it evaporates & loses
 considerable

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Cambridge

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considerably. If it be put into glass bottles well corked & hermetically sealed it preserves it completely.

It is partly soluble in water: but is dissolved by Alcohol: If powdered & mixed with Gum Arabic it may be suspended in water. It is said to be dissolved in water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The best method of using it is in the form of Julep: with Symp, G. Arabic & Sugar —

Camphoric acid unites readily with earths and Alkalies.

Of the Effects of Camphor upon Insects.

If a piece of Camphor be placed at the hole of psimires: it will kill them as soon as they come near it. Camphor destroys all insects except that very troublesome little animal the mott - hence it has no effect when put among clothes for to preserve them from the effects of this animal - It has a great effect upon frogs: it destroys insects without destroying their organization. It affects birds and quadrupeds with tremors, convulsions &c. sometimes it produced nausea & vomiting.

In those animals that were killed by Camphor, the stomach was found very much inflamed, an effusion of bile & the brain inflamed.

From what has been said I think it is clearly proved that camphor is a stimulant. It appears to act chiefly upon the nervous system, but I also believe

The first part of the paper is devoted to a
 description of the various species of
 plants which are found in the
 country. The second part is
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 various species of animals which
 are found in the country. The
 third part is devoted to a
 description of the various species
 of minerals which are found
 in the country. The fourth part
 is devoted to a description of
 the various species of fossils
 which are found in the country.

Of the Effects of Comprehension upon
 the Mind. It is a well known
 fact that the mind is capable
 of receiving a great deal of
 information. It is also a well
 known fact that the mind is
 capable of retaining a great
 deal of information. It is
 also a well known fact that
 the mind is capable of
 reasoning. It is also a well
 known fact that the mind is
 capable of feeling. It is also
 a well known fact that the
 mind is capable of acting. It
 is also a well known fact
 that the mind is capable of
 suffering. It is also a well
 known fact that the mind is
 capable of dying. It is also
 a well known fact that the
 mind is capable of being
 resurrected. It is also a well
 known fact that the mind is
 capable of being immortal.

believe that a portion of it is absorbed into the circulation. it has been perceived in the perspiration of persons. Camphor externally applied to frogs was found to produce the melle in the stomach. It produces inflammation of the stomach. It acts by destroying irritability & sensibility. It will revive plants.

Of the effects of Camphor upon the human body —

Camphor when taken into the stomach according to many experiments which have been made, causes a sense of heat, nausea, vomiting delirium, yawning and sleep, vertigo and complete intoxication. It reduces the heat of the body. it is said to reduce the frequency of the pulse to produce great prostration of strength, coma, tinnitus aurium, tremors &c.

The greater part of the old physicians supposed camphor to be of a cold nature, that is that it acts as a sedative. I have given it myself in many instances. and I have always found its effects upon the system to be stimulant. Upon the skin, eyes &c. it produces a redness and it acts as a stimulant.

The experiments, of Monro, Carmisate and others made upon frogs & other animals, sufficiently prove its stimulating effects.

of

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Of the Effects of Camphor in Diseases.

Febris Intermittens. I am surprised that this medicine is not more used in this disease. The active powers of this medicine are certainly, very great. I would advise it to be given before the fit, in the quantity of 8 or 10 grains at a dose. As a remedy for Intermittents I have never employed it. It has been employed in Nervous Diseases attended with mania, and great wakefulness with very good success.

Camphor is found out of the body to be an antiseptic. From this circumstance it has been used in what are called putrid fevers - Doctor Rusham says that in the putrid malignant fevers, camphor was the most useful medicine he made use of by its exciting diaphoresis. Opium combined with camphor promoted its diaphoretic effects: and Dr. Rusham says it was the only sudorific. In gangrenous affections the camphor has been used both externally and internally with considerable advantage. In gangrenous affections of the Uterus and other internal parts, a Solution of Camphor injected into the part, was found very useful. I suppose the good effects of Camphor in those diseases not to be owing to its antiseptic properties but to its stimulating effects.

In Ulcers it has been used with considerable
success.

Of the Effect of Compulsion in Education

The first question that arises is, what is the meaning of compulsion? It is the power of one person or body to force another to do or abstain from doing a certain thing. In the case of education, it means the power of the state or of some authority to force parents to send their children to school, or to force children to attend school.

The second question is, why should we have compulsion in education? The answer is, because we believe that education is the best way of improving the human race, and that every child should have the opportunity of receiving it. We believe that education is the only way of preventing the spread of crime and vice, and of promoting the progress of civilization.

The third question is, how should we have compulsion in education? The answer is, by passing laws which make it compulsory for parents to send their children to school, and for children to attend school. The laws should be so framed as to give parents the choice of sending their children to a public school, or to a private school, or to a school of their own, provided that the school meets the requirements of the law.

The fourth question is, what are the objections to compulsion in education? The most common objections are, that it is a violation of the rights of parents, that it is a waste of money, and that it is not the best way of improving the human race.

The fifth question is, how can these objections be answered? The answer is, that compulsion is not a violation of the rights of parents, because parents have the right to send their children to school, but they do not have the right to prevent their children from attending school. Compulsion is not a waste of money, because the benefits of education far outweigh the cost. Compulsion is not the best way of improving the human race, because it is the only way of ensuring that every child receives an education.

The sixth question is, what are the benefits of compulsion in education? The most important benefits are, that it ensures that every child receives an education, that it promotes the progress of civilization, and that it prevents the spread of crime and vice.

The seventh question is, what are the conclusions? The conclusion is, that compulsion in education is the best way of improving the human race, and that it should be adopted by every country.

success. In ulcers of the feet and toes, and in the gangrene which takes place after typhus fever, it has been found of very great benefit. I have myself used it in this case with very good success. In some parts of the United States, a Paste made with bread, and a decoction of the bark of the roots of Sassafras, (which is nearly allied to camphor) has been used in gangrene with considerable effect. It has been used in confluent Small Pox, with great benefit. It is supposed to act specifically upon the variolous matter, and it is directed to wash the eyes in a solution of camphor to prevent them from being affected also the fauces and throat which it is said was attended with considerable success.

Sulphur prevents the variolous & vaccine matter from taking effect. -

In Inflammatory Diseases camphor has been used both in the local & general inflammation. In acute inflammatory diseases it has been used by some physicians. I cannot however think it was a successful remedy. When combined with nitre it is said to produce a diaphoresis - it should be given during the remission. Doctor Hoffman says he has cured inflammatory diseases with this medicine.

In Quersperal Fever it has been used. I must however guard you against using it. in general it requires

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requires bloodletting and purgatives. and I have frequently to make use of bloodletting very liberally, and must ascribe the cure of it to the liberal use of the Lancet. in many instances. Sometimes however it requires a very different treatment, & then the camphor may be found beneficial.

In Acute Rheumatism has been found useful Doctor Cullen says he has found it useful in removing pains from the muscles and joints. The camphorated Liniment has been used in the Gout. but whenever it is applied to the extremities to remove the Gout, it translates it to the head and internal parts which frequently prove fatal. A case of this kind has occurred in my own practice. I was called to see a black man who by the advice of his mistress rubbed some Opodeldock, upon his arm which was affected with rheumatic pain as he supposed, but which was Gout, he went to bed, as usual, and the next morning was found dead in his bed, from the gout being translated to the Brain & producing convulsions.

In Arthritic constitutions camphor should be externally applied with great caution. The powers of camphor in repelling the pain of Gout are remarkable, when the stomach is affected with gout & camphor be applied, ~~to it~~, it translates it to the feet. & vice versa. In Lumbago Camphor has been found useful. A solution of it in hot water has relieved rheumatic pains.

In

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In Gonorrhoea, and in Chordee it has been found useful. In Bronchocele & Epitric this medicine has been used with considerable advantage. I believe it arises from the same causes as Intermittents. The camphorated liniment applied to swelling is found beneficial. In spasmodic diseases as Epilepsy, it has been found useful. In Chorea Sancti Viti, the camphor has been successfully used. I do not know that it has been much employed in Tetanus. I believe however it of some advantage in this disease. In spasmodic affections of the Oesophagus, camphor in solution has been beneficially employed. Also in Attonic paroxysms it has been found useful. In Asites it has been used with advantage. Doctor Percival says he has employed it with success. I have never employed it. In painful menstruation it has been found advantageous.

In Mania camphor has been employed, & it was made use of many years ago. & it has been found advantageous. In furo uterinus or Symphomania camphor has been used. - but I believe this disease generally depends upon a plethoric state of the system, and that depletion generally cures it. I once saw a case in the Pennsylvania Hospital many years ago which was successfully treated by Dr. Bond by monstrous depletion. - bloodletting, purges &c.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 consideration of the subject, and to a statement of the
 objects to be attained. It is then divided into three
 parts, the first of which is devoted to a description of
 the nature and extent of the disease, the second to a
 description of the symptoms, and the third to a
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 first of which is devoted to a description of the
 nature of the disease, the second to a description of
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 symptoms, the second to a description of the
 extent of the symptoms, and the third to a
 description of the treatment. The third part is
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 divided into three sections, the first of which is
 devoted to a description of the nature of the
 treatment, the second to a description of the
 extent of the treatment, and the third to a
 description of the symptoms.

It not only effects young people, but instances are recorded of its attacking women considerably advanced in years. Camphor often succeeds in relieving delirium. I have seen it cure when bloodletting fails. I have given it in Mania without any good effects being produced. In Melancholia I have succeeded in curing it with Camphor: she took to the extent of ʒijss per day, & was completely cured and became perfectly reasonable. In Burns, camphor in combination with Gum Straciatie has been found very advantageous. Camphor combined with the drastic purges prevents the acrimony of the latter. Camphor combined with Opium in struclers has done good. Camphor & Opium have been found useful in preventing sleep from being too profound. When joined with the Peruvian Bark it is found to make it more efficacious: & I believe it is very advantageous in Nervous Diseases. When combined with Mercury it renders the latter more mild in its operations. It is said to make Mercury more effectual in curing eruptions of the herpetic kind. It is said to increase the virtues of the latter medicine in Syphilis. I think that mercury should always salivate in order to effect a perfect cure of Syphilis. In a cancerous affection of the scrotum, I have employed the camphor with mercurial ointment; with very good success. - after having used the

The first effect of your paper is to
 be noticed of its attacking more
 - names in your paper. I have seen it
 being obtained. I have seen it
 facts and figures given in a manner
 good effect and interest. The
 have been mentioned in your paper
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 will be to operations. It is said
 - very good effect in every part of the
 - the kind. It is said to be
 better result in health. I think that
 - that always results in order to effect a
 - of health. It is a common effect of
 - have enjoyed the same with
 - with very good result - after having

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the mercurial ointment, & taken considerable quantities internally, without effect. The combined ointment cured him & it never returned. Campha $\mathfrak{z}ij$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$ to $\mathfrak{z}j$ of Mercury. Campha is said to mitigate the disagreeable effects of a large dose of squills. It is said to destroy the effects of Cantharides. It prevents the stranguery which sometimes arise from blisters. But some authors say that campha produces stranguery. I cannot however believe it. I have after employed it & never seen any such effect from it. I find the best method of preventing stranguery is by applying hot water in bladders or bottles to the pubis. This does not always succeed; but a cataplasm of Mustard to the ancles I have always ^{found} an effectual mode of relieving it.

Camphor is an article of great power, it should therefore be began with in small doses: about 5 or 6 grains & increasing to $\mathfrak{z}j$ in a day. The best method of using it is in Salep.

Conifera. This is an order which includes a great variety of articles. such as turpentines, balsams &c.

Pinus Larich. The turpentine which is obtained from this tree, produces inflammation when applied to the skin. By some authors it is recommended to be applied to fresh wounds: but owing to its stimulating effect it often proves injurious.

The medicinal properties of water are...
 It is generally admitted that the medicinal...
 and its medicinal effect is...
 The medicinal effect of a large quantity of...
 to a certain extent, the medicinal...
 prevents the medicinal...
 from being... But some authors say that...
 the medicinal... cannot be...
 it is a... is a...
 effect...
 the medicinal... is...
 a... to the... the...
 but a... of... to the...
 a... of...
 The medicinal...
 the medicinal...
 to... in...
 of...
 The medicinal...
 a... of...
 The medicinal...
 for the...
 to... it is...
 applied to...
 effect it...
 in...

Oleum Terebinthina. This has of late years been very much recommended in the cure of Burns. Mr. Kentish first invented this method, and it has been found advantageous. I can say nothing about it from my own experience. When we wish to give it internally we must mix it with some bland substance, such as honey, sugar &c. - or it may be given in pills - but it is very apt to produce heat in the stomach - when in large doses it proves purgative. Injections of the oil of Turpentine have been found useful in allaying the vomiting in malignant fevers. Turpentine is a considerable diuretic. In Gleet this medicine has been used with advantage. Dr. Cullen says it acts by inducing inflammation in the urethra from fifteen to twenty drops of bals. copain. or turpentine may be given two or three times a day with advantage. I generally give it in pills. In Blueness it has been found useful. It has been employed with advantage in Ascites. Dr. Hutchinsson of this state cured a case of dropsy of the abdomen by administering the turpentine in pills. In Hypothorax it has been given with advantage. In Hypopile cases it has been found useful by rubbing it upon the spine. In the stomach it produces heat, & in large doses stranguary. In Sciatica Dr. Horne made use of the following recipe with success. ℞. Turb. ʒij Honey ʒi. Mix - ʒij to be taken more or less as

In internal hemorrhages it has been given with advantage, by mixing it with the yolk of an Egg, & then diluted with water.

Turpentine in combination with Ipecacuanha has been used in North Carolina with success in diarrhoea. In Tenia it has been found useful. Turpentine when introduced into the ear relieves deafness. Garlic is more powerful.

Pix Burgundica. It has been found useful in deafness - It should be wrapped up in gauze and then introduced into the ear. it produces slight inflammation, and derangement, and rouses the parts from their torpidity, which is believed frequently the cause of deafness. The Burgundy Pitch plaster has been highly recommended in tenia capitis.

Pix Liquida or Tar - It is half burnt turpentine. It is to most persons more disagreeable to the stomach, than turpentine. The tar ointment has been found very useful in herpetic eruptions.

Tar has been much celebrated as a pectoral in Asthma & Consumption, either made into pills with finely powdered Elecampane: or the Tar Water -

This is made by putting a quart of tar into a gallon of Water, and letting it stand 3 or 4 days, the scum is then to be taken off & then it may be drank. It promotes secretion, increases the appetite. It is useful in dyspepsia, also in Scurvy. Tar is found
to

It is not necessary to be in any way
of any kind, and I am sure you will
be very glad to hear from me again
I am sure you will be very glad
to hear from me again. I am sure
you will be very glad to hear from
me again. I am sure you will be
very glad to hear from me again.

The Doctor's
I am sure you will be very glad
to hear from me again. I am sure
you will be very glad to hear from
me again. I am sure you will be
very glad to hear from me again.
I am sure you will be very glad
to hear from me again. I am sure
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you will be very glad to hear from
me again. I am sure you will be
very glad to hear from me again.

to contain a considerable quantity of benzoin and

Balsam Copaiva

It is obtained from the Balsamum Copaiferae of Linnæus. In its virtues is nearly allied to the Turpentine. It has been very much recommended in ulcers of the lungs.

It has been most beneficially employed in Gleet. It sits better upon the stomach than turpentine especially if it be taken in Wine. In large doses it proves purgative. In Gonorrhoea it has been found useful in the form of injection. R. Bals. Copai. ʒss to ʒj. Gum. Arab. ʒij. Aquæ ʒss. A syringe full injected two, three or four times a day. I have used this injection in chronic gonorrhoea frequently & with advantage.

In Hemorrhoids the Bals. Copaiva has been found useful

In Arthritic affections it has been given with considerable advantage -

Balsam Peruvianum

It is of a stronger nature than the other: - it is the produce of a tree which grows in Mexico: It has a very fragrant smell & is of a blackish colour. In wounds of the Arteries this Balsam has done good - We are told it has been used with advantage in Phthisis pulmonalis.

Gum Guaiacum

Robertson's Journal

The weather was very warm and the
 wind was from the south. The
 water was very shallow and the
 bottom was very soft. The
 fish were very small and the
 quantity was very small. The
 birds were very few and the
 insects were very few. The
 plants were very few and the
 animals were very few. The
 weather was very warm and the
 wind was from the south. The
 water was very shallow and the
 bottom was very soft. The
 fish were very small and the
 quantity was very small. The
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 fish were very small and the
 quantity was very small. The
 birds were very few and the
 insects were very few. The
 plants were very few and the
 animals were very few.

Gum Guaiacum. The tree which furnishes us with this article is the Guaiacum officinale of Linnaeus - it is a native of the West Indies - Lignum vitae it is frequently termed. The outer part of the wood is hard & heavy of a pale yellow colour, deeper within & has a bitterish taste. The Spirituous tincture is of a deep brown or reddish colour. It is commonly called Gum Guaiacum but it is not a gum but a resin - it is of a greenish colour outside & darker within - It was the principal remedy made use of in ancient times for the cure of Syphilis; before the use of Mercury was known; it certainly in many instances performed a cure. Mr. Bell speaks very highly of it in the cure of Syphilis & several other authors. Mr. Hunter says he has used it in obstinate ulcers & in Syphilis with advantage. In Gout it has been used with advantage. It is the simple tincture of our shops which is generally used. It is made as follows Gum Guaiac. ℞. Vin. Gall. ℥ij. ℥. Digest for 12 days & strain. The Col. Sinct. Guaiac. is made Guaiac ℞ij ℥. Ammon. ℥ij. Digest for several days & strain. This has been used with advantage in Gout. When the patient cannot bear the taste, by combining it with an equal quantity of milk it is rendered very agreeable. Dr. Cullen says that the use of this medicine in the Gout, produced Apoplexy, Urthema - Palsy &c. This I cannot think is owing

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to the Guaiac, but to the gout terminating in
those diseases which it is very apt to do. For in
this country this medicine is not used much in
the Gout after it terminates in Apoplexy, Palsy &c.
I have used the watery solution in Rheumatism
with advantage. R. Guaiac. ℞. q. Arab. ℞ij

Lac. A. ℞ij Aquae ℞ - a table Spoonfull 4 or
5 times in 24 hours. The former is the method recom-
mended by Bergius. I use it as follows. R. Gum.
Guaiac. q. Arab. Lac. A. utra ℞. Aquae ℞
℞ 4 or 5 times a day. The Gum Guaiac. is

certainly an improper medicine to be given whilst
the Gout is present. but when it becomes atonic &
produces symptoms, of Hydrothorax, Palsy &c. It
is certainly very useful, as I have found from my
own experience. In Colica Pictorum it has

been recommended. I made use of it when physician
to the Dispensary, & with considerable advantage
I used the watery solution. - In Dyspepsia this
medicine has been found useful especially in what
I call Articular dyspepsia. Dr. Henson says he

has used it with very great advantage (in the Laid)
in combination with iron. He made use of the follow-
ing preparation. Guaiac 5 grs. Rub. Ferrig. ℞. &
℞. Rub. 5 grs. at a dose. - but these cases when
attended with costiveness. In dropsical effusions
this medicine has been found useful it may be used
in

+ It is obtained from a species of Mimosa

+ See Dr. Boer's Work on Asthma.

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in powder, pills, decoction or watery solution.

It may be given from ten to fifteen grains three or four times a day.

Gum: Myrrh. + This is a gum resin of a reddish brown colour, it has a delightful smell somewhat aromatic. It is a native of Arabia. It shows an evident stimulant effect upon the stomach; when taken in large doses it produces a frequency of the pulse & a sense of heat of the whole body. + By some practitioners this medicine has been used in Intermittents. In Angina Maligna, the myrrh & bark in combination has been found more useful than the bark alone. The pectoral qualities of myrrh has been much extolled by many authors, especially in Britain; and has been used in pulmonary affections. It has been used in the suppurative stage of phthisis with advantage. It has been used by surgeons externally applied to Ulcers, from its antiseptic & balsamic qualities with success. In Chlorosis it has been used with considerable advantage. The virtues of this medicine are best extracted by Spirits. —

. Liligore

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Siliquosa. By the siliquosa are meant an extensive number of plants which have a siliquose or pod which contains their seed. I shall speak of but two of them. (*viz*) Mustard and Horse Radish. They have been very highly recommended in many diseases taken internally. Bergius says he has found them useful in venereal intermittents: especially when combined with the bark. Mr. Caligar speaks very highly of the powder of mustard given ~~in~~ internally in putrid fevers. They are much recommended in chronic rheumatism.

Semen Sinapis. This medicine in powder in Intermittents with advantage. In rheumatism of the chronic kind this medicine is highly recommended; the unbruised seed is to be given to the quantity of a table spoonful two or three times a day. In this case it does not produce heat, and proves gently laxative - but when given in powder it produces vomiting. I have given it unbruised in rheumatism with very great advantage; I have found that one drachm of powdered mustard infused in a ^{gill} ~~part~~ of ^{warm} water; & the clear liquor drunk ^{tea} ~~a~~ spoonful at a time, to allay vomiting, when all other remedies have failed.

Lochevia

Cochlearia Armoracia or Horse Radish.

This has been recommended in Rheumatism & Gout. it is something of a diuretic. It is therefore in some instances found useful in Dropsy. but where there is much fever it should not be given. but only in cases of great general debility. In Dropsy of the Pericardium it has been given with complete success. I once cured a case of Hydrothorax, by giving a very strong infusion of Horse Radish. In Scurvy this medicine has been found useful.

The external use of Mustard & Horse Radish is very important. The mustard is commonly applied in powder combined with flour & mixed into a paste with vinegar. When we wish it to prove rubefacient, it should be made with two thirds of Mustard, & one third of flour, & good strong vinegar. They stimulate the part, produce pain, & if kept on long enough will produce vesications; they produce much more pain than blisters, they are therefore to be preferred to blisters in many cases. In paralytic affections attended with cold feet the applications of sinapisms to them is found very advantageous, by creating a new action in the system. In convulsions the application of sinapisms to the wrists & ancles are very useful - especially in convulsions from dentition. I have found them very successful. In croup or hoarseness I have applied them to the neck with much

more

more advantage than blisters. In Leucorrhoea
 Anginosa I have found them very useful. In
 Vertigo I have employed them with advantage by
 applying them to the ankles. In strangury tri-
 -pisms applied to the ankles are generally effectual
 in removing it. In Epilepsy I have employed them
 with some advantage: I have frequently prevented
 the expected paroxysms by applying sinapisms about
 an hour before the fit was expected. In Cholera
 Morbus they have been used with advantage, they
 should be applied to the calves of the legs and ankles.
 I never lost an adult in this disease when I made
 use of the Sinapisms. In Intermittents they
 have been found useful. In Aphrodisia mus-
 -tard applications are sometimes useful: or a
 decoction of the part immersed in it.

Radix, Mezerion.

It is a native of
 Germany & other parts of Britain. It is used
 in Decoction is known by the name of the Liobon
Piel Drink - it has been long in use for the cure
 of Syphilis: The preparation was first made known
 to us by Dr. Russel: it is the following. Mezerion. ℥ss.

Sassafrilla & Red Saunders. an. ℥ij. Red Glycyrrh. ℥ss.
 Quaiac. ʒij. Aque Cij. - It owes its principal activity to the
 Mezerion. Dr. Russel used this decoction with
 very great advantage in Syphilis. Dr
 Monro

It acts principally by promoting secretions

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Morus has used it but found it beneficial only where mercury had been given or in combination with mercury. It is said to be an excellent remedy for Glandular Swellings. In old venereal ulcers where this medicine fails we must have recourse to opium, bark, cordials, &c. Bark is found to be very beneficial in producing a cure of old venereal ulcers after mercury has been given.

In Hernia Humeralis the decoction of Mezereon has been found useful. It certainly cannot be beneficial in the inflammatory stage: it must be used only after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. It has been given in cases of difficult deglutition with success. I think it might be useful in stammering.

The bark of the Mezereon when applied to the skin excites a blister. The fresh bark should be bruised in vinegar & applied in the same manner as a blister.

Valeriana. It is a native of Britain and of various parts of Europe. It is a stimulant and has nothing of a narcotic power. It is very closely to musk, castor &c. It is only the root which is employed in medicine: it

I have been very busy lately in
 writing a book on the history of
 the United States. It is a very
 long and interesting work, and
 I hope to finish it in a few
 months. I have also been
 writing a number of articles
 for the press, and have been
 very busy in the office.
 I have also been very busy
 in the field, and have been
 writing a number of reports
 on the progress of the
 work. I have also been
 very busy in the office, and
 have been writing a number
 of articles for the press.
 I have also been very busy
 in the field, and have been
 writing a number of reports
 on the progress of the
 work. I have also been
 very busy in the office, and
 have been writing a number
 of articles for the press.

has a strong and agreeable smell to some, to others it has not. it has a remarkable effect upon cats. It is a diaphoretic, diuretic, and somewhat of a purgative - it has sometimes produced vomiting. — In Epilepsy it has been used by some physicians with very good success. Dr. Cullen says he has used it in Epilepsy, and other spasmodic diseases, with very great advantage. I have used the valerian a great deal in Epilepsy in the Pennsylvania Hospital, but it had no effect. I have in my private practice made use of it very successfully. In Chorea Sacrotæ Vitræ this medicine has been used with very great advantage. In periodical headache it has been found useful. I have used it in hemiparalysis with very great advantage, by combining it with the bark. Mr. Fordyce combines valerian bark, & the volatile Sul. Ammoniac together, making it into a syrup or electuary with syrup of Ginger.

The valerian has been recommended in dimness of sight, and amaurosis, to the extent of half a drachm three times a day with advantage.

Amaurosis may sometimes depend upon affections of the stomach when this is the case the

valerian

valerian may be useful. In putrid fevers it has
been found useful. In constipation it has been
found very useful. it acts as a very mild purgative.
It should be given in substance from ʒi to ʒiʒss.

Castoreum. It is a peculiar substance
of a very odoriferous nature: and is contained in
four oval sacs situated between the anus & penis
of a species of Beaver. The two upper sacs contain
the best. The best kind comes from Russia &
an inferior kind from Danwich: and a tolerable
good from America. This article has been em-
ployed in all those diseases in which Musk has
been used. It has been employed in Typhus
Fever, Epilepsy &c with great advantage. It
is given in doses from ten grains up to one drachm
The Tincture of Castor made with Spirits is
much the best. Castor is possessed of a narcotic
power.

Crocus. I cannot say any thing
concerning it from my own experience. It is
an article extremely common, and very much
in

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Review

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in use among the old women. it is however very inert. Its medicinal properties may be extracted either by water, spirits or wine.

Doctor Monro says it raises the spirits and allays pain, and is also gently anodyne.

The great character of Saffron in authors is that it exhilarates the spirits. - This may perhaps be the reason why the old women make so much use of it. Doctor Cullen thinks very lightly of this medicine.

without... to restore the natural equilibrium... increase the discharge of the mucous follicles. The use of... in... is sometimes found very beneficial, especially when it comes from rheumatic affections. In... they are frequently found very beneficial. In Hydrocephalus... have been used but I do not know that they do any good. Dr. Boerhaave thinks they are sometimes useful. They have not been employed in the city. ... I think might be used with success in Epilepsy, where there is a determination to the head. especially if combined with lobelia.

Stimulantia.

Evacuantiæ.

I. Errhina. They are those medicines which when applied to the nose, irritate the Schneiderian membrane: and produce a discharge of a watery fluid or mucus from the nose.

The evacuation which attends errhines is often accompanied with sneezing: but sometimes without. Errhines often go no farther than to restore the natural evacuation: sometimes to increase the discharge of the mucous follicles.

The use of errhines in Dentalgia is sometimes found very beneficial - especially when it arises from rheumatic affections. In Ophthalmia they are frequently found very beneficial. In Hydrocephalus Internus errhines have been used but I do not know that they do any good. Dr. Boerhaave thinks they are sometimes useful - they have not been employed in this city. Mercurial Errhines I think might be used with success in Epilepsy, where there is a determination to the head - especially if combined with tobacco.

The

Principles

Principles

Principles I.

which was applied to the case, and the
 principle was applied, and the result was
 of a nature which was not to be
 the result of which was not to be
 accompanied with the result, but the
 without. The result of the case was
 to state the nature of the result, which
 increases the number of the result, and
 the use of the result in the result, and
 found very beneficial, especially in the
 for the result of the result, and the
 they are frequently found very beneficial, and
 the result of the result, which was not
 but the result was not to be applied, and
 however, the result was not to be applied, and
 was not to be applied, in the result, and
 however, I think it might be well to apply
 in the result, where there is a determination
 the result, especially in the result, and

The best preparation is equal parts of the Sulphate of Mercury (Turbett. Mineral) and Snuff well mixed together. It should be used for several days. It sometimes produces ptyalism.

Deafness in many instances appears to be owing frequently to an obstruction of the Eustachian Tube. - the entrance into the funnel becomes swelled: this species is frequently incurable. I have cured it by bloodletting, and by enrhines of Mercury, Snuff and Tobacco. In Anauris or Gutta Serena the mercurial snuff has been found useful. Turbett Mineral ten grains to one drachm of Pulvis Sternutatorius. I have used the mercurial snuff in this disease with considerable advantage. When it depends upon an organic affection of the Brain or from Syphilis a cure is seldom effected. The Gutta Serena from Lead is sometimes cured by the use of Mercurial Purgers. Gutta Serena sometimes comes on suddenly, when it does the mercurial snuff: together with a seton behind the neck, I have found to make an effectual cure: a case of this kind occurred in my own practice I was cured by these remedies. It is an universal opinion that the pupil does not contract in Gutta Serena. but I have certainly

The first of these is a...
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in one or two cases seen it contract. Errhines
are divided into Mineral and Vegetable.

1. Of the Mineral Errhines. But few
have been discovered among the Mineral. The
principal are the Turbett Mineral, and it is the
most important of any - it frequently produces
salivation. A solution of White Vitriol in water
snuffed up the nose produces sneezing. - The
vapours of Quicklime also produce sneezing.

2. Of the Vegetable Errhines. The Beta Cul-
-garis or Common Beet is mentioned by writers
as a sternutatory: - the juice of it snuffed up
the nose has been found useful in Otalgia.

The Asarum Cierpium or Asarabacca radix
- Foot is a considerable errhine. When used in
large quantities it proves very violent, but
when used in small quantities it is found very
beneficial in removing large watery secretions
from the nose. The asarum is the basis of the
pulvis sternutatorius. The powder of Phytolacca
or Phe is a considerable errhine. Dry Squills
is also an errhine. The Mistrianum or
Tobacco is a very good errhine which many of
you know from experience. Tobacco in whatever
way

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way it may be taken produces its narcotic effects in some manner upon the system. Dr. Bullen says it produces dyspepsia and pain.

Snuff besides containing tobacco has frequently mixed with it Potash, Epsom Ammoniac, and very frequently finely powdered Glass. - When snuffing is left off very suddenly by persons who have been accustomed to use it very freely, sometimes produces very violent diseases such as Apoplexy - Epilepsy, Cephalalgia &c. and they are to be cured only by the patient returning to his former habit of snuffing. The Digitalis sometimes produces sternutatory effects.

The Euphorbium or Sneeze Seed is a very powerful errhine - and if great care be not taken it produces inflammation of the nose, which sometimes becomes so violent as to produce hemorrhage. Mr. Boyle says he has ^{seen} cured two cases of Cataract cured by the use of Euphorbium as an Errhine, by an empirical practitioner. The Veratrum Album or White Hellebore is a very powerful errhine. It is a native of our own country. The Hel-
-leniac Autumnale is a very great errhine, it is found in & about this city when applied to the nostrils it excites great irritation and
neuring

503.

sneezing. I cannot conclude this subject without mentioning that I believe that the use of emetics are too much neglected -

II. Salivagoqa. They are those medicines which when taken into the mouth or stomach increase the discharge of saliva. They are divided into external and internal. The external are certain acrid articles which increase the excretion of saliva. The salivary medicines and emetics are very much allied to each other. Many of the emetics beside producing sneezing frequently produce a discharge of saliva. The Anthemis Pyrethra or Pellitory of Spain is often made use of as a salivagogue. - The root is the part generally made use of - it is an extremely acrid plant. In England it has been given with advantage Nicotianum or Tobacco when chewed acts as a salivagogue. The Imperatorium or Masterwort is said to be a salivagogue, I know nothing of it from my own experience. Camphor when taken into the mouth excites a considerable discharge

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II Qualificaco

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discharge of saliva. The Horse Radish
Doctor Cullen says is a very powerful sial-
-agogue. The Lanthoxylon is a native of
this part - it is a considerable sialagogue -
its salivary powers are contained in the bark
and berries - it is used in Syphilis with some
advantage - In Rheumatism it is a very
good medicine - I have employed it myself
with advantage in the Pennsylvania Hospital
The Polygala Seneka is a sialagogue - if
the root be chewed for a short time it produces
a copious flow of saliva. It is very useful
in Odontalgic Rheumatism.

The internal Sialagogues are in the first
Mercury. In fevers the use of Mer-
-cury is of ancient date. It was used in
Intermittents and many other fevers many
hundred years ago. Mercury is now used
in the cure of intermittents - but I am doubt-
-ful whether it does not do harm - it is not
the proper remedy the bark is the only true
remedy. - Mercury appears to be most useful
in remitting fevers. In Typhus fever mer-
-cury has been given but I have not made
use of it - as I have generally been success-
-ful in curing it by opium, bark, wine &c.

2

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In Yellow Fever the mercury is much recommended. I have never seen nor heard of a patient dying of the Yellow Fever who was salivated before the black vomit came on. In my own hands mercury has certainly been of great advantage in this disease - but I do not think that it should be the only medicine made use of in this disease.

In Dysentery mercury has been very highly recommended: especially by Dr. Clark who has been very successful with it. He generally gave calomel combined with opium. I have used it myself in some cases of this disease with advantage; but in some instances I have found it injurious if it does not take effect in two or three days the medicine should be laid aside, for if it be continued it will prove injurious. It is a very precarious remedy and I would not advise any of you to use it upon my authority: it has very often proved injurious in my own hands. I have found the use of Spicecinnamon advantageous. In Dysentery combined with Scurvy the use of Mercury is very injurious.

In Diarrhoea, it is often employed. it seems best adapted to chronic diarrhoea which seafaring people are subject to. I have found blisters very useful applied to the belly & ancles kept running for some time. —

The following is a summary of the
 observations made on the
 patients who were admitted to the
 hospital during the month of
 January. It will be seen that
 the disease is not only
 common but also very
 dangerous. In some cases it
 has proved fatal. In other
 cases it has been cured by
 the use of the following
 remedies. It will be seen
 that the disease is not
 confined to any one
 part of the body but
 may attack any part
 of the system. It is
 therefore of great
 importance to study
 its nature and to
 know how to treat
 it. The following
 is a list of the
 symptoms which
 attend the disease
 in its various
 stages. It will be
 seen that the
 disease is not
 confined to any
 one part of the
 body but may
 attack any part
 of the system.

In Phthisis Pulmonalis. I have made use of Mercury: but cannot say a great deal about it. I have never cured pulmonary consumption myself by the use of Mercury. But many physicians have found it useful

In the Cynanche Maligna or ulcerous sore throat this medicine was long ago made use of. it was given so as to produce salivation. I have frequently given it combined with Ipecacuanha so as to produce vomiting with advantage. and I have frequently given the Sulphate of Mercury so as to vomit with very good success I can recommend it to your attention.

Cynanche Trachealis is a disease which is very common to Children. It is either idiopathic or symptomatic. The idiopathic is much easier cured - the symptomatic when it arises from a translation of disease is very hard to cure. In this disease calomel has been used with advantage. I generally combine calomel and ipecacuanha, together. Calomel is certainly one of the best medicines that can be used in this disease. The corrosive Sublimate has been used with advantage. Dr. Archer of Maryland says he uses it by dissolving it in water & giving it guttation according to the age of the patient.

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In Rheumatism mercury has frequently been used. I cannot say much respecting it. There are many cases of rheumatism which require the use of mercury so as to excite salivation in order to cure it I have frequently used it with advantage. In Rheumatism from Syphilis mercury combined with Opium is the only remedy. In suppressed gonorrhoea a violent rheumatism is sometimes produced: but it is always cured by the gonorrhoea returning. I have seen several cases of this kind. They are only to be cured by Mercury.

In Gout this medicine is but little used. A salivation has cured the disease.

In Pneumonia mercury is seldom found useful. It is however in some cases used with advantage.

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the Liver, in its commencement it should be treated as a disease of inflammation, with the antiphlogistic regimen as N.S. blisters, purges &c. The use of mercury has been found of great advantage and is now much used and is said to be successful. It should be used so as to excite a salivation. It is certainly an inflammatory disease in its first stage & require bloodletting first afterwards Mercury.

In Goitre mercury has been found very useful. In some instances it has cured the disease in others it is only retarded.

In Hydrops mercury has been used for a long time

H

[The text on this page is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. It appears to be a continuation of a handwritten medical or scientific treatise.]

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It is most beneficial and most successful in ana-
sarca - It is not so successful in ascites.

In Hydrocephalus Internus, mercury is very benefi-
- cial - it most commonly affects children. It is often
connected with scrophulæ. I have seen several cases
in this City. I have found bloodletting & blisters the
most effectual remedy.

In Epilepsy this medicine has been used but
it is rarely an effectual remedy.

In Tetanus it is found very useful. If sali-
- vation can be excited before the violent symptoms
come on it never fails in preventing them.

In Hydrophobia mercury has been given with
great advantage - there is great fallacy attend-
- ing the use of medicine. I believe that persons bitten
by dogs supposed to be mad very often have no
symptoms of hydrophobia. In those cases if mer-
- cury has been given it is supposed that the
salivation which is excited has prevented it;
when it is very probable that if no medicine had
been given it would have terminated in the same way.

I however believe that it has frequently prevented
hydrophobia - but the salivation should not be
brought on too soon. The symptoms of Hydrophobia
frequently do not make their appearance until
forty or fifty days after the person has been
bitten. - Mercury has been used in the bite
of

[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

415.

of poisonous serpents with considerable advantage.
In Spasmodic affections the use of mercury has
been found advantageous. Doctor Hoome gave a
patient labouring under a spasm of the Œsophagus
two grains of mercury every night untill a sali-
-vation was produced and cured the patient.

In Hypochondriasis mercury has been found useful
I have generally found the pil. carulei the most
beneficial in this case.

In Morua it has been used and I wish I could
say that it is a successful remedy in curing it.

I have employed it in many cases - in some with
advantage - in others without any effect.

In Palsy, I have found mercury very benefi-
-cial - it is used by many physicians with
very great advantage.

In Colica Pictonum mercury has been used.
Calomel given in such quantities as to open the
bowels freely and not produce ptyalism is most
generally found successful. Sometimes it is
necessary to produce ptyalism: & I think it best.

In Amourisiz this medicine has been recom-
-mended with some success. When it arises from
Syphilis which it often does, mercury is certainly
peculiarly adapted to the cure of this disease.

The oxygenated muriate of mercury or corrosive sub-
-limate has been very much recommended in this disease

[The text on this page is extremely faint and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side. It appears to be a handwritten letter or report, possibly containing names and dates.]

The following prescription has been found very ⁵¹⁷ successful in curing this disease. R. Co. Sub. q.ij Vit. Aether. Zij ℥. Take q. of tea due in a teaspoonful of Milk.

In Surditas mercury has been used in some cases with advantage. There are several cases related authors in which it proved a complete cure. But I have tried it in some instances without any advantage.

In Scrophula it has been used with advantage in scrophulous consumption it has been found a very advantageous remedy. It sometimes arises from syphilis - the use of mercury is then beneficial.

In strumous swellings of the neck the external use of the Unguent. Mercurialis has been used with advantage. The bark combined with corrosive sublimate has been used with advantage in scrophula.

In Cancer it has been found useful. Good says he has cured a cancer of the nose by the use of the oxygenated Muriate of Mercury - there are also several other cases related which have been cured.

It is highly probable that they were not genuine cancers, but some kind of venereal ulcers - In the Venereal Disease mercury is the principal

remedy for curing it & I believe that genuine syphilis has never been cured by any other remedies.

In Gonorrhoea this medicine is seldom used. ^{sometimes}

℞. Calomel ppt grs x
 Pulv. G. Opii - grs ij
 Pulv. G. Arab. ℥ij
 Aqua ℥℥. ℞

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sometimes make use of the mercurial injection.
R. Calomel grs. x Pulv. g. Opium grs. ij. Pulv. g. utrob. Zij
rub them well together in a mortar & then add gradu-
ally Aqua Ft. -

In Trombasici a Yanus this medicine has
been given with advantage. I have never seen
but one case of this kind & that I cured by the use
of Mercury.

In Lepra this medicine has sometimes been
used with advantage, but it very frequently
fails. The Hydrargyrus Nitratum Ruber given in-
ternally I think might be found useful. Cumpher
I think might be used with advantage

In Cutaneous affections mercury is frequently used
In psora this medicine has been used. in the following
manner Mur: Hydrarg. grs viij a x to Stq: Calcis lbj
it is called Aqua Phagadenica.

In Tania Capitis it has been found useful
I have always found the solution of the Muriate
of Mercury in Lime Water or the Urg: Citrinum
to prove an effectual cure. Sometimes when all
these medicines fail, I have learnt from an empiri-
-cal practitioner the use of our common Laurel the
(Kalmia latifolia) with advantage. - from two to iij grains
to be given two or three times a day. It cannot be
taken longer than two or three days before it pro-
-duces a disagreeable sensation upon the skin.
itching

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itching &c. - and a strong decoction of it to be used externally as a wash. The dose to a child four or five years old is one grain twice a day. It very often cures when all the others fail. Sometimes an eruption arises from a blister, when it does the aqua phagadenica cures it. The Rhus or Lernach frequently produces very injurious effects by poisoning persons. I have found out a remedy which cures it effectually - that is a solution of corrosive sublimate in common water or lime water. It not only cures the disease but it destroys the susceptibility of the system to the disease. - R. Co: Sub q. in to Aqua Tring &c. This solution has frequently cured it in 24 hours.

Of the preparations of Mercury.

Mercury is sometimes found native, it has neither taste, nor smell is ponderous and of a blueish appearance. Mercury is absorbed both externally and internally. It was formerly given in its running state. When given in large doses it passes through the intestines without being changed.

In order that this medicine should be active it should be either chemically or mechanically divided.

There are four methods of preparing & using it.

The first part of the paper is a history of the
 discovery of the new species of the genus
 and the second part is a description of the
 same. The first part is a history of the
 discovery of the new species of the genus
 and the second part is a description of the
 same. The first part is a history of the
 discovery of the new species of the genus
 and the second part is a description of the
 same.

Of the preparation of Mercury

Mercury is a substance found in nature, it
 has rather taste and smell is fetid and of a
 bluish appearance. It is very volatile and
 sublimes and is extremely heavy. It is found
 in its native state. The quantity of mercury
 is very small in nature.

℞. Hydrargiri ℥i

℥ss. Acet. ℥ij

Aqua ℥i. Rub. Fern. well

Together in a mortar the use for King. ℥ss.

Aqua — ℥iij. ℥ss. ℥ss. name et usque

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1. By its being converted into vapour.
 2. By Calci-
-nation.
 3. By being triturated.
 4. By being com-
-bined with acids.

Mercury is in some respects soluble in water. It is sometimes used as an anthelmintic in this way

1. The vapour of Mercury. The fumes of the Sul-
-phate of Mercury also of Cinnabar have been
recommended in venereal ulcers - it does not pro-
-duce salivation as soon as the mercury when given
internally

2. By Trituration. When mercury is triturated
with some unctuous substance, it renders it very
easy to be rubbed into the system. The best prepa-
-ration of this kind is the Mercurial Pill commonly
called the Blue Pill. It is made by rubbing down
the mercury with starch or some such substance
until the globules entirely disappear. I think
it is far preferable to the Calomel pill. - it excites
salivation sooner & is not so apt to run off by stools.

In cutaneous eruptions, in old venereal chaneres
& ulcers in the mouth the blue pill is not to be de-
-pended upon, the saline preparations should be
preferred - but it is often necessary to change the
medicine from one preparation to another. Mr.
Plenk of Vienna recommends the combination of
Mercury with Gum tragacanth. He recommends the
following recipe.† Mercury rubbed down with
rogs

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It
 is a very interesting and valuable work, and
 one which every one who is interested in the
 progress of the country should read. The
 author has done his duty in a most
 able and judicious manner, and his
 work will be found to be a most
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 able and judicious manner, and
 his work will be found to be a
 most useful and interesting one.

hogs lard & a small portion of suet forms what is called the Unguentum Mercurialis. In order to make it unite the easier the Sp. Terribilit or Balsam Copain is mixed with them: but it is found that they stimulate the parts upon which they are rubbed too much. In the winter season the mixing of the mercury with hogs lard is sufficient but in summer the mixture becomes liquid and the mercury is revived: it is therefore necessary to add suet in the summer. An excellent method has lately been made use of & answers the purpose extremely well. - agitating the mercury in a phial with a portion of very refined sweet oil.

The ointment should be rubbed on the skin untill the whole is abraded & cannot be seen.

3. By Calcination. It was formerly supposed that the calcined Lard a much better effect than all the others. This is however now laid aside. The principal preparation that is made use of is the Hydrargyrum Nitratum Ruber. This medicine I think produces salivation sooner than any other, but it is not to be preferred. It is probably of most advantage in old venereal ulcers. It is a very active medicine & must be used with great caution.

4. Of the Saline preparations. 1. Of the combinations of the Sulphuric acid with Mercury. The principal one is the Sulphate of Mercury. It produces the general effects

The first part of the paper is devoted to a description of the
 various species of the genus *Thymus*. The author
 begins with *Thymus serpyllifolius*, which he
 describes as a low, branched, perennial herb, with
 opposite, ovate leaves, and small, white flowers.
 The next species mentioned is *Thymus praecox*,
 which is described as a similar plant, but with
 flowers of a pale purple color. The author then
 describes *Thymus sylvaticus*, which is a more
 robust plant, with larger leaves and flowers.
 The final species mentioned is *Thymus* sp.
 which is described as a very rare plant, with
 flowers of a deep purple color. The author
 concludes the paper with a summary of the
 characteristics of the genus *Thymus*, and a
 list of the species mentioned.

effects of other Mercurials. As an entire I told⁴²⁷
you when treating upon that subject it had produced
very good effects in my practice. With the Muriatic
Acid mercury is combined forming the oxygenated
muriate of mercury or corrosive sublimate. This
preparation is not liked by some. I have used it myself
& I think it a very valuable medicine. In the venereal
disease of children it is certainly an excellent
medicine. The medicine should be given in very
small doses at first & should be continued a long
time. A solution of sublimate in lime water is an
excellent preparation especially in cutaneous & hepatic
eruptions & in tania capitis. Calomel is mercury
combined with muriatic acid having an excess of
mercury & is of course much milder than the corrosive
sublimate. This medicine however is very apt to
purge & I cannot think it is so good as the Blue
Pill or Sublimate. But as a purgative it is
one of the best medicines that can be employed.

Some of the preparations of Mercury with Nitric
Acid are useful. One of which I have mentioned
is the Hydr: Nit: Pur: Another is the Mercurius
Citrinatus. The Unguent: Citrinum is another
preparation of Mercury & Nitric Acid. It is an
excellent antivenereal in eruptions. A new medicine
has lately been made use of in Peterburgh in Russia
called the Mercurial Soap, the Hydrogen
Phosphatum

The first of these is the Journal of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was first published in 1831. It is a quarterly journal, and contains a great deal of interesting information on the progress of science in all parts of the world. It is particularly valuable for its reports on the meetings of the Association, and for the papers read at these meetings. The second of these is the Journal of the Royal Society, which was first published in 1665. It is a quarterly journal, and contains a great deal of interesting information on the progress of science in all parts of the world. It is particularly valuable for its reports on the meetings of the Society, and for the papers read at these meetings. The third of these is the Journal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, which was first published in 1783. It is a quarterly journal, and contains a great deal of interesting information on the progress of science in all parts of the world. It is particularly valuable for its reports on the meetings of the Society, and for the papers read at these meetings.

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Phosphoratum or Phosphate of Mercury has been used in inveterate venereal ulcers in extirpis & is said to be very useful. The following recipe

R. Phosp. Mercur. grs. 1v Sacch. Alb. grs. ʒʒʒ.
Pulv. Gummi. grs. ʒiv. Poff. pulv. viij - Take one
powder mane et vespere until it produces stygia

A Quack Medicine sold by the name of Ward's
White Drop is a preparation of mercury & nitric acid
Also Frey's Pills is a preparation made by
digesting calcined mercury in vinegar & made
up with wheat flour & mace.

Of the Modus Operandi of Mercury.

The ancient opinion was that it acted
as an universal evacuant. Dr Cullen supposes
it to act as an evacuant, but has a specific quali-
-ty attached to it by which it effects the salivary
glands. Doctor Smedicour says that in curing

the Venereal Disease it acts by mixing with
the poison of the disease in the blood & neutralizing it.

Mr. John Hunter says it acts by counteracting
the venereal action, and creating a new action in the
system. Although this last theory is very ingenious
and plausible, yet I cannot admit it for I
should suppose that other medicines which produce
violent irritation ought to cure it, what we know
is not the case. Mr. Hunter supposes it to be a febrile
-ious irritation. That it acts as an antiseptic I have
no

no doubt, but in what way, I know not. It is certainly a specific. It was the opinion of Doctor Barry & others, that it acted mechanically. I believe when mercury is taken for a long time it is absorbed into the system. I become every day more and more convinced that mercury does not act chemically, is destroying the venereal poison.

Copper. Some of the preparations of copper have been known to salivate.

Lead. I have never seen it produce salivation myself. but there are many facts recorded in which it has produced profuse salivation.

Antimony. has frequently salivated. I have known a salivation to be kept up for a considerable length of time from its use.

Arsenic. I believe frequently produces a salivation. I have never seen a perfect salivation from it, but so much as to make the gums very tender.

Oxygen Gas will produce salivation

Oxygenated Lard has also produced it.

II. Animal Kingdom

Captain Cook's crew were salivated by eating a certain species of fish - a species of Medusa.

The first part of this paper is devoted to a
 description of the various forms of
 the genus Aspergillus which are
 commonly found in the air. It is
 necessary to mention here that the
 spores of these fungi are very small
 and are easily carried about by the
 wind. They are also very hardy and
 are able to survive for a long time
 in a dormant state.

Aspergillus is a very common
 genus of fungi. It is found in
 many places, especially in the air.
 The spores of this genus are very
 small and are easily carried about
 by the wind. They are also very
 hardy and are able to survive for
 a long time in a dormant state.

The second part of this paper is
 devoted to a description of the
 various forms of the genus
Penicillium. It is necessary to
 mention here that the spores of
 this genus are also very small
 and are easily carried about by
 the wind. They are also very hardy
 and are able to survive for a long
 time in a dormant state.

The third part of this paper is
 devoted to a description of the
 various forms of the genus
Mucor. It is necessary to mention
 here that the spores of this genus
 are also very small and are easily
 carried about by the wind. They
 are also very hardy and are able
 to survive for a long time in a
 dormant state.

The fourth part of this paper is
 devoted to a description of the
 various forms of the genus
Rhizopus. It is necessary to
 mention here that the spores of
 this genus are also very small
 and are easily carried about by
 the wind. They are also very hardy
 and are able to survive for a long
 time in a dormant state.

The fifth part of this paper is
 devoted to a description of the
 various forms of the genus
Trichoderma. It is necessary to
 mention here that the spores of
 this genus are also very small
 and are easily carried about by
 the wind. They are also very hardy
 and are able to survive for a long
 time in a dormant state.

III Vegetable Kingdom.

Campor has produced a salivation
Opium it has been observed will produce a
salivation.

Conium Maculatum has often salivated
I have once seen it myself. and there are
many cases related by authors

Solanum Dulcamara, Stramonium
Hyoscyamus, Scilla, Azafotida
Lantheriza, Senecio and Specauannat
given in small doses have been known to
produce salivation.

III Emetica

Emetics are those medicines which
when taken into the stomach, increase the
peristaltic motion of the intestines, and
cause vomiting. Dr. Duncan divided
them into four classes.

1. Irritating ^{Emetics} ~~Evacuants~~ such as the Sulph.
Ferri et Cupri -
2. Evacuating Emetics such as Specauannat
Strachane &c -

3. Heating Emetics such as Horse Radish, Mustard.

4. Narcotic Emetics as tobacco & digitalis.

I cannot adopt this opinion. I believe all medicines act by irritating, & by evacuating.

Another division of them is into

1. Relaxing Emetics as Warm Water

2. Resolvent Emetics as Tart. Emetic, Squills &c.

3. Warm Emetics as Ipecacuanna

4. Drastic Emetics as White Hellebore, Turbith

Mineral, Tobacco &c.

I do not admit of any of these divisions

I shall divide them into two great heads, (viz)

Mineral and Vegetable

I. Of the Vegetable, from this class we derive most of our best emetics.

Ipecacuanna is the most important vegetable emetic we are yet acquainted with.

It was ~~not~~ known to Sydenham. Although it has been a long while in practice, yet it is but lately that we have ascertained from what plant it is obtained. It grows in Brazil and also in South America. It is the root which is employed in practice. Its properties were first supposed to reside in the bark, but it is now found that the wood possesses this property in a considerable

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considerable quantity. It is employed either
- first in wine or in substance; the latter is generally
the best method. It is one of the most safe and cer-
- tain emetics we are acquainted with. - One grain
frequently produces nausea and vomiting. If it
be good. The Vomus Specuamari is made by put-
- ting ℥ij of Rad. Specac. into liij of Spanish White Wine
fifteen or twenty drops of it will generally purge a
child.

Specuamari has been highly recommended
in Intermittents. In Dysentery it has been
found useful, it proves a gentle emetic & purgative.

Mr. Clark used an infusion of it with very great
advantage, it first vomits & afterwards proves
gently purgative. I have used it in both recent &
chronic cases with success: it is much better adapt-
- ed to some cases than others. I never made use of
the tincture but infusion, but only the powder.

I generally use the following formula

℞. Rad. Specac. grs ℥ij. Pulv. G. Cepii grs ij.

Coctur. ℞. grs xxxij. Ppt. Dos. viij. One powder to
be given every two or three hours, as the stomach
will bear so as not to produce vomiting. -

Specuamari is best adapted to those cases
which have a considerable blood discharged mixed
with feces. In the dysentery running on to
Typhus, or when attended with scybala, I should
not think it useful. Is it not a wise provision
of nature to cause nausea at the time of concep-
- tion so as to prevent hemorrhage from the uterus.
M.

Considerable quantity of a compound
 was used in the laboratory. The latter
 the best results. It is one of the most
 -ton mixture we ever experimented with. The
 frequently between various and numbers of it
 in fact. The same phenomenon a note to put
 the tip of the glass into the tip of the
 after a certain time of it will generally
 result.
 Phenomenon has been highly remarkable
 in laboratory. It is important it has been
 found useful, to know a little more of
 the exact way or manner of it with very great
 advantage, it first comes, afterwards
 of the substance. I have used it in all
 known cases with success. It is much better
 to use over than other. There is also
 the mixture is inferior, but also the
 generally use the following formulae
 Part 1. Part 2. Part 3. Part 4. Part 5.
 Part 6. Part 7. Part 8. Part 9. Part 10.
 I have used this mixture in all the
 will use it as a means of making
 Phenomenon a lot of it to the
 which has a considerable quantity of
 will face. In the experiment
 after a while it will be visible. I
 out that it is useful. I did not
 practice is very much as to the
 has been to prevent knowledge for the

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Mr. Murray says that Ipecacuanna is useful from its antispasmodic effects. I am certain it is the most relaxing and antispasmodic medicine we are acquainted with. In a violent case of Uterine Hemorrhage to which I was called I prepared three grains of Ipecacuanna & one of Opium, ^{made} into two pills, I gave one of them immediately and the other to be taken one hour afterwards, if the first had no effect. In a short time after taking the first one the disease increased: but in about half an hour it suddenly ceased and she had a great deal of nausea: it was therefore not necessary to take the other. I have found it advantageous to combine Ipecacuanna, Opium & Saccharum Saturni together.

It is supposed by some that ipecacuanna is beneficial only when it acts as a purgative: this I do not admit. Doctor Moseley supposes its beneficial effects to arise from its determining the humours to the skin. In those cases in which I have employed it has never produced any purgative effect, - neither have I observed that it promoted diaphoresis. Its mode of operation appears to me is unknown.

I have found emetics very useful in incarcerated Hernia. The famous surgeon Richie of Europe cured several violent cases of incarcerated hernia by the use of Ipecacuanna.

In Hernia Humoralis the use of emetics have been found in some cases of great benefit. It is however frequently injurious: it may be treated much more successfully by bleeding & local applications.

Emetics

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Emetics have been used in discharging buboes from a venereal origin. A sea voyage has cured them. They act by stimulating the lymphatics and causing them to absorb the matter.

Emetics have been found useful in the poison from the bite of serpents. Doctor Morse says he has exhibited them with advantage in those diseases. In *Singultus* emetics have been used with some advantage. I cannot assert that it has a specific action in the case of Dysentery.

In *Rheumatism* emetics have been found useful.

In *Dropcy* it has been much used, especially in *Anasarca*: given in the form of Dover's Powder. I have used it myself in some cases and with advantage.

In *Pneumonia Pulmonalis* if it be given in small doses so as to keep up a gentle nausea and spitting it is found beneficial. I generally give it in combination with creta (viz.) Specac gr. ij Creta ppt. gr. v. I give this powder three or four times a day I have found it very beneficial.

Assthonia. On this subject I would advise you to read Doctor Athenoides's paper: he says no medicine removes the spasms so effectually as Speacacuanah: he gave from three to five grains every morning. I have given it in the same dose for a long time with considerable advantage: It sometimes

pms

The first part of the paper is devoted to a description of the
 various experiments which have been made in order to determine
 the nature of the gas which is evolved in the process of
 the decomposition of water. It is shown that the gas is
 composed of two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of
 oxygen. The second part of the paper is devoted to a
 description of the various experiments which have been made
 in order to determine the nature of the gas which is evolved
 in the process of the decomposition of water. It is shown
 that the gas is composed of two volumes of hydrogen and
 one volume of oxygen. The third part of the paper is
 devoted to a description of the various experiments which
 have been made in order to determine the nature of the
 gas which is evolved in the process of the decomposition
 of water. It is shown that the gas is composed of two
 volumes of hydrogen and one volume of oxygen.

prove slightly ~~ponetic~~ at first, but it very soon ⁶³
becomes more pleasant. In the humoral asthma
it is found useful. The smell of Ipecacuanah
has produced asthma in many persons. it always
produces it in Dr. Jones of Maryland. -
In the Confluent Small Pox I have used it with
very great advantage.

In Cynanche Trachealis the use of Ipecacuan-
nah is very beneficial. I have given it in combina-
-tion with calomel with advantage. Next to
Turbett Mineral it is the best preparation we
are acquainted with. it is far preferable to the
antimonials

In Cholera it is used with some advantage

In Hysteria it has been found beneficial.

Ipecacuanah has a very great power in
preventing the debilitating effects of Opium.

In several cases where persons have taken Opium
either by accident or designedly. if Ipecacuanah
be given immediately it produces prompt relief,
and prevents the narcotic effects of the Opium.

Its common dose is from ten to twelve grains.

Spiraea Trifoliata or Indian Physic.

It is very common in Virginia. It may be
given so as to prove a tonic or an emetic. The
root of it is similar to Ipecacuanah. Its emetic
quality resides principally in the bark and to a
certain

The first thing I thought of was
 to find out what the
 advantages of the
 various methods were
 and to find out what
 the best method was
 for the purpose of
 the present. I have
 been very much
 interested in the
 subject and have
 been very much
 surprised to find
 that the best method
 is not the one
 which is generally
 supposed to be the
 best. I have found
 that the best method
 is the one which
 is the most simple
 and the most easy
 to be understood
 and the most easy
 to be followed.

Principles of the
 It is very common to
 find a man who
 gives a man a
 out of it a
 and the man
 and the man
 and the man

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certain extent in the leaves and wood. When powdered it resembles *Spicaum* very much and is I think very little inferior to it. It is used in the country in decoction or in tea. I generally make use of it in powder: its dose is from one scruple to half a drachm. for an adult. It is a very good substitute for *Spicaum* in all diseases

Asarum Europaeum or *Asarabacca*. It is called *Colt's Foot* or *Wild Ginger* in Virginia. It possesses some emetic properties in doses of about one scruple. It is a very moderate & manageable emetic. Both the leaves and root are used. It is used as an expectorant in *pertussis*.

Scilla Maritima. This is a medicine of very great importance as a diuretic: of which we shall speak hereafter. It is an emetic, diuretic and an expectorant. It is a considerable emetic. By drying it loses four fifths of its weight. Twenty grains of the recent root is only equal to about four grains of the dry. The dose for an emetic is about four grains. - The *Oxymel* of *Scilla* is very much used in *Cynanche Trachealis*. It was the favourite emetic of *Doctor Morton*. It is but little used as an emetic at present, but as an expectorant and nausea it is much used.

Historia

of the extent of the laws and regulations
 which are made for the government of the
 country and the manner in which they
 are executed. It is a science which
 is necessary to all who are engaged
 in the study of the laws and
 regulations of the country.

The science of the laws and regulations
 of the country is a science which
 is necessary to all who are engaged
 in the study of the laws and
 regulations of the country.

Justice is a science which
 is necessary to all who are engaged
 in the study of the laws and
 regulations of the country.

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Nicotiana or Tobacco is a considerable emetic but is little used for that purpose, and not so much as I think it deserves. It is a powerful diuretic

When externally applied it proves emetic. By mixing the leaves with vinegar and applying them to the pit of the stomach. I have known to act very promptly as an emetic. In persons who have taken large doses of laudanum, I have applied the infusion of Tobacco externally with complete success.

Siliquosae. The principal articles of this class which are in use, are Mustard and Horse Radish. They may be made to act as prompt emetics. An infusion of Mustard or Horse Radish has been found useful in cases where laudanum has been taken. One drachm to about two wine glasses of water proves emetic. A weak infusion prevents vomiting, as before mentioned.

One drachm of fresh made mustard given to a child of five or six years old in the forming state of Cynanche Trachealis has cured it completely, it does not produce vomiting.

Mineral Emetics.

Of the preparations of Copper.

The Super Sulphate of Copper is a very powerful emetic. Doctor Simmons condemns the use of

The first part of the paper is a general
 introduction to the subject of the
 paper. It is a very interesting and
 important paper, and one which
 will be read with interest by
 all who are interested in the
 progress of the science of
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 progress of the science of
 chemistry.

The second part of the paper is a
 description of the apparatus used
 in the experiments. It is a very
 simple and elegant apparatus, and
 one which is well adapted for
 the purpose. It is a paper which
 will be read with interest by
 all who are interested in the
 progress of the science of
 chemistry.

The third part of the paper is a
 description of the results of the
 experiments. It is a very
 interesting and important part
 of the paper, and one which
 will be read with interest by
 all who are interested in the
 progress of the science of
 chemistry.

469

of antimonials in pulmonary consumption, and recommends very highly the *Sup. Sulph. Cupri*, because he says it acts much more quickly, and acts upon the stomach only. I believe two grains are generally sufficient to cause full vomiting.

Doctor Spalding says he has used it in hemorrhages to produce nausea with advantage.

Great caution should be used in administering this medicine. It sometimes vomits with severity.

I have used it frequently and generally find it a manageable emetic. In *Cynanche Trachealis*

this emetic has been given with great advantage.

To a child of three years old the following preparation may be given *Sulph. Cupri* grs viij *liquor Ferri* ~~℥ij~~ Give two teaspoonfulls every fifteen minutes until it operates.

Equal parts of *Part. Emetic* and *Sulph. Cupri* mixed together and five grains of it taken at a dose, without any liquid, forms what is called the dry vomit: after it has operated brandy should be given.

Super Sulphas Ferri or White Vitriol is an emetic which acts very promptly: but it sometimes does not prove effectual. It is given from five to ten grains, and I have given it myself to the extent of half a drachm. in cases of *Laudanum* taken internally. I think the *Mezuanum* preferable to it & therefore do not make much use of it. Doctor Moreley recommends it very highly in *pertussis*: he made use

+ Dr. Moreley's Citric Acid Solution

R^{ij}. Sulph. Turpi^{is} . . . ʒij

Pulv. Mercurii - - - ʒj

Coccinellæ - - - . grs iij

Aq. Bullientis - ℥ij. ~~℥ij~~

The dose for an adult ʒj - for a child of 5 months ʒi

use of the medicine in solution[†]. I have made ^{use} of his preparation with considerable advantage especially in phthisis pulmonalis. both in the Penn-
sylvania Hospital & in private practice. The great advantage of this preparation over other medicines is that it does not debilitate the patient, neither does it fatigue him or produce sweating. I find it most convenient to leave out the alum it makes it a more prompt emetic: when it contains the alum, it proves purgative & is most useful in diarrhoea and dysentery.

All the saline preparations of mercury if given in large doses prove emetic. The oxygenated muriate of mercury or corrosive sublimate dissolved in water acts as an emetic: ~~In doses of four or five grains it proves emetic.~~ In Hernia Humoralis it has been used with advantage.

Sulphas Mercurius or Turbith Mineral is the principal mercurial emetic: and one which I think very favourably of. It is very active and vomits very speedily. In doses of four or five grains it proves a prompt emetic. In Angina Maligna I have given it with advantage as an emetic & so as to produce a stygation: To a child of three or four years old I give about two grains. I have used the Turbith Mineral in combination with Pulv. Scilla in cases of dropsy, especially of hydrothorax with

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper.]

with very great advantage.

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Antimony. From the inequality of the different preparations of this medicine, it is necessary to begin with very small doses. The Tart. Antimon. is given from one grain to five. The best way is to give it in divided doses. By dissolving four grains in eight ounces of water, let the patient take a table spoonful every fifteen minutes until it operates.

Vinum Antimonium is well known to you all. It is very excellent for children when well made: but as it is often badly made, it is not always safe.

Stermes Mineral. is a considerable emetic: and is very much used by the French Physicians. It is I believe a useful emetic. The common dose for an emetic is from two to three grains.

Jarvis' Powder. The precise composition of this powder is not known: It is supposed to consist of phosphate of lime & antimony. It is superior to any antimonial preparation we are acquainted with. The dose from 5 to 12 grains. There are many more antimonials which might be mentioned but time will not permit. —

with very great advantage
[faint handwriting]

Protestation
I am the responsibility of
[faint handwriting]

Constitution
[faint handwriting]

James Madison
[faint handwriting]

James Madison
[faint handwriting]

Cathartics

Cathartics are those medicines which when taken into the stomach evacuate the intestines downwards. Cathartics, emetics and bloodletting are the natural remedies for disease.

They have a very decided effect upon the frequency and fullness of the pulse and in diminishing the heat of the body: they are necessary in all fevers. Cathartics when well managed frequently produce sleep - they have a considerable effect upon the mind: - a dose application to study prevents or delays the operation of a cathartic. Their operation is very extensive.

The dose of a cathartic is very variable. The same dose of purgative medicine will effect the same person differently, at different times.

Obstructed perspiration frequently produces purging. The application of cold to the extremities, after removes obstinate costiveness: it is an excellent remedy for delicate women and persons afflicted with gout. In a case of Colica Pictonum which occurred in the Pennsylvania Hospital I found the pouring of cold water upon the extremities, to produce stools very frequently but this practice requires caution and is not always

Cotton is a natural fiber
 which grows in the warm
 countries of the tropics
 and subtropics. It is
 one of the most important
 raw materials of the
 textile industry. The
 cotton plant is a member
 of the Malvaceae family.
 The cotton bolls are
 the fruit of the plant.
 They are covered with
 a soft, downy material
 called lint. The lint is
 the part of the cotton
 which is used for
 spinning into yarn.
 The seed is removed
 from the lint and is
 used for oil and
 other purposes. The
 cotton plant is a
 perennial plant which
 grows in the warm
 countries of the
 tropics and subtropics.
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 important raw materials
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 the tropics and
 subtropics. It is one
 of the most important
 raw materials of the
 textile industry.

always proper. Riding on Horseback sometimes causes constipation: but it most frequently produces other effects. I do not believe with Doctor Cullen that Sul. Glauca: produces inflammation I never knew of its producing those effects.

Oleum Ricini. This is a very important cathartic and a very excellent one. The dose for an adult is a large table spoonfull, & me however require one ounce. This medicine may be employed in all cases where purgative medicines necessary. It causes but little griping & is therefore preferable to Jalap. In cases of Hemorrhoids it is the most effectual remedy. In cases of Dysentery, this purgative is excellent.

In Colica Pictorum it is said to be a specific but I do not believe it. If given in large doses it often produces great relief: but it sometimes requires much more active purges such as calomel &c. The manner of taking it is necessary, to attend to. Children take it best when mixed with molasses, honey &c. Adults will take it best in wine or brandy. - some especially the French take it in milk or in strong coffee.

I generally use it in the following formula R - O. Ricini ℥ij Symplicis ℥ij q. S. S. & Sulph. Atk: in ℥ij M. ℥ss to be taken two or three times a day. with Laudanum if necessary. -

R. H. B. W. S.

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[The main body of the page contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible handwriting. The text is difficult to decipher but appears to be a continuous narrative or report.]

Rhubarb. This is not a very powerful purgative. It frequently a large dose to purge - as it is a mild and easy cathartic it is very proper for children, and I generally use it. It has a nauseous taste but sits well on the stomach. It is preferable to Jalap because it is not so apt to produce vomiting or griping. When combined with calomel it is a certain purgative I generally give Rhubarb gr. x to Calomel gr. v to an adult. It is somewhat astringent. and is preferable to other purgatives in not being necessary to increase the dose. It acts sometimes as a diuretic. Rhubarb is one of those substances which is absorbed into the circulation. -

Juglans. - White Walnut or Butternut. This medicine is generally used in the form of an extract. and is very nearly allied to Rhubarb. It is one of those cathartics which sits very easily upon the stomach and does not produce griping. It frequently operates in doses of about eight grains. It has been found useful in Dysentery. It may be prepared by drying the bark & powdering it. The dose is from twenty to thirty grains.

Comobulus

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Convolvulus Jalapi or Jalap. It is a native of South America. The root has hardly any smell. I think it is a very improper purgative for children because it is apt to gripe & vomit.

For the adult jalap is an excellent purgative. Its dose is from fifteen to thirty grains. The jalap in powder is the best preparation - it is an excellent cathartic when combined with calomel.

Podophyllum Tettatum or May Apple

In its purgative qualities it is very nearly allied to Jalap: the root is principally used. The powder of the root combined with calomel is an excellent cathartic. It is peculiarly suited to some of the Intermittents and Remitting Fevers. Its dose is about twenty grains for a dose. It is said that it does not require so much bark to cure the disease after the use of this medicine. Its taste is nauseous, but it is not so apt to gripe as jalap - it is think a more powerful purgative than jalap. It is most active in the Spring and the proper time to collect it is when the apple is yellow: and the leaves are turning yellow; the root may be dried and pulverised - the extract is sometimes used and is found very advantageous.

Hellicorn

+ Lee's Pills.. Calomel, Iodid. Altes
 Summary & Report of Bruch House.

Helleborus Niger. It is obtained from Germany and some parts of Europe. The dose is from ten to twenty grains. It is supposed to be an excellent purgative in Melancholia and it was much used by the ancients for this disease. —

Gambogia. This is I think in every instance a powerful purgative. It is derived from the plants. St John Wort. It is an excellent purgative made into pills of two or three grains. When other purgatives fail it often succeeds. If combined with an equal quantity of calomel it is a certain purgative.

Aloe Perfoliata. or Aloes is a Gum resin of a blackish colour, shining fracture & of a bitterish taste. It is unquestionably a very important medicine especially when combined with calomel. It is seldom used alone - It enters into the composition of Anderson's and Lee's Pills.

They are certainly the best cathartics we are acquainted with. Aloes is one of those cathartics that has a specific effect upon the lower part of the intestines. It is given as an emagogue for that purpose.

Scammony. I can say very little about it. The dose is from three to 8 grains - it is never taken
by

The first part of the paper is a general
 description of the country and the
 people who inhabit it. It is a
 very interesting and useful
 work, and I highly recommend
 it to all who are interested
 in the history and geography
 of the country. The author
 has done a very good job
 of collecting and organizing
 the material, and the result
 is a very clear and concise
 account of the country and
 its people. I have read it
 with great interest and
 have learned a great deal
 about the country and its
 people. I highly recommend
 it to all who are interested
 in the history and geography
 of the country.

by itself but in combination with other medicines

Coloquintida, or Colocynthis. This is the most drastic purgative we have. The dose is from four to ten grains it is seldom given by itself. If given in large doses by itself, it sometimes produces bloody stools. it is so irritable to the intestines

Sulphur, is in many cases an excellent purgative. In persons of a delicate constitution it is very excellent. In cases of hemorrhoids: it is also useful to children. The only objection to it is its disagreeable smell which it occasions.

Sulphas Soda, or Glauber's Salt, is an excellent cathartic, and is one that is most commonly made use of. The dose is from half an ounce to one ounce.

Sulphas Magnesia or Epsom Salt: is a very mild cathartic: & is often found very useful.

Sulphas Potassa, or vitriolated Tartar. is very frequently used especially by the French. It is used as a purgative in doses of one ounce or more. - - -

Diuretics.

by itself but in combination with other medicinal properties

It is a very valuable medicine in all cases of inflammation of the lungs, and is particularly useful in the early stage of the disease. It is also useful in the treatment of the cough and expectoration which accompany the disease. It is a very powerful expectorant and is also a very good antispasmodic. It is a very valuable medicine in all cases of inflammation of the lungs, and is particularly useful in the early stage of the disease. It is also useful in the treatment of the cough and expectoration which accompany the disease. It is a very powerful expectorant and is also a very good antispasmodic.

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Diuretica.

Diuretics are those medicines which act upon the urinary organs only increasing the discharge of urine.

Polygala Seneka. It is a considerable diuretic; - when given in large doses to children it is a purgative. It is an excellent diuretic in cases of stacites. It may be given in large doses. it is sometimes apt to produce inflammation in the fauces owing to its acrimony. I prefer giving it in powder or in strong decoction.

Digitalis Purpurea or Foxglove. is a considerable diuretic. The leaves are the most active part. It is a narcotic and considerably stimulant. Its primary effects are to increase the frequency and fullness of the pulse: a glow in the countenance, & burning in the hands &c. It has been used with advantage in mania, not by its diuretic effects but by the nausea which it excites. In Epilepsy I have used it with advantage. In phthisis pulmonalis it is used by some. I have used it but with very little advantage.

Does

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does more harm than good: I have not found it in
any case of phthisis useful. In pneumonia I have
given it with advantage. In acute Rheumatism
I have given it combined with nitre with very great
advantage. In cases of dropsy it is an excellent
medicine, but caution is necessary in the use of it.
In Ascites, I have seldom found it of advantage
when it is attended with visceral obstruction. In
Hydrothorax and in Strabocera I have given it with
considerable advantage, but perhaps not more so
than squills. The most advantageous method of
using it is in powder, in doses of from half a grain
to two grains two or three times a day. It may be
used either in decoction or saturated tincture. I
sometimes combine it with Opium: it is also some-
times combined with mercury. It is necessary
that the patient should drink very freely during
the use of this medicine.

It does but little good in ~~asthma~~. It is said
to be useful in Hydrocephalus. I cannot say
any thing about it. The dose of the tincture is
from six to ten drops twice in a day in a
little water & gradually increase the dose —

In Dysuria this medicine has been found use-
ful. I have used it with very great advantage
in this disease: & in total suppression of urine
with very great success. —

Nicotiana

Doctor Fowler's Solution

R. Nicotiana: ℥ij

it stand one hour ^{Agnes} - ℥ij Boil it & let

stand - ℥. Vin. Rect. ℥ij

xv grs. at a dose, increase.

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Nicotiana or Tobacco is a considerable diuretic
I refer you to Doctor Fowler's publication for a history
of it. I have used it but very little myself. It is
generally used in infusion.

Scilla or Squill. It is a very great diuretic
As it is a very active medicine, it is necessary to
begin with very small doses. I have said before
that from four to five grains acted as an emetic. I
generally begin with doses of one grain three times
a day as a diuretic. I sometimes combine it
with Calomel or Ferrieth Mineral. It commonly
produces nausea, which is a proof that it will act
as a diuretic. It is highly stimulant and more
acrid than Tobacco or Digitalis, and is therefore
more liable to produce inflammation.

Crocus Laticus
Colchicum Autumnale or Meadow Saffron
is considered as a diuretic medicine

Opium when it is taken in very large doses
is a considerable diuretic.

Artichoke is a diuretic. I have never used it.

Hellebomus Niger possesses diuretic properties.

Gumbugiac is somewhat of a diuretic. I
can say nothing about it from my own ex-
perience.

Liquorose

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

Siliquosa. An infusion of Mustard or Horseradish are considerable diuretics.

All the alliaceous plants as the Garlick Onion Leek &c. are diuretics, and of considerable use in dropsy, when it arises from a torpidity of the absorbents.

Corifera. Many of the articles belonging to this class are diuretics. The Balsam Capivi is a considerable diuretic.

Nitrus Potassa is a considerable diuretic

Cantharides. possess diuretic properties.

Antilithica.

They are such medicines as prevent the formation of calculi: or tend to relieve the symptoms of calculi. A very considerable number of the medicines I have spoken of under the name of bitter tonics are said to possess the powers of alleviating the symptoms of calculi. Those most commonly used are Quassia, gentian, centaury, camomile &c. They

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They have a powerful effect in relieving the symptoms, & are therefore useful. Among the astringent vegetables *Uva Ursi* is highly recommended. Its dose is generally from six to eight grains three or four times a day. A large dose is ʒʒ two or three times a day. It is an excellent medicine: and it favours the expulsion of small calculi. In Hematuria I have found this medicine very beneficial. It sometimes produces bad effects. I have seen it produce a catarrhus vesicae. I have also known it in one case to produce a tightness or stricture across the thorax. It is certainly the best medicine that can be employed in allaying and preventing the formation of calculi. But I do not pretend to say that it is a solvent, or has any power of breaking down calculi.

The Winter Green is said to produce similar effects. A number of other astringents have been used but they are of much less consequence.

Tea is somewhat allied to the *Uva Ursi* & possesses some antilithic properties.

Digitalis has been used with advantage in Ischuria.

The allineous plants are much used in Britain as antilithics, such as the onion, garlic &c. I can say nothing from my own observations

Murray

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Many of the terribilitate medicines have been recommended, but I can say nothing of them from my own experience.

Muriaticum Acidum. It was supposed formerly that the use of salted provisions promoted the formation of calculi. This however is found to be false. It is now certainly known that the muriate of soda does not exist in calculi. The muriatic acid has been given to alleviate the symptoms and with advantage I have used it in one case and with considerable benefit to the patient.

Carbonas Soda is highly recommended by some writers as an antilithic. I can say but little about it myself.

Carbonas Potassae. is also used as an antilithic.

Emenagogica.

They are such medicines which seem to have a specific effect upon the Uterus; and produces that action of the uterus which is necessary to health. The function of menstruation seems

The first part of the paper is a list of names
 and addresses of the members of the
 Association. The names are written in
 full, and the addresses are given in
 detail. The list is arranged in
 alphabetical order, and the names are
 written in a clear, legible hand.
 The second part of the paper is a
 list of the names of the members of
 the Association, who have been
 elected to the office of Secretary.
 The names are written in full, and
 the addresses are given in detail.
 The list is arranged in alphabetical
 order, and the names are written in
 a clear, legible hand.

seems to be governed entirely by climate. ⁴⁷⁹

Those articles most commonly used are the different preparations of iron. They are most beneficial in retention of the Menses, attended with flaccidity. I generally make use of the Pulvis Ferri in combination with the ℞. Sabine.

Chamomile flowers have been given with advantage as emenagogue. All the different vegetable bitters, as gentian, centaury, &c are found useful.

The Cold Bath has been used with success in making use of this remedy; the constitution of the patient should be consulted: if there is any tendency to pulmonary affection it should not be used.

A bath of salt brine has also been found useful as an emenagogue.

Exercise properly regulated is absolutely necessary to the health of the system: a sedentary life is injurious.

Matrimony is sometimes an excellent remedy.

Mercury is a very useful emenagogue. Doctor Cullen says the continued use of mercury has cured many cases of suppression of the menses —
Corymber

The first of these is the
 fact that the world is
 not a uniform whole
 but a collection of
 parts which are
 constantly changing
 and moving. The
 second is the fact
 that the world is
 not a simple whole
 but a complex one
 in which the parts
 are interdependent
 and influence each
 other. The third is
 the fact that the
 world is not a static
 whole but a dynamic
 one in which the
 parts are constantly
 in motion and
 change. The fourth
 is the fact that the
 world is not a
 uniform whole but
 a complex one in
 which the parts are
 interdependent and
 influence each other.

Camphor has been very beneficially employed in painful menstruation. - it is also much used as an emenagogue. I have never employed it myself.

Polygala Seneca is a very powerful medicine and has been very beneficial employed in retention of the menses.

The Pennyroyal is also used as an emenagogue that which grows in our country is very different in its botanical properties from that of England but its virtues are very similar.

The Rosmarinus officinalis has been used with advantage in chlorosis.

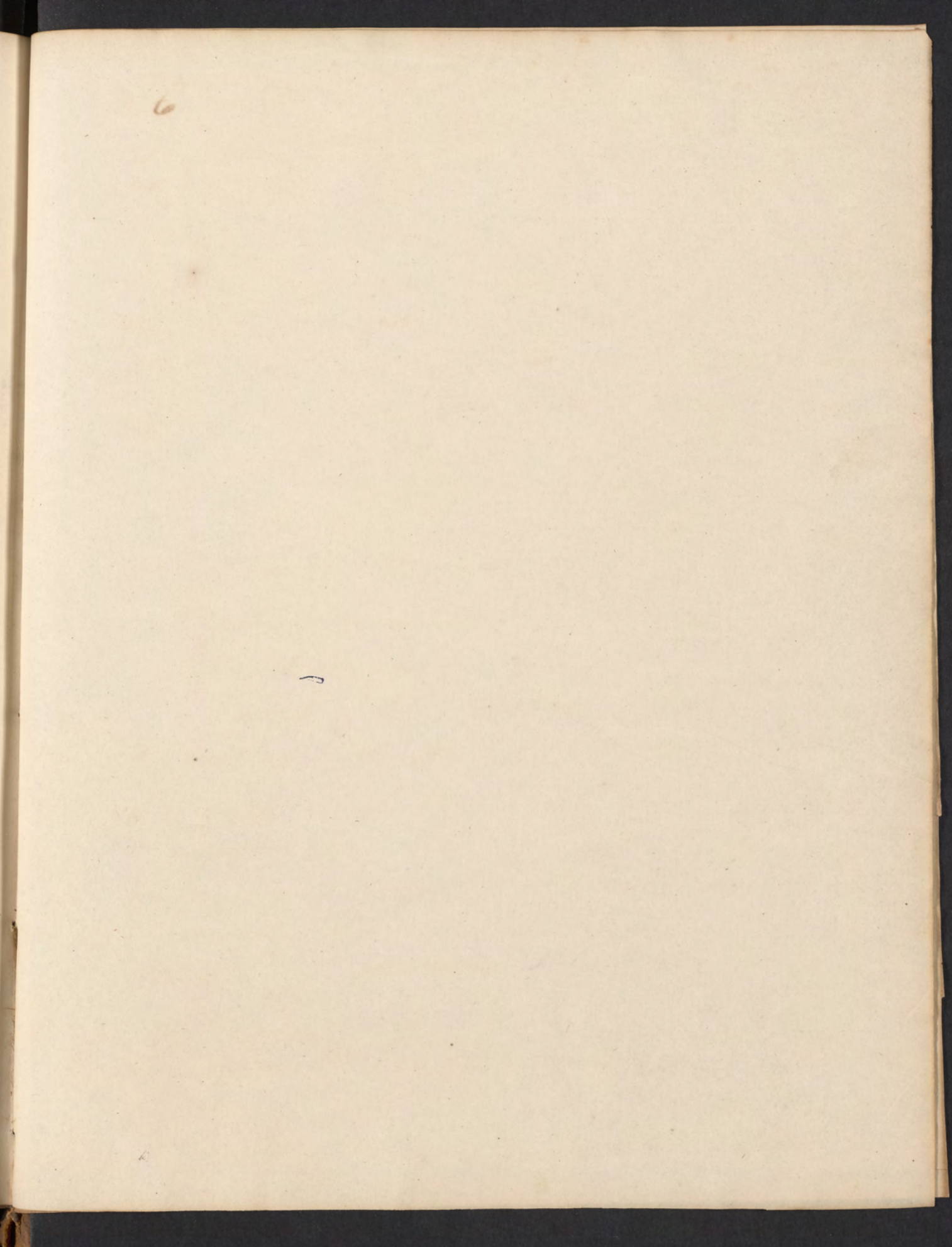
Asafetida it has been said is well adapted to this disease.

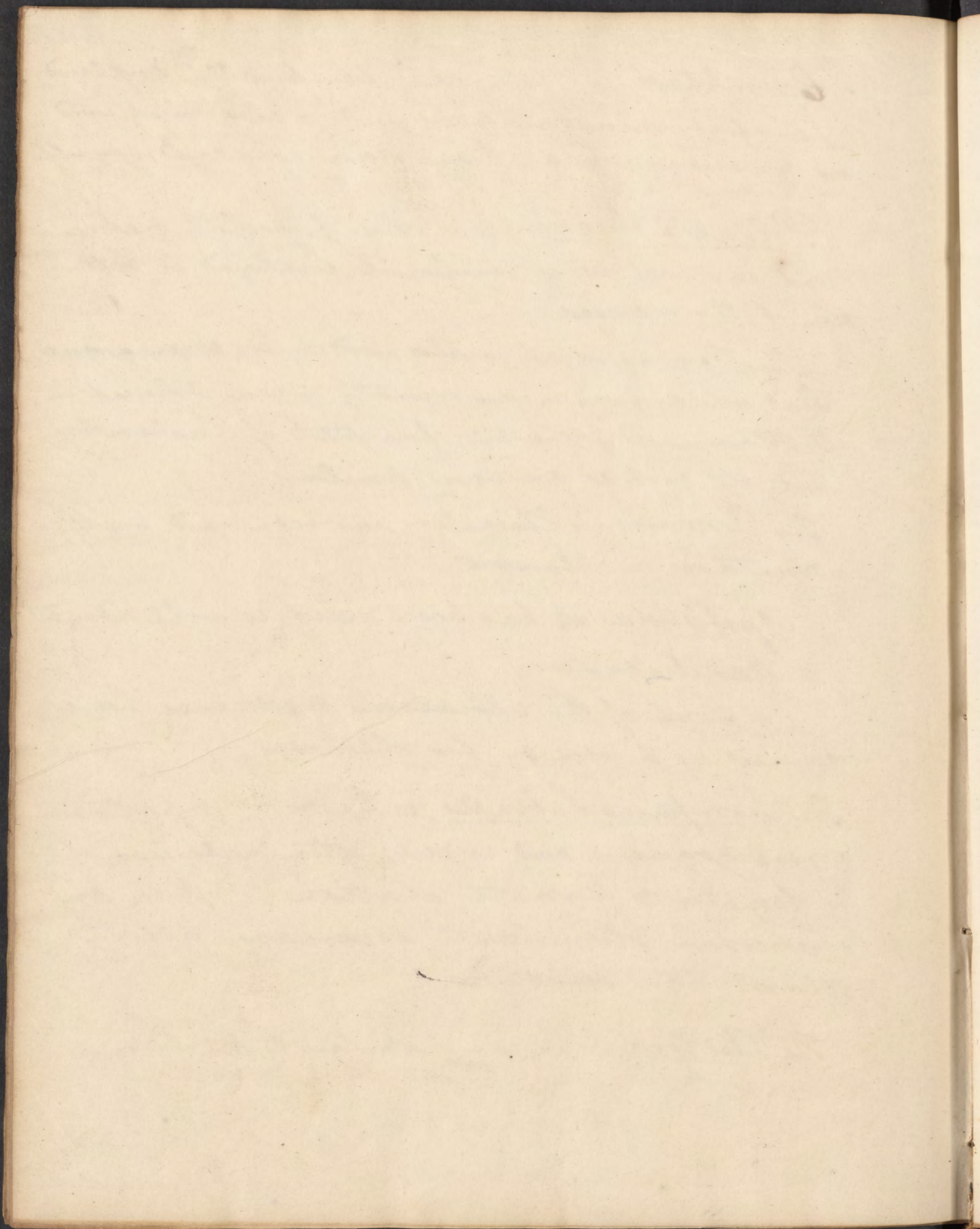
Some of the alliaceous medicines have been used as a remedy for chlorosis.

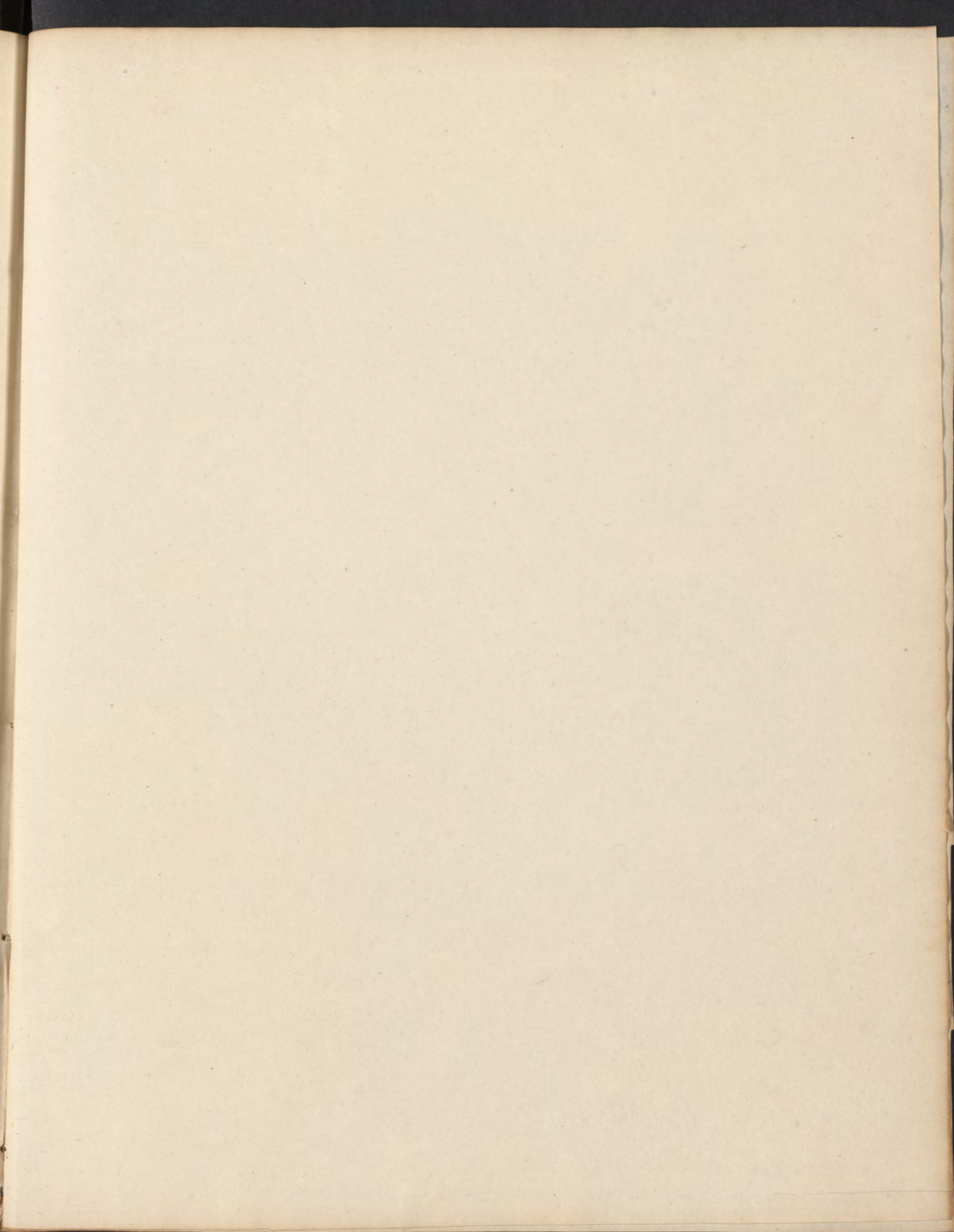
The Juniperus Sabina is the most important emenagogue. - and is very often made use of by females to promote abortion. It is an universal stimulant, & increases all the glandular secretions.

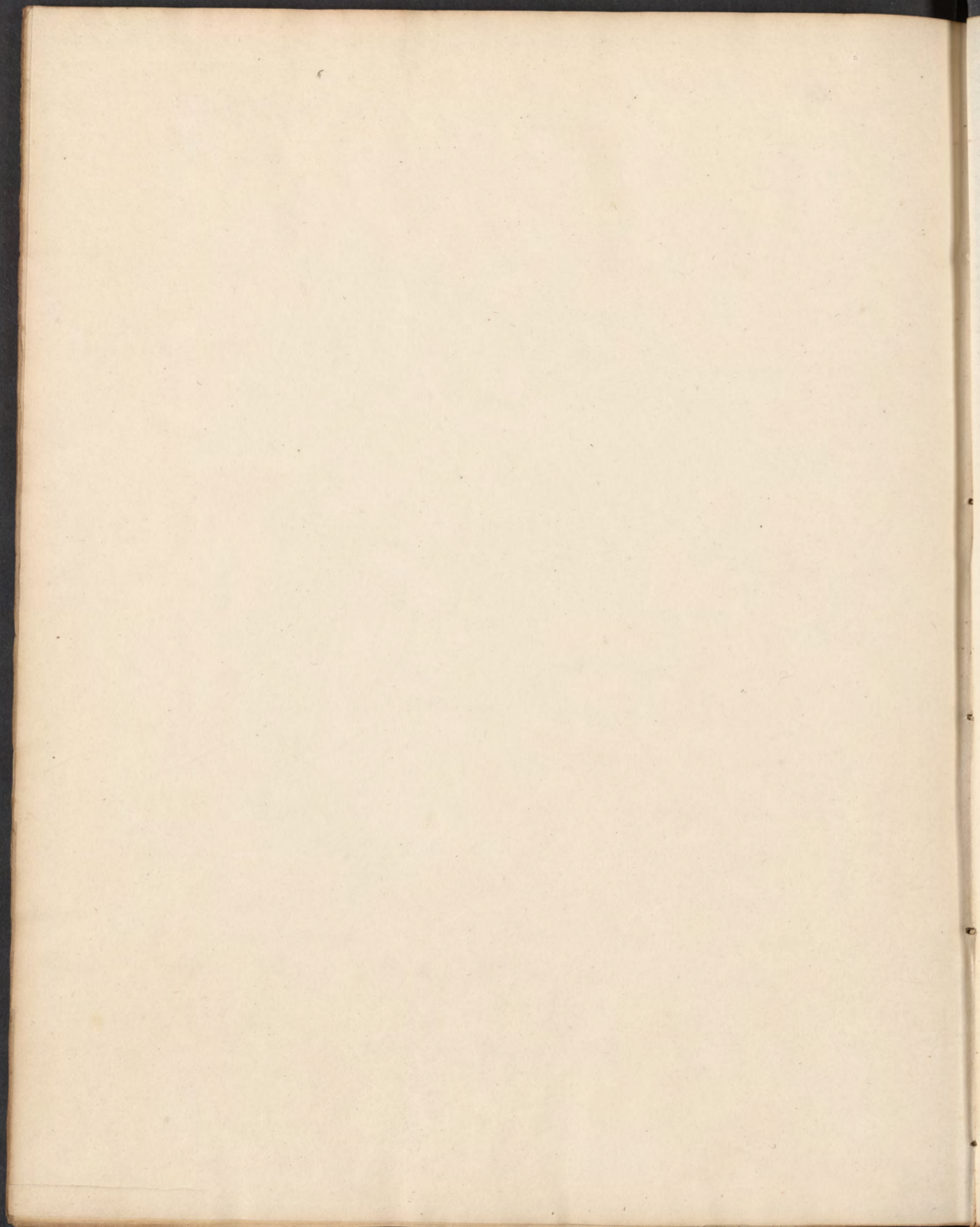
The Red Cedar is very similar to the Sabina.

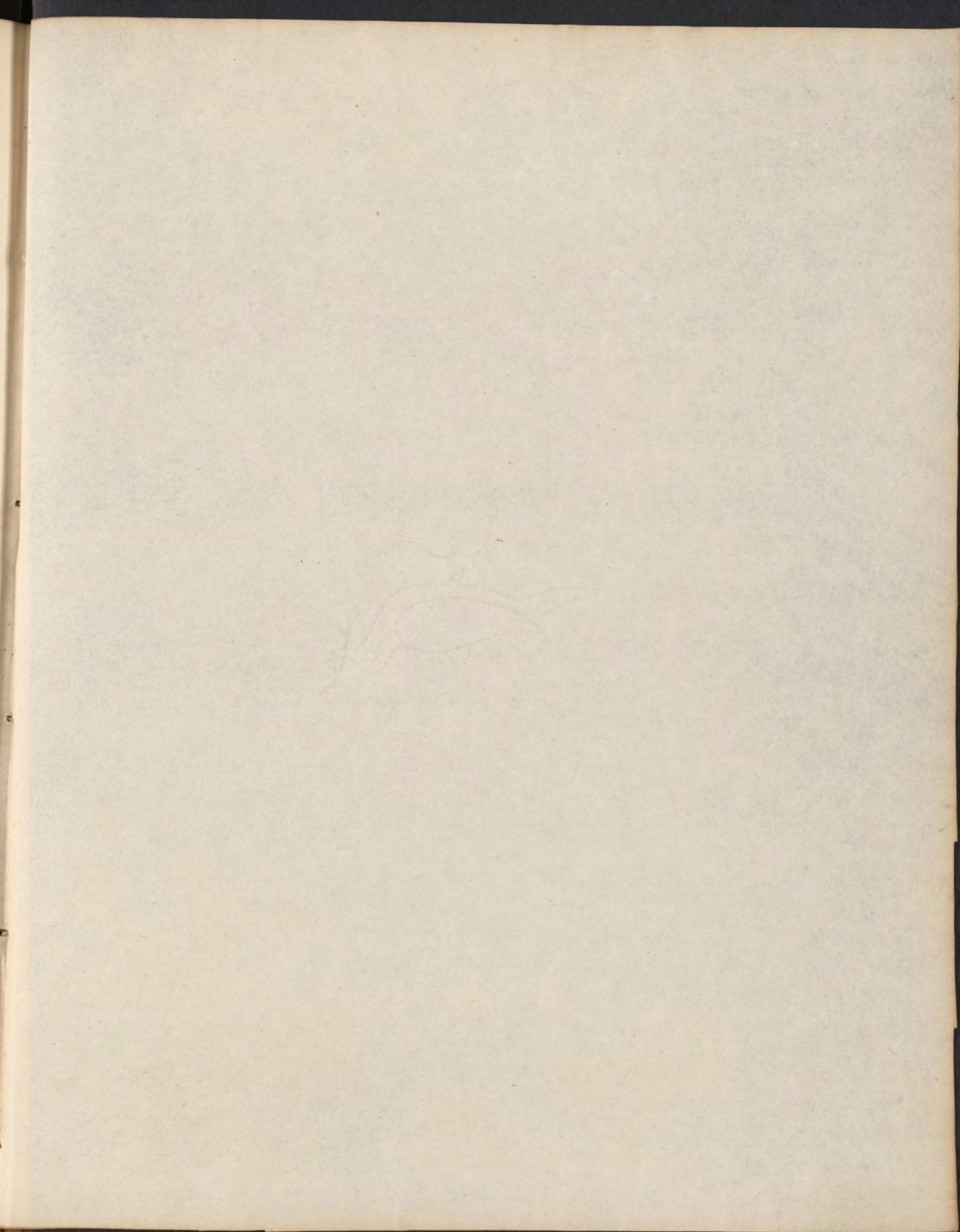
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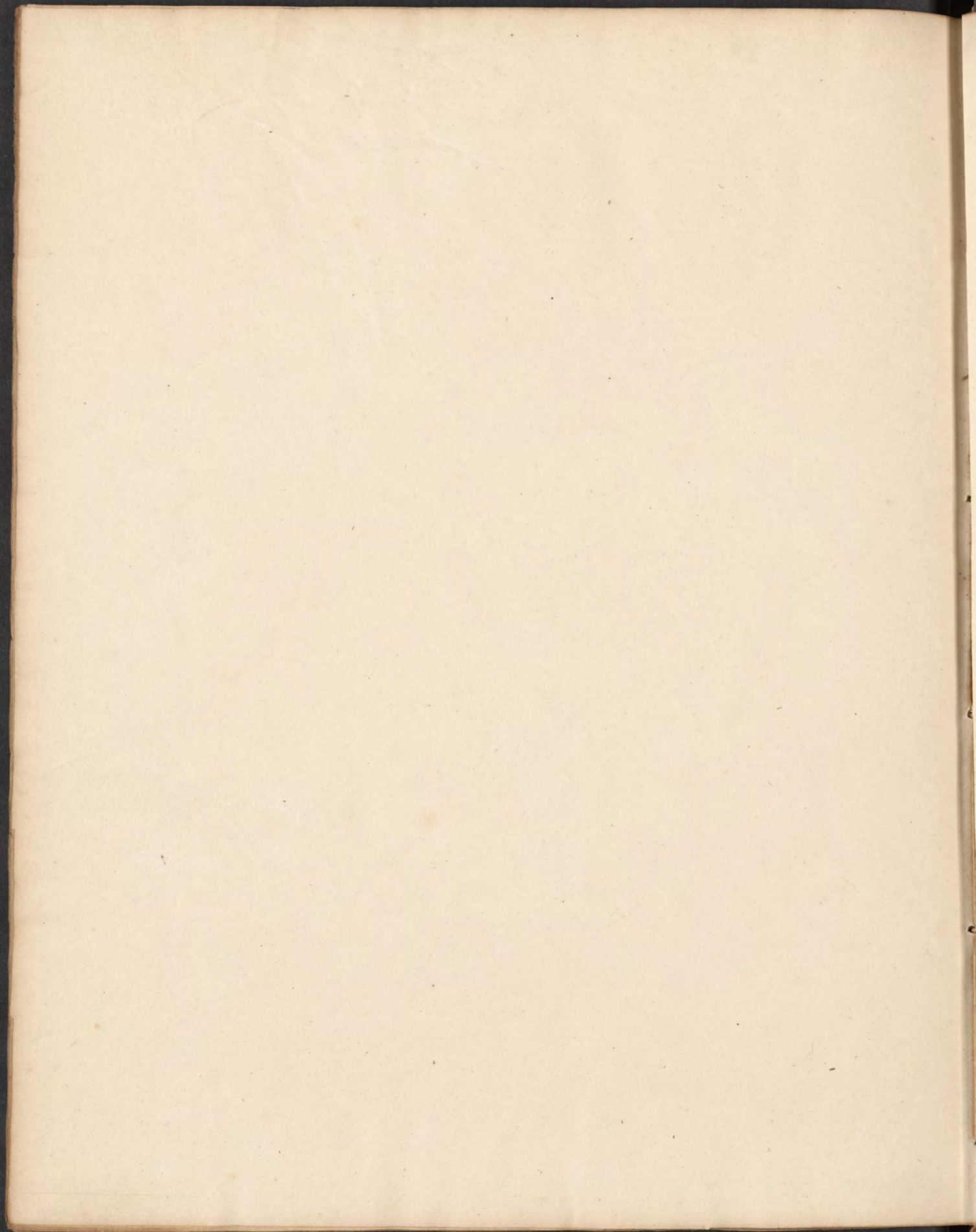












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AMERS

W. W. W. W.

