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#### GEORGE ENGELMANN Botanical Notebooks

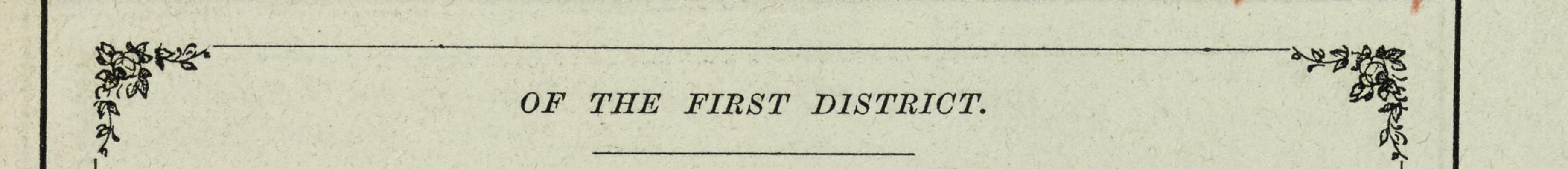
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# MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL. 273

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conclusions. If it be admitted, as we after confinement openly declared that think it must be that polluted drinking she had been guilty of adultery. It may

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advantages of a good delivery are admitted by all. If the subject of Elocution were thoroughly understood and properly taught, every graduate would speak so that an audience not only might, but must give attention. No eacher is qualified for his work, who cannot command the attention and control the actions of the pupils, by his tones of voice. No teacher is qualified for his work, who cannot read a selection in a pleasing and impressive manner, and give his reasons for so reading. The elocutionary analysis of thought, and the principles of expression, should be as familiar to the mind of the teacher, as the analysis of problems and the principles of Arithmetic. It is confidently claimed that students mastering the course in this department, will not only be qualified to teach children to call words without impairing the natural purity and beauty of the tone-to instruct youth to read appropriately and impressively, but to fill ably the chair of Elocution in any institution. This course, extending through four years, embraces daily exercise—(1) in breathing, designed to strengthen and develop the chest; (2) in phonics, to correct defective articulation; (3) vocal culture, to develop and strengthen the tones; (4) the practical illustration of each element of delivery, and its application to the various forms of thought and emotion; (5) grouping, in all its forms and variety; (6) gesture, and the applications of its principles; (7) style of utterance; (8) public speaking.

The following diagram presents in one view the principles as practiced, and the styles of utterance—the logical deductions from the principles :

#### A DIAGRAM OF THE

#### STYLES OF UTTERANCE AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES.

Arranged, Sept. 1861, by S. S. HAMILL, Teacher of Elocution and Vocal Culture, and Author of SCIENCE OF ELOCUTION.

1	Form of Voice.	Quality of Voice	Force of Voice.	Stress of Voice.	Pitch of Voice.	Movem't of Voic'
Pathetic,	Effusive.	Pure Tone.	Subdued.	Med. & Int.	Low.	Slow & very S.
Serious,	Effusive.	Pure Tone.	Subdued.	Median.	Low.	Slow.
Tranquil,	Effusive.	Pure Tone.	Moderate.	Median.	Middle.	Moderate.
Grave,	Expulsive.	Pure Tone.	Moderate.	Radical.	Low.	Moderate.
the second s	Expulsive.	Pure Tone.	Moderate.	Radical.	Middle.	Moderate.
Lively,	Expulsive.	Pure Tone.	Mod. & En.	Radical.	Mid. & High.	Rapid.
\Gay,	Exp. & Expl.	Pure Tone.	Mod. & En.	Radical.	High.	Rapid.
Joyous,	Exp. & Expl.	Pure Tone.	Moderate.			Rap. & very R
Sublime,	Effusive.	Orotund.	Mod. & Dec.	Median.	Low & Very L	Slow & very S
Oratorical,	Exp. & Expl.	Orotund.	En. & Imp.	Radical.	Mid. & High.	Moderate.
Im. Poetic,	Exp. & Expl.	Orotund.	En. & Imp.	Thorough.	High.	Mod. & Rapid.
Shouting,		Oro. & P. T.	En. & Imp.	Thorough.	H'h & Very H	Mod. & Rapid
Vehement,	Explosive.	Or.Asp.Pe.Gu	Impassioned.	Imp. Rad.	High.	Mod. & Rapid
	Effusive. Expulsive.	Orotund Aspirate. Pectoral	Moderate. Energetic. Impassioned.	Median. Final. Compound. Thorough	Low. Middle. High.	Very Slow. Slow. Moderate. Rapid. Very Rapid.

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### RHETORIC.

Rhetoric is taught, not merely as a science, but as an art. Reference is specially had to practical results. It is the aim to so conduct every recitation, written or oral, that ease, elegance and fluency of expression may be acquired.

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#### MISSOURI STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

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#### DRAWING AND PAINTING.

DRAWING is fast losing the place so long given it among the list of accomplishments, and becoming one of the necessities of a practical education. It cultivates the eye and the hand, thus aiding in the study of Penmanship, but especially is it becoming a necessity to all who would engage in any mechanical occupation. As an education in Æsthetics, it is invaluable. In the course here, we aim to combine from the first, the practical with the

ink it must be, tha ater may be a sour the case of epide plera, yellow fever, leria, and when it is is not the quantity panic matter that m sit becomes at one und importance to co water supply ab prev We speak of " kause, in our opinio ovable: Sanitarians emportance of the mage, and of the ut the privy system, re, in common with aursed. But, althou rvoice in condemna tion, it stays with us wever, that the da me may be consider general substitutio trant in place of the mulator now in use. vbe cheaper, but w! ger pointed out in materially to the ly using the water.

simple æsthetic culture. Inventive, memory and object-drawing, form a large part of the work.

PENMANSHIP.—It has been truly said that the noblest acquisition of mankind is speech, and the most useful art is writing. A good handwriting is an indispensable requisite to the business man. Great prominence is given to this branch.

BOOK-KEEPING.—A business education will be of advantage to every man, whatever his future occupation may be. To the farmer it will teach business habits and attention to accounts, which will enable him to secure greater interest and success in business. To the mechanic it will teach order, system, management, the practical value of book-keeping, and remedy many of his deficiencies. To the professional man it will afford a clearer insight into the practical operation of business affairs, and give him increased facilities in obtaining practice. A knowledge of book-keeping is deemed essential to the successful teacher. In this department instructions will be given in Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, the forms of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgage, Certificates, Deeds, etc. The Course will be as thorough and complete as that pursued in a regular commercial college.

#### VOCAL MUSIC.

SOCIETY RE BALTIMORE N ASSOCIAT

An eminent writer has said, that "Man, distinguished from the inferior parts of creation by the divine gift of reason, exhibits no greater evidence of that faculty than by the seeds of science which the Creator has implanted in his nature, and the power which he possesses to cultivate and bring them to perfection; but of all the various arts and sciences which he is qualified to promote, no one appears more congenial to, or more intimately interwoven with the constitution of his nature, than that of music. Vocal music indeed seems to have been coeval with human nature itself."

The importance of making it one of the common branches of an education is generally admitted. That it can be taught as successfully as any other branch of regular study, if subjected to the same general rules, has been fairly demonstrated.

It is necessary to the successful introduction of vocal music into the common schools, that teachers be competent to give daily systematic instruction in the elementary principles. This will soon be one of the requirements of a teacher. The usual plan adopted in the majority of the higher schools of this country has been to devote much time to instrumental music, while vocal music has been greatly neglected. Recognizing its importance in our educational system and the need of competent instructors, provision is made in the course of study for presenting the subject methodically, and in such a way that the musical attainment of the student shall correspond with his advancement in other branches.

EETING HELD MAY OHN F. MONMONIE! 1 in the Chair. le Association met It the ordinary form thed, Dr. Arnold re ERPERAL INSANITY, ed in this JOURNAL, Mr. Jones inquired w trouble in these cases Mr. Arnold replied th sence of this in his was unmistakable acommon symptom M. Morris regarded it Not a peculiar form. similar to that of Lac Ma married lady fo

By reference to the Course of Study, it will be seen that instruction is

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water may be a source of grave danger in the case of epidemics, especially of cholera, yellow fever, and perhaps diphtheria, and when it is remembered that it is not the quantity, but the kind of organic matter that makes water dangerous, it becomes at once a matter of profound importance to correct the defect in the water supply above pointed out. We speak of "preventable pollution," because, in our opinion, the defect is removable. Sanitarians are at one as to the importance of the proper disposal of sewage, and of the utter perniciousness of the privy system, with which Baltimore, in common with other large cities, is cursed. But, although we may raise our voice in condemnation of this abomination, it stays with us. It is suggested however, that the dangers from this source may be considerably lessened by the general substitution of an in-door hydrant in place of the out-door filth accumulator now in use. This would not only be cheaper, but while removing the danger pointed out in this paper, would add materially to the comfort of the family using the water.

conclusions. If it be admitted, as we after confinement openly declared that think it must be, that polluted drinking she had been guilty of adultery. It may be that this is one peculiar feature of puerperal insanity.

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He did not regard the transient insanity which occurs just as the head is being expelled, and of which he had seen at least a dozen cases, as puerperal insanity. He referred to a case due to lactation in which a woman murdered her children; he thought the anæmia produced by prolonged lactation might favor its occurrence. Dr. Erich had seen nothing peculiar about puerperal insanity. Only one of his cases terminated fatally; none in permanent insanity. Death was due in the fatal case apparently to meningitis Opium he regarded as injurious. Chloral-hydrate was a remedy of great value. He referred to the case of a patient who had been subject to attacks of insanity, for which it had been deemed necessary to send her to an asylum. Being called to see her in an attack, Dr. Erich ordered 3 ss of the chloral every half hour until she slept; he ordered her to be fed every time she awoke, and to be kept asleep for twenty-four hours, after which bromide of potassium was prescribed in 3ss doses three times a day. Recovery was complete in three weeks. A relapse and several subsequent attacks (she has been under care three or four years) have been treated in the same manner and with similar results, without the necessity of sending her to an asylum. To feed the patient, and to secure sleep (thereby giving rest to the brain), he deemed the two principal indications. Opium is sometimes useful in melancholia, by its stimulating effect on the brain; it should not be used in such quantity as to disturb alimentation. Quinine is a good substitute, causing slight hyperæmia; but if it produces sleeplessness. which it is apt to do, it is hurtful. In cerebral anæmia these are the remedies. In cerebral hyperæmia bromide of potassium and chloral are appropriate.

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## SOCIETY REPORTS.

## BALTIMORE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEETING HELD MAY 24TH, 1880. JOHN F. MONMONIER, M. D., President, in the Chair.

The Association met at 8.30, P. M. After the ordinary formalities were dispatched, Dr. Arnold read a paper upon PUERPERAL INSANITY, which was published in this JOURNAL, June 15th.

Dr. Jones inquired whether much of the trouble in these cases was not due to hysteria.

Dr. Arnold replied that there was no evidence of this in his cases. The insanity was unmistakable. Delirium is not a common symptom of hysteria Dr. Morris regarded it as true insanity, but not a peculiar form. He related a case similar to that of Lady Mordaunt, in which a married lady four or five days

Dr. Cordell had seen but one case of puerperal insanity, which occurred in a mulatto woman, aged 40, some weeks after childbirth. The diagnosis was for some time obscure, the symptoms pointing strongly to typho-malarial fever. Aversion to her husband was a marked

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feature of her delirium. The case terminated fatally.

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Dr. Arnold had not noticed this relationship in any case. Hemorrhage is exceedingly common, whilst puerperal insanity is comparatively rare. It might bring it on, like other causes, in those predisposed to insanity.

General paresis of the insane is the only form of insanity, which in a number of cases can be referred to the existence of distinct anatomical changes in the brain, but such is not the fact in regard to other species of insanity. This is not remarkable for our present state of knowledge of the physiology of the brain is very unsatisfactory. Dr. Kemp had had four cases. One died, one still has the attacks, two recovered, in three weeks and fifteen days respectively. Two were of families in which insanity had occurred. One case occurred after delivery, and was brought on by an accident to her husband, which proved fatal. This was the case that died. One case had mammary abscess and phlebitis in the left leg. His treatment in three cases was chloral in the attacks and food in the intervals; in the fourth (that of three weeks standing) the mixture of Graves, of Dublin, was used with decided advantage.

Dr. Arnold said, in asylums the œsophageal tube was used.

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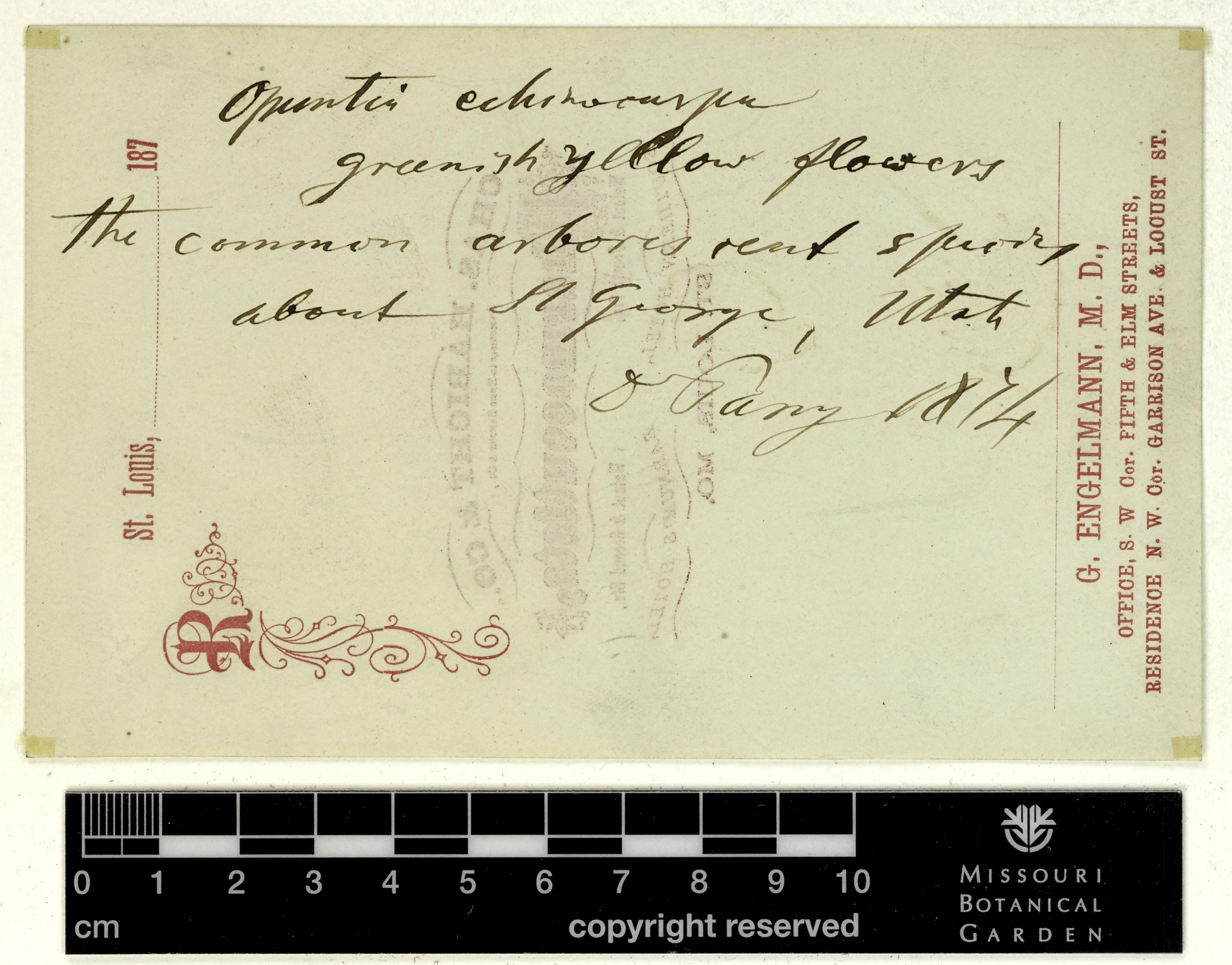
Dr. Morris agreed with Dr. Erich. that chloral acted as well by the rectum as by the mouth, and instanced a case of insomnia which had lasted eight or nine nights; opium increased the excitement, but an injection of Div of chloral produced sleep.

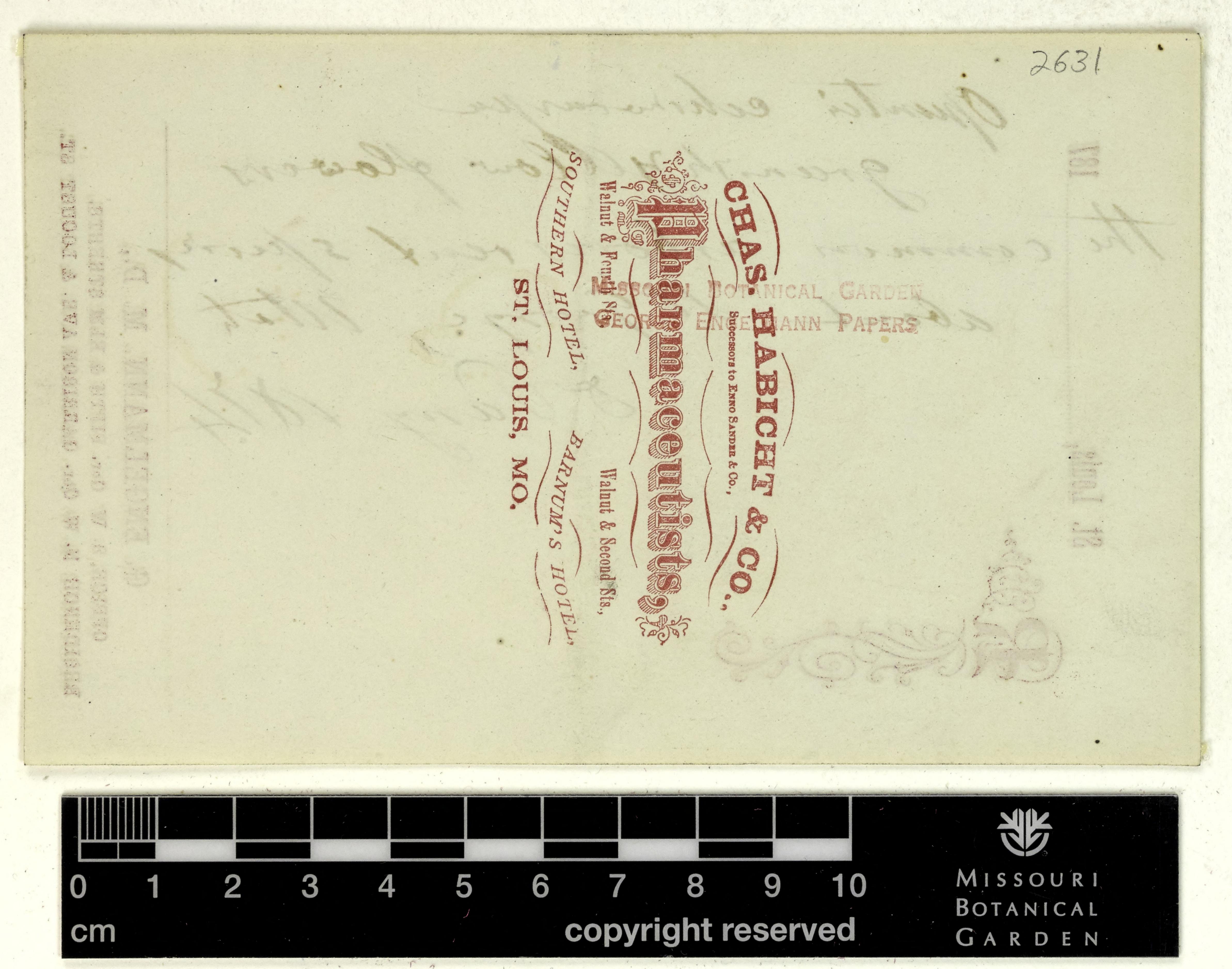
He thought the cases of acute mania that terminate in three or four days are due to acute meningitis, and alluded to hyoscyamia as a new remedy said to have a wonderful power in calming patients; 1-120 grain will produce effects. Dr. Arnold differed with the previous speaker about the relation of mania and meningitis. In the former there is no fever, no strabismus, no convulsions, no hyperæsthesia, no paralysis, no vomiting, no rigidity, and the post-mortem appearances do not indicate the previous existence of the inflammatory process. Patients are perfectly relaxed and exhausted before death takes place. Acute delirium he thought an appropriate name. The ice-cap does no good. Every moment is precious, and we must act promptly; chloral and nourishment must be gotten in in some way. Dr. Erich referred to the hypodermic use of chloral. He had injected chloral subcutaneously in two cases with fatal results. The end of the syringe employed was corroded. The dose employed was 20 grs. saturated sol. The highest dose of chloral which he had administered by the mouth was 3 ji; ordinarily he gives 3 ss, and repeats it in half an hour if it does not produce sleep. Dr. Kemp had used chloral hyodermically in '73; in the space of three days he gave 12 injections of 30 grains each, with four abscesses as the result. Dr. Uhler, as a rule, does not give over Dij of chloral at a dose, but has given as much as 3 i. He prefers to employ bi-carb. sodæ or some other alkali a short time (say one hour) beforehand, so as to ensure its proper decomposition in the blood.

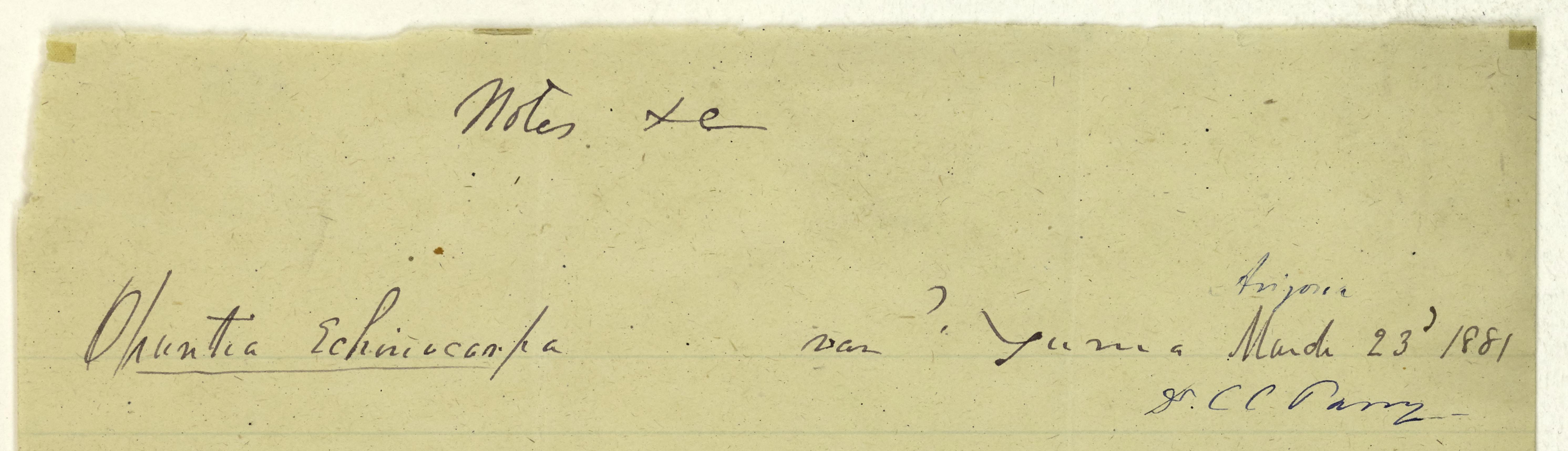
Dr. Neff related a case in which an albuminuric had convulsions before and after delivery; these were followed by coma, and this by delirium, lasting four or five days. She was relieved by bro mide of potassium, chloral and digitalis. He attended this patient in her next confinement and nothing unfavorable occurred. In another case the husband came home intoxicated; in consequence of this the wife had uncontrolable mania, refused nourishment and medicine, was sent to Mt. Hope and there died. Dr. Erich could only recollect three cases, in none of which was hemorrhage a prominent feature. He did not think it likely hemorrhage had anything to do with it, as acute mania is generally due to congestion.

When the patient resists, the chloral should be given by enema; it acts as promptly thus as by the mouth, and the dose is about the same. It may be given in simple water or milk,










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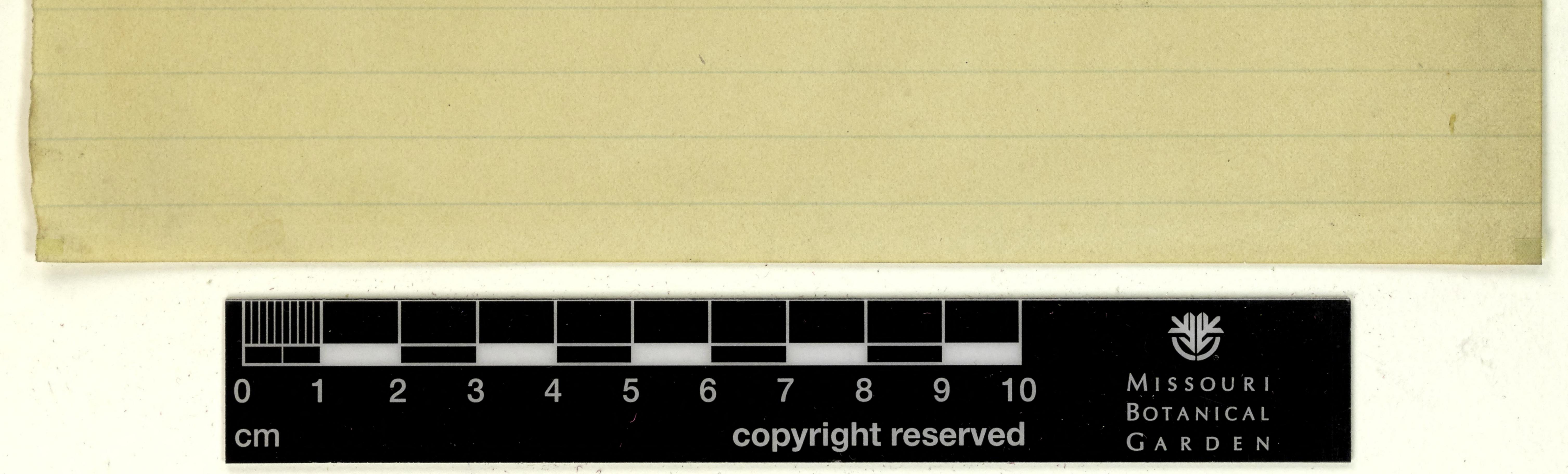
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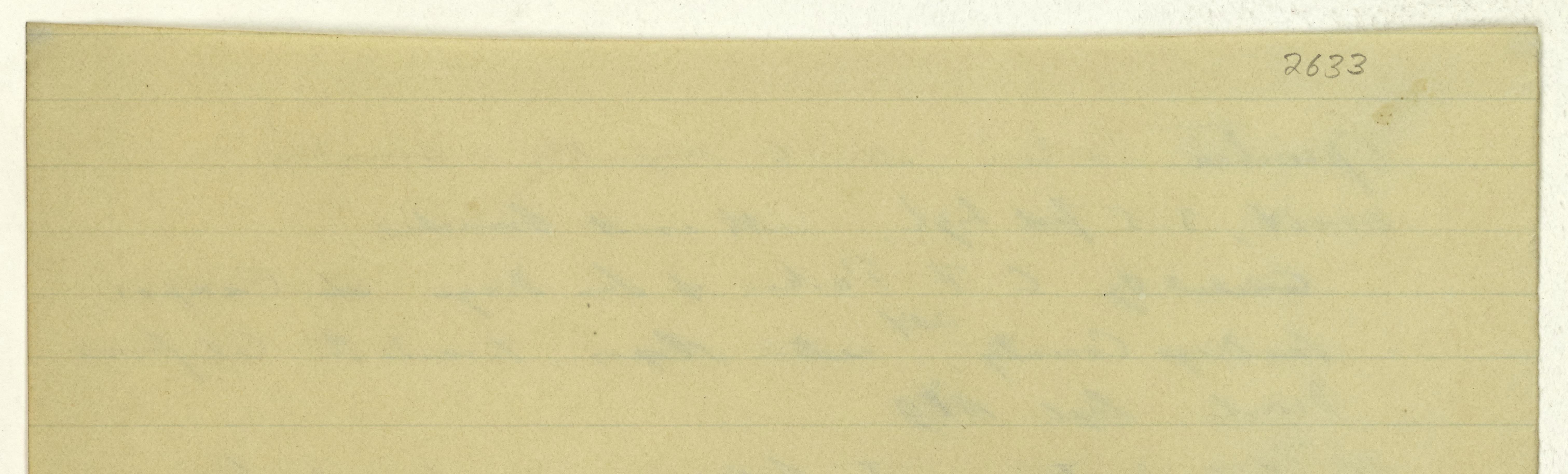
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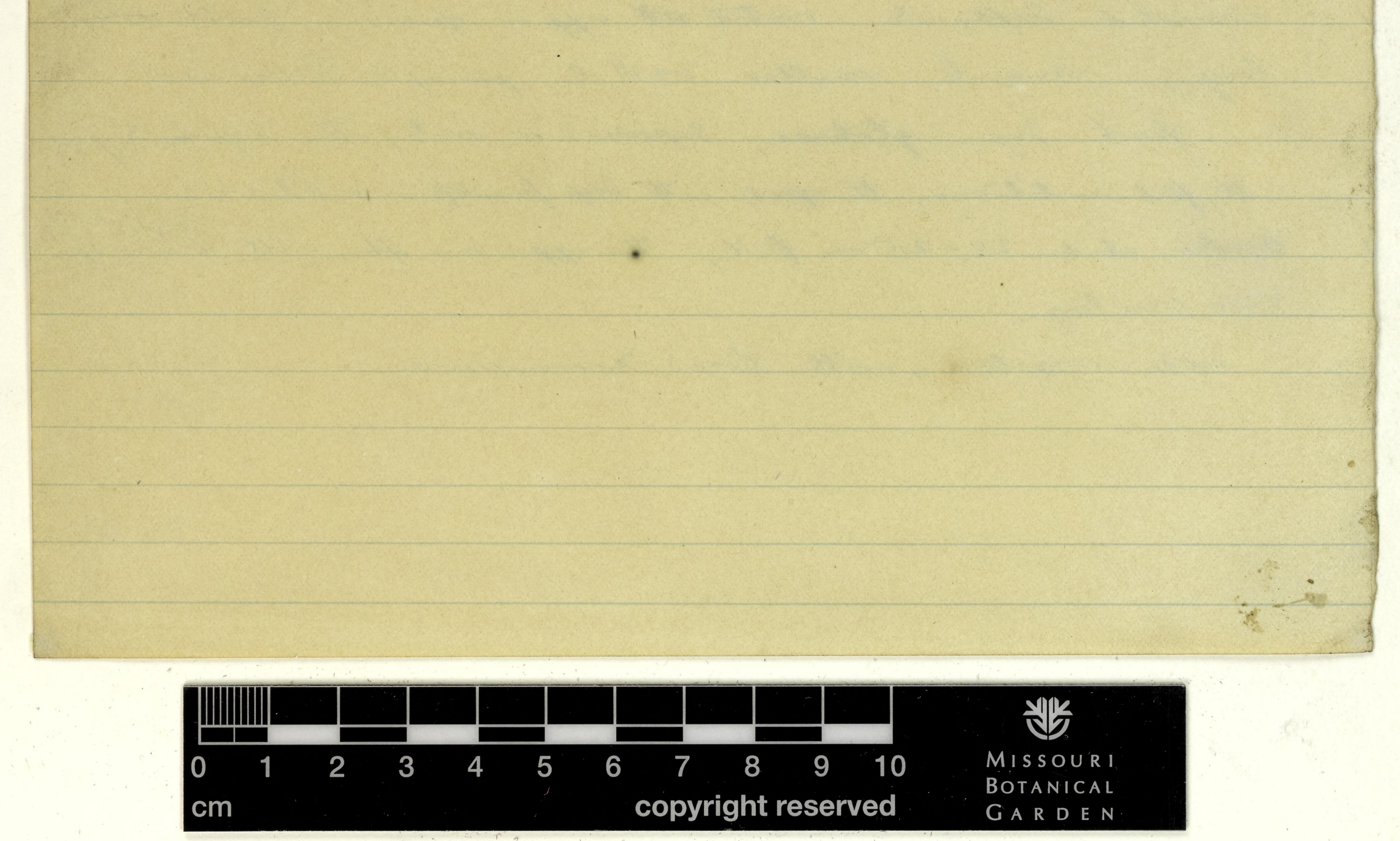
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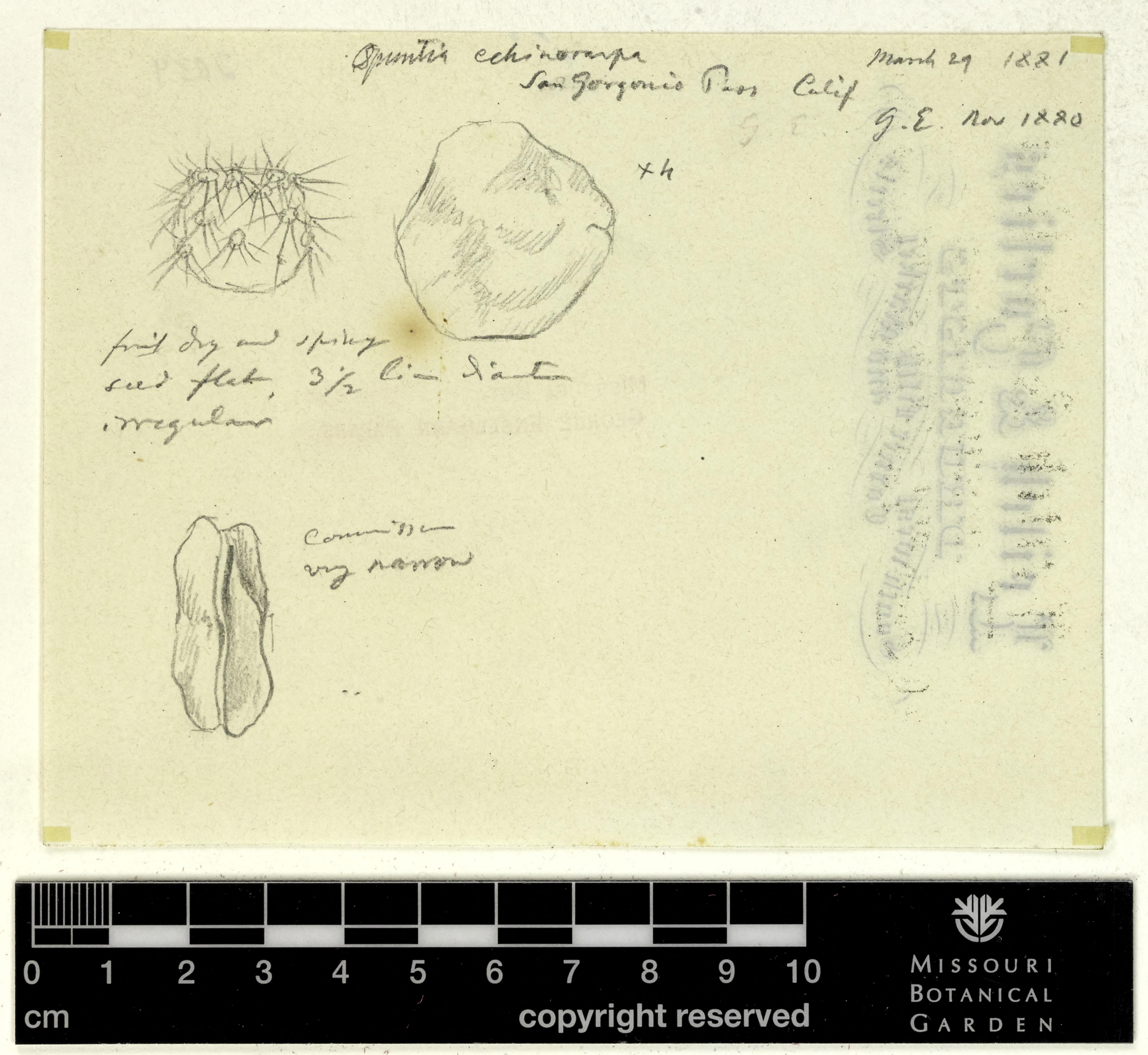




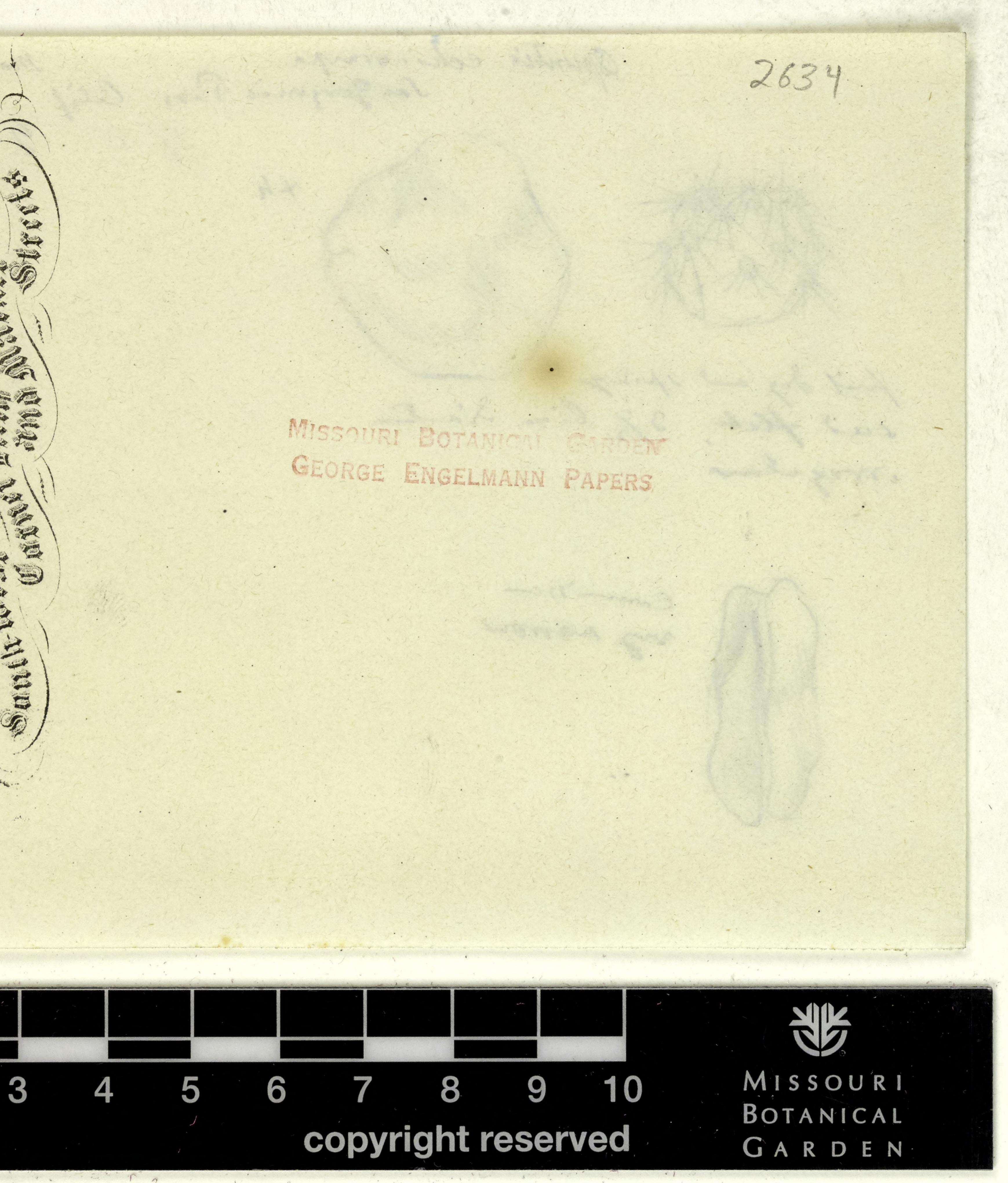
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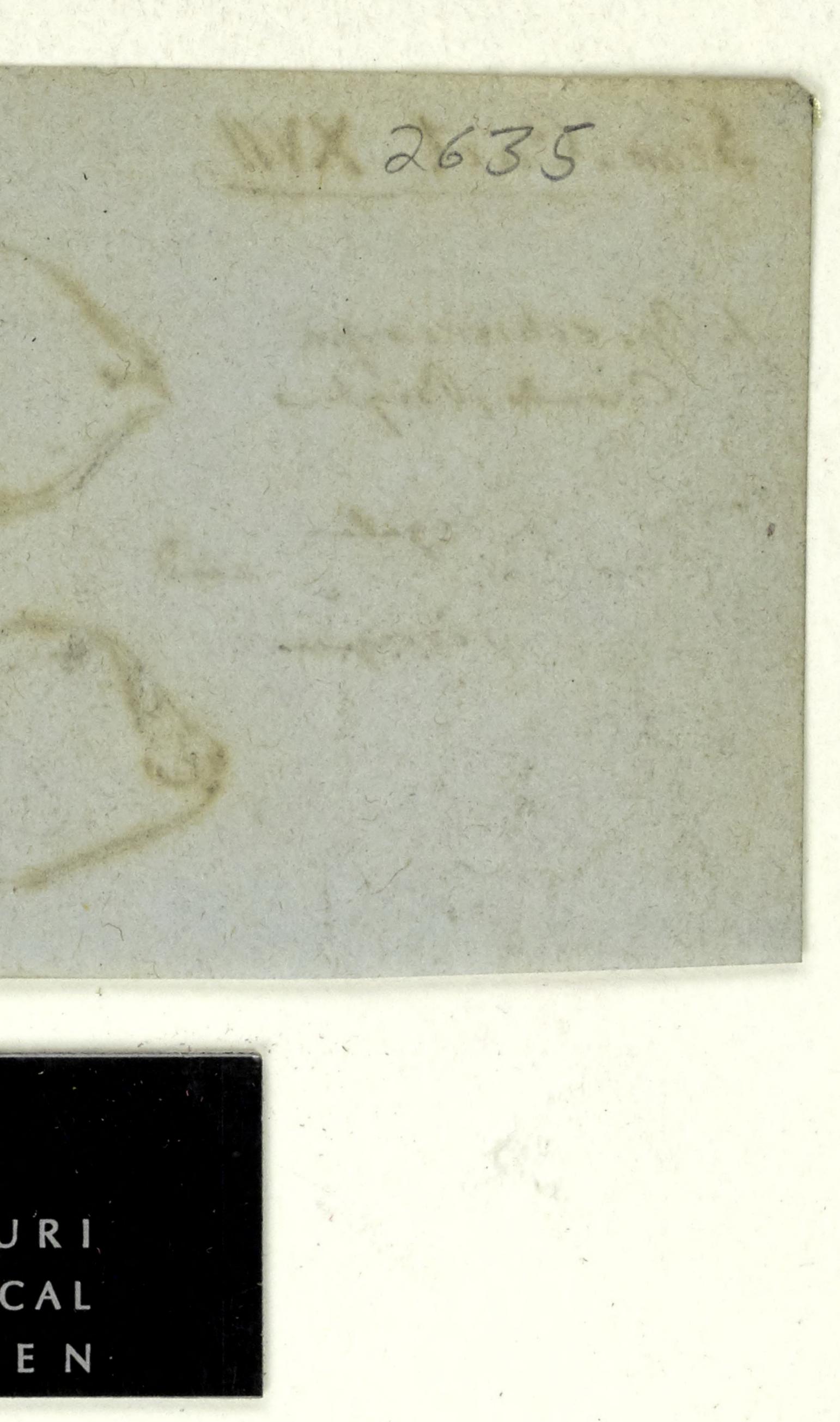


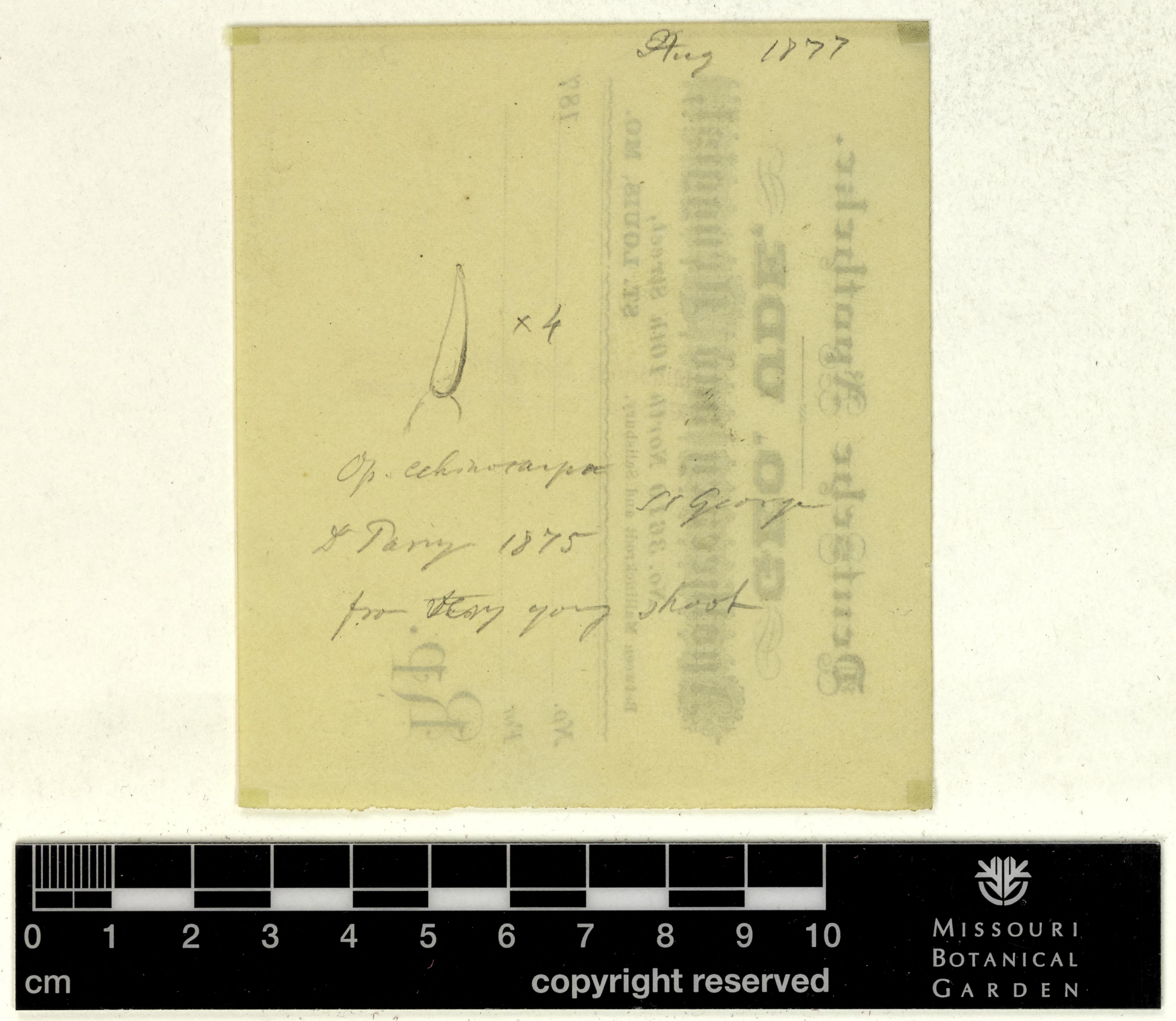
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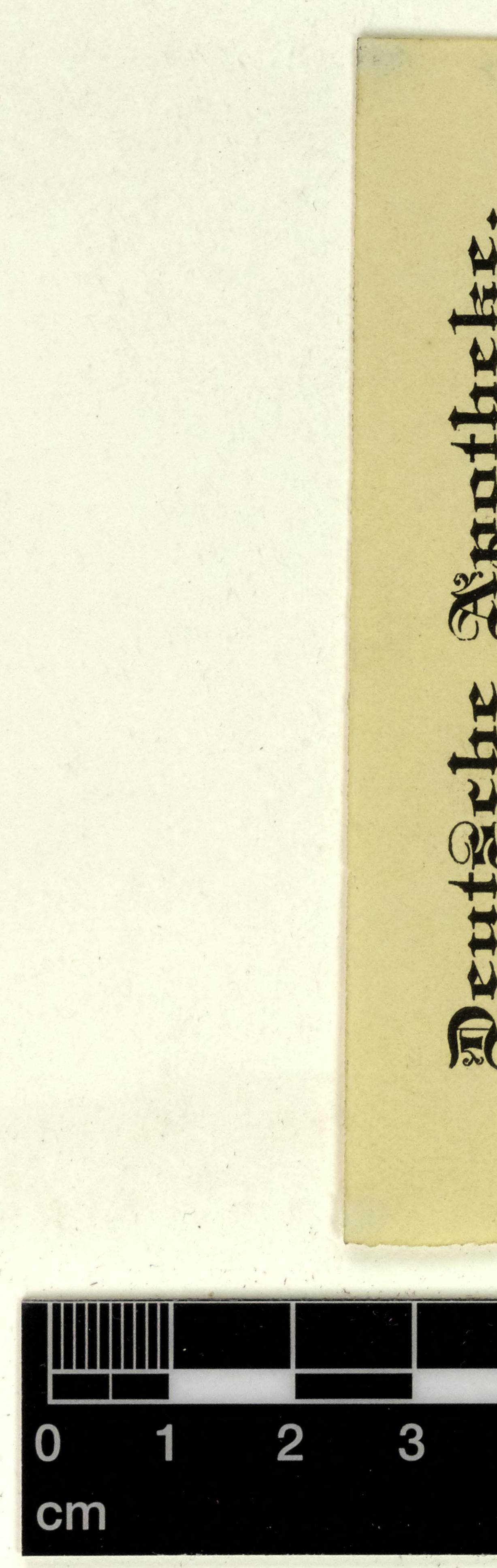


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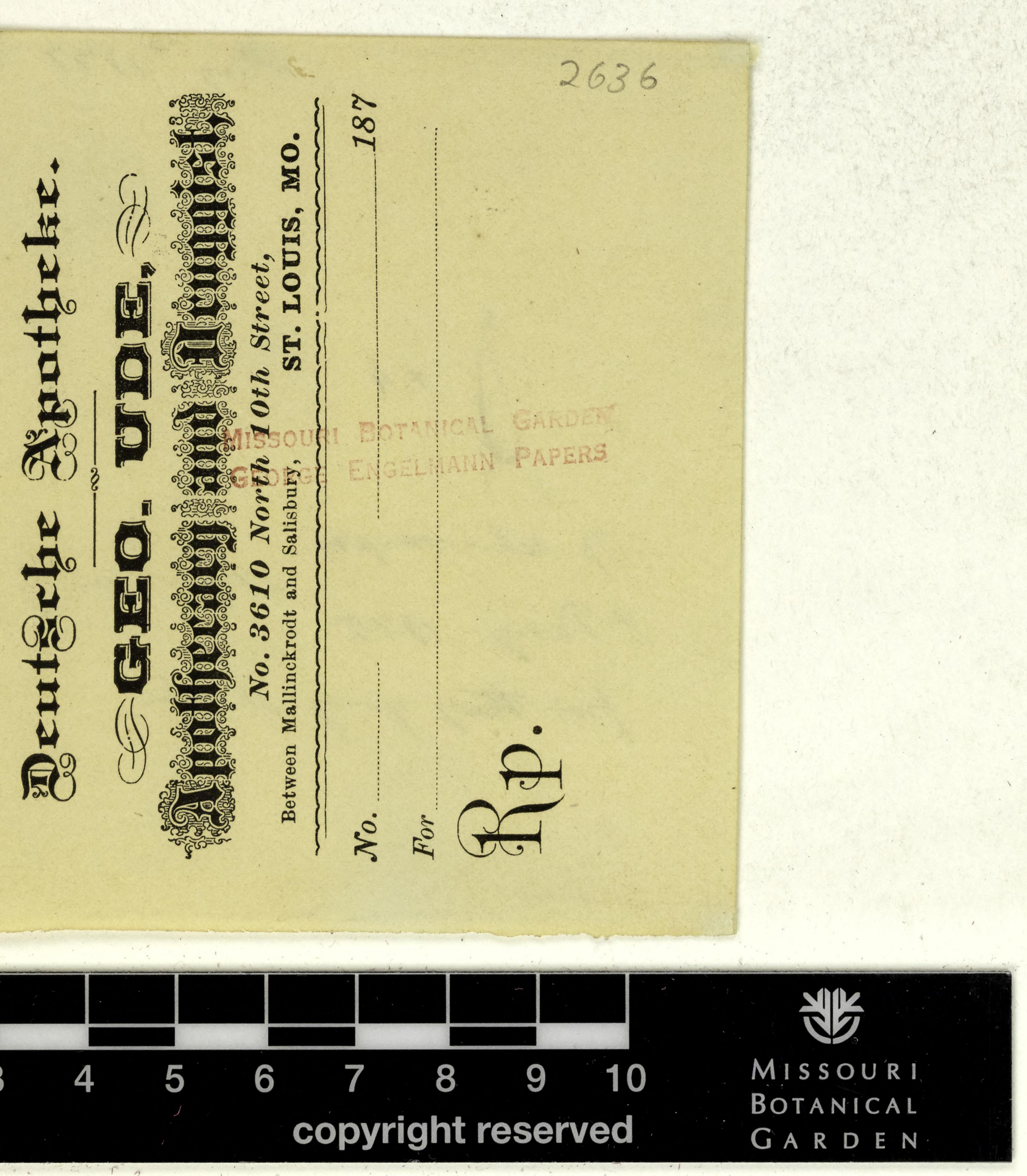
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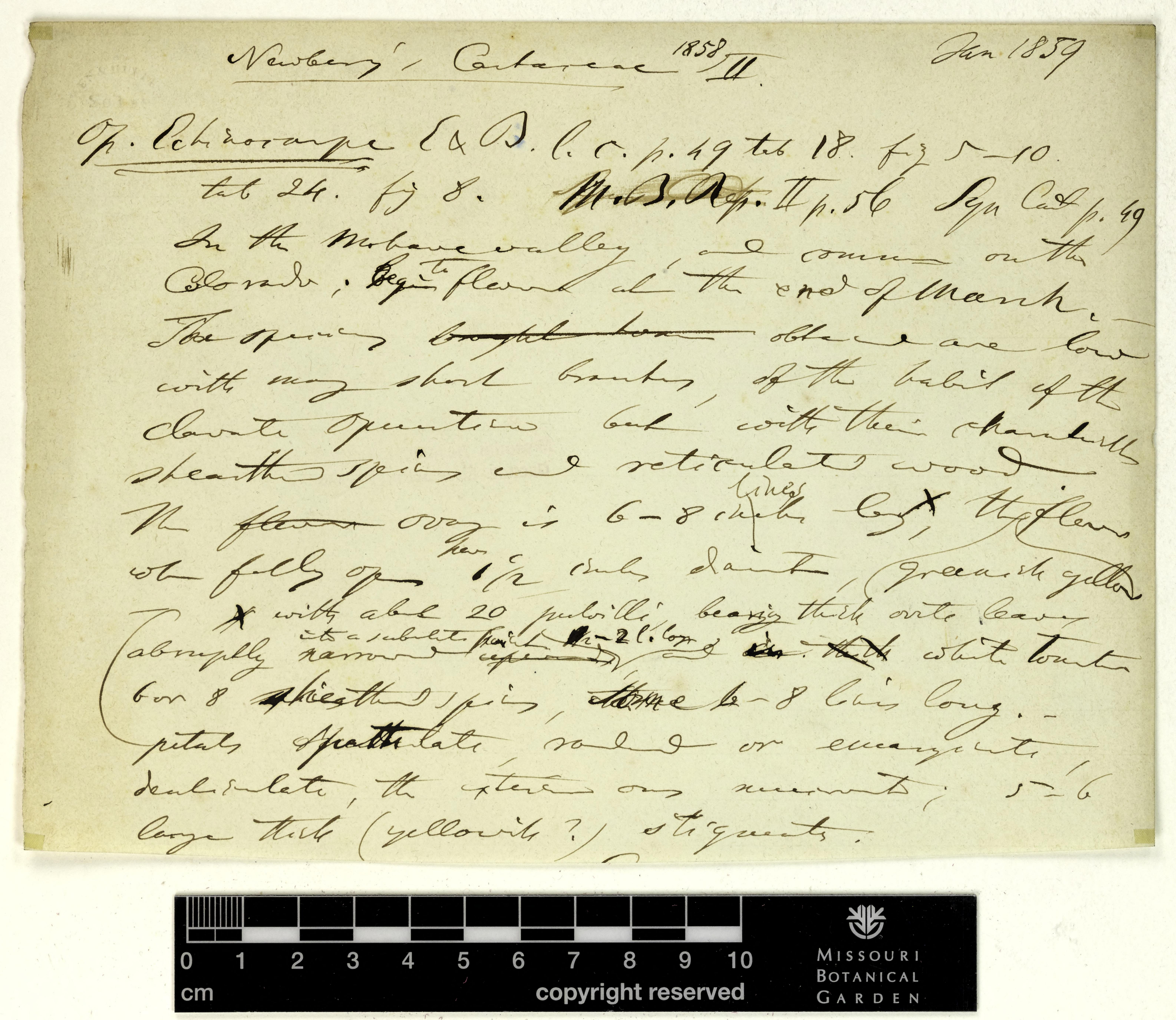


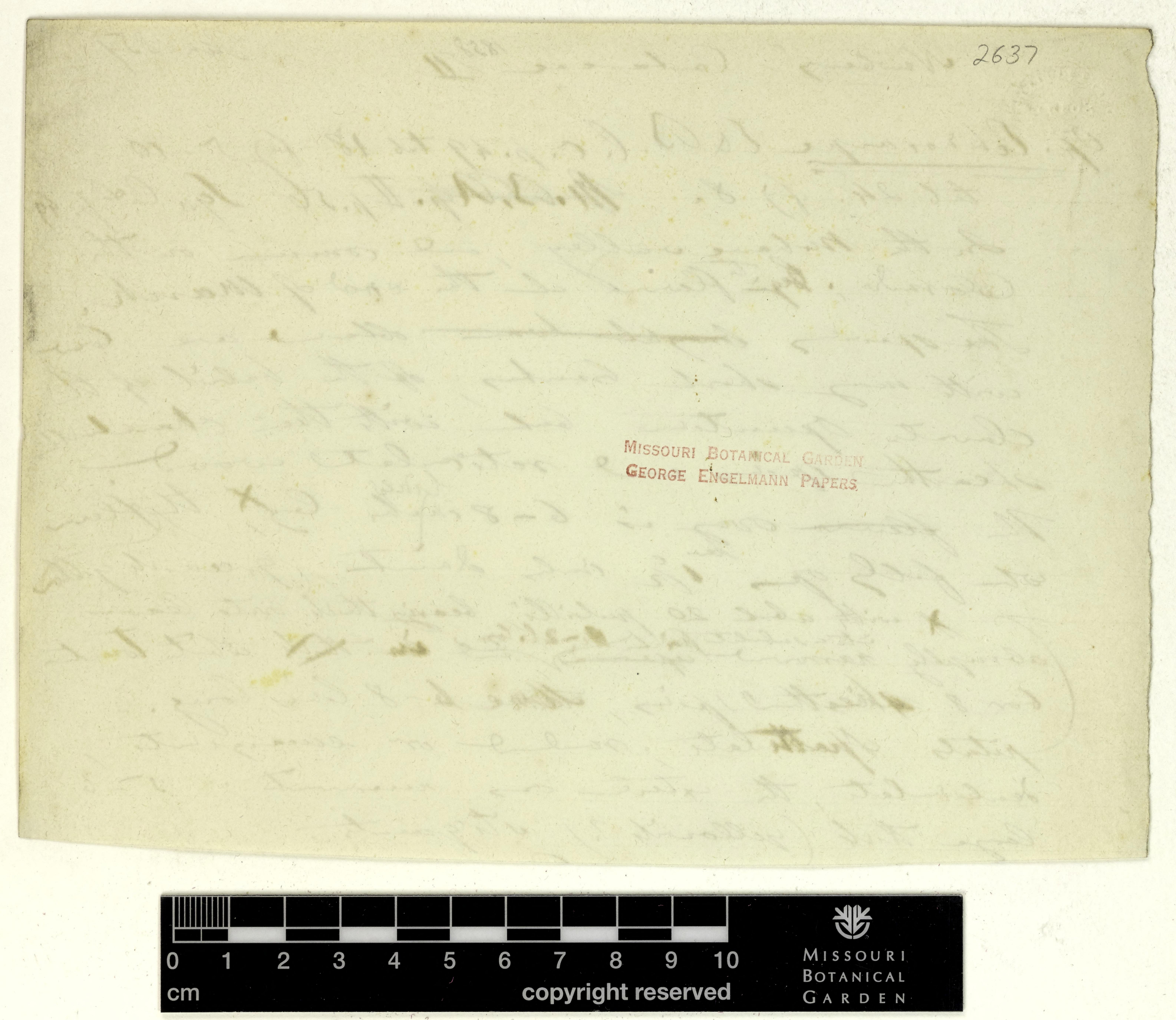


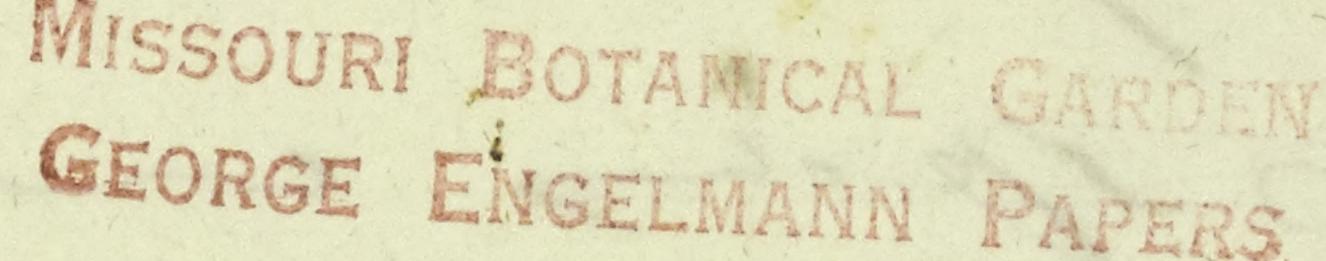


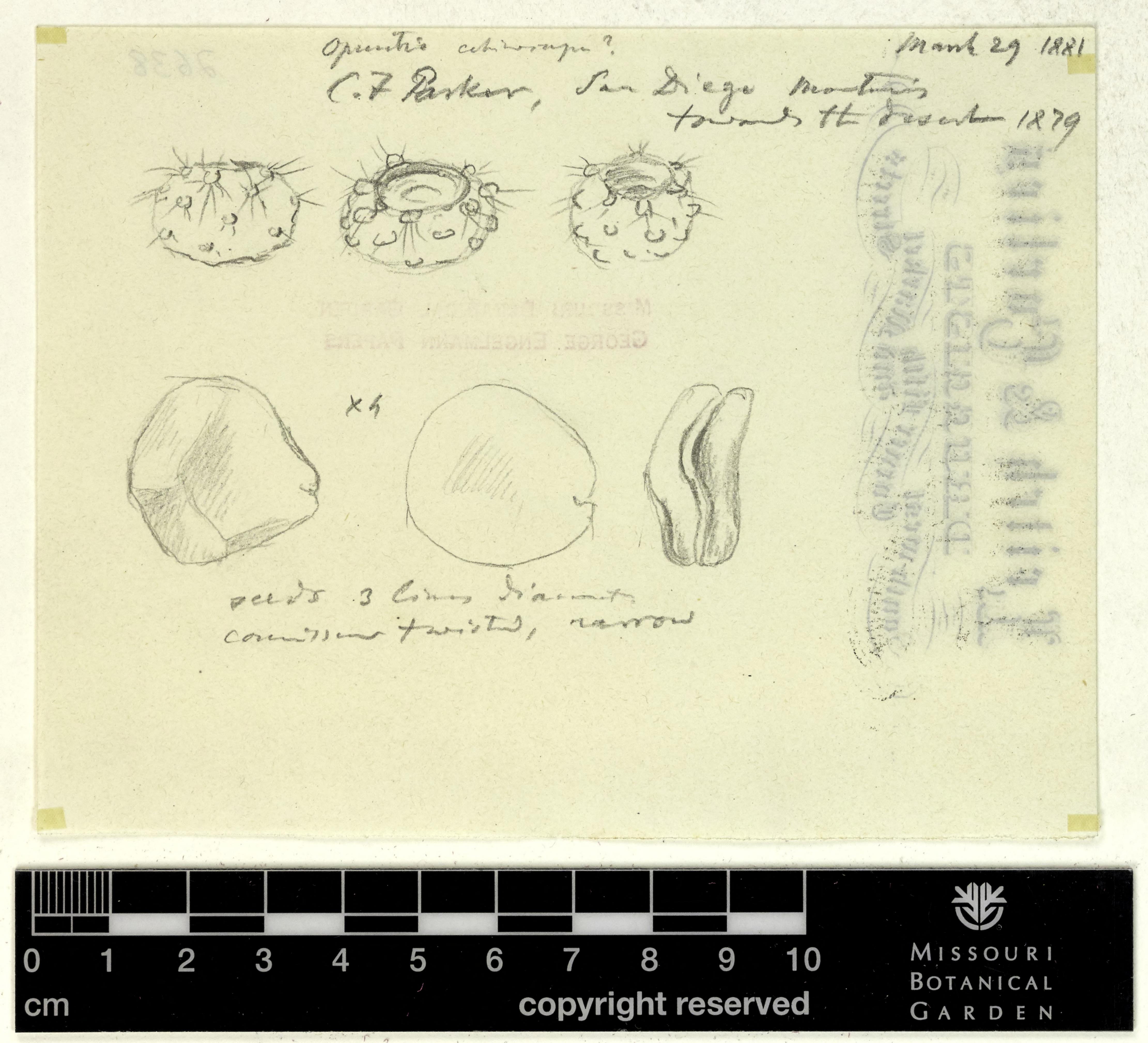
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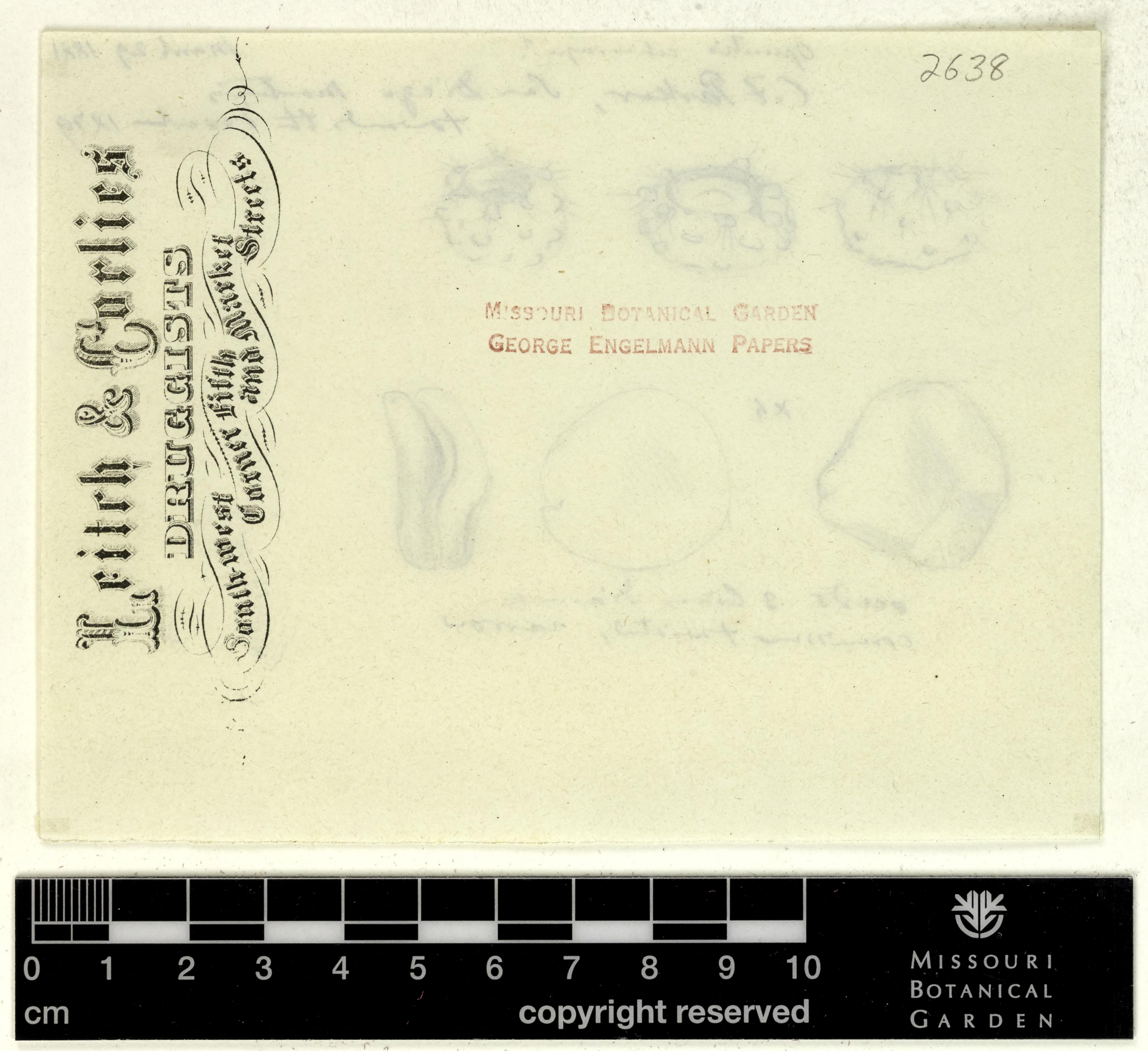


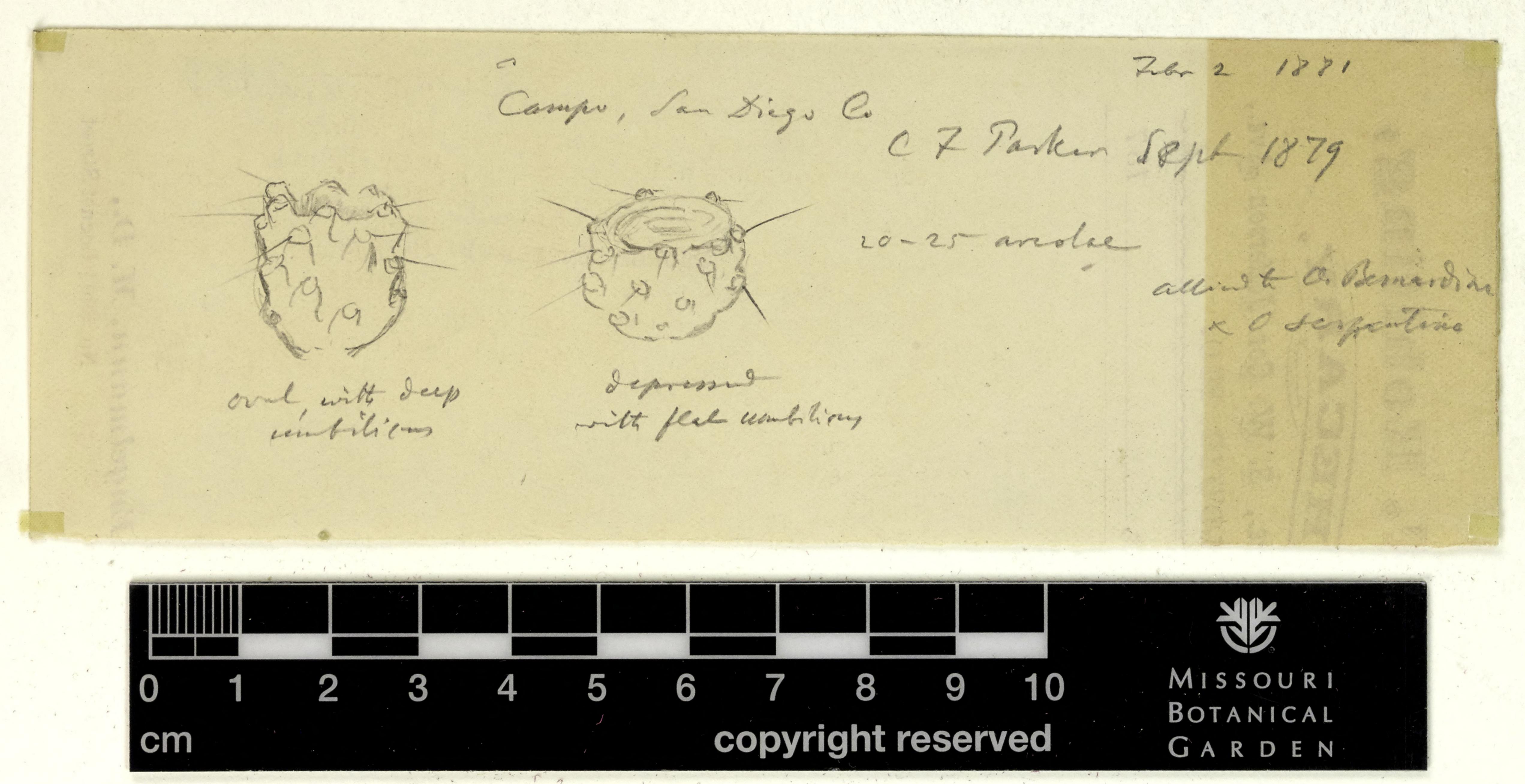














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