Powel & Borlon six 2 weeks
Nov 13
Leson & Jennings

Order Book

of

J. P. Kellogg & Son

J. P. Kellogg J. N. Kellogg

Battle Creek

Oct 18th 1874

1874

Oct 13 R. G. Rice Baltimore

Not hurl 1 Doz Broom ~~2 50~~

" " 1 " " ~~3 25~~

Oct 13 A. H. Nicols Bedford

1 Doz Carpet Broom ~~4 25~~

call at shop

Hastings

Oct 13 Mrs E M. E. Hand with Sutt

1 Doz Not hurl 3 25

1 " " 2 " 2 10

½ " brushes delivered 87½

~~Symmes & Hepburn~~

~~1 Doz Carpet Brooms 4 25~~

Oct 13 ~~Smith Keane & Preston~~

~~3 Doz Carpet 425 12 75~~

~~1 " Not hurl 3 25~~

~~3 " " 2 250 7 50~~

~~less freight 20 25~~

Oct 13 H. A. Goodyear

~~1 Doz Carpet 4 25~~

1 " Not hurl 3 25

Oct 13 John Weissert
1 Doz Carpet 4 25
1 " Nol hurl 3 25
1 " No 2 Paid 2 50
9 90

Oct 13 J. J. Rich
1 Doz Carpet No 1 hurl 3 25
1 " No 2 " 2 50
send with Goodyear Paid
P.S. 1 Doz Whiskes " 1 50
flat on bausher Paid 7.25

Oct 13 O. D. Spaulding
2 Doz Whisks 2.25 4 50
Received Payment

Oct 13 J. J. Sutton
1 Doz No 1 hurl 3 25
1 " No 2 " Paid 2 50
1 " fancy 4 25
send with Bradford Gately 10 00
Hart & Bradt

Oct 13 L. C. Beach
1/2 Doz Carpet 4.25 2 12
1/2 " No 1 hurl 3.25 1 62
1/2 " " 2 2.50 1 25
send with Barlow & Goodyear 4 99
Buttons

Oct 13 Barlow & Goodyear
3 Doz Carpet 4 25 12 75
4 " No 1 hurl 3.25 13 00
4 " " 2 " 2.25 9 00
Paid 34 75

Oct 13 Hicks & Bros
2 Doz Carpet 3.75 7 50
2 " No 2 hurl 2.50 5 00
Paid 12 50

Oct 13 E. Smith
1 Doz Carpet 4 25

Oct 13 Griebel & Riedel
2 Doz No 1 hurl 300 6 00
1 " Carpet 4 00
not due

Middlemill

Oct Parkhurst & Freeman
1 Doz Carpet Paid + 4 25

J. B. Kesler
4 Doz. Oct. huil 2.25 6 50
2 Paid " 2 " 2.25 4 50

E. Fuller
2 Doz. Net huil 3.25 6 50
" 2 " No 2 " 2.25 4 50
[illegible]
Received freight from Middlemill

Paid

Received of J B Kesler
$ 475 cts
Cases 2.25

F. E. Cal Alaska
Hammond Station
Paid 1 Doz No 1 Hmpf 3 25
1 " 2 " 2 50

Middleville
Paid E. Mc. Shufelt
1 Doz Bottoms old 3 25
15 1 " " " 2 2 25

Middleville
Paid J. Wright
1 Doz No 4 hurl 2 50

Nashville
16 E. C. Bois
Paid 1 Doz carpet 4 00
he calls at shop for them

Thos. Blaikson
1 Doz No 2 hurl 2 50
1 " Brushes 1 50
Paid Send with Boice

1079

Vermontville

Oct 17 Henry Master

3 1/2 Doz No 1 Hand 3.25 09 25

Paid 2 " Carpet " 8 00

to his accept [illegible] 17 24

Paid G. W. Browning

1 Doz Carpet 4 25

1 " No 1 hand 3 25

Eaton Rapids

Oct 18 C. W. Vail

1/2 Doz Carpet 4.25 2 12

Paid 1/2 " No 1 hand 3.25 1 62

1/2 " No 2 " 3.50 1 25

S. D. Hayward

Paid 1 Doz No 1 hand 3 00

Smith & Parmer

want prices on gum in

10 Box lots varieties

Smith & Parmer

Paid 1 Doz No 2 16 in Velvet 2.25

Bellevue

Oct 22 A. J. Kimberly & Co Dr

1 Doz Brooms 2 Paid 2 50

1 " Brushes 1.50

E. C. Johnson

1 Doz Brushes 1.50 Paid

1 " Carpet 4.00

5 50

Olivet

[illegible] Dr

Paid 1 Doz Brushes 1 50

Bellevue

[illegible] Meads Dr

Paid [illegible] Brushes 4 50

[illegible] to Mead

[illegible] 2 50

A. M. Hawkins Paid

2 Doz No 2 2.50 5 00

M L Mead Cr by cash

1.50 he sent that 2.00 for brushes

was paid with gums

Marshall Nov 2
C. H. Cook
pd 2 Doz No 2 hurl 4 00

Albion Nov 2
Carr & Marsh
4 Doz No 1 hurl 2.25 9.00
1 " Brushes 1 75
10 75

Nov 2 A. C. Gardner Dr
1 Doz Carpet
Delivered 4 00
1 Doz ... No 2 2 25
Delivered 6 25

Parma Nov 2
W Furgueson Dr
1 Doz No 1 hurl 3
1 " " 2 " 2 25
A. W. Woodward
1 Doz No 1 hurl 3 00
1 " " 2 " 2.25

Sent to Woodward

Leoni Nov 3
E. Morehouse Dr
1 Doz Carpet Br 4 00
Delivered

Grass Lake
Walker & Son
2 Doz Carpet 8 00

Pratt & Burghard
2 Doz Carpet 8 00
1 " No 1 hurl 3 50
2 " " 2 " 2.25 4 50

Concord Nov 10
Nov 10 R. W. Stoddard
1 Doz No 1 Carpet 4 00

N

Homer

Geo. H. French

good 1 Doz No 2 hurl 2 25

1/2 " " 1 Carpet 2 00

C. G. Mowry

good 2 Doz No 1 Broom 3.25 6 50

2 " " 2 " 2.25 4.50

W. T. Drake

1 Doz Brushes 1 75

1 Doz. No 2 hurl 2.25

Ships to French

M. W. Hatch

1 Doz. Carpet 4 00

Battle Creek

Nov 13 Milton Raid ... shey

... Doz. Broom 4 00

P. Brinkerhoff 1 Doz 2 00

Nov 13 Metcalf Bros Dr

1 Doz. No 1 hurl 3 00

1 " " 2 " 2 00

1/2 " Carpet Broom 2 00

1/2 " Brushes 87

7 87

Nov 13 Haladay & Everets Dr

1 Doz Carpet Broom 4 00

due when sold

Nov. 13 Thomson

2 Doz No 1 hurl 3 00 6 00

paid 2 " Carpet 4 00 8 00

4 " No 2 hurl 2 00 8 00

Nov 13 Branson (?)

Bradt Brown Dr

1 Doz Brooms 3 00

Battle Creek Nov 17

Powel & Boughton Dr

1 Doz Carpet Broom	4	00
1 " No 2 " "	3	50
1 " No 1 hurl "	3	00
1 " " 1 " " red	2	75
1 " " 2 " " "	2	25
1 " " 1 " " red	2	00
Broom Rack	17	50

Frank

Kiesling Nov 17

1 Doz Carpet Brooms 4 00

2 " " hurl " " 6 50

2 " " " " 2 50 5 00

15 50

Park

48

1462

Baltimore Nov 20

J Bartlett Dr

1 Doz Brooms 3 25

Cr by cash 2.00

Marshall Nov 24

J. M. Haberteaux

1 Doz No 1 Hurl	3	00
1 " " 2 velvet	2	50

Nov 24

J. S. Petres & Bros

2 Doz No 1 Hurl 6 00

Nov 24 C. H. Cook

2 Doz No 2 Brooms	2.00	4	00
2 " No 1	3.50	6	50
2 " Carpet	3.75	7	50
		17	50

Ship Dec 8

Pd 155

Battle Creek Nov. 24

Milton Tearshey Dr

1 D Brushes	1	75
2 Brooms		80
Due in 30 Days	$2	55

Nov 26

W. C. Boyce Albion

1 Doz Carpet Broom		4	25
2 " No 1 Hurl	3.25	6	50
2 " " 2 "	2.25	4	50
		15	25

Dec 1 1874

Green & Ely Olivet

1 Doz Carpet Brooms	4	50
1 " No 1 Hurl	3	50
1 " " 2 Hurl	2	50
	10	50

Delinquent

Turay

[illegible]

13 [illegible]	1	00

[illegible] Center

10 W. M. Green & Son Dr

1 Doz Brooms	3	00
1 " [illegible] "	2	00
	5	00

E. T. Church Charlotte Dr

Nov 6 To 6 Dz No 1 Hurl	3.25	19	50
" " 6 " " 1 "	3.00	18	00
" " 5 Dz Banded	2.50	12	50
" " 3 " Carpet	4.00	12	00
		62	00
"			

Paid

Oct 20 " 1 Dz Carpet	4	00
" " " No 1 Hurl	3	00
" " 2 Dz " 2 "	2	25
	65	25

Bedford

Delivered Dec 10 1874
W. M. Green & Co Dr
1 Doz No 2 Carpet 3.00
1 " Toy Broom 2.00
6.00

Dec 14 J B Bookage Dr
1 Doz No 1 Hurl 3.00
1 " " 2 Carpet 3.00
½ " Brushes Delivered .75
6.75
Ifs delivered

Delivered " 14 O A Nicols Dr
1 Doz No 1 Hurl 3.00
½ " " 1 Carpet 2.13
½ " " 2 " 1.50
$ 6.63

"

Hastings

Delivered Dec 15 1874
J Stanly Dr
1 Doz No 1 Carpet 4.25
1 " " 1 Hurl 3.25
1 " " 2 2.25
1 " " 2 Carpet 3.00
12.75

Dec 15
Barlow & Goodyear Dr
2 Doz No 1 Carpet 4.25 8.50
3 " " 1 Hurl 3.25 9.75
3 " " 2 " 2.25 6.75
$25.00

Dec 15
Smith Mange & Preston Dr
3 Doz No 1 Carpet 4.25 12.75
3 " " 2 " 3.00 9.00
2 " " 2 Hurl 2.25 4.50
26.25

Hastings

Dec 15 J Cole & Son

1 Dg No 1 Hand	3	25
1 " " 2 "	2	25
1 " " 2 Carpet	3	00
	8	50
		00

Dec 15

J. H. Kelly Dr

1 Dg No 1 Hand	3	25
1 " " 2 "	2	25
		5 50

Oct 18 1874 Eaton Rapids

Smith & Palmer Dr

~~1 Dg No 1 Hand~~ ~~2 50~~

10 Dg. Brooms @ 2,30 23 00

~~25 50~~

Dec 16 1874

Middleville

B. A. Alma Dr

1 Dg No 1 Hand	3	25
2 " " 2 Carpet 300	6	00
1 " " 2 Hand	2	25
Middleville	11	50

Dec 16

A. H. Olmstead Dr

2 Dg No 1 Hand 3 25	6	50
2 " " 2 Carpet 300	6	00
2 " " 2 Hand 2 25	4	50
	17	00

Middleville

Dec 16

Parkhurst & Freeman

1 Dg No 2 Carpet 3 00

Sent with Alma

Less freight

2 √ Dec 16 Middleville
Wright & Bain Dr
2 Dz ctor Hand 2.25 — 4 50

Middleville Dec 16
E Fallas Dr
4 √ 1 Dz 2 Carpet 3 00
" 1 Hand 3 25
2 " 2 Hand 2.25 4 50
8 50
10 75

" Dec 16
~~E M Shoefell Dr~~
~~1 Dz ctor 2 Hand 2 25~~
~~1/2 " " " Carpet 1 50~~
~~1/2 " " 2 Hand 1 63~~
~~5 38~~

(Margin, written vertically: Jorneal of Business)

" √ J. B. Kesler Dr
1 Dz Brushes 2 00
send with ~~Shoefell~~ Alma

" √ Dec 17 G. H. Johnson & Co
8 2 Dz ctor 2 Hand 2.25 4 50
1 " " 2 Carpet 3 00
7 50

Delivered Alaska Dec 17
Jackson Bros Dr
1 Dz 1 Carpet 4 25
1 " 2 Hand 2 25
1 " 1 " 3 25
9 75
35
credit by Brown
$ 9.40

Delivered Alaska Dec 17
D. S. Haviland Dr
1 Dz ctor 1 Hand 3 25
1 " " 2 " 2 25
1/2 Dz " 2 Carpet 2 75
8 25

Delivered Dec 17
Caladonia ~~Cahler~~
A Kilgore Dr Browns
Browns $4 75

Delivered Caladonia Center
A. G. Smith Dr
1 Dz Browns 2 50

Caladonia Station
Dec 17
T Bergy Dr
3 2 Dz No 2 Carpet 3.00 6.00
1 " " 2 Hurl 2.25
8.25

Nashville Dec 18
L. C. Boice & co
1 Dz Carpet 4 25
5 2 " 2 " 3.00 6 00
1 " 2 Hurl 2 25
$ 12 50

1 Dz No 1 Hurl 3 25
last dz delivered not paid 15 75

Nashville Dec 18
D. C. Griffith Dr
1 Dz No 2 Carpet 3 00
send with Boice & co

Delivered Delivered Delivered Delivered Delivered

Belview Dec 21 1874
S. H. Ford Dr
1 Dz No 1 Hurl 3 3 25
Oct 22 1 Dz No 1 Hurl 3 25
Kalamo Dec 21
Hartwell & Herring Dr
1 Dz No 1 Hurl 3 25
1 " " 2 Carpet 3 00
6 25

Vermontville Dec 22
G W Browning Dr
1 Dz No 2 Hurl 2 25
1 " " 2 Carpet 3 00

Vermontville Dec 22
~~Dr. G. Spielman Dr~~
~~1 Dz No 1 Hurl 3 25~~
~~1 " " 2 Carpet 3 00~~
Paid 1877
Vermontville Dec 21
A E Sherman Dr
1 Dz Carpet 4 25
1 " No 2 Hurl 2 25
2 50
Cr By cash 3.25
5 3 25

Delivered

~~Vermontville~~

Charlotte Dec 22

Henion & Hunt Dr

1 Dz ctd Hand	3 25
1 " Carpet	4 25
1 " " 2 Hand	2 25
	$9 75

J. Charlotte Dec 22

A. M. Palmer Dr

3 No 2 Hand 2.25	6 75
1 " 2 Carpet	3 00
	9 75

Delivered

Charlotte Dec 22

A. H. Munson Dr

1 Dz ctd Carpet	4 25

J. A H Munson Dr

2 Dz ctd 2 Hand 2.25	4 50
	8 75

Charlotte

~~Charlotte~~ Dec 23

Chas Foster Dr

J. 1 Dz ctd 2 Carpet	3 00
2 " " 2 Hand 2.25	4 50
5 Brooms Delivered (J)	95
	8 45

Delivered

Eaton Rapids

S. D. Hayward Dr

6 Brooms	2 00

Delivered

Eaton Rapids Dec 23

J. Smith & Palmer

5 Dz ctd 2 Hand @ 2.30	11 50
2 " " 2 Carpet 3.00	6 00
less freight	17 50

Delivered

Eaton Rapids Dec 23

J. Sterling Dr

2 Dz ctd Carpet 4.00	8 00

Delivered

Olivet Dec 23

A. G. Rtwright

1 Dz No 1 Hurl	3	25
1 " " 1 carpet	4	25
	7	50

Union City Dec 15

L Beckell

50 Dz No 2 Carpet Braided 3.00 150.00

Concord Dec 24

A H Tucker Dr

1 Doz Carpet Brooms	4	25
1 " No 2 Hurl "	2	25
	6	50

/ Battle Creek Dec 30

Wallon Dawley

½ Dz No 1 Carpet Brooms	2	13
½ " " 1 Hurl "	1	62
	$3	75

Dec Vermontville

W H Benedict Dr

2 Dz No 1 Hurl 3.25	6	50
2 " " 2 " 2.25	4	50
1 " Carpet	4	25

Billed by mistake Barber Brooms

Jan 1st 1875 Burr Oak
James Skirvin Dr
1 Dz No1 Hurl 3 25

Jan 4 Girard
J. R. Williams Dr
1 Dz No1 Carpet 4 25

Hastings Jan 5 1875

Sporner & Hepburn Dr

1 Dz No1 Carpet	4	25
1 " " 2	3	75
1 " " 1 Hurl	3	25
1 " " 2 "	2	25
	12	75

1875

Battle Creek
Jan 11 Hart Bros Dr
1 Dz No2 Hurl 2 25

Battle Creek
Jan 11 1 Dz Brushes 2 00
good

Albion
7 H A Foster

2 No1 Carpet	3 75	7	50
2 - 2 -	3 00	6	00
2 No1 hurl	3 00	6	00
2 - 2 -	2 25	4	50
1 Doz brushes		1	75
		25	75

Middleville
Feb C M Shaffer

1 Doz No 2 hurl	2	25
1 - 1 -	3	25
1 - Carpet	4	00
	9	50

Vermontville

Feb 4	H J Martin		Dr
	2 Best Carpet	4 25	4 50
	2 "	4 00	8 00
12	Paid x		$16 50

Hastings

23	H A Bessell		Dr
	1 Doz	4.50	
	1 "	4.00	
	2 "	3 50 7 00	$15 50

Apr 27	Olivet	
	Green & Eley	
	1 Doz Carpet No 2	3 25
	1 - No 1 hurl	3 25
	1 - 2 -	2 50
	Carried to another book	9 00

Olivet

May Apr 7	A J Wright	
	1 - Doz brooms	4 00
	1 - - -	3 00

7

Nashville

May ~~Apr~~ 7	Leroy C Boise & Co	Dr
	1 Doz No 1 carpet	4 00
	1 - - - 2	3 25
	1 — 1 hurl	5 25
	1 - - 2 - -	2 25
		12 75

Bedford

4	O A Nickolas	
	2 Doz No 1 hurl	6 50

Marshall

	Lemuel Bradley		
Apr 10	2 Doz No 2 hurl	2 50	5 00
	1 - - 1	3 25	3 25
	½ Childrens	1.00	1 00
	½ brushes		88
			$10 13

Dec 29 1874
Milton Leakey Cr
Cash 15.5.0

Dec 28 1874
Leonard Jennings Cr
Cash 10 00

Mr Fish 1½ miles from
Parma towards Jackson
½ Doz Brooms $1.25

Albion Carpet 4 25
Parma Oil Cloth 9 00
9 brushes 1 13

Chealsea & Sylvan have
cards & prices Brooms wanted
in 30 or 60 Days

Paid Jan 11
go there to trade

Leon & Jennings	4	20
Nov 13 Metcalf Bros	7	83
Halladay & Hurrell	4	90

Seraka 3 75

25

Watsons Livery bed		25
[illegible]		80
lunch		25
letter		2
Mendolleville	1	00
Nashville	1	30
Charlotte		40
Eaton Rapids	2	80
Lunch		15
Post	6	59
Bellinger & Oliver	9	95

Jan 11 from Lansing
22.50
& 4.50 Less 40

Leon & Jennings	26	50
	4	50

Beds dining room

5 Doz Broom

2 1/2

8 lie 5 Doz at 33
work 2 hrs
te 14 wk 6 hrs. 1.44
1.35
2.89
7.56

work 3 1/2 hrs 30

2025 2160
47 740
1934 2190
730
90

1100
225
475 7568
6074
5625
9225

3506
AA
Kellogg, J. H.

List

and Classification

of

Anatomical Names.

Anatomy
- Special or descriptive
- General
- Surgical.
- Physiological.
- Pathological

Special Anatomy
1. Bones
2. Ligaments
3. Muscles
4. Viscera
5. Vessels
6. Nerves
7. Special senses

Bones

No. 200

Spine (sacrum & coccyx)	26
cranium	8
face	14
os hyoides, sternum, & ribs,	26
Upper extremities	64
Lower "	62
	200

Bones
- Long 90
- Short 2
- Flat 38
- Irregular 42

- **Long**
  - Parts
    - shaft
    - extremities
    - medullary canal
    - compact tissue
    - spongy or cancellous "
  - Names
    - humerus 2
    - radius 2
    - ulna 2
    - femur 2
    - tibia 2
    - fibula 2
    - metacarpal 10
    - metatarsal 10
    - phalanges 6 6
    - clavicle 2
- **Short**
  - carpus 16
  - tarsus 14
- **Flat**
  - Parts
    - compact layers
    - cancellous tissue
    - tables of skull
    - vitreous table } cranial
    - diploe
  - Names
    - occipital 1
    - parietal 2
    - frontal 1
    - nasal 2
    - lachrymal 2
    - vomer 1
    - scapulae 2
    - os innominatae 2
    - sternum 1
    - ribs 24
- **Irregular**
  - Vertebrae 24
  - sacrum 1
  - coccyx 1
  - temporal 2
  - sphenoid 1
  - ethmoid 1
  - superior maxill. 2
  - inferior " 1
  - palate 2
  - inf turbinated 2
  - hyoid 1
  - malar 2
  - patellae 2
- **Surfaces**
  - eminence or process
    - articular
    - non-articular
      - tuberosity
      - tubercle
      - spine
      - ridge or line
      - } epiphysis or diaphysis
  - depression
    - articular
    - non articular
      - fossae
      - grooves
      - furrows
      - fissures
      - notches

Spine.

- **Vertebrae** 33 (36)
  - Parts
    - body
      - venae basis vertebrae
    - arch
      - Pedicles 2
      - laminae 2
      - Processes 7
        - articular 4
        - transverse 2
        - spinous 1
      - intervertebral notches
      - (intervertebral foramina)
      - Vertebral foramen
  - Class.
    - (Cranial?) 3
    - cervical 7
    - dorsal 12
    - lumbar 5
    - sacral 5 (ossifying after birth)
    - coccygeal 4

Cervical
- Atlas 1 tubercle
- Axis 2
- 1 vertebra prominens
- Odontoid process
- Vertebral foramen

Dorsal
- 1st 1 vertebra
- 9th "
- 10 " "
- 11 " "
- 12 " "

Lumbar — 5th " (peculiar).

Development
- Time — 6th week to 3rd yr.
- centers
  - Primary 3
    - body
    - laminae 2
  - Secondary
    - epiphyses
    - tubercles
    - etc.

Sacrum

- Anterior surface
  - transverse ridges
  - segments
  - ant. sacral foramina
  - lateral mass
  - grooves
  - intervertebral sutures
  - promontory
- Post. surface
  - tubercles (spines)
  - laminae
  - articular processes (tubercles)
  - sacral cornua
  - post sacral foramina
  - trans. processes
  - sacral groove
- Lateral surface
  - auricular surface
  - notch
- Base
  - auricular surface
  - triangular surfaces 2
- Apex – oval articular surface.
- Promontory or sacro-vertebral angle.
- Lateral sacral
- Articulations
  - last lumbar vertebra
  - coccyx
  - ossa innominata.

Coccyx

- anterior surface
  - transverse grooves
- Post. surface
  - trans. grooves
  - tubercles
  - cornua of coccyx
- Lateral borders – eminences
- Base – – – oval surface
- Apex – – – bifid (sometimes)
- Articulation – with sacrum

Miscellaneous Notes

~~John Kellogg~~

Spontaneous Generation

Prof. L. S. Beale holds ~~that~~ "living organisms cannot be produced from purely inorganic matter by purely physical forces." Dr. Bell Pettigrew agrees with him.' See London Lancet Nov, 22, '73

Tobacco.

Lancet Nov, 29 1873,
"~~Tobacco, it is well known~~ is supplied to the British Army by the government.

the Nurse.

"It is by no means generally admitted that the brain is governed by the retina.
* The writer is informed by the best medical physiologists that the mind is a function developed by the action of the brain."
From A. Hammond, M.D. Editor of the Journal of Psychological Medicine – Vol 4, p. 63 note.

Mortality in N. Y. City.

	1872	1873
Total No. Deaths	32,659	29,059
Small Pox	929	118
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	782	284
Whooping Cough	565	268
Sun Stroke	320	34
Diptheria	446	1139
Under 5 years of age		14,112
" 1 " " "		8,832
90 " " "		40
90-95 " " "		33
100 " " "	9	5
By vehicles in the street		117
" falls		256
" burns		102
Drowned		154

There is no danger of poisoning from zinc pipe or galvanized pipe, as the zinc oxide is not soluble in water. I immersed a galvanized pipe in distilled water for several months but could find no trace of zinc in solution in the water. Prof. Langley

Names of Hair Dyes.
Rings Vegetable Ambrosia
5 grns of lead to fl oz
Mrs. Allens Hair Restorer
5 grs to fl oz
Hall's Hair Renewer
7 1/2 grs.
Martha Washingtons Hair Restorer
9 1/10
Singers Hair Restorative
16 1/2
Enamel of America
Bar of a Thousand flowers
Bar of White Lillies
Circassian Hair
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Dr. Chandler of Columbia College made an analysis of these compounds

Quantity of force of

20,000 tons of ice would be melted in an hour by the heat that falls on a single mile of the earth's surface. 11,000 millions of millions of tons of coal would only produce the heat produced at the sun in 1 sec.

"In cases of severe cramp in the intestines dry heat applied will often give prompter relief than a dose of opium" - Dr. J. S. Cohen, Jefferson Medical College.

Saccharine Substances

Feb. 23, 1874
Evolution
Prof. Morse.

Evolutionists believe in a Creator.
Belief not modern.
Question begins with the idea of variation of species. If you can show that a species is invariable the theory of evolution is disproved.
Naturalists have done their best to multiply the number of species and to fix them as distinct.
There is great variation of the individuals of species.

the number of species is very great. There are more than 400 kinds of shells. About Ann Arbor there are as many as 3,000 different flies. In England there are 79 insect pests to every domestic plant, in this country 34, in Australia 9.

In Italy if a boy is arrested as a pick-pocket his fore and middle finger are measured, and if they are of the same length they are pronounced guilty because they pull out the fore finger.

Evolution
Feb 24, 1874.

Man and monkeys came from the same source. It may have been man, and may have been monkey. But they are now constantly diverging.

Aggazis was a vigorous enemy of evolution.

Mar. 10

Extract of meat is not nutritious more than an equal quantity of meat. Its ingredients are useful only as medicines, not as foods. Should be given only in small doses, and should not be relied upon as food.

Mar 11.

Materia Medica

Glycerite of tannin

2-4 dr of tannic acid to glycerine.

Good to apply to indolent ulcers where there is profuse discharge.

Good in cases of chronic discharge from the nose, and of similar character from the ear. Apply with a camel's hair brush. Drop in a little into the ear and put in a plug of cotton.

Good in irritation of the throat. Relaxed and flabby uvula.

In these cases lozenges are very good made of glycerine and tannin.

Good in simple piles and irritation of the rectum, and in after stage of gonorrhea.

Eczema - often beneficial. Best in early stages.

Good for sore nipples and mercurial salivation.

Conjunctivitis, granular lids, cornea, inflammation of cornea.

Internally give tannin in cases of diarrhea of chronic character. Sometimes for dysentery.

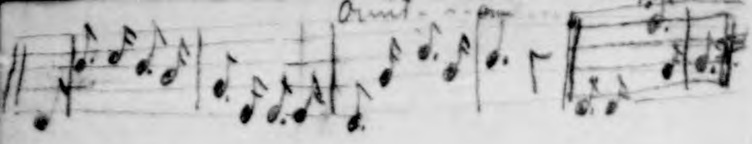
[illegible]

Lectures by

Prof. Nottingham

on the

Eye & Ear.



J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Philadelphia
Pa.

Ten Laws of Health.

No 1

The prejudice against specialists is unfounded. All should understand their subject. The best work always comes from specialists.

Example: Williams on the lungs.

A general medical knowledge necessary to understand the eye. It is 100 years since the eye became a specialty.

Ophthalmology is the most exact ~~sci~~ science. The more we study it the more we find to learn.

Cataract is the opacity of the lens or capsule, or both. It may be hard or soft. It is sometimes called, capsulo-lenticular.

The lens is a bi-convex body sits into the vitreous humor. The poles are anterior and posterior. The capsule is 1/200 of an inch in thickness.

In old age the lens becomes harder and objects must be held farther away in order to see them well.

Jan 22 1844

Lecture By Prof. Palmer
Insanity

An interpretation of the Bible account such as to agree with Darwinism does not so much violence to the language as does the modern theory of geology which we have already received, being forced to do so by science.

Geology is not yet proven to be true. The evidence is not conclusive.

Evolution does not imply that we are descended from monkeys or quadrupeds as our ancestors.

There is no more theological difficulty in the development theory than there is in the development of an ovum into an immortal man.

What is disease? And how may the mind be diseased?

In the primitive condition of man disease is regarded as some entity which must be expelled. As a relic of this barbarism ~~it is~~ the idea is still entertained that disease is some thing which must be expelled.

But disease is merely a modification of physiological actions. perverted normal action. This results from morbid causes or conditions.

If this simple and correct idea of the theory of disease was generally understood, it would obviate a great deal of the mystery and mischief which result from a wrong idea of the matter.

A correct idea of this subject would assure faith in particular nostrums, specific medication and particular systems.

The brain often works unconsciously, solving difficult problems, and arranging subjects.

Morbid emotional excitement is often the first symptom of disease

Insanity is not an entity an evil spirit it is the result of structural changes in the brain.

A physician of the Utica insane asylum has examined the brains of all who have died there from insanity for several years, and has always found disease of a structural nature.

Feb. 4. 1884.

Action of Mercury as an antiphlogistic. It directly diminishes the amount of fibrin in the blood, and causes the absorption of plastic material.

As an antisyphilytic. The oldest explanation was by Paracelsus a very able man though somewhat quackish who thought ~~that~~ the body was made up of sulphur, salt, and mercury. When there was lack of mercury syphilis resulted.

Another theory was that mercury neutralized as it an acid by

by an base, by mercury. But this is not tenable.

Another theory is that that mercury acts upon the virus as a caustic, at the same time destroying of course a large amount of healthy tissue.

Mercury is an eliminative - though — a cathartic, not a sialagogue.

Therapeutics.

Local. The liquor Hydrargyri nitratis is a very powerful and valuable caustic, useful in syphilitic sores.

Balbek wash

1 dr to a pint of lime water. formerly used for syphilis.

Yellow wash

1/2 dr lemonine sublimate to pt. of limewater.

Argentum Hydrargyrum is a good application for ascarides, lice and crabs.

Should not be applied to any extensive abraded surfaces.

Sometimes used to prevent pitting by small pox. Any ointment or collodium would be just as well and not dangerous.

Clearing of the arms or vulva may also be treated successfully with this ointment. In various other forms of Pruritis also. To prepare rub up a dr of calomel with an ℥ of lard.

Goitre is also sometimes treated with mercurial ointment. I have no faith in them.

Internal use.

Antiphlogistic. Is of use on account of its solvent power on the fibrin. A typical case is inflammation of the Iris, where it ~~[illegible]~~ causes the absorption of fibrous bands which bind it down. We think that it will act in a similar way in inflammation of the peritoneum and pericardium, etc. It also seems to have been of use in inflammations of the lung.

Has been ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ popular as a remedy in fevers. I do not think it has deserved this treatment.

Hundreds of cases of typhoid fever have been treated with sweetened water. Hence I may say that we can not tell that the patient did not get well in spite of drugs instead of by their aid.

Has been recommended in Yellow Fever.

Has been given in rheumatic fever. I think unjustly, and that it is injurious. By giving it you are debilitating and impoverishing the blood.

Antisyphilitic.

Formerly it was given in each stage in large doses.

Aphorism by

When pustules spread over the body, buboes, gonorrhea.

Give until the breath is fetid, the gums sore, the teeth loose, and the patient spits 3 or 4 lbs of saliva. Salivation is sufficient. Continue salivation 30 days, and then continue a mild salivation for 30 days longer.

People found that they were being salivated to death and after a time the ~~people~~ doctors found out the same also. A reaction occurred.

It was brought about by the fact ~~that~~ syphilis would disappear of itself when the patient was under good conditions hygienically. With certain African tribes it is found impossible to propagate syphilis on account of their excellent habits. With the Sandwitch Islanders the opposite is the case, civilization is with them syphilyzation.

It is at present held that mercury should be given in the first stage and also in the second stage. [illegible] also in congenital syphilis. Give in small doses. [illegible] carefully. Never salivate your patient. This is not necessary in any case.

Stop your hand as soon as you find fetid breath or that the gums are touched.

You may ~~ofl~~ also give as an inunction.

It is very necessary that the patient should be placed upon a simple diet and should get the skin into a good condition by frequent baths. ~~and~~

Fumigation is a good method. Used in giving a vapor bath by heating calomel on a hot brick or plate.

Hypodermic injection is good. Corrosive sublimate

Mercury is also recommended in croup.

Gray powder excellent in infantile vomiting and diarrhea.

Biliousness.

May be caused by too much bile in the blood. Stools loose.

Mercury will remove all these symptoms. How does it act?

Abundance of food increases the flow of bile. When ~~the~~ constipation occurs, the bile is absorbed instead of passing off. The duodenum is ~~torpid~~ was more active, this would not occur

We assume that mercury causes the duodenum to become more active. By so doing it removes the excess of bile from the body. It also prevents the formation of bile and so removes the condition.

force, nor transformation of any of these forces. It is a spirit force.

Distinction between molecular and somatic life.

R. Cooker

Life.

The ultimate ground or substratum of all dynamic, vital and ~~intellectual~~ manifestations.

<u>Life</u> Not a mere result of organization, but organization is the result of life. Life is not a material, chemical or physical force, nor a transformation of any of these forces. It is a spirit force.

Distinction between molecular and somatic life.

Molecular life is the life of each physiological unity & sometimes called cells. A vital cell has a real individuality. The elementary units which compose our body are as much living things, as our body forms in its totality. This molecular life is the immanent presence and direct action of God because it is a force or a power which is always working intelligently and always adapting means to ends.

The definition of organization is - the adaptation of structure to function.

Somatic life is that life of the total organism which results from the indwelling of a real center of power, of sensation, of cognition called the soul.

Molecular life. No living thing is alive in all its parts. Nobody says that the hair, nails, epithelial scales, red blood corpuscles, are alive.

Those parts which perform the functions of nutrition and other vital changes are

bioplasts. These little bioplasts perform all the work of growth and organization.

1. Living matter grows takes up matter unlike itself and communicates to it its own properties & powers. Growth is not aggregation it is assimilation. All growth is by insertion, not accretion.

2. Living matter is structureless - amorphous form being assumed. When the matter is withdrawn from the influence of vital force.

3. Living matter forms or organizes. Life is the cause and not the result of organization - Prof. Huxley. Introduction to classification of animals, p. 14.

4. Living matter moves spontaneously.

5. Living matter overcomes the attraction of gravitation. Liebig says inorganic and dead matter is subject to the primary forces of matter such as gravitation and chemical affinity, while organic is not

6. Living matter overcomes chemical affinity. It is in direct opposition to chemical affinity that organized being exist. – Liebig p. 769, 342. – Organic chem. 69.

7. Living matter [illegible] the chemical elements to form up opposed relations [illegible] not [illegible] and difficult compounds by [illegible] different structure results which could not be produced by synthetic chemistry. – J. Dr. Beale's protoplasm pp. 99, 119.

The substance possessing an organized structure, such as nervous or muscular fibre, and are adapted to [illegible] functions. Personal [illegible] or vegetable tissues has been produced in the laboratory. Bloxam's chem. Liebig lectures p. 12. says life does what chemistry cannot.

Dumas of Fr. France says: every thing that man has made in the laboratory belongs exactly to brute matter. He has not made the least approach towards vital compounds.

Crystalloids like sugar and starch have been imitated ~~but~~ colloids-never.

Organized bodies such as muscular tissue, cellular ligneous fibre never exhibit any tendency to crystalline arrangement and have never been prepared synthetically.
Muller's Chemistry Pr. 1.

* Creation,
8 Vitality can't be transferred or insulated.
9. Vitality is not a transformation of energy.

Extracts from Dr. Dobell's Reports, 1870

"It is also probable that it acts in the same way as quinine, in interfering with the migration of blood corpuscles through the vascular walls." — Lancet Jan 1. 1870

"In the case of chronic diseases there can be no doubt that the prevalent practice of 'indiscriminate stimulation,' on the delusive principle of adding nervous strength, has been productive of grave moral injury." Id.

"The introduction of alcohol into the body in frequent and small doses which do not produce intoxication, is attended with reduction of temperature, limited to 1° or 1.5° F. in small mammalia. This result of the administration is definite." Richardson cited by Dr. Parkes in his Report on Hygiene for 1870

"when administered to intoxication temperature lessened 6° in birds, 3° in rabbits." — Dobell

"I can no more accept them as food than I can chloroform or ether." "As their general action is ~~to~~ quickly to reduce animal heat, I cannot see how they can supply animal force." "I ~~can~~ see clearly how they reduce animal power" and can show a reason for using them to stop physical pain, "~~but~~ or to stupefy mental pain; but that they ~~supply~~ give strength, that they supply material for the construction of fine tissues, or throw force into tissues supplied by other material — must be an error as solemn as it is wide spread." "To resort for force to alcohol is to my mind equivalent to the act of searching for the sun in subterranean gloom until all is night." ~~Richardson~~

"These remarks are of great practical importance to army surgeons." — Parkes.

"In conjunction with Count Wollowicz I have made some experiments with alcohol and brandy on a healthy man — — — The pulse was much quickened, the metamorphoses of the nitrogenous tissues was totally unaffected." — Parkes.

Floyer cites case of brewer's ... large mastiff which died of [illegible] and dropsy from drinking ale and licking yeast from trough.

"Alcoholic liquors act as stimulants when taken into the stomach at first they provoke appetite and

enable the stomach to dispose of ~~more food~~ a greater quantity of food; but soon the digestive power fails in consequence of the exhaustion that necessarily ~~falls~~ follows undue excitement."

Williams principles of Med,

Baths. Bathing Cold Water.

Floyer recommends bathing as a cure for numerous diseases. He has written a fine history of cold bathing, citing many instances of cure. He quotes Diodorus Siculus that first Egyptian King bathed before he went to sacrifice; and Porphyry that Egyptian priests bathed 3 times a day on important occasions. Cold bathe taught Greeks by Pythagoras who traveled in Egypt and there learned this use.

Alearius informs us that men and women in Muscovy come naked out of their Hot Stoves and so go into Cold Water or have it poured upon them; and

in winter they wallow in the snow; and that they do the same in Livonia, where the Finlanders come out of their hot stoves into the snow with which they rub their bodies as with soap, and then return into their stoves again for a moderate heat." – Floyer p. 13

"The Muscovites believe themselves the only Christians because they are immersed into the water, and not sprinkled." Olearius further affirms that they often break the ice to get them into the water. He says "the Muscovite boys can stand half an hour barefooted on the ice without injury." Floyer.

Robert Jackson, London 1791

Gives instances of recovery of troops from fever. when suddenly required to move, and being caught in rain without protection. Improvement marked at once after their wetting. First noticed it in a similar instance in his own case when sick with violent bilious fever, exposed to rain, got better at once.

Emperor Augustus was cured of a disease supposed to be fever by cold bath when other remedies had failed. Used at Constantinople late as 15th cent. accord-

ing to Busbequius, much by Arabians in pestilences. Jackson was confident that his method (with water) would cure 49 cases in 50 of fever.

Hygiene. "If we also consider
the vicious Regimen of some women, who are
taught to Drink not only Strong
Wines and hot Liquors, but
all sorts of sugared and
spiced Liquors, Chocolate,
Coffee, Tea, from their Youth:
They are oft used to Strong
Broths, High Sauces and Pickles,
Oysters, Anchovies Herrings,
Strong Pottages,
and Meat full of Raw Blood;
these Errors in Diet produce
all the Female Fluxes, Scurfs,
Leprosies, Consumptions,
Cancers, Decay of Appetite,
and Speedy Old Age. What
Children are produced from
Persons who have thus by

an ill management corrupted their Blood and Spirits, must certainly inherit the Diseases of their Parents, and after, if bred up in vicious way of living, they will still increase the Propagation of the same Diseases which are very much heightened in their Virulency by the continuance of the same ill Regimen for two or three Generations." 'Tis certain that nervous Diseases are of all most Hereditary. And I have heard some complain that Fits of the Mother, Hypochondriacism, Convulsions and Apoplexies are more frequent than in former Ages; and these cannot be imputed to anything more than the ill Regimen in Hot diet, and want of

Exercise."

He prescribes the bath (cold) as a remedy for the results of these evils, and cites many cases of cures by the use of the bath.

Tobacco. - Floyer, 274, a description of its effects by Kerckringius, in his Spicilegium Anatomicum Observ. XC p. 172.

Nimius Tabaci usus noxius.

Invaluit, heu! nimium illud in Europa Cacoethes, fugendi fumum herbae Tabaci, ut vocant, per tubos adid foluimodo confectos. Venanti inde morum perversitas, ii viderint, quibus illud datum est negotii, vel Politici, vel Theologi. Venandum ... suae noceant, quibus hic mos est, ut toties Vul-

cario, vel Charonti, potius sacrificent, etiam non explicabo: sufficeret oculis subjicere hominem, quem in medicorum corona secui: is supra modum hisce fumosis deliciis addictus, vix ullum obibat negotium, quin sibi, ut habuit, fatalem succum hauriret. Ubi enim crebris quasi pulsat ictibus, natura fatiscerat, atque in morbum collabi caepit; ille nigricantem materiam per anticum, per posticum, per utrumque gutturem tamdiu ejicere, donec fuscam simul evomeret animam, quam Plutonia visentem regna comitare non lubet. suspicor. enim nigros illos and vaporum Stygiorum globis fumigantes lacus potius ex consuetudine, quam lucida caelorum syder a adamasse, utpote fumis semper pastam and innutritam; hospitium certe quod illa reliquerat, visitasse and peragrasse, pulleus cultro anatomico. Quid viderim quaeris. dominam mihi imitari visus sum veri Plutoniam: ecce tibi in foribus strato colore limila and quasi venenato succo imbuta intumuerat lingua. Quid trachea? camino similis, nigra fuligine undique obducta. Pulmones aridi, exsucci, and pene friabiles: hepar, tanquam sibi caederis traxisset incendium

totum erat in [illegible] ammatum; a cujus flammis ne bilis quidem in cystide sua im-munis erat: colorem enim contraxerat ex purpureo virescentem. Ad intestina verò, ut sunt corporis sa burra, confluxerant totius adustionis carbones; plena enterum erant nigricante materiâ quae ne inanni-tionem ipso Averno spirabit ~~enim~~ odorem. Ecce fre-quentis hujus functionis medicos fructus.

circumcision
Jews were subject to a carbuncle
s. penis for which circumcision was useful
Philo in Floyer. Floyer thinks
leprosy was the pox.
"The Jean[?] ... was their chil-dren as soon as they are born, by

which they grow so hardy and strong that tis ordinary to see men among them of an hundred years old in perfect health not missing a tooth". Also says "The Japanese never swathe their children but wash them in cold water." Ib.

Tender meat. Old custom to bleed calves repeatedly to make flesh tender Dr. Geistor said best way

Another custom to make old bulls tender was to bait them by dogs, or worry by men. Ancient English laws forbade butchers to offer for sale flesh of bulls which had not been baited. Pigs whipped to death recommended to make

flesh tender, now practised in some countries.

In the Booke of Cookrye by A. W. 1591, is this receipt "to make a pig taste like a wild boar:" - "Take a living pig and make him swallow the following drink, viz: boil together in vinegar and water some rosemary thyme, sweet basil, bay leaves, and sage; when you have let him swallow this immediatly whip him to death and roast him forthwith." "How to still a cocke for a weake bodie that is consumed:" - "Take a red cocke that is not too old, and beate him to death

Long a custom to fight cocks just before killing. Bulls sometimes worried to death by hounds.

Wild game more tender for some reason.

Vinegar in recipe softened pork fibres as it does fibrin out of body, dissolves white fibrous tissue.

Legs of fowl toughest than wings because more used. sides more tender than wings. Woodcock flies much, partridge little runs. Thighs of woodcock tender, wings of partridge tender, old rhyme.

"If the partridge had but the woodcock's thigh,
He'd be the best bird that ever doth fly."

It is claimed that flesh of grouse and partridge became poisonous by feeding on the buds of the mountain laurel or ivy. Denied by Wilson - ornithologist. (Chickens ate potato-bugs in Mich, Poisoned whole family who ate it in a pie.)

<u>Salt.</u> "Of the non-alimentary matters contained in the ingesta that are capable of exciting disease, salt, spices, pickles, and other condiments, and spirituous or fermented liquors ~~may be mentioned~~ are illustrations.

They are all more or less irritating or stimulating to the digestive apparatus. And if used indiscreetly, may excite inflammations, congestions, and functional disorders of these organs, and, in some instances, irritation of other parts, and of the whole system."

~~Salt~~ "Much of its effects (salt) is due to the affinity of the salt for the water of the animal fluids, and may be induced by other saline matters beside common salt." "Before this (distribution of salt by osmosis) is accomplished, there will be such a diminution of fluids within the blood corpuscles and on the surface of mem

branes, as will readily account for the thirst and disturbance caused in the system."
~~Animals will not fatten~~
According to Liebig, salt impedes the deposition of fat. Animals will not fatten on salt food. This is a hint for the corpulent. ~~Fat~~ (for the thin we say) Salt increases the elimination of urine by the kidneys; it has therefore been supposed to hasten the metamorphosis of tissues. The absence of salt in food, especially if this be vegetable, favours the production of worms in the intestines. Williams Prin. of Med.

Cure of Priessnitz at Graefenberg. From "Six Months at Graefenberg" by H. C. Wright 1845

Institution said to have cost £10,000. Clumsy, inconvenient, of brick, Cow stables under same roof, smell awful. Patients in blankets, males and females obliged to mix, servants slept in passages on straw. No paint, no carpets, no papering. Only whitewash inside. 100-200 patients from 14 nations, died in the saloon. Only ten houses in Graefenberg, five barns. Manure heaps beside houses, cow sheds adjoining or under same roof. His income thought to be about £8,000 above expenses annually. Charged 9s a week for meals and 11 s. for medical attendance. He

never looked at the tongue nor felt the pulse. Judged disease by countenance and skin. (once treated a young lady for sore throat. She died of consumption. Said her neck was too short for long life!) Never read books or newspapers. Gave his directions to bathdieners bathmen verbally, never writing.

Plunge bath about four feet deep of cold spring water brought down from the mountains in wooden pipes. Never warmed summer or winter. Floor of room often covered with ice.

Patients were directed to take often several packs, douches, and wet-sheet rubs each day. Wright says Priessnitz did not advise more than 10 or 12 goblets of water a day, others say 30. Surrounding woods and mountains filled with fountains fitted for patients to drink.

Douche was a stream as large as the arm falling 16 ft. just from the springs, in a room without fire even in winter, mercury often at zero. Very stimulating.

General ball held at the cure every Sunday eve.

Umschlage — a piece of strong linen 15-18 in. wide, 8-10 ft. long, with long strings at the end to fasten. Wet enough in cold water to go once round body ... wound round, changed several times a day, worn constantly.

every patient wore unclothing.

All Patients made to exercise mountain walks, chopping sawing, etc. Ladies sewed in their rooms, men chopped wood in Priessnitz's barn.

Dining room so cold patients often had to stop eating and run up and down the room and rub their hands to get warm.

A man's progress judged by the number and size of his boils and other aches and pains.

Paid no particular attention to diet, except to get an abundance of plain pure meals at 8-1-7.

Diet Black bread (rye & barley) butter, milk, sour milk (thick) pare for breakfast and supper, sometimes potatoes added for supper.

No tea, coffee, chocolate, or other warm drink. Tobacco used by some under protest, no alcohol.

Dinner, soup, beef, and other meat, hasty puddings.

Little condiments but salt.

At 1844 he had had 10,000 patients, and only 20 deaths, record kept by police.

Hygiene

Magendie and Gmelin, and others fed dogs, geese, donkeys, and other animals on gum, starch, sugar, oil, butter. All died when ~~they~~ any of these were given alone.

Dog fed on pure white bread died in fifty days. Dog fed on coarse brown bread, was well nourished, and seemed capable of living an indefinite time.

H. Meckel found that by keeping a mixture of bile and grape sugar at a warm temperature, the quantity of fat in the mixture increased to double in five hours, and more than treble in 24 hrs. It is pretty certain then that fat may be formed out of starch on the saccharine principle, and probably from the albuminous also, as albumen gets spontaneously converted into fat under special circumstances.

Williams principles of Medicine, p. 62-2

"Shoemakers and tailors are subject to diseases of the stomach because the compress it during their work. (apply to lacing) ~~tailors~~ Ib. p. 51

Dr. Böcker a German physician made experiments with water drinking. Took 2 1/2 pts. a day for seven days. lost wt. pulse not changed. urinated much more water than he drank. perspiration and CO_2 not changed. lost 539 grms. During second 5? days. took 7 pts a day. lost 834 grms. otherwise same. His conclusions were
1. water increases change of tissue
2. debris goes out in urine and feces
3. More eliminated than taken in drink
4. CO_2, pulse and respiration not changed.
5. appetite increase with change of tissue.

Disease.
"Now as every kind of fever is a struggle of Nature to relieve herself from something oppressive, we should always favor her endeavors by the most proper means that reason and experience suggest"
"If fever be an effort of nature to throw off some offending or morbid matter, as most certainly it is, surely it will not be always proper to check it." - John Huxham, M. D., F. R. S. London, 1782 p.p. 26. 101
"Disease is a disorder in the animal economy" Ib. p. 224 "To be stated according to the nature, causes and symptoms of the particular ... in that particular person." Ib.

Said Lord Sommerville, speaking of Holland, the ancient law of the country ordained men to be kept on bread alone unmixed with salt, as the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon them in their moist climate. The effect was horrible. These wretched criminals are said to have been devoured by worms engendered in their stomachs."

"Dr. Clelland in his Institutes of Health, strongly objects to the use of salt, and states that the celebrated Boerhaave, after due examination, thought it of no manner of service to the animal economy, and, therefore, recommended that no more of it be used than may be just required to give a relish." Sir John Sinclair (himself advocated it)

He gives case of a certain nobleman who lived to be very old, discarding all condiments, particularly salt.

Meat. "It is impossible to mistake the modus operandi of putrefied sausages, or mussels, wine, cheese, cerebral substance and other matter in a state of putrefaction." "It is obvious that they communicate their own state of putrefaction to the sound blood." "Cold meat is always in a state of decomposition. It is possible that this state may be communicated to the system of a feeble individual, and may be one of the causes of consumption." Liebig, quoted in Dunglison's Anat. of Med. pp. 172, 173.

Abstinence.— Good healing numerous cases of 40 days 54 days, and more. Study of Medicine Vol. I.

Hygiene.— "The inhabitants of a provincial ~~town~~ city demanded of Lord Palmerston that the angel of pestilence should be stayed by a day of national prayer and fasting. 'I will fast with you and pray with you' was the statesman's answer, 'but let us also drain, scrub, wash, and be clean.'" — Acton.

References.

Disease - 10-90, 10-47, 10-1462, 10-1539
" 10-1614

See. Sewer. Curses of London.
Subject Prostitution

alcohol. Yarmouth, 104
Temperance, 10-54,

Baptism. Floyer says that baptism was performed by immersion in England, and all Parts at the first planting of Christianity * In the life of Aelfredus we find that Guthrummus the Dane, with 30 of his companions were baptized in a fountain.

Hot Can See item under Bathing. Tavernier, in his Travels says "that the Christians of Balsara in Asia, who anciently lived near Jordan, never baptize but in Rivers, and that the Godfathers plunge the child all over into the River Water." "They are baptized according to the baptism

"The Welsh have more lately left immersion, for some middle aged persons have told me that they could remember their dipping in baptism."

"The Church of Rome hath drawn short Compendiums of both Sacraments; for in the Eucharist they use only the water as fittest for procession and adoration and instead of the Immersion they introduced Aspersion"

Sir Floyer quotes instances to prove that immersion was continued in England till time of James I. Vol. at least 10-46 Benedict's Bib.

Life.

Quoting Brown, says, animal life is truly "a forced state."

"Life is the effect of certain stimuli acting upon the sensibility and excitability which are extended, in different degrees, over every external and internal part of the body."

Dr. Cullen held same opinion.

"I proceed to remark that the action of the brain, the diastole and systole of the heart, the pulsation of the arteries, the contraction of the muscles, the peristaltic ~~action~~ motion of the bowels, the absorbing power of the lymphatics, secretion, excretion, hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting,

and the sense of touch, nay
more, thought itself, are all
the effect of stimuli acting
upon the organs of sense and
motion. Heretofore stimuli
have been divided into external
and internal. The external
are light, sound, odors, ~~air~~ heat,
exercise and the pleasures
of the senses. The internal
stimuli are food, drinks,
chyle, the blood, a certain
tension of the glands, which
contain secreted liquors,
and the exercises of the
faculties of the mind; each
of which I shall treat
in the order in which
they have been mentioned.

Disease & Medicine
Greek φαρμακον meant
both poison and medicine
Brughson p. 80 Therapeutics

"I. Of external Stimuli. The
first of these is air. In sup-
port of this opinion, I shall
~~say~~ produce the highest
authority, and that is the history of the creation
of man, as recorded in the second
chapter of the book of Genesis.
For this purpose, I beg you would
accompany me in your imaginations
to the garden of Eden, the birth-
place of the great progenitor of
the human race. In the midst of
this garden behold a human
figure! Let us approach it. How
exquisitely formed are its head
its body, and its limbs! All is
symmetry and beauty! Let us
approach still nearer and ex-
amine it by the aid of all
our senses. It is motionless
as the earth upon which
it stands. Its well formed
face is pale, and its eyes

mouth, and nostrils are all closed. But who is that with august figure with slow and majestic step advances toward it? It is its creator in a human shape. Let us retire a little to make room for him to come nearer to the beautiful workmanship of his divine hands. What follows? Let the inspired historian tell us. "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul." The common explanation of this passage of Scripture is that God in this act infused a soul into the torpid or lifeless body of Adam and that his soul became its principle of life; or in other words that He thus changed a dead mass of organized matter into an animated being. That this was not the case appears, not only from the existence of life in many persons in whom the soul is in a dormant or torpid state from disease of the brain, but from a more literal and correct translation of the above passage of Scripture in which I am supported by several Hebrew scholars in this city, alike eminent for their learning and piety. It is as follows. "And the Lord God breathed into his nostrils the air of lives, and he became a living soul." That is, He dilated his nostrils and thereby inflated his lungs with air, and thus excited in him animal, intellectual, and spiritual life in consequence of which he

became an animated human creature. From this view of the origin of life in Adam, it appears that the soul and body were both cast in the same mould, and at the same time, and that both were animated by the same set of divine power by means of the same stream of air. ** The air thus infused into his lungs by expanding and stimulating them, communicated action, first to the heart, the heart moved the quiescent blood, the blood moved the quiescent brain, the brain moved the quiescent mind, the eyes and the mouth are now opened, the blood pervades the capillary vessels of the face, and discharged part of the paleness from it, his skin becomes warm, his will, the great executive faculty of the mind, begins to act, ~~[illegible]~~ cooperate with the action of the air, behold, he moves, he walks, he is perfectly and universally animated. Thus commenced, & [illegible] began the life of man."

— Dr. Benjamin Rush, Prof. of Inst. & Prac. of Med. in University of Penn. Book titled Med. Inquiries and Observations Phila. 1809. pp. 7-9

"He ~~cites~~ further says, p. 9.

The dry bones seen by Ezekiel in vision, when brought together, were devoid of life until the winds are invoked to inflate their lungs with air, immediately afterward they became living and intelligent beings."

Job places the life of the whole human race in their breath. Hence he says "In whose hand is the soul of every living creature, and the breath of all mankind." * Again he says, "The spirit of the Lord hath made him and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life. (*) Job. 12:10 + Ch. 33:4.

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Secretions—blood, chyle, lymph, and other fluids destined to nutrition, live fluids. Excretions, bile, urine, perspiration, etc., dead fluids, not live. Magendie's Physiology p. 11. 1823 London

Ancients made four elements or humours, blood, lymph, yellow bile, black bile, corresponded to four seasons, four divisions of day, four temperaments. Ib. p. 8.

Ideas — Mind.

"It is proper to remark that the sensations which come from the senses, are, in general, exact and distinct; our ideas, and all the knowledge which we have of nature, proceed more ~~immediately~~ immediately from them." Magendie's Physiology p. 80.

"Whatever may be the number and the diversity of the phenomena which belong to human intelligence, however different they appear from the other phenomena of life, though they evidently depend on the soul, it is absolutely necessary to consider them as the result of the action of the brain ~~[illegible]~~ and

to make no distinction between them and the other phenomena that depend on the actions of that organ. The functions of the brain are absolutely subject to the same laws as the other functions; they develop and go to decay in the progress of age; they are modified by habit, sex, temperament, and individual disposition. They become confused, weakened, or elevated in diseases. The physical injuries of the brain, weaken or destroy them. In a word, they are not susceptible of any explanation without the other actions of the organ, and setting aside all hypothetical ideas, they are capable of being studied only by observation and experience.

"We must also be

cautious in imagining that the study of the functions of the brain is more difficult than that of the other organs, and that it appertains peculiarly to metaphysics. By keeping close to observation, and avoiding carefully any theory or conjecture, this study becomes purely physiological, and perhaps is easier than the most of the other functions on account of the facility with which the phenomena can be produced and observed." Ib. 91

"~~The term~~

See works of Bacon, Locke, Condillac, Cabanis, especially M. Destutt Tracy (Elements of Ideology), on Ideology.

"The innumerable phenomena which form the intellect of man, are only modifications of the faculty of perception. If they are examined attentively, this truth, which is well illustrated by modern metaphysicians, will be found very clear.

"There are four principal modifications of the faculty of perception:

"1. Sensibility, or the action of the brain by which we receive impressions, either from within, or from without.

"2. The memory, or the faculty of reproducing impressions or sensations formerly received.

"3. The faculty of receiving the relations in which sensations have to each other – or judgment

"4. The desires, or the will."

Sensibility – "This faculty exerts itself in two ways very different. In the first, the phenomenon happens unknown to us. In the second, we are aware of it, we perceive the sensation." It is not enough that a body may act upon one of our senses, that a nerve transmit to the brain the impression that is produced – it is not enough that this organ receive the impression; in order that there may be really a sensation the brain must perceive the impression received. An impression thus ~~received~~ is perceived, is called in Ideology, a perception, or an idea." Ib. 91.

Memory – faculty of reproducing ideas. Reminiscence, and idea produced which

one does not remember having had before.

Judgment. Require all our knowledge by this faculty. To judge is to establish a relation between two ~~things~~ ideas, or between two groups of ideas.

A continuation of judgments linked together form an inference or ~~train~~ process of reasoning.

Crimes, vices, bad conduct, poisoning, bad diet, arise from erroneous judgment. Importance hang right.

Science of logic is to teach just reasoning; but good sense depends on organization. Cannot change in this respect. Remaining nature made us. Men differ principally by their different manner of feeling relations, or forming judgments.

A man that discovers important relations is a genius. A man that discovers curious relations is a wit.

"By combination and reaction upon each other (four modes of perception) they constitute the intelligence of man, and of the most perfect animals, with this difference, that in animals they remain nearly in their natural state, whereas man uses them in a different manner, and thence assumes the intellectual superiority which distinguishes him.

Generalizing consists in creating signs for

to represent ideas, in thinking by means of these signs, and in forming abstract ideas. This faculty is what distinguishes the human intellect. Beasts cannot do this, ~~no~~ idiots nor persons raised alone, and many other persons with defective organization as idiots.

Instinct. Propensities inclinations, wants, given by nature. Two orders,
1. With knowledge of the end. – enlightened, man.
2. Without knowledge of the end. animals.

Instinct is for two purposes. 1. Preserve individual, 2. Preserve species.

Man two kinds of instinct, { animal – natural / social – civilization }

Passion – extreme or excited instinct, two kinds { animal – { preserve ind. / " spec. } / social. { ambition / avarice / most all vices } }

Magendie Physiology

Vital Force. "Chemical force and the vital force are one and identical. – Liebig. Payne's Inst. p. 174.

"There are no other properties in living beings than such as exist in the elements of matter." – Mülder. Ib. p. 18

"The idea of communication of forces is unsound; it is only what is substantial that we can communicate. Forces may be excited, they cannot be communicated. Hence it results that every transformation in plants is effected by the molecular forces of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; .... the forces being excited in these elements by the plants themselves." "Any one who may insist that there is anything else in action than a molecular force, than a chemical force sees more than exists." Mulder, Ch. 181.

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the instinct of animals ... This alliance is shown by the corresponding manifestations of perception, of understanding, and of the will in animals; by U. . . . by the evidence of common passions; by the coincidence in the external senses of man and animals, through which they alike acquire a knowledge of external things; by the parallel of the anatomical structure of the brain of man and of animals which stand high in the scale, etc

Paine's Dict. 123

Identity. - A man fifty years of age is not in reality the same individual as the man of twenty; he retains no longer any of the parts which then formed his body; and if he has lost the memory of past events, it is certain that there is nothing left to unite his actual existence to an existence which to him is lost.

"I am the same person only by the consciousness of what I have been with what I am; I have no consciousness of my past being but through memory; memory alone, therefore, establishes the identity, the sameness, of my person."

Philosophical Dict. - Voltaire

Ideas "When a man first perceives, then he may be said to have ideas, having ideas and perception being the same thing." — Locke's Human Understanding.

Identity. — ~~In veget~~ "Mass will be the same, however jumbled; but if the one atom be taken away, it is not the same mass."

"In vegetables the identity depends not on the same mass, and is not applied to the same thing. The reason of this is the difference between an animate body and mass of matter; this being only the cohesion of particles anyhow united. The other, such a disposition and organization of parts as is fit to receive and distribute nourishment, so as to continue and frame the wood, bark, leaves, etc. of an oak, for instance, in which consists the vegetable life. That therefore which has such an organization of parts partaking of one common life, continues to be the same plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter ~~vitally~~ vitally united to the living plant. The case is not so much different in brutes, but that any one may hence see what makes an animal, and continues it the same.

"The identity of the same life likewise consists in a participation of the same continued life, in succeeding particles of matter vitally united to the same organized body.

"To understand identity aright we must consider what idea the word it is applied to, stands for. It being one

thing to be the same substance, another the same man, and a third the same person.

"An animal is a living organized body, and the same animal is the same continued life communicated to different particles of matter, united to that organized living body; our notion of man is but of a particular sort of animal. . . .

"Person stands for an intelligent being that reasons and reflects, and can consider itself the same in different times and places; which it doth by that consciousness that is inseparable from thinking. By this every one is to himself what he calls self, without considering whether that self be continued in the same or divers substances. In this consists personal identity or the sameness of a rational being: and so far as this consciousness extends backward to any past action or thought, so far reaches the identity of that person."

"Self is that conscious thinking thing, whatever substance it matters not, which is conscious of pleasure or pain, capable of happiness or misery, and so is concerned for itself, as far as that consciousness extends. That with which the consciousness of this

present thinking thing can join itself, makes the same person, and is one self with it, and so attributes to itself and owns all the actions of that thing as its own, as far as that consciousness reaches."

"If the same Socrates, waking and sleeping did not partake of the same consciousness, they would not be the same person."

"If it be possible for the same man to have distinct incommunicable consciousness at different times, it is past doubt the same man would, at different times, make different persons." Locke's H. Under.

Facts from Pliny

Circulation. - Veins carry blood to liver, thence to fine capillaries, where it exudes as sweat

Heart seat of mind.

Veins from eyes to stomach instead of to brain as some thought proved by fact sick to stomach when eye put out.

Wine. Homer stated Maronean wine mixed with water 1 part to 20. Musicians said 1 part to 80 of water

Wine of special quality produced in year of Rome 633. still preserved in his time nearly 200 yrs after "having assumed the consistency of honey."

Wine sparingly used before year of Rome 700

Flour. wheat steeped in water, husk removed, then pounded. barley treated in same way.

Parthian or water bread remarkably light like a sponge, made by drawing out dough by aid of water.

Remedies for Ague. - Nest in which a hawk has hatched, done up in a linen cloth, tied with a red string and attached to the body, largest tooth of a black dog, a wasp caught with the left hand and worn under the chin; a viper's head, the snuggle of a mouse and the tips of his ears; right eye of a live lizard; the bug that forms pellets and rolls them along; heart of a snake; four joints of a scorpion's tail, with the sting (patient must not see scorpion for 3 days)

a caterpillar sewed up in linen with a thread tied around it. heads of four slugs; a millepede rolled up in wool, a spotted lizard inclosed in a little box, kept under pillow; swallow ~~without~~ the heart of sea-diver, dried, hounds, taken in warm water. heart of a swallow in honey; a dram of swallow's dung in goat's milk; swallow itself taken whole; skin of ash in pepper, flesh of a crow; web of spider, etc

For infant to have black eyes, mother must eat a rat.

If right testicle of ram is tied up, he will generate females only.

The ears of women are the occasion of the greatest expense to them.

"The worst crime against mankind was committed by him who was the first to put a ring upon his fingers."

Lizzie.

"Pathology is to the physician the great final object of physiology. It investigates the causes which disturb the physiological conditions, and inquires into the ~~causes~~ phenomena and the nature of the vital and structural changes. These, in connection, form the ground work of therapeutics, which considers the indications to be fulfilled, and the means and the manner by which they are to be accomplished, and nature thus aided in the process of cure." — Institutes of Medicine by Martyn Paine, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Prof. of Inst. of Med. in University of N.Y., member of many learned societies. Written 1847. Edition of 1867, p. 3.

"disease being a modification of the physiological or natural condition" etc. — Ib.

"Without a comprehensive knowledge of the properties and functions of living beings, and especially of the laws in which they are governed in their healthy and morbid states, the practice of medicine is mere empiricism." Ib. p. 11.

"It will therefore be my agreeable task to expose, in these institutes, the fallacies of the prevailing physical doctrines of life and disease." — Ib. p. 5.

"Chemistry begins where physiology ends; and physiology begins with organic influences upon the elements

of matter, or where chemistry leaves off. - Ib. p. 8.

"Chemistry has been a perfect incubus upon medicine; and the time is not distant when it will have proved, by its own showing, its want of relation to our subject." - Mulder quoted. Ib. 9.10

"The organic chemistry of the laboratory," says Bichat, "is the dead anatomy of the fluids, not a physiological chemistry." - Ib p. 13

"Disease Definition. - "Disease occurs when the [illegible] of the vital force, which tends to neutralize all causes of disturbance, in other words, when the resistance offered by the V. F. is weaker than the acting cause of disturbance."

"Death is the condition in which all resistance on the part of the vital force entirely ceases." Leipzig. Payne's Inst. p. 174.

"In medicine, every abnormal condition of supply or of waste in all parts, or in a single part of the body, is called disease." Ib. [illegible]

"Pathology consists, essentially, therefore, of those modified states of the physiological conditions which constitute disease" - Payne p. 413

"Such, also are the relations between the natural physiological conditions and those diversions which make up disease", etc. - Ib.

speaking of ague chill.
"as this is the beginning of the paroxysm, the alteration [of the vital properties] has not acquired that fixedness, or that influence of habit which results from its prolongation." - Paine's Inst. p. 431

"There is nothing more important to be known and appreciated than the endowment of the properties of life with a tendency to return from the diseased to their natural state. This is the vis medicatrix naturae, and is the immediate foundation of therapeutics. This, and this alone has given rise to the art of medicine; since by no artificial means can the diseased properties and functions of life be converted into their healthy state. It is also remarkable that the most efficient remedial agents institute their favorable effects by establishing new pathological conditions, which further shows that it is nature alone which cures, and through the foregoing principle. That principle consists in the controlling influence of physiological laws; and without it, organic nature would become extinct." Ib. 122.

"It is an attribute of the properties of the Vital Principle that they possess an intrinsic

inherent tendency to return from their morbid to their natural states. This endowment has given rise to therapeutics, and is indispensable to the perpetuation of organic beings. It belongs, therefore, to plants as well as to animals. The object of art, in the treatment of disease, is to place those properties in a condition that will enable them most readily to obey this natural tendency."

"Remedial agents operate upon the same principle as the remote causes of disease. They can never transmute the morbid into healthy conditions. That is alone the work of nature. Art can only make the best use of her laws." "The most violent poisons are among our best remedies. 'Ubi virus, ibi virtus'"
-Paine's Institutes of Medicine p. 541

Speaking of sweating stage in intermittent fever, says, of the properties of life "They are rapidly throwing off the influence of predisposition and of morbid habit, and their tendency is toward a restoration of the natural state. Nature is therefore more successfully aided in this view

condition as she approaches the smelting or more curative process, which is the final cause of the hot stage" Ib. p. 431.

"In proportion as nature is going on with a progressive march toward a comparatively healthy result, as in the sweating process there should be no great interference from art." Ib. 432.

Iron. - "The only possible mode in which iron can become united with the globules of blood is through its connection with organic compounds duly digested and vitalized by the whole labyrinth of the chylopoietic organs, and its presence is limited to the blood alone. . . . Iodine, lime, all the elements of the body observe precisely the same rule as to their incorporation with the ~~body~~ blood or with the solids, while it is just the reverse with plants. It is among Liebig's enlightened statements that iron exists in the blood as the state of an organic compound" — Paine's Inst. of Med. p. 1123-4.

Inosculation between superficial and deep branches of abdomin aorta demonstrated by Dr. W. Turner. — Paine, 1132 note

Disease and Medicine

Magendie defines pain as confusion of function. Physiology, p. 80.

"Health consists in a natural and healthy and proper proportion of the functions and structures of which the body is composed." — Williams Principles of Medicine, p. 34

Disease "We may define disease to be a changed condition or proportion of function or structure in one or more parts of the body." Ib.

There can be no doubt that many of the boasted achievements of homeopathy and other quackeries are really the result of

the suspension of the ~~in-~~
~~jurious~~ influence of injuri-
ous medicinal agents.

References.

Disease - 10-90, 10-47, 10-1465, 10-1539
" 10-1614

See. Seven Curses of London.
Subject Prostitution

alcohol. Yammann, 104
Intemperance, 10-54.

the River Water. They are
baptized according to the baptism

Baptism. Floyer says that baptism "was performed by immersion in England, and all Parts at the first planting of Christianity." In the life of Aelfredus we find that Guthrummus, the Dane, with 30 of his companions were baptized in a fountain.

We can See item under Bathing. Tavernier, in his Travels says "that the Christians of Balsara in Asia, who anciently lived near Jordan, never baptize but in Rivers, and that the Godfathers plunge the child all over into the River Water." "They are baptized according to the baptism of St. John.

"The Welsh have more lately left immersion, for some middle aged persons have told me that they could remember their dipping in baptism."

"The Church of Rome hath drawn short Compendiums of both Sacraments: for In the Eucharist they use only the water as fittest for Procession and Adoration and instead of the Immersion they introduced Aspersion."

~~Also~~ Floyer quotes instances to prove that immersion was continued in England till time of James I. [Born at least] 10-46. Mercantile Lib.

Life.

Quoting Brown, says, Animal life is truly "a forced state."

"Life is the effect of certain stimuli acting upon the sensibility and excitability which are extended, in different degrees, over every external and internal part of the body."

Dr. Cullen held same opinion.

"I proceed to remark, that the action of the brain, the diastole and systole of the heart, the pulsation of the arteries, the contraction of the muscles, the peristaltic ~~action~~ motion of the bowels, the absorbing powers of the lymphatics, secretion, excretion, hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting,

and the sense of touch, nay more, thought itself, are all the effect of stimuli acting upon the organs of sense and motion. These ~~stim~~ stimuli have been divided into external and internal. The external are light, sound, odors, air, heat, exercise and the pleasures of the senses. The internal stimuli are food, drinks, chyle, the blood, a certain tension of the glands, which contain secreted liquors, and the exercises of the faculties of the mind; each of which I shall treat in the order in which they have been mentioned.

Disease & Medicine

Greek φαρμακον meant both poison and medicine
Dunglison p. 80 Therapeutics

"I. Of external Stimuli. The first of these is air. In support of this opinion, I shall ~~say~~ produce the highest authority, and that is the history of the creation of man, as recorded in the second chapter of the book of Genesis. For this purpose, I beg you would accompany me in your imagination to the Garden of Eden, the birth-place of the great progenitor of the human race. In the midst of this garden behold a human figure! Let us approach it. How exquisitely formed are its head, its body, and its limbs! All is symmetry and beauty! Let us approach still nearer and examine it by the aid of all our senses. It is motionless as the earth upon which it stands. Its well formed face is pale, and its eyes

became an animated human creature. From this view of the origin of life in Adam, it appears that his soul and body were both cast in the same mould, and at the same time, and that both were animated by the same act of divine power by means of the same stream of air. ** The air thus infused into his lungs, by expanding and stimulating them, communicated action, first to the heart, the heart moved the quiescent blood, the blood moved the quiescent brain, the brain moved the quiescent mind, the eyes and the mouth are now opened, the blood pervades the capillary vessels of the face, and discharges part of the paleness from it. his skin becomes warm, his will, the great executive faculty of the mind begins to act, ~~with stimuli communicate~~ ~~act~~ cooperate with the action of the air; behold, he moves, he walks, he is perfectly and universally animated. Thus, gentlemen, I believe began the life of man.

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"In vegetables the identity depends, not on the same mass, and is not applied to the same thing. The reason of this is the difference between an animate body and mass of matter; this being only the cohesion of particles anyhow united. The other, such a disposition and organization of parts as is fit to receive and distribute nourishment. So as to continue and frame the wood, bark, leaves, etc. of an oak, for instance, in which consists the vegetab[le] ... That therefore which ... such an organization of parts partaking of one common life, continues to be the same plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter ~~virtual~~ vitally united to the living plant. The case is not so much different in brutes, but that any one may hence see what makes an animal, and continues it the same.

"The identity of the same life likewise consists in a participation of the same continued life, in succeeding particles of matter vitally united to the same organized body.

"To understand identity aright we must consider what idea the word it is applied to, stands for. __It being one__

thing to be the same substance, another the same man, and a third the same person.

"An animal is a living organized body, and the same animal is the same continued life communicated to different particles of matter, united to that organized living body; our notion of man is but of a particular sort of animal. . . .

"Person stands for an intelligent being that reasons and reflects, and can consider itself the same in different times and places; which it doth by that consciousness that is inseparable from thinking. By this each one is to himself what he calls self, without considering whether that self be continued in the same or divers substances. In this consists personal identity or the sameness of a rational being: and so far as this consciousness extends backward to any past action or thought, so far reaches the identity of that person."

"Self is that conscious thinking thing, whatever substance it matters not, which is conscious of pleasure or pain, capable of happiness or misery, and so is concerned for itself, as far as that consciousness extends. That with which the consciousness of this

present thinking, ~~being~~ thing can join itself, makes the same Person, and is one self with it; and so attributes to itself and owns all the actions of that thing as its own, as far as that consciousness reaches."

"If the same Socrates, waking and sleeping did not partake of the same consciousness, they would not be the same person."

"If it be possible for the same man to have distinct incommunicable consciousness at different times, it is past doubt the same man would, at different times, make different persons." Locke's, [illegible]

Alcohol. Wine

"If alcohol were unknown, half the sin and a large part of the poverty and unhappiness would disappear from the world." Dr. Parkes, Practical Hygiene p. 242.

"When taken into the body, alcohol is either not destroyed at all, or is so only in small part." *Ib. p. 243.

*"The experiments of Percy, Nassing and of Perrin, Lallemand, and Duroy, seem to me not to be invalidated by the criticism of Bandot. From pathological cases there is Dulo evidence of the retention of alcohol in the brain and nervous fluids for a long time."

Mortality

Spirit drinkers	60 per 1000	
Beer "	46 "	"
Beer and Spirit "	62 "	"

"In intemperate persons at 21-30 the mortality at 21-30 years of age is five times that of the temperate." Ib. from Neison's "Vital Statistics"

"There is, of course, no doubt that wine is unnecessary as an article of diet." Ib. p. 241.

Alcoholic liquors act as stimulants when taken into the stomach at first they provoke appetite and

Extracts from Dr. Dobell's Reports, 1870

"It is also probable that it acts in the same way as quinine, in interfering with the migration of blood corpuscles through the vascular walls." - Lancet Jan. 1. 1870

"In the case of chronic diseases there can be no doubt that the prevalent practice of indiscriminate stimulation, on the delusive principle of adding nervous strength, has been productive of grave moral injury." Ib.

"The introduction of alcohol into the body in frequent and small doses which do not produce intoxication, is attended with reduction of temperature, limited to 1° or 1.5° F. in small mammalia. This result of the administration is definite." Richardson cited by Dr. Parkes in his Report on Hygiene for 1870.

"When administered to intoxication temperature lessened 6° in birds, 3° in rabbits." - Dobell

"I can no more accept them as food than I can chloroform or ether." "As their general action is ~~to~~ quickly to reduce animal heat, I cannot see how they can supply animal force." I ~~can~~ see clearly how they reduce animal power." and can show a reason for using them to stop physical pain, "~~but~~ or to stupefy mental pain, but that they ~~supply~~ give strength, ~~that~~ they supply

material for the construction of fine tissues, or throw force into tissues supplied by other material — must be an error as solemn as it is wide spread." "To resort for force to alcohol is to my mind equivalent to the act of searching for the sun in subterranean cellars until all is night." Richardson

"These remarks are of great practical importance to army surgeons." - Parkes.

"In conjunction with Count Wallworicz I have made some experiments with alcohol and brandy on a healthy man. - - - The pulse was much quickened the metamorphosis of the nitrogenous tissues was totally unaffected" - Parkes.

Thomas cites case of brewer's dog, large mastiff, which died of gout and dropsy from drinking ale and licking yeast from trough.

"Alcoholic liquors act as stimulants when taken into the stomach at first they provoke appetite and

enable the stomach to dispose of ~~more food~~ as readily quantity of food; but soon the digestive power fails in consequence of the exhaustion that necessarily ~~falls~~ follows undue excitement."

Williams Principles of Med.

Hygiene. "If we also consider
the vicious Diet (or Regimen) of some women, who are
taught to drink not only Strong
Wines and Hot Liquors, but
all sorts of sugared and
spiced Liquors, Chocolate,
Coffee, Tea, from their Youth:
They are oft used to Strong
Broths, High Sauces and Pickles,
Oysters, Anchovies, Herrings,
Mushrooms, Strong Pottages,
and Meat full of Raw Blood;
these Errors in Diet produce
all the Female Fluxes, Scurfs,
Leprosies, Consumptions,
Cancers, Decay of Appetite,
and Speedy Old Age. What
Children are produced from
Persons who have thus by

an ill management corrupted their Blood and Spirits, must certainly inherit the Diseases of their Parents, and after, if bred up in vicious way of Living, they will still increase the Propagation of the same Diseases, which are very much heightened in their Virulency by the continuance of the same ill Regimen for two or three Generations." 'Tis certain that nervous Diseases are of all most Hereditary. And I have heard some complain that Fits of the Mother, Hypochondriacism, Convulsions and Apoplexies are now more frequent than in former Ages; and these cannot be imputed to anything more than the ill Regimen in Hot Diet, and want of

Exercise."

He prescribes the bath (cold) as a remedy for the results of these evils, and cites many cases of cures by the use of the bath.

Tobacco. Floyer, 294, a description of its effects by Kerckringius, in his Spicilegium Anatomicum Observ. XC p. 172.

Nimius Tabaci usus noxius.

Invaluit, heu! nimium illud in Europa Cacoethes, fugendi fumum herbae Tabaci, ut vocant, per tubos adid folumnodo confectos. Quanta inde morum perversitas, ii viderint, quibus illud datum est negotii, vel Politici, vel Theologi. Quantum sanitati suae noceant, quibus hic mos est, ut toties Vul-

cario, vel lubaranti, potius sacrificent, etiam nunc explicabo: suffeceret oculis subjicere hominem, quem in medicorum corona secui: is supra modum hisce fumosis deliciis addictus vix ullum obibat negotium, quin sibi, ut patuit, fatalem succum hauriret. Ubi enim crebris quasi pulsata ictibus, natura fatisceret, atque in morbum collabi coepit; ille nigricantem materiam per anticum, per posticum, per utrumque gutturem tamdiu ejicere, donec fuscam simul evomeret animam, quam Plutonia visentem regna comitare non lubet. suspicor enim nigros illos and vaporum Stygiorum globis fumigantes

lacus potius ex consuetudine, quam lucida caelorum syder a adamasse, utpote fumis semper pastam and innutritam; hospitium certe quod illa reliquerat, visitavi and peragravi, fultus cultro anatomico. Quid viderim quaeris: domum mihi intrari visus sum verè Plutoniam: ecce tibi in foribus atrato colore tincta and quasi venenato succo imbuta intumuerat lingua. Quid trachea? camino similis; nigra fuligine undique obducta. Pulmones aridi, exsucci, and pene friabiles: hepar, tanquam sibi ceteris traxisset incendium,

totum erat inflammatum; a cujus flammis ne bilis quidem in cystide sua immunis erat: colorem enim contraxerat ex purpureo virescentem. Ad intestina verò, ut sunt corporis saburra, confluxerant totius adustionis carbones; plena enterim erant nigricante materiâ quae ne ... tionem ipso Averno spirabit ~~...~~ odorem. Ecce frequentis hujus functionis medicos fructus.

circumcision
Jews were subject to a carbuncle in penis for which circumcision was useful. Philo. in Floyer. Floyer thinks leprosy was the pox.

"The Carolinians wash their children as soon as they are born, by which they grow so hardy and strong that 'tis ordinary to see men among them of an hundred years old in perfect health, not missing a tooth". Also says, "The Japonese never swathe their children, but wash them in cold water." Ib.

Tender meat. Old custom to bleed calves repeatedly to make flesh tender. Dr. Leister said best way.

Another custom to make old bulls tender was to bait them by dogs, or worry by men. Ancient English laws forbade butchers to offer for sale flesh of bulls which had not been baited. Pigs whipped to death recommended to make

flesh tender, now practised in some countries.

In the Booke of Cookyre by A. W. 1591, is this receipt "to make a pig taste like a wild boar:" - "Take a living pig and make him swallow the following drink, viz: - boil together in vinegar and water some rosemary, thyme, sweet basil, bay leaves, and sage; when you have let him swallow this, immediatly whip him to death and roast him forthwith." "How to still a cocke for a weake bodie that is consumed:" - "Take a red cocke that is not too old, and beate him to death.

Long a custom to fight cocks first before killing. Bulls sometimes worried to death by hins.

Wild game more tender for same reason.

Vinegar in recipe softened pork fibre as it does fibrin out of body, dissolves white fibrous tissue.

Legs of fowl tougher than wings because more used. sides more tender than wings. Woodcock flies much, partridge little runs. Thighs of woodcock tender, wings of partridge tender, old rhyme.

"If the partridge had but the woodcock's thigh,
He'd be the best bird that e'er doth fly."

It is claimed that flesh of grouse and partridge become poisonous by feeding on the buds of the mountain laurel or ivy. Denied by Nelson - ornithologist. (Chickens ate potato-bugs in Mich, Poisoned whole family who ate it in a pie.)

<u>Salt.</u> "Of the non-alimentary matters contained in the ingesta that are capable of exciting disease, salt, spices, pickles, and other condiments, and spirituous or fermented liquors ~~may be mentioned~~ are illustrations.

They are all more or less irritating or stimulating to the digestive apparatus. And if used indiscreetly, may excite inflammations, congestions, and functional disorders of these organs, and, in some instances, irritations of other parts, and of the whole system."

~~Salt~~ "Much of its effects (salt) is due to the affinity of the salt for the water of the animal fluids, and may be induced by other saline matters beside common salt." "Before this (distribution of salt by osmosis) is accomplished, there will be such a diminution of fluids within the blood corpuscles and on the surface of mem

branes, as will readily account for the thirst and disturbance caused in the system."

~~Animals will not fatten~~

According to Liebig, salt impedes the deposition of fat. Animals will not fatten on salt food. This is a hint for the corpulent. ~~Fat~~ (for the thin we say) Salt increases the elimination of urine by the kidneys; it has therefore been supposed to hasten the metamorphoses of tissues. The absence of salt in food, especially if this be vegetable, favours the production of worms in the intestines. Williams, Principles of Med.

Cure of Priessnitz at Graefenberg. from "Six Months at Graefenberg" by H. G. Wright London 1845

Institution said to have cost £10,000. Clumsy, inconvenient, of brick. Cow stables under same roof, smell awful. Patients in blankets, male and female obliged to mix, servants slept in passages or straw. No paint, no carpets, no hangings. Only whitewash inside. 100-200 patients from 14 nations, dined in the saloon.

Only ten houses in Graefenberg, fine barns. Manure heaps beside houses, cow sheds adjoining or under same roof. His income thought to be about £8,000 above expenses annually. Charged 9s. a week for meals and 4s. for medical attendance. He

never looked at the tongue nor felt the pulse. Judged disease by countenance and skin.

(Once treated a young lady for sore throat. She died of consumption. Said her neck was too short for long life!) Never read books or newspapers. Gave his directions to baledieners bath new verbally, never in writing.

Plunge bath about four feet deep of cold spring water, brought down from the mountains in wooden pipes. Never warmed summer or winter. Floor of room often covered with ice.

Patients were directed to take often several packs, douches, and wet sheet rubs each day. Wright says. Priessnitz did not advise more than 10 or 12 goblets of water a day. others say 30. Surrounding woods and mountains filled with fountains fitted for patients to drink.

Douche was a stream as large as the arm falling 16 ft. just from the springs in a room without fire even in winter, mercury often a zero. Very stimulating.

General ball held at the cure every Sunday eve

Umschlag - a piece of strong linen 15-18 in. wide, 8-10 ft. long, with long strings at the end. to fasten. Wet enough in cold water to go once round body and wound round. Changed several times a day from constantly

every patient were unstocking.

All Patients made to exercise mountain walks, chopping sawing, etc. Ladies sewed in their rooms. Men chopped wood in Priessnitz's barn

Dining room so cold patients often had to stop eating and run up and down the room and rub their hands to get warm.

A man's progress judged by the number and size of his boils and other aches and pains.

Paid no particular attention to diet, except to get an abundant & plain fare. meals at 8-1-7.

Diet. Black bread (rye & barley) butter, milk, sour milk (thick) fare for breakfast and supper, sometimes potatoes added for supper.

No tea, coffee, chocolate, or other warm drink. Tobacco used by some under protest, no alcohol.

Dinner, soup, beef, and other meat, pastry, puddings.

Little condiments but salt.

At 1844 he had had 10,000 patients, and only 20 deaths, record kept by police.

Hygiene

Magendie and Gmelin, and others fed dogs geese, donkeys, and other animals on gum starch sugar, oil, butter. All died when ~~they~~ any of these were given alone.

Dog fed on pure white bread died in fifty days. Dog fed on coarse brown bread, was well nourished, and seemed capable of living an indefinite time.

H. Meckel found that by keeping a mixture of bile and grape sugar at a warm temperature, the quantity of fat in the mixture increased to double in five hours, and more than treble in 24 hrs. It is pretty certain, then that fat may be formed out of starch or the saccharine principle, and probably from the albuminous also, as albumen gets spontaneously converted into fat under special circumstances.

Williams principles of Medicine, p. 62-2

"Shoe mackers and tailors are subject to diseases of the stomach because the compress it during their work. (apply to lacing) ~~Walker~~ Ib. p. 51

Dr. Böcker a German physician made experiments with water drinking. Took 2 1/2 pts. a day for seven days, lost wt. pulse not changed. urinated much more water than he drank. perspiration and CO_2 not changed. lost 539 grms. During second 57 days, took 7 pts a day. lost 834 grms. otherwise same. His conclusions were

1. water increases change of tissue
2. debris goes out in urine and feces
3. more eliminated than taken in drink
4. CO_2; pulse and respiration not changed.
5. appetite increase with change of tissue.

Disease.

Now as every kind of fever is a struggle of Nature to relieve herself from something oppressive, ~~and~~ we should always favor her endeavors by the most proper means that reason and experience suggest"

"If fever be an effort of nature to throw off some offending or morbid matter, as most certainly it is, surely it will not be always proper to check it." – John Huxham, M. D., F. R. S. London 1782 pp. 26. 101

"Disease is a disorder in the animal economy" Ib. p. 224 "To be treated "according to the nature, causes and symptoms of the partic. dis. in that partic. person. Ib.

Said Lord Summerville, speaking of Holland, the ancient law of the country ordained men to be kept on bread alone unmixed with salt, as the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon them in their moist climate. The effect was horrible. These wretched criminals are said to have been devoured by worms engendered in their stomachs."

"Dr. Cleland in his Institutes of Health strongly objects to the use of salt and states that the celebrated Boerhaave, after due examination, thought it of no manner of service to the animal economy, and, therefore, recommended that no more of it be used than may be just required to give a relish." Sir John Sinclair (himself advocated it)

He gives case of a certain nobleman who lived to be very old, discarding all condiments, particularly salt.

Meat. "It is impossible to mistake the modus operandi of putrefied sausages, or mussels, wine, cheese, cerebral substance and other matter in a state of putrefaction." "It is obvious that they communicate their own state of putrefaction to the sound blood." "Cold meat is always in a state of decomposition. It is possible that this state may be communicated to the system of a feeble individual, and may be one of the causes of consumption." Liebig. quoted in Dayne's Anat. of Med. pp. 172, 173.

Abstinence. – Good mentions numerous cases of 40 days 54 days, and more. – Study of Medicine Vol. 1.

Hygiene. – "The inhabitants of a provincial ~~town~~ city demanded of Lord Palmerston that the angel of pestilence should be stayed by a day of national prayer and fasting. 'I will fast with you and pray with you' was the statesman's answer; 'but let us also drain, scrub, wash, and be clean.'" – Acton

Disease.

psychology ends; and physi-
ology begins with organic
influences upon the elements

"Pathology is to the physician the great final object of physiology. It investigates the causes which disturb the physiological conditions, and inquires into the ~~causes~~ phenomena and the nature of the vital and structural changes. These, in connection, form the groundwork of therapeutics, which considers the indications to be fulfilled, and the means and the manner by which they are to be accomplished, and nature thus aided in the process of cure." — Institutes of Medicine by Martyn Paine, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Prof. of Inst. of Med. in University of N.Y., member of many learned societies. Written 1847. Edition of 1867, p. 3.

"disease being a modification of the physiological or natural condition" etc. — Ib.

"Without a comprehensive knowledge of the properties and functions of living beings, and especially of the laws in which they are governed in their healthy and morbid states, the practice of medicine is mere empiricism." Ib. p. 4.

"It will therefore be my agreeable task to expose, in these institutes, the fallacies of the prevailing physical doctrines of life and disease." — Ib. p. 5.

"Chemistry begins where physiology ends; and physiology begins with organic influences upon the elements

of matter, or where chemistry leaves off. – Ib. p. 8.

"Chemistry has been a perfect incubus upon medicine; and the time is not distant when it will have proved, by its own showing, its want of relation of to our subject." – Mulder quoted, Ib. 9.10

"The organic chemistry of the laboratory," says Bichat, "is the dead anatomy of the fluids, not a physiological chemistry." – Ib p. 13

"Disease Definition. –
"Disease occurs when the sum of the vital force, which tends to neutralize all causes of disturbance, in other words, when the resistance offered by the V. F. is weaker than the acting cause of disturbance."

"Death is the condition in which all resistance on the part of the vital force entirely ceases." Leipig. Paine's Inst. p. 174.

"In medicine, every abnormal condition of supply or of waste, in all parts, or in a single part of the body, is called disease." Ib. Leibig

"Pathology consists, essentially, therefore, of those modified states of the physiological conditions which constitute disease" – Paine, p. 413

"Such, also, are the relations between the natural physiological conditions and those diversions which make up disease", etc. – Ib.

speaking of ague chill.
"as this is the beginning of the paroxysm, the alteration [of the vital properties] has not acquired that fixedness, or that influence of habit which results from its prolongation." - Paine's Inst. p. 431

"There is nothing more important to be known and appreciated than the endowment of the properties of life with a tendency to return from the diseased to their natural state. This is the vis medicatrix naturae, and is the immediate foundation of the properties. This, and this alone has given rise to the art of medicine; since by no artificial means can the diseased properties and functions of life be converted into their healthy state. It is also remarkable that the most efficient remedial agents institute their favorable effects by establishing new pathological conditions, which further shows that it is nature alone which cures, and through the foregoing principle. That principle consists in the controlling influence of physiological laws; and without it, organic nature would become extinct." Ib. 122.

"It is an attribute of the properties of the Vital Principle that they possess an intrinsic

inherent tendency to return from their morbid to their natural states. This endowment has given rise to the sapencies, and is indispensable to the perpetuation of organic beings. It belongs, therefore, to plants as well as to animals. The object of art, in the treatment of disease, is to place those properties in a condition that will enable them most readily to obey this natural tendency."

"Remedial agents operate upon the same principle as the secondary causes of disease. They can never transmute the morbid into healthy conditions. That is alone the work of nature. Art can only make the best use of her laws." "The most violent poisons are among our best remedies. 'Ubi virus, ibi virtus'"

-Paine's Institutes of Medicine p. 541

Speaking of sweating stage in intermittent fever, says, of the properties of life "They are rapidly throwing off the influence of predisposition and of morbid habit, and their tendency is towards a restoration of the natural state. Nature is therefore more successfully aided in this view

condition as she approaches the smelting or more curative process, which is the final cause of the hot stage" - Ib. p. 431.

"In proportion as nature is going on with a progressive march toward a comparatively healthy result, as in the sweating process there should be no great interference from art." Ib. 432

Iron. - "The only possible mode in which iron can become united with the globules of blood is through its connection with organic compounds, duly digested and vitalized by the whole labyrinth of the chylopoietic organs, and its presence is limited to the blood alone." . . . Iodine, lime, all the elements of the body observe precisely the same rule as to their incorporation with the ~~body~~ blood or with the solids, while it is just the reverse with plants. It is among Liebig's enlightened statements that iron exists in the blood in the state of an organic compound" - Paine's Anat. of Med. pp. 1123-4.

Inosculation between superficial and deep branches of abdomin aorta demonstrated by Dr. Wm. Turner. - Paine, 1132 note

Disease and Medicine

Magendie defines pain as confusion of function. Physiology p. 80.

"Health consists in a natural and proper condition and proportion of the functions and structures of which the body is composed." — Williams Principles of Medicine, p. 34

~~Disease~~ "We may define disease to be a changed condition or proportion of function or structure in one or more parts of the body." Ib.

There can be no doubt that many of the boasted achievements of homeopathy and other quackeries are really the result of

Oct. 22.

Vascular Tumor of Meatus Urinarius

Remove with curved scissors and touch with glass rod dipped in HNO_3.

Pruritis of Vulva

Most frequent after menopause. Is only a symptom, not a disease - like leucorrhea. Sometimes very difficult to remove, from difficulty in discovering the cause. May be caused by any one of the diseases of the Pelvis.

Treat. Put patient in bed, and apply soothing ointments and lotions. Starch water, glycerine, etc. Continue for 1-3 wks. Then carefully examine the parts. The disease will be found to be due

of one of three classes.
1. Direct. 2. Indirect. 3 Idiopathic

1. Direct
Vulvitis
Urethritis
eruptions { Eczema
Herpes
Lichen
Acne
Prurigo }
Apthae
Erythema
Erysipelas
Acid Sebaceous secretion
Irritation by rubbing
Syphilides
Vaginal leucorrhea
Dribbling of Urine
Elephantiasis
Pediculi Pubis
Acari Scabiei

2 Indirect
1. Disease of vagina, inflammatory growths, irritating injections
2. Disease of uterus, chronic congestion, flexions, tumors, carcinoma, pregnancy.
3. Disease of ovaries.
4. Disease of pelvic organs, especially of rectum; hemorrhoids, constipation, ascarides.
5. Diabetes
6. General derangements of health, especially use of spirituous liquors.

3 Idiopathic
Neurosis of vaginal nerves.

In using vaginal injections of alum, never use it stronger than an ounce as powerful to the pint of water. use not more than two table-spoonfuls of the solution with small syring.

Liquor opii comp. is a good opiate to secure sleep when required, give with it the Bromide of Soda or Potassa. Best opiate I know of.

For idiopathic variety, treat,

Carbolic acid lotion, 1 part to 20 of water, also best of anything for burns. many other remedies

Rupture of Perineum

4 degrees.

The operation for ruptured perineum requires 40 instruments.

Coccygodynia

Painful affection of coccyx or ligaments connected with it. May result from parturition, traumatic injury, or sympathy with hemorrhoids.

Sym. Pain on rising from sitting. Pain in defecation.

Treat. Operation generally unnecessary. If caries of bone has taken place, remove. If pain is simply neuralgic, no operation is necessary.

1st Remove irritation from rectum. 2. Put patient in bed for two or three days. 3. Opiate suppositories

Diseases of the Vagina.

Most all are ommated with a discharge.

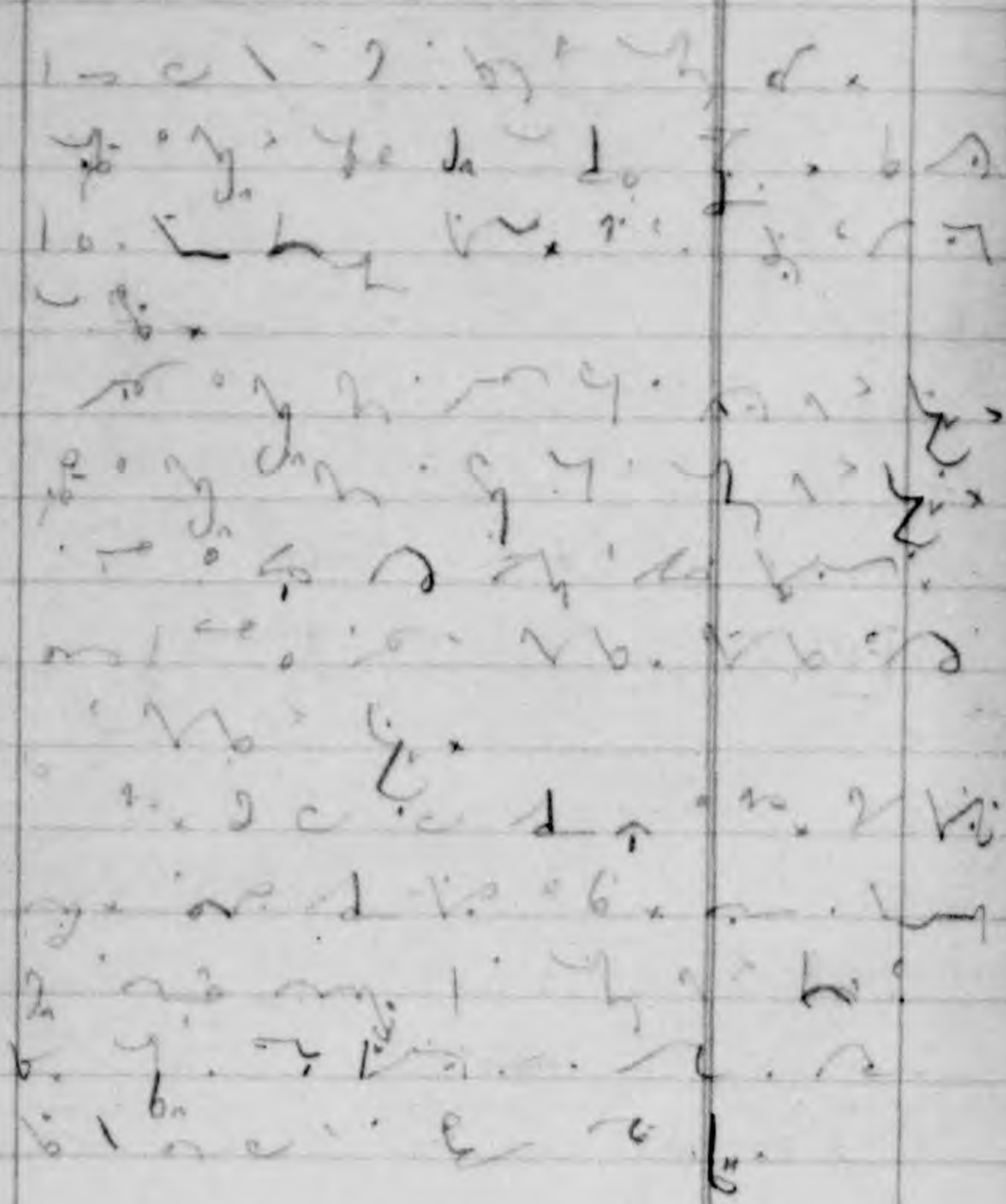
Examination of vagina should usually be on the back in private practice.

Always endeavor to avoid rupture of the hymen in virgins. can usually distend it by patience.

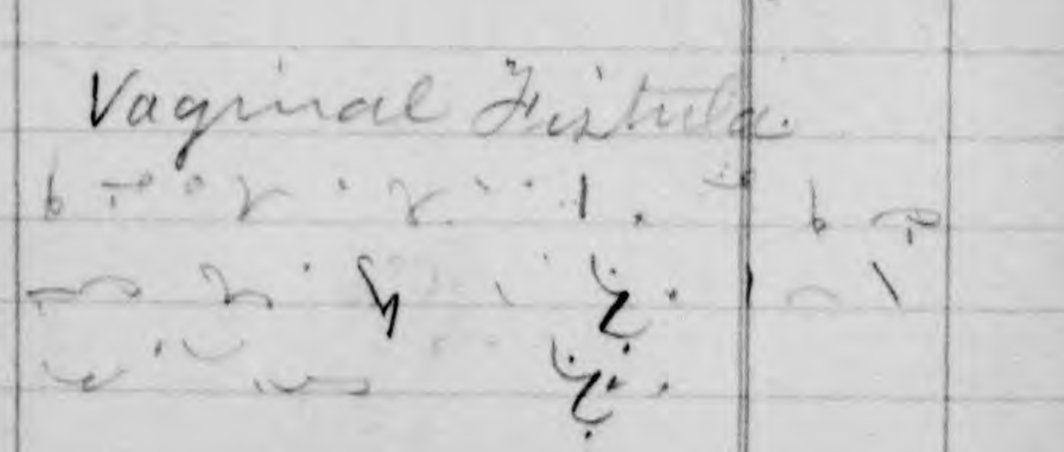
Best Bi-valve speculum is made by Slaughterbeck, of Portland. Will answer all the purposes of Sims speculum

Dec 3.

Prolapsus of Vagina.



Vaginal Fistula.



Dec. 16.

Classification of Uterine Disease

1. Functional derangements and their effects.
2. Inflammations and congestions.
3. Displacements
4. Neoplasms.

I

Functional Derangements.

Amenorrhea
Dismenorrhea
Menorrhagia.

Menstruation

women who menstruate very little are apt to be sterile.

Dec. 24.

Derangements of Menstruation.
Amenorrhea
Dysmenorrhea
Menorrhagia.

Amenorrhea.

Some maintain that the menses is a flow of very impure blood, and hence is a means of purification. There are no proofs of this.

Are two classes of cases of amenorrhea.

1. Amensio mensium or delayed menstruation.
2. Suppressio mensium or suppressed menses.

Treatment must be different.

Chlorosis is most common of all; Anemia also a cause, as any chronic disease. Absence of ovaries or other defect of development or formation.

When girls do not menstrate from chlorosis, the amenorrhea is not the result of the chlorosis; both are the result of some other cause. Never give forcing medicines. Restore the health and nature will take care of the menstruation.

The hygienic remedies are the most important of all. While suffering from chlorosis menstruation would be injurious.

Should take moderate exercise, plenty of food, and clothe warmly.

For constipation take at night a pill of blue mass, strychnia, aloes, and colocynth. Give also iron.

For amenorrhoea strychnia is excellent, gnaphalia and chamomile are

also excellent. I often use phosphoric acid as a nerve tonic.

Suppression

In sudden suppression when a woman suffers severely give Dover's powder and a calomel and jalap purge. Apply to uterus leeches, or scarify the organ.

Or, if you choose you may try the hot pill and foot bath, giving warm water vaginal injections at the same time. The congestion of the uterus is the cause of the suffering.

Malarial influence is a frequent cause of gradual cessation of menses. Nutritive tonic & pills of aloes and iron.

Jan. 6

Emmenagogues

There are no sweet remedies as emmenagogues proper. The only way in which they act is by causing congestion of the pelvic organs, ovaries and uterus with the rest. The same is true of remedies to produce abortion. There is no remedy which will certainly produce abortion upon being taken.

Vicarious Menstruation.

A woman suffering from suppression may have hemorrhage from any part of the mucous membrane or skin at the regular time for her menses, continuing the usual length of time. The hemorrhage ceases at the restoration of the menses.

we do not call this vicarious menstruation however.

In giving alcohol if suffficient is given to produce a flush of the face, too much has been given.

~~The~~ Of the Profuse menstruation is often the result of constipation.

Jan. 20, 1880

Inflammation

Propositions.

1. Inflammation is not a state, it is a process.

2. Congestion is a state.

3. Inflammation has its own immediate phenomena and sequelae.

4. Congestion also has.

5. Inflammation is not the reparative process, but the direct opposite of it.

There is no such thing as adhesive inflammation, suppurative, and ulcerative inflammation. Adhesion can never take place where there is inflammation.

6. Inflam. is a process sui generis.

7. Inf. is always the same.

8. Inf. very rarely occurs in muscular tissue either voluntary or involuntary

or may not

9. Inf. may be accompanied by abscess or ulceration, but this may occur without it.

10. Inf. is essentially acute. Never lasts but a few days.

11. Chronic inflammation is a contradiction and a misnomer.

Def. of Inflammation.

Local and General Signs.

Conditions.

Inflammation is characterized, locally, a peculiar condition of the vessels of the part, of the blood in the vessels, and of an exudation.

Local

1. Vessels distended.
2. Blood stagnated
3. Plasma of blood is wholly passed out of the vessels leaving only corpuscles.

General

1. Fibrin increased in quantity
2. Peculiar fever.
3.

Feb. 11.

Passive Congestion.

Hot water douche is the most effective means for reducing the congestion of lower [illegible] Friction to skin, Passive movements are also important and most necessary.

Apply hot water douche every day for ten minutes at a time for two or three weeks and most astonishing will be the result. Organ must first be replaced and so retained. Mild astringent applications may be used. Scarification is a good remedy.

Recommends also Ergot and Strychnia.

Will take from 1-3 years to cure an nulliparous woman, from 6 mos. to 2 yrs with a parous woman. The recurrence of the menopause will usually effect a cure.

Patient must be relieved of care, and must rest [illegible] [illegible] sanitar.

May use solution of H_2SO_4 or $AgNO_3$ 10 gr to oz. D

The only kind of ulcer is the syphilitic. The others so-called are not ulcerations. The common ulcer and the follicular ulcer are only hypertrophy of the papillae. It is merely desquamation of

Microscopy.

Staining

1 Harden in Alcohol
2 Soak in carmine
3 Wash in Alcohol
4 Soak in Oxalic Acid in Alcohol
5 Wash in alcohol
6. Macerate with oil of cloves to make clear
7. Mount in Canada balsam

To mount in Balsam must free from water by frequent washing and soaking in alcohol. Then apply of ~~oil~~ oil of cloves, turpentine or any essential oil to render transparent. Oil of cloves is best, preparation can remain in oil of cloves any length of time without damage, not so of turpentine.

For balsam use balsam of fir or Canada Balsam. Buy at the stores. evaporate

to solid resin on water bath.
Dissolve with chloroform

Involuntary Fibres

Double Staining to demonstrate
Picric acid and Carmine Staining
1. Make Sat. Sol. of Picric Acid in Alcohol. Leave a little of the solid acid at the bottle and shake before using, letting settle a few minutes.
2. Stain tissue with carmine fluid (Borax) and [illegible].
3. Carry on ordinary process as far as oil of cloves, stopping before placing in the latter.
4. Remove from the alcohol and place in alc. sol. of picric acid.
5. After color is changed to orange or yellow, remove and wash quickly in alcohol. ~~Then~~
6. Then place at once in oil of cloves, which fixes picric acid. Keep separate dish of oil of cloves for picric acid washing, and it contains [illegible] it.

Used for Involuntary muscular fibres, lymphoid ~~and~~ cytogenic tissue, and all tissues which have a stroma

To demonstrate lymph spaces in the cornea.

1. Kill frog
2. Dissect away the nictitating membrane
3. Rub surface of cornea with solid Mercurous nitrate, until it becomes perfectly white, after carefully scraping away the epithelium from the whole anterior surface of eyeball. Immediately wash well in water, and expose it to diffused sunlight while in water, and a chemical change will occur.

Haematoxyline Formula.

Rub up in a mortar ~~with lo~~ extract of logwood with twice its volume of alum. Add water, not sufficient to dissolve all of substance - let stand a half hour, will change from dirty red to handsome purple. Filter, add for each oz, 1 dr of alcohol.

If this becomes turbid or precipitates filter again and add a few drops of alcohol to each oz. This will always keep darkest.

Process of staining see next page.

Nerves.

1. Soak in alcohol or bichromate of potash.
2. Place in the fluid, boiling a short time.
3. Wash in water to remove alum, which would precipitate with alcohol.
4. Place in alcohol.
5. Place in oil of cloves to render transparent.
6. Mount in balsam.

Primitive fibrillae
Axis cylinder
White substance of Schwann
Primitive fibres of
Perineurium
Medullated fibres.

To demonstrate the primitive fibrillae in the axis cylinder soak fibres from the spinal cord for about a day in a one per cent solution of ~~bichromate~~ bichromate of potash or a ½ per cent solution of chromic acid.

To show axis cylinder soak in 1/10 of 1% sol. of osmic acid till turns black. Wash thoroughly and mount in saturated solution of acetate of K.

Carmine Sol.
("No 40 Best.)

10 gr of Carmine to oz of water. Add just sufficient Ammonia to dissolve completely by drops.

Must have ammoniacal odor when used.

Dilute when using. Leave sections in 12-24 hrs. Use this for spinal cord when hardened ~~of the ca-~~ according to the following process.

Preparation of Spinal Cord.

Dissect off membrane, cut into pieces, tie together in order with string, and suspend in a tall jar of 2% sol of bichromate of K. Keep D in cool place for 5 days, throw off fluid, and replace by 1% sol of chromic acid. Keep in this ~~two~~ a ~~months~~. If fluid browns ~~before, instead of yellow,~~ change. ~~=~~

Take out, wash well, keep in absolute alcohol.

Borax Carmine

1. Pulv No. 40 Carmine of commerce in a mortar.
2. Add and rub up well a saturated solution of boracic acid. ~~It~~
3. Add Caustic Soda sufficient to dissolve nearly.
4. Filter.
5. Evaporate to dryness over water bath in a porcelain capsule.
6. Pulv the mass thus obtained, and keep for use in a bottle.

For use, add 15 gr of this to oz. of water, letting it dissolve.

Blood.

Red corpuscles.

~~3 Kind of white corpuscles~~

Red corpuscles.

corpuscle skeleton Aekoid

color granules, zoid.

white corpuscle has three stages of development.

Coasts.

Allow urine to settle then decant as much of urine as possible. Then add a quantity of Pacini's fluid (second on B)

Measles.

When atelectasis or capillary bronchitis supervene, the cold pack has been found to be the most effective of remedies, continued until it brings down the temperature. Trousseau says he never saved a patient with the treatment which he recommends.

The cold bath brought down to 95° is also useful in the worst cases, preventing the convulsions. Prof. Jenks

When the ear becomes affected through extension of the inflammation, apply constantly, a sponge wet in hot water, press it into the ear. If the throat symptoms are bad, apply fomentation. Same is good for diarrhea

Dr. Emerson.

Locomotor ataxia.

Had improved under electricity. Had also taken phosphorus, nitrate of silver and tonics. Dr. thought that the nitrate of silver had been the cause of his improvement

Fractures of Scapula

1. Body. 2 Neck. 3. Acromion.
4. Coracoid.

Fractures of Humerus

1. Neck.
   - a. Anatomical (very rare)
   - b. surgical (most common)
   - c. Separation of epiphysis

   { Intra caps. / Extra " / (Pt. Int. & Ex.) } { impacted / non-impacted }

2. Shaft
3. Condyles

Treatment of anatomical is simply to place the arm in a sling.

Fracture of surgical neck.

Dislocations

Simple – one in which there is no wound of soft part in the region of the joint.

Compound – when the soft parts are wounded.

Complicated – when there is fracture of bone or rupture of blood vessels.

Causes

1. External violence { Direct / Indirect.
2. Disease
3. Congenital
4. Muscular Action. (rare)

Symptoms.

1. Alteration in shape of joint and change in relation of articular surfaces.
2. Alteration in shape of limb and its action.
3. Immobility with loss of

power to move in certain directions.

4. Absence of true cicatrix.

5.

Treatment. Place the parts in as natural a position as possible, so that the muscles may be relaxed as much as possible. Anesthetics are valuable in reducing luxations. It must be pushed to the greatest extreme, and must be handled carefully.

If the dislocation is compound it is usually best to saw off a portion of the articular ends.

If a large artery is ruptured it must be tied. When luxation is reduced, it must be kept quiet for three weeks.

Special.

Lower Jaw.. { Bilateral
{ Unilateral (rare)

Bilateral most common

Usually caused by excessive laughing or yawning, or perhaps from eating.

Dislocation of Clavicle.

A. of Sternal end, { Forward
{ Upward
{ Backward

B. of Acromial " { Upwards
{ downwards

Dislocation of Shoulder

A. Downwards

B. Forwards

C. Backwards.

Feb. 9. 1872

Diseases of the joint.

May result from injury or from disease.

Rheumatism and gout are the principal diseases which cause changes.

May be four terminations

1. Resolution
2. Impairment of the structures and function of the joints.
3. Suppuration, with injurious changes
4. Stiffening

Disease may be acute or chronic.

First may or may not permanently

injure the joint.

Chronic seldom leaves the patient without some injury.

Causes, Local and Constitutional.

Local, all accidents.

Constitutional, some general derangement of the system. as Scrofula. Rheumatism, gout, sometimes syphilis, and sometimes puerperal or other fevers.

Symptoms. Vary with circumstances.

Local. 1 Swelling. If due to enlargement of synovial sack, the swelling is soft. If bone is affected it is

very hard. Fluctuating when there is suppuration

2. Pain. May affect the whole or a portion of the part, or at a more distant point. Pain on motion.

3 Interference of function of joint, as stiffening.

Also many times wasting and spasmodic action of the muscles of the part.

Constitutional symptoms may or may not be affected, More apt to be if the joint is a large one

General Diagnosis.

May be mistaken for other injuries of the structures about the

joint as a strain or contusion, or injury to tendons.

2. May be inflammatory disease of the soft parts about the joint as effusion.

3. May be enlargement of bursa.

4. Inflammation of the bones near the joints.

5. Tumours near the joint.

General treatment.

1. Perfect rest and proper position of joint is most important and essential.

2. Soothing applications in acute diseases, in chronic diseases counter irritants and stimulating lotions. Use splint

Sometimes, application of a weight is the most effective means of retaining limb in position and separating the inflamed articular surfaces.

When some injury has been done to the articular surfaces it must be considered whether amputation or stiffening would be the proper method.

White Swelling

Characteristic of scrofulous diathesis. may affect either synovial joint, or bones.

Feb. 13. 1877.

Diseases of synovial Membrane.

Symptoms of acute Synovitis. Swelling, heat, pain, in joint, stiffness, accumulation of serum.

If it goes on to suppuration it will be followed by signs, redness of surface.

Treatment. Complete rest. Local leeches. Warm and soothing applications. No doubt hot fomentations are soothing by drawing blood away from the deep parts at first. After a time it loses its effect however. Cold at first draws the

blood to the internal parts. If suppuration becomes so serious as to involve the health of the patient, the question of amputation must be considered.

In chronic of the joint pressure and blistering should be applied. If not available withdraw fluid and renew pressure. Injection of solution of iodine is dangerous. Pressure by plaster Paris bandages best.

In Ulceration of cartilage there is sharp acute pain burning pain, darting down the limb local, jerking of the muscles. Pain specially at night

Treatment. Actual cautery, gives almost instant relief.

Must not be applied in acute synovitis or where suppuration has taken place.

Inflammation of articular surfaces of the bones. Causes, injuries and scrofulous cachexia.

Scrofulous Disease of the Joints or White Swelling.

May affect any joint. May commence in any of the tissues of the joints.

Very frequent in hip and knee joints. Begins very insidiously. Usually in the synovial membranes. a slight inflammation.

Treatment. Complete rest in proper position, best obtained by plaster paris splint. The shape of the limb must be such as would be most favorable in the event of ankylosis. Fomentations are good. Leeching not to be resorted to. Better not to open the joint artificially. If the joint has been disorganized, the question of amputation or resection must be considered. Most cases will terminate favorably ~~to~~ by soothing, proper treatment without resection or amputation.

Opium.

Dover's powder

Opium 1 gr.

Ipecacuana 1 "

Sulphate of Potass. 8 "

Tinc. Opii (Laudanum)

Dose. 13 min. or

Drops 25

Camphorated Tinc. or

Paregoric. 1 gr of opium in a half oz.

Deodorized Tinc. Dose the same as of ordinary tincture.)

Morphia - the principal alkaloid of opium.

Acetate, muriate, and sulphate of morphia are the most commonly used. 1/4 gr equal to 1 gr. opium

Physiological action.

Small dose ½ or 1 gr. Appears hunger, relieves weariness, gives quiet calm, and comfort.

3 or 4 gr. gives flushing face, pain and heat in the head, hissing in the ears. flashes of light, dryness of the mouth.

Excites the mind, sometimes occasions delirium and sometimes sleep.

~~Also~~ Usually nausea and vomiting, Always contraction of the pupil.

With a larger dose all these symptoms are aggravated, deep sleep finally resulting, a profound letha-

argy. Pale, clammy skin respiration slow, sometimes no more than 11 or 5 per min. Pupil very small. Breathing stertorous. Impossible to rouse the patient. In apoplexy the pupils are dilated.

Not like alcohol poisoning. The breath will indicate alcohol if present.

Some will be poisoned by the stimulant dose. Others take large doses without damage. Several ounces of opium have been taken without dangerous results.

Depresses the genital organs. Not an aphrodisiac.

Therapeutics.

Opium should only be given for its stimulant effect.

Pain has been described as the prayer of a nerve for healthy blood.

They may be given in delirium tremens.

Alcohol is a true food when given in stimulant doses.

When your patient sleeps you may know he's improving. One of the best ways is to make him take a plenty of good food.

Calabar bean best for tetanus. Opium however is used. Use in small doses.

Disorders of digestion

Gastralgia. Opium essentially an dyspepsia. Small doses 1/4 gr well before meals. After a meal it would hinder digestion with the food.

Increase dose with severe cases.

Chronic and chronic ulceration of the stomach.

Chronic gastritis. Has astringent effect on the bowels, hence is good in diarrhea.

Diarrhea is often caused by a cold which interrupts the action of the skin and causes the alimentary canal to do the work.

diarrhea, then caused
also by undigested food.
In these cases give
small doses of lauda-
num before the meals.
3 or 4 drops,
Chronic diarrhea
requires other treatment.
When you must give
opium for some time be
careful about its admin-
istration.
Chronic dysentery ~~is~~
and sporadic cholera
or cholera morbus, are
well treated by it. Give
hypodermically. Begin
with 1/4 gr. dose of morphia.
Ordinary peritonitis
puerperal " and
peritonitis from per-

fration are better treated by opium than in any other way.

Good in whooping cough and pneumonia. Catarrhal cold in the head will often be arrested by small dose of opium.

In fevers often in diarrhoea, as a hypnotic, as which it is unequalled.

Excellent in post partum hemorrhage.

Good for diabetes.

Best drug.

Good to relieve irritation in throat producing cough.

In case of hoarsing, produce emesis. Keep patient awake, give stimulating coffee.

Nalley says that bella-donna does harm instead of good.

Opium is the most valuable drug in the materia medica and also most dangerous.

Mar. 13.

~~Venereal diseases.~~

This includes three entirely distinct diseases. They are distinct in origin course and results.

1. Gonorrhea, or clap.

2. What has been called syphilis. But is now divided into two distinct diseases true syphilis and

3. Chancre.

Gonorrhea is a purulent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra. May arise without sexual intercourse, and without any lack of virtue. It may arise from uterine discharges — ~~and~~ from leucorrhea. May come from slushing in

a bed where there has been an infected patient, or from a seat in the water closet.

A discharge may occur from irritation of mechanical nature.

Symptoms. 1. Pain in making water. Urine stream is diminished. Then slight discharge begins, which soon become purulent. Whole track of urethra becomes painful. Frequent erections occur. The urethra is hardened and so when the penis becomes engorged the urethra does not also expand and the organ is bent like a bow. Testicle becomes enlarged as a complication very painful.

Treatment. Three classes.
1. Abortive. 2. Acute
stage. 3. Stage of decline.
1. The first is to substitute
for the inflammation of
gonorrhea an artificial
inflammation by use of
strong caustics. As 30 gr.
of nitrate of silver to oz. aqua.
Sometimes cure, is worse
than disease. Not now
much recommended.
Produces enlarged testicles
sometimes.
There may be all sorts of
degrees of violence. In the
first attack there will be
more pain than in sub-
sequent attacks.
2. Treatment of acute
gonorrhea must be

mainly local. Both internal and external.

External is the most important of all treatment. Should apply hot water to the parts, as hot as can be borne. Very simply immerse the parts or use sitz bath. Will relieve the most violent symptoms almost immediately.

Internal. There are many different kinds of injections. Be careful and not have the injection too strong, as you will be likely to aggravate the difficulty. Never allow the injection to go more than an inch and one half or 2 inches

into the urethra. Hold penis in front of the glands.

Injections 4 or 5 gr of nitrate of silver to oz. of water. in very acute cases do not use injections but treat with hot water. In the army where I served do as I pleased with the soldiers & gave them nothing but bread and water for several days and little of that. would get well in a few days.

℞

Sweet spts of nitre	℥ss
Potas Nitratis	℥ss.
Paregoric	℥j.
Camp water.	℥vi.

Give patient plenty of barley water to drink. will cause water to flow freely

and so lessen the pain.
The disease is confined to the front part of the urethra. Use injection carefully.

Injection.

Solid extract of belladonna x2 gr.
Sulphate of zinc 3 gr.
water 8 oz.

In a very acute case use weak injection of nitrate of silver at first 3 gr to oz of water. After a time use 20 gr. sulphate of zinc to the oz.

Patient should either keep his bed, or have testicles suspended by a bandage. Have complete rest. Let diet be as nearly nil as possible.

on stage of decline, begin with strong injection of sulphate of zinc. They begin to improve the diet somewhat.

Cubebs have no effect except when taken internally.

Prescription

Rx. Copaibae	1 oz.
Liquor potassae	2 dr.
Extract glycyrrhizae	½ oz.
Sweet spts Nitr.	1 oz.
Syrup acaciae	6 oz.
Olei gaultheriae	15 drps.

Sometimes a little discharge will continue for some time. The best thing to be done is to passa a large bougie. Sometimes the foreskin become involved. Keep parts clean and apply

Some pine or similar bottom.
Stricture often occurs.

Syphilis.

Two forms of venereal sores, chancre and chancroid.

Chancroid is a sore which has a ragged appearance, as though it had been punched out. A chancre is more regular. They be hard or soft. Chancroid is very painful, and has profuse discharge. Chancre has little pain and little discharge.

The chancroid may be inoculated and produce a new sore. The chancre will not be

propagated by inoculation on the same patient.

A chancroid appears within ~~24~~ hrs to 2-3 days after exposure. Chancre comes only after 3-6 wks. There will not usually be more than one or two chancres on the same patient.

Chancroid is frequently accompanied with suppurating bubos. It does not occur in true syphilis. Although all the glands of the groin may be enlarged.

Another distinction is that chancroid is wholly local, and chancre is constitutional. All you

Treatment to do in this form of disease is to apply a caustic to the sore as nitrate of silver or nitric acid. Don't apply caustic to true chancre. A little water dressing will cure the chancre. But the disease is still in the system. and constitutional treatment must be resorted. Mercury must be given to near the point of salivation for a whole year and then follow with six months course of iodide of potassium, supporting with quinine.

Circumcising is done after six weeks

or so the skin will become effected, hair will begin to fall out, nail, be effected, sore throat, finally bones be-come

Purulent Conjunctivitis

sometimes called Military Ophthalmia, Egyptian Ophthalmia, etc.

The symptoms are just the same as those of catarrhal conjunctivitis, differing only in degree and rapidity.

Purulent is very rapid, so that it will be developed in two or three days to a high degree of inflammation.

The character of the discharge may vary greatly. There may or may not be pus.

Causes. The same as for catarrhal, except that it is contagious also.

The contagion depends upon the character of the pus. Much diluted it will not have any such effect.

Sometimes contagion does not produce the same disease.

From six hours to 4 days is sufficient time to develop the disease from contagion.

Gonorrheal ophthalmia is produced by the introduction of gonorrheal discharge. The disease is the same, and treatment is the same.

Actual contact of the discharge is necessary to produce contagion. There can be no contagion without actual contact. But it is thought possible that there may be communication through the air.

The course of the disease is generally about 3 wks. It may continue longer from some complication.

The results are very serious. May result in sloughing of the cornea and passing off of the aques humour. May cause ulcer. as placen- tic ulcer in the border of the cornea. Opacity of the cornea. Extension of some of the walls of the cavities in the eye, irritation of the iris or choroid.

Granular Conjunctivitis,

Treatment. 1. Inquire first into the hygienic conditions of the patient. It don't always re- spond to local treatment, and so hygienic conditions must be attended to.

2. Prevent contagion

Exclude every person from the room except at- tendant, attendants must

have their eyes protected by proper kind of glasses hermetically seal the well eye of the patient.

If you get some of the discharge into your eye or a well eye wash

Clinic Mar. 4

Deafness from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Occurred within two days of the 4th week of the disease.

When there is not disease of the Labyrinth the sound of a tuning fork can be heard when placed upon the forehead.

In scarlet fever the external parts of the ear is first inflamed and it penetrates internally. In cerebro-spinal meningitis the labyrinth is first involved.

Little hope in this case.

Lectures by

Prof. Palmer.

Oct 1st No. 1

For commencing the study of medicine a knowledge of the collateral sciences is very important.

Become acquainted with dynamics chemistry and mathematics. Then study the human body, learn its conditions in health and its morbid conditions.

Pathology and practice are the most intricate part of the science of medicine.

Proper diagnosis and cure are the chief and highest duty, and business of the physician after entering upon his profession.

Surgery and anatomy are not subjects of dispute, as there is little difference of opinion upon these subjects

Observed facts are the basis of the science of medicine — facts observed by all men of the profession.

The human body may be compared to a watch or an engine which have valves, wheels, pistons cylinders, etc When these get out of repair a mechanic is called in who understands ~~the~~ its structure ~~of the~~ and is able to point out the difficulty.

Symptoms of disease are indications that something is out of order.

No universal principle prevails.

Diseases specific indicati-

specialist.

Dismiss specific medication

There is no "pathy". We are not Allopathists.

There is no more "pathy" in medicine than in machinery.

We prefer no exclusive system.

All specific systems are segments of quackery.

Skepticism prevails in the profession.

We are in an age of unbelief.

There are continual changes in medical opinions in America and England - the system is in a state of continual change.

Drugs should never be used when hygiene will do. Much depends upon location diet etc.

Drugs in the hands of the uneducated are like clubs in the hands of madmen — dangerous weapons.

The office of the physician is a sacred one as he is admitted into the secrets of domestic life.

The physician should be a model man. Tobacco and whiskey are at his character.

Bathing, exercise and regular hours are important to health.

Jan 7. 1874

Peritonitis.

Rarely likely to be fatal. Not because of its important function, but because of it great extent.

The changes are 1. dryness, 2. effusion of plastic material.

Begins abruptly with a chill. General tenderness of abdomen. Pain. Breathing affected, becoming thoracic. Pain sharp and cutting. A state of anesthesia occurs in the later stage from loss of sensibility.

Pulse is rapid, but usually depressed. frequent and feeble. Abdomen is more or less

astringent into bowels is useful

Diabetes.

Sugar may sometimes be found in urine in small quantities in the blood when there is not diabetes, in some nervous diseases, after taking chloroform. The sugar of diabetes is thought to be produced by the conversion of the glycogen of the liver into sugar owing to some disease of the liver. Others attribute the difficulty to the lungs. But the kidney is not at fault. Kidney may become diseased by excessive action. An irritation of the sympathetic nerve ~~ ~~ going to the liver will cause diabetes. Occurs age 25-65. No peculiar anatomical changes. Consumption may occur as a complication. Symptoms are variable. 1, Increase of urine. Sometimes burning of urine. Quantity varies 8-30 pts in 24 hrs. Urine sweet taste. Sp. gr. may be as high as 1040. Yeast plant will grow in it. More sugar when patient takes starchy or saccharine food. Amt of sugar may vary from 1 oz. to 2 lbs. usually 10-24 oz. Thirst. Sometimes ravenous appetite. Tongue may be coated or clean and fissured. Sometimes diarrhea occurs and may relieve the quantity of diabetes of kidneys, but sugar passes off through intestines. Harsh skin, soreness of limbs, dimness of vision, may be soft cataract. Mental deterioration. At last coma occurs, and death.

Prognosis grave though cures sometimes occur. Disease is rapid with young persons, almost certainly fatal with young girls.

Treatment. Dietetic most important. Give no starch or sugar. Bran cakes, eggs, meat, cabbage. Some recommend skim milk. Not reliable as exclusive diet. Let patient drink freely acid drinks. Some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by lactic acid. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to death. I am sorry that I have not [illegible] [illegible] well tonight, but I [illegible] Sweet pea [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

tympanitic. But after plastic effusion takes place there is less tympanitis. Abdomen is hard from exudation of plastic material.
When there is ~~flu~~ serous effusion there will be fluctuation.

Bowels usually restricted. Sometimes great distension of ~~bowels~~ abdomen.

Death results from asthenia, failure of heart's action from shock.

Sometimes there is vomiting of brown or green nature in later stage. Dangerous symptom

This disease occurs after parturition, after abortion

etc. A mixed kind may occur combining symptoms.

Retina is often diseased in connection with this disease a similar degeneration taking place.

Mar. 11.

Bright's Disease - con.

Treatment - must be governed by circumstances. Unfortunately we can't always control the disease. Disease very insidious. Sometimes there will be an infusion of serum under the conjunctiva looking like a tear.

Milk diet may be largely used. Bowels must be kept free. Patient can't bear constant purging.

When fluid accumulates between the lung and the pleura punctures with needles are better than an incision. Draw water from abdomen or chest by aspirator.

May be bronchial edema.

Be cautious about using any kind of mercury.

Hematuria, Origin may be in kidney, bladder or urethra. Must determine its source by other symptoms. Casts in urine indicate kidney as origin. May arise from cancer of the kidney. Not very dangerous unless when arising from cancer. Most efficient astringent is gallic acid.

Hemorrhage may be caused by the irritation of cantharides or turpentine.

after operation upon the uterus, from perforation of the stomach or bowels ~~or~~ after typhoid fever. May arise from erysipelatous tendency.

You may distinguish it from hysteria by the conduct of the patient.

Usually terminates in two or three days, or a week. But it may become chronic continuing for some time before death.

Treatment. If patient is not exhausted by previous disease or otherwise, bleed, early from the arm or by leeches over the abdomen.

in a comfortable condition until the kidneys have time to get well.

Lithemic form.

Kidney congested, enlargement of cortical portion often result of acute disease. Urine usually scanty, albumen present with casts. May be dropsical effusions into the abdomen.

In another form the kidney becomes hard as in cirrhosis of the liver. Result of alcoholism, gout and sometimes of lead poisoning occurs frequent in dissipated Englishmen. Anatomically there is gradually contraction of the liver with granulations on the surface. Fatty degeneration occurs after a time. Casts are often found, being formed by dilitation of the tubuli uriniferi from obstruction.

Heart may be diseased as the result of the disease, the arteries becoming diseased from the constant irritation. This disease may remain latent for a long time.

Fatty accumulation may take place in company with other organs.

Lardaceous degeneration. Kidney becomes semi-transparent. Contracts. Transparent casts occur. Little albumen occurs at first.

General advice is to apply hot fomentations or flax seed poultice. Some recommend cold. I think the hot is safest. But the great remedy is opium. Keep the patient continually under the influence of it to the extent to produce contraction of the pupil with anodyne effect. You may also sometimes give a little mercury, and salines as diuretics. In severe cases you may use blisters. Stupes of various kinds are useful with constant application. Applications of turpentine to the abdomen are also useful. Quinine is also good.

our Tubes become stopped up and dropsy and uraemic poisoning results.

This disease is frequently fatal, and usually within two weeks.

When patient recovers, profuse diuresis comes on and we regard this as a favorable symptom.

Treatment. Rest, light food, milk diet. Relieve the Kidney by encouraging action of skin and bowels, avoid alcoholic drinks and all irritants to the Kidneys. Hot air baths useful. Fomentations over the back is often found to be very useful. Nugeall will heal.

It may be used in cases where the patient is feeble as it sustains vital action and prevents dissolution. Wine may also use other stimulants

If it is occasioned by overeating you may give warm water enemas or a gentle laxative as castor oil. But in no other case should enemas or ~~ch~~ cathartics be resorted to If there is uremic poisoning you may give gentle diuretics unless there is inflammation of the kidneys

Chronic peritonitis may follow acute or may be chronic from the outset.

blood in large quantities and so originate the disease.

Alcoholism is the most common cause of the disease. The liver removes ~~from~~ or changes 30% of the albumen normally. When disease the crude albumen might remain and so cause disease of kidneys. The liver becomes diseased first.

May be acute and chronic. Acute inflammation of the kidneys with degeneration of the epithelium may result from a hard drinking spell or after scarlet fever when acute dropsy is liable to occur.

Symptoms are more obvious after ~~a~~ some time there will be hardness, and sometimes a sort of greasy feel. Slight fever, ~~or~~ perhaps shortness.

You don't need to ~~give~~ give so much opium.

Opium diminishes inflammation. It ~~and~~ enables the patient to better bear the pain, thus preventing shock. It places the patient in a condition more nearly that ~~of~~ of the lower animals.

Give such food as will leave no residuum. In this way the patient may remain two or four weeks

...ally. Fomentations are recommended.

After effusions have taken place use all means to produce absorption.

Always tap and do so repeatedly.

Bright's disease.

This includes several diseases of kidneys. Many regard this as general instead of a local disease - simply local manifestation.

In diabetes, oxyurea, and lithiasis the kidneys are healthy, but only depurate from the system foreign matter generated elsewhere.

It is thought by Dr. Parkes and others that in Bright's disease the albu

without movement of the bowels. Milk, rare meat farinaceous food are good.
Sometimes there will be tuberculous deposits in the peritoneum as the cause of peritonitis.
Often occurs in connection with tuberculosis, in strumous persons.
Comes on in this case insidiously. The temperature will vary. But will usually be elevated. Extremities may be cold, hectic fever.
Sometimes tubercules will also be deposited in the mesentery. Dy

Pleurisy may be primary or secondary, it may follow septicæmia.

Pleurisy may occur without the marked symptoms of the disease and only distinguishable by the pleuritic effusion.

The accumulated pus may be discharged through an opening in walls of chest or through the bronchi.

Have no hesitancy to give opium perhaps with ipecacuana or a little antimony. Some recommend mercury but generally it will not be useful to bring the system under the influence of mercury or to irritate the patient much with antimony. Should use water dressing ear-

Try to change the diathesis by hygienic measures. Iodide of potassium may also be given. But the patient will probably die.

Brunkard's Peritonitis.

Occurs with disease of the liver and kidneys. There is great danger of toxemia. All you can do is to soothe the patient with opiates, but the patient will probably die.

In Bright's disease of kidney there is such change that albumen instead of urea and water are excreted. This causes the blood to be

Asthma proper is spasm of the muscles of the bronchial tubes due to disease of the pneumogastric nerve. May be reflex or centric, or irritation in the course of the nerve. Sometimes idiopathic.

Dilatation, sexual excess, distention of the stomach disease of kidneys, etc. may cause asthma. The pathological changes are not marked.

Mar. 10.

Important to distinguish pleuritic effusion from consolidation. In the former there is not so much dullness and the dullness is movable on changing position of patient.

thin, and results in dropsical effusions. The urea also causes irritation of the tissues which causes effusion of serum. Dropsy may occur in any portion of the body almost or may be general.

Dropsy may also result from disease of the heart also.

Dropsy is merely a symptom. It is not the cause of death itself, but a symptom of some other disease.

will usually be more or less inflammation of the bronchial tubes present from which it must be distinguished. Signs of the latter are rales, bubbling or sibilant.

As result of emphysema the expiration sound is prolonged, with wheezing, will be greater at times.

Cure is doubtful, but death will probably not be imminent. Said to protect against tubercle.

Treatment must be palliative to symptoms, and to the complication. May give bromide of potash, small quantities of opium, ipecacuanha, lobelia, turpentine, digitalis, squills, etc.

The conditions necessary to a normal condition of the evacuations of the bowels are 1. a proper amount of residuum from the food 2. a proper amount of secretion into the intestines 3. Proper tonicity of the muscles.

Causes. 1. Idiosyncracy Peculiarity of constitution. 2. Defect in the abdominal muscles. 3. Defect of secretions as insufficiency of bile. 4. Congestion, or obstruction in the blood vessels. 5. Increase of other secretions. 6. Excessive mental occupation with inattention to the calls of nature 7. Diminished ex-

There is always dyspnea in emphysema especially if any active exercise is taken. There is some residual air but less tidal air, hence talking is difficult.

Hypertrophy of the right ventricle is likely to result from the obstruction in the lungs.

Physical signs.

Chest barrel shaped. Lungs projecting above the clavicle. Most distention in upper part of the chest usually.

Sternum curved sometimes. Frequently pulsation at the epigastrium from enlargement of the heart, liver pressed below the ribs.

citability, often due to the use of cathartics. An active ~~purga~~ purgative excites the bowels for the time being, but as the result of the excitement a loss of excitability occurs. The same is the case with enemas. A habit of constipation may thus be formed.

8. Displacement of the uterus will often produce constipation. 9. Piles. 10. Fissure of the anus. 11. Spasm of the sphincter ani. 12. Mechanical obstructions.

<u>Symptoms</u>: 1. Retention of effete matters so that

vesicles of air will often appear upon the surface of the lung so mostly upon the surface.
Caused by forced exhalation. Frequent in glass blowers.

Obstruction of a vessel of the lungs will cause emphysema of another.

Sometimes the air will pass in easily but not out difficultly on account of some valvular arrangement as in emphysema.

Called wind broken in horses, occurs from over exertion.

Long appearance.

Difficult to distinguish in case of vicarious emphysema.

fecal matters may be detected by smell in the breath and excretions of the skin. 2. Various affections of the brain. 3. Deafness. Roaring in the ears. 4. Interference of sight. 5. Headache. 6. Indentation of the tongue by the teeth. 7. Irregularity of the heart-beat. 8. Dead sound over the colon or caecum. 9. Indentation by pressure. 10. Prolapsus of the colon. May go down as far as the brim of the pelvis. 11. Oedema of the lower extremities by pressure upon the blood vessels. 12. Varicocele.

more frequent in children from not being expanded at birth.

Symptoms, Congestion of the right side of the heart and disease.

If child don't breathe well draw it upward force it down again suddenly. Best method of artificial respiration

Hypertrophy of the lung. May arise from enlargement of the heart.

Atrophy of the lung is frequent in old persons.

Emphysema

Vesicular variety - is simply enlargement of the air vessels with loss of elasticity of the tissue and atrophy also.

13. Pressure upon the ovaries

In diagnosis & treating it is important to ~~use~~ distinguish between this and cancer.

<u>Treatment.</u> Cause the patient to form a regular habit of going to stool at a particular, never neglecting it.

Use Graham bread. The intestines require a quite large amount of residuum, as do many lower animals. Fine flour gives rise to many derangements of the intestines, sometimes producing diarrhea.

Exercise is also necessary. Exercise may be given in bed.

Fresh air and bathing.

rubbles and a most respiration something like that in pneumonia. Arising from congestion more dry. There is dullness on percussion which don't exist in capillary bronchitis.

Treatment. Best remedy is digitalis with some tonic.

Syphelytic gummata.

Results from secondary and tertiary sypheletis.

Collapse of Lung.

Lung may collapse from loss of the residual air. The lung then undergoes a sort of leathery degeneration. May result from obstruction in Bronchi, enlargement of tonsils pressure in pleura etc.

In debility give tonics. Galvanism is useful. Enemas may be given, but must not be continued. The same is true of cathartics. Some kinds of food, as fruits, figs, bran, bran bread, etc. Castor oil and saline laxatives. Mercurials.

I never prescribe drastic cathartics. Croton oil, and gamboge I have not prescribed for 20 years, and do not expect to for 20 years to come.

Nux vomica and ipecacuana given with aloes. ~~aurin~~ ~~root.~~

Sometimes the bronchial tubes becomes closed so that there is no smell. Cases occur of opening of lung into the stomach, vomiting of fetid matter.

Edema of the Lungs.

An effusion of serous fluid into the lungs. Result often of congestion. Frequent in connection with heart disease. May be acute or chronic. More or less in pneumonia. In cases of anemia. In many chronic diseases near their close, frequently causing death. Occurs in general dropsy. Dyspnea. Cough, expectoration of watery or [illegible] material, Percussion duller than normal. Respiratory murmurs weak and hard.

aloes 1 dr
alc. ext of Nux Vomica 12 gr
Ipecacuana 8 gr
Make into about 20 pills.
If there is much irritation use hyascianus. belladonna, stramonium.

Use this when you can't get the patient to attend to the proper hygienic conditions.

We cant tell why aloes purges and ipecac vomits. All we know is that this is the case.

symptoms are dyspnea
cough, darker and
more liquid sputtle, than
in pneumonia.

If after hearing a murmur at the tricuspid valve you have a cessation of sound you may feel sure that a heart clot is forming.

Gangrene of the lungs.

If a protected part becomes gangrenous the part does not decompose, but if exposed to air it specially takes places. A circumscribed part is usually most common. The part becomes encapsulated and patient may recover. Diffused gangrene may involve a whole lung. Usually offensive smell

Jan. 8.

Diseases of the Liver.

The largest gland in the body. Its derangements very greatly affect other organs. The liver is the center of the portal circulation.

The secretion of the liver forms a portion of the bile, while a large amount is merely separated from the blood. Much more has been attributed to the liver than was due to it. Food will not digest in the presence of alcohol, hence we have one reason why a man feels bilious after a spree. The same occurs also when one overeats. Rest and abstinence will cure.

Abnormal changes.

1. Hyperemia may arise from disease of the heart.

2. From inflammation.

Mar. 4. 1877

Cancer of the lungs.

Rare primary, but occurs sometimes in connection with cancer of breast. Patients do not usually live much longer from removal of ~~the~~ cancer of the breast, but they die more comfortably as the cancer is usually developed in ~~th~~ some internal organ.

Hemorrhage of Lungs.

Frequently caused by rupture of the vessels owing to embolism. Inflammation is usually the result which in turn results in abscesses. Little blackish indurations may remain after recovery, or cheesy formation.

4. From retention of bile
5. From hypertrophy.
6. From abnormal growths within its substance, as accumulation of fat.
6. Growth of adventitious matter as hydatids, cancer, etc.
7. Atrophy from deficient nutrition.

Congestion.

Mayarise from obstruction of the return vessels from the liver. Called nutmeg liver. A mottled appearance from obstruction of the hepatic vessels. The bile may be ~~excreted~~, but will be reabsorbed. Some jaundice may result. Dropsy also may follow.

Specific quinine treatment

Not yet fully established. Strongly recommended in some hospitals. I am in favor of it.

If I failed to break up with opium and catharsis I commence with quinine treatment.

Give 2 gr. every hour for three hours, then give 2 gr. once in 2 hrs. until 30 gr are given. First three days will get the patient into a free perspiration, and the repeated doses will keep him in that condition.

If the derangement results from disease of the liver which can't be remedied, of course it can't be removed. Always treat the cause of the disease. Mercury, and cathartics are the best remedies.

When irritation results from impurities in the portal blood, there may be abnormal growth and congestion.

Use eliminatives, cologogues, mild mercurials, saline cathartics.

Acetate Pot	½ oz.
Ex. Jaran.	2 oz.

½ dram doses 4 or 5 times a day. Sometimes give also nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Malarial pneumonia. don't bleed, give cathartic and then quinine, with stimulants and carbonate of pneumonia.

Opium will help if you give early, may kill if you give late.

When you have thin spittle, little chill, ~~[illegible]~~ delirium, moist bubbling rales.

Give good diet, iron.

Catarrhal pneumonia, Capillary bronchitis extending to the lung substance. Face become reddened. Cold to the chest, emetic, supporting treatment.

Inflammation of Liver.

1. Suppurative or phlegmonous.
2. Gangrenous.
3. Plastic or Adhesive inflammation.
4. Purulent.
5. Catarrhal, or of the gall duct.

The suppurative form may result in the formation of abscesses. The cause may be mechanical injury. It may result from pyemia. Also embolism. May arise from cold.

Symptoms. Tenderness, weight, swelling, chill and fever, derangement of secretion of bile sometimes — jaundice. There may be little pain if the disease is confined to the inner portion of the liver. Pain will be an ordinary one at first — becomes throbbing after suppuration. In pyemic poisoning we have all the ordinary symptoms of pyemia. In dysentery the portal vessels are the ones which

oedema and threatened suffocation or congestion bleed. May use veratrum viride and digitalis may be used ~~to~~ when there is ~~two~~ too vigorous action of the heart.

Use fomentations to the chest, surrounded by a silk or rubber jacket. German physicians recommend cold applications.

When much consolidation occurs the patient will gradually grow weaker. Better bleed before the exudation if at all.

After exudate is formed give iodide of potassium to promote absorption.

are involved. The abscess may extend to other organs. May come to the surface or discharge into the colon. It may extend to the ~~color~~ lungs, ~~being~~ then matter will be expectorated. Pus may be discharged into the peritoneal cavity. Very likely to be fatal. I knew one case of this kind in which the patient recovered. An abscess of the liver may remain stationary for a long time. Diagnosis sometimes obscure. Will usually be distension. Hydatids may sometimes suppurate. Gallstones may excite suppuration. Sometimes intestinal worms produce abscess by getting into the liver. When the abscess arises from pyemic poisoning there is little chance of cure. Hygienic management is important.

Jan. 9. /74

Do not open an abscess with a lancet until adhesion has taken place to the walls of the abdomen, indicated by discoloration, hardness and evidence of adhesion.

Must treat according to conditions. Remember what has been previous diseases.

In sporadic cases when you see the patient early you may prove to break up the disease. Give strong hypnotic. 1/3 gr. morphia with ipecacuanha or 20 gr. of dover's powder. If he doesn't become easy after an hour or two give another dose. Don't bleed indiscriminately. Keep under influence of opium for 12 hrs or more. Take great pains with the hygienic conditions. When there is

An aspirator has lately been used before adhesion takes place. Give ~~gen~~ eliminatives, nitro-muriatic acid.

Gangrenous inflammation is fatal.

Adhesive inflammation is usually in the capsule of Glisson or the peritoneum surrounding the liver. It often results in atrophy. Liver has a mondulated appearance, roughly hobnailed or gin liver, usually produced by liquor, yellow in appearance hence called cirrhosis. Hard.

At the beginning of the inflammation the liver will be enlarged, but a contraction of the newly formed tissue takes place resulting in the cutting off of the vessels. Dropsy often results from this disease, and it is important to discover it as soon as possible.

change position and stimulate.

Active, arterial congestion. Sometimes comes on suddenly and becomes fatal in a few hours, especially in fleshy persons.

Dyspnea, no chill or fever. Treatment must be like that of active pneumonia. When it arises from excessive action of the heart bleeding may be resorted to.

Treatment of Pneumonia. Must consider the age of patient, locality, whether there is malaria or typhoid, whether disease is sporadic or epidemic. I can't tell you how to treat pneumonia per se

Treatment should be prompt. Antiphlogistic remedies. If the patient has been addicted to alcohol until he has the alcoholic cachexia there is little hope for him. Substitute opium for alcohol, as it may serve to keep the patient alive for a time.

Hepatic phlebitis sometimes occurs. Diagnosis made after death. incurable.

Catarrhal inflammation. This is the usual cause of jaundice. Dull pain in the liver. Bile is secreted but is not excreted. It is absorbed giving yellow skin eyes, and biliary acids in the urine.

In suppuration there will often be a discharge of fetid matter from the bowels.

In these cases the gall duct will sometimes be filled with ~~a~~ mucus from inflammation. Sometimes the gall bladder is perforated.

Treatment ~~of~~ is antiphlogistic as in all cases of inflammation of mucous membranes. Promote secretion from the skin. Give diuretics, alkalies, nitrate of ammonia, taraxacum. Blistering and cupping over the liver are very efficacious.

Cancer of the liver is not infrequent both as a secondary and as a primary disease.

Symptoms. Pain. feeling of irregularity. some portions hard. others soft. Fatal within a year usually.

Fatty enlargements of the liver often take place from accumulation of fat within the tissue. Fatty degeneration usually goes on to a fatal termination. Treatment mainly dietetic. Potash.

Softening of the liver and aneurism of the hepatic artery often takes place but cannot be discovered before death.

Gallstuli. Different kinds. May be almost wholly cholesterine, or nearly all chlorophyl. or they may be

Mar. 3.

Congestion of Lungs.
May be active or passive,
venous or arterial.

Affections of the heart
may cause passive conges-
tion and hemorrhage.

Derivative treatment
should be adopted as
diuretics, mustard to the
feet, cups, bleeding, li-
gating extremities, etc.

Many of Napoleons men
died on the march from
Moscow from exposure to
cold in the day and heat
in the night. Sudden death
sometimes occurs in this
way. May be hydrostatic
congestion from patients
lying on back for some
time, giving dyspnea. skip page.

mixed. Cholesterine is produced by the decomposition of nerve tissue. They don't usually occur unless there is some disease of the liver. They may obstruct the duct and cause ~~t~~ jaundice.

An attack of bilious colic proper, from the passage of one of these gall stones, comes on suddenly, sometimes producing rigors. Great pain. Treatment. Nux vomica, hot bath, stimulants, chloroform, ether, fomentations. To prevent recurrence cure the liver. alkalies, cholagogues.

Hydatids. More or less pain, enlargement, jaundice. Sometimes fatal from suppuration or rupture. Diagnosis,

Lobular pneumonia.

May occur in vesicles and is then vesicular pneumonia. Inflammation of the pleura is called pleural pneumonia.

Interstitial pneumonia is usually chronic and in this country is usually the cause of consumption.

May have typhus or typhoid pneumonia according to the state of the system. May have pyaemic pneumonia as result of degeneracy of clots etc.

not certain. Hydatids are supposed to be animals. Treat the symptoms. Nothing can be done to remove the animals.

Jan. 13.

Acute Rheumatism

Treatment. Bleeding not good. Does not diminish danger of affection of the heart. Cathartics good. Mercury. Opium (not the chief reliance) Quinine in sedative doses (3 to 10 grs) much used in France. Colchicum given, (special however for gout). Stramonium. Veratrum Veridta when the heart is affected. Nitrate of Potash, not used so much of late. Lemon juice

lugum. or even when it has proceeded to fully hepatization. May even recover from the purulent stage, except the formation of an abscess.

~~Ab~~ May also die in any one of the stages.

Abscesses are very rare in primary pneumonia, occur as the result of pyemia. In abscess the pus may be absorbed and produce hectic fever. It may discharge into a bronchial tube. Adhesion of pleura may take place and the abscess open outside.

Pneumonia may affect a few lobules here and there and is then called

originated in Guy's hospital and much used. Thought that the acid of the lemon had a catalitic effect to prevent the formation of acid in system. Others that it contained a base. Blisters also used. Caustic lime given with milk. Starvation also used.

I recommend a mixed treatment. Largely of alkali. Give as much as the stomach will bear. Perhaps a dr. every two hrs. 12 dr in 24 hrs. Rochelle salts good. 1 or 2 drs. every 2 hrs. May begin in any of. Amusing mixture with wine and colchicum

may crepitate somewhat.

In second stage the lung will sink, will not crepitate, will not collapse, retains its shape. Weight much increased.

In third stage, when suppuration has taken place, the lung will sink easily; pus will run out when it is cut.

All of these conditions may exist in the same lung.

The disease may be arrested when it has only proceeded to congestion. Recovery then rapid.

Patient may also recover when suppuration has

Dr. Garrus

5 grs of quinine with
1/2 dr of ~~acetate~~ Bicarbonate ~~of~~ of Potash,
once in 4 hrs. If patient
suffers much I give an
anodyne — dover's pow-
der.

Acetate Pot. 1 oz.
Carbonate " 3 dr
wine of Colch 1/2 oz.
Camp water 2 oz.
1 teaspoonful once in 2, 4,
or six hours, an anodyne
at night. Keep bowels open.
If the inflammation is
confined in a joint, blister.
If you don't succeed use
Quinine.

Many say avoid animal
food

of speedy resolution.
Pneumonia may terminate in diffused suppuration, gangrene, cheesy exudate oedema may continue for some time.
May bring on tuberculosis.

Stages.

1. Congestion or excessive hyperaemia.
2. Hepatization reddish at first, and then grayish.
3. Purulent infiltration and expectoration.

In first stage it is friable, pits when pressed reddish fluid runs out when it is cut. May sink or swim as there is much or little air.

Another thing I constantly am in the habit of doing apply 1 oz of saleratus in pint water, and apply a compress of the solution to the part.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Treatment. Arsenic, sulphur, hot air baths, steam baths.

Rheumatism from gonorrhea, turkish bath, anodynes.

must absent from the urine when hepatization takes place.

Temperature

Day	Med	Max	Min
4.	103.6	104.2	102.6
5.	103.9	104.2	103.6
6.	103.4	104.2	103.
7.	100.6	101.4	99.4
8.	98.6	99.	98.
9.	98.5	98.8	98.4

Pulse

	Med	Max	Min
4.	105	121	100
5.	107	116	98
6.	106	112	100
7.	95	112	82
8.	76	84	70
9.	76	84	70

When there is such a sudden decrease in temperature it is evidence

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Diseases of brain and nerves may modify structure and function of every portion of the body.

Physiology of the nervous system obscure, and hence the pathology also.

Means of diagnosis are of different character from that of other diseases. We draw inferences from changes of function. We don't know whether distinct portions of the brain perform distinct mental functions.

Functions may be increased. They be diminished. Some lesions of function does not seem to involve change of structure as we now know.

Sporadic cases more likely to recover than epidemics. Recovery from more favorable than the catarrhal. Abundance of blood indicates severe form of blood. Tracing exudate indicates strength of the system. Absence of hydroid complication. Sometimes will be fat and sugar. Breathing rapid. Expired air cold, less carbonic acid. Pulse usually very slow — 60, or may be as high as 160. Pulse is usually full and firm yet small. Danger of heart clot when the circulation is slow. Digestive organs and liver congestive. Urates abundant in the urine. Salt is al-

but continued change of function usually results in change of structure. Some change of structure does not involve corresponding change of function.

Chorea may take place from sympathy as affection of the brain from worms in the stomach or intestines.

Diseases are sometimes named from the pathological changes and sometimes from physiological.

Convulsions often occur. A convulsion is a general spasm.

There are two kinds of spasm in one there is alternate contraction and extension in the other there is continued contraction.

Consolidation is quite liable to occur. In the later stages there is danger of dying from exhaustion or from stoppage of the bronchial tubes.

When both lungs are affected, death is inevitable. If expectoration is easy, prognosis favorable. If expectoration is suddenly stopped, great danger.

Spontaneous resolution usually occurs in about two weeks. If the disease is prolonged longer, there is more danger. Prognosis is more favorable in adult life. In men than in women. In the country than in city.

Intellectual manifestations are controlled by that portion of the brain above the corpus callosum. The lower part of the brain and cord are concerned in coordination of motions.

In acute cases of paralysis and insanity we have change in sp. gr. of brain from $\frac{1036}{1000}$ to $\frac{1052}{1000}$.

Each morbid agent has its own peculiar action upon the brain. Disease above the corpus callosum involves perversion of intellectual function. Disease of the hemispheres may

1. Chills & general fever, headache.

2. Dyspnea. Pain dull or sharp if the inflammation extends to the pleura. Cough, expectoration in copious form tough, glistening, rusty, tenacious, pus in later stages.

During fever the skin is darkened, usually dry, sometimes perspiring. Fever worst at night. Lung most often affected. The liver becomes affected from overwork, and the patients often have jaundice.

Death may result from apnea or asthenia, or both combined.

Jan. 14, 1874.

Large portions of the cerebrum may be destroyed without fatality. A man once had a bar of iron passed through one side of his head. He lived many years, but was somewhat demented. He went to the pacific coast to get rid of the doctors whom he was afraid would examine his body after death; but his skull and the bar of iron are now in Boston on exhibition.

Diseases of the brain produce a great variety of pathological symptoms.

There are paroxysmal symptoms from some continued

Feb. 25

Pneumonia

An inflammation of the lung substance in ~~three~~ two varieties.

1. Lobar Pneumonia
2. Catarrhal "

Of the latter there may be inflammation in the bronchial tubes - Bronchial pneumonia.

Sometimes the exudate is outside the air vesicles - or interstitial pneumonia.

Symptoms. Chill one or two hours followed by a prolonged fever.

The symptoms are of 3 classes.

General.
Local
Those derived from auscultation

lesions. As fits and spasms.
Too much or too little blood
will change function.

The conditions for healthy
nutrition are plenty of blood,
moisture, constant com-
munication with the
acting part.

Great sympathy exists
between the cerebrum and the
base of the brain.

Disease of brain is classified
as organic and functional.

General symptoms. Abnormal-
ities of sensation, motion.
mentality. Numbed sensations
in the head and spine. Vertigo
depression, nausea, vomiting
ringing in the ears. flashes
of light. unnatural excitement

cook it somewhat. To this you may add aqua carbonate of ammonia or alcoholic stimulant to good advantage.

Globular Endargement of the Bronchial Tubes. In these cavities the pus or exudation may sometimes accumulate and become offensive. You may have gurgling, cavernous respiration, amphoric respiration or whistling. May have ulceration may have resultant pneumonia or tuberculosis.

Treatment - Hygienic and climatic treatment. with the various inhalations.

delirium, feebleness of judgment
sleeplessness, delirium,
convulsions, loss of co-
ordination of motions,
ejaculations, grasping at
the bed clothes, twitching of
the muscles. In the infant
also we can determine the
amount of blood circulating
by the fontanelles, tender-
ness of the spine. Ophthal-
moscope may be used to de-
termine the condition of the
circulation in the brain
by looking into the eye.

Hyperemia of the Brain.

It has been a matter of dis-
cussion whether the brain
can contain anything more
or less than a certain amount.

often give the same in consumption.

There are many different expectorants as the anodynes and all the different kinds of balsams - extracts. Turpentine, guaiacine, strychnia, phosphate of iron. May require diuretics.

It will be a matter of trial which remedy will agree best with your patient.

Cases of acute bronchitis supervening upon chronic bronchitis are often very serious character. To allay the inflammation an egg soup may be used. Beat up an egg with sugar thoroughly. Put into a cup and pour in boiling water which will

There may be active or passive hyperemia.

Active hyperemia. May arise from increased action of the heart, from fever, exercise, hypertrophy of the heart. It may arise from weakening of the relaxing walls of the blood vessels.

It may arise from insufficient quantity of blood flowing to other parts. Division of the sympathetic nerve will produce relaxation of the blood vessels and so hyperemia. May arise from atrophy of the brain. Rupture of blood vessels in the brain may take place.

Passive hyperemia may occur from obstruction of the vena cava or by obstructing the flow of blood from the brain. Diseases of the heart of obstructive nature as also

often obstinate but not dangerous unless complicated with some other disease. A saline solution will promote secretion. a solution of sulphate of zinc will allay it as will inhalations of tar, benzoine, and carbolic acid vapors. You may say that ~~it~~ carbonic acid is a poison, this is true of nearly all our medicines. Don't neglect hygienic measures.

To allay cough use following—

~~Iodide of Potassium ℥ijss~~

Tolutani Syrupi } aa ℥ij

Ipecacuana .. }

Extract of Veratrum Viridi fl. ℥j

Morphine Sulph. gr. iij

1 teaspoonful 3-4 times a day.

obstruction of the circulation in the lungs will cause hyperemia.

A sort of intermediate condition may result from overeating and drinking.

Little can be ascertained after death with regard to the condition of the brain in reference to hyperemia. Blood may accumulate or may recede from the brain through hydrostatic influences.

Often repeated hyperemia results in atrophy of the brain. Blood or serum will accumulate under the arachnoid.

Changes in the quality of the blood will affect the brain as well as in quantity. Sunstroke results from increased temper-

emphysema of other parts.

There will be expectoration with streaks of blood (not mixed as in pneumonia) will sometimes simulate consumption.

Physical signs. Percussion will not usually indicate much because the emphysema will balance the collapse.

Auscultation. The respiratory murmurs will be rare harsh. There will be rales similar to those in acute bronchitis either moist or dry. Bubbling or whistling sounds. There may be such dilitation of the bronchial tubes so as to produce a blowing sound.

chine than from quantity.
Acute narcotic poisoning
has effect upon the brain to
some extent, but chronic has
more. It was once supposed
that opium increased the
amount of blood in the brain.
But we now believe that when
it produces quiet sleep it does
not materially ~~diminish~~ increase
the amount of blood.

Symptoms. First excitement,
followed by depression. But there
may also be excitement of one
part and depression of another
at the same time. A moderate
increase of the amount of blood in
the brain first increases its ac-
tivity. In excessive hyperaemia
there is a diminished supply of

Common Cold.

Mild Bronchitis.

Whiskey punch is good & once tried it myself.
Chlorate of potash is good.
Small doses of ipecac.
A cathartic is good.

Circumscribed Bronchitis

May be inflammation in one part only, arising from tuberculosis, etc.
Opiates are the best remedies.

Chronic Bronchitis

Several forms, as winter colds, dry catarrh, and many varieties which run into each other.
More anatomical change and consequent danger. May be collapse of one part and cause-

oxygenated blood. ~~If the flow of blood to the brain is cut~~

Irritation of the sensory nerves, subjective impressions, sensations greatly exaggerated. A little noise will seem like a great one, etc.

Convulsions may also result from anemia. Many doctors think that this is the usual cause. Unconsciousness is usually present in convulsions.

Psychic irritation shows itself by rapid change and loose connection of thought without delirium. There are organs in the brain which perform an inhibitory function which may be suspended giving rise to rapid, disconnected action of other organs — insanity.

Giddiness, sensation of moving of the body.

sometimes a portion
will be collapsed.
Collapse of one lung
will produce emphysema
of another. Especially in
chronic cases.
Feb. 24. 1874
Inflammation of the capillary
vessels of the lungs. or
capillary bronchitis.
Warm Inhalation
of vapor of warm water.
Emetics. Chloroform in
small quantities to relieve
the spasms.
Plastic Bronchitis
alkalis must be given
and other remedies to
remove the plasticity of
the blood as mercury
antimony, etc. warm
inhalation will be useful.

The mucous is usually mixed with air and so will float upon water. By this you can distinguish between mucous and pus.

The plastic material will sometimes be moulded to the shape of the bronchial tubes. Not usually bloody expectoration.

The air vessels may sometimes be filled up by the mucous running down into them & sometimes to cause the spasms.

Plastic Bronchitis

alkalis must be given and other remedies to remove the plasticity of the blood as mercury, antimony, etc. warm inhalation will be useful.

Jan. 15. 1874.

In violent congestion of the head a cathartic should be administered with irritating applications to the skin and cold to the head. Evacuate the bowels by cathartics or otherwise. Bleed where the congestion results from too large a quantity of blood. If the congestion results from use of liquor or opium do not bleed. In such cases of exhaustion use bromide of Potass or iodide of Potass or ergot. Give Bromide of Potass. in quite large doses as 20 grs. May sometimes use opium with it.

Disease may result from injury, or ~~from~~ as the result of other disease as syphilis, Bright's disease, etc.

Post mortem shows red spots on mucous membrane, thinness in patches, submucous tissue infiltrated. Epithelial degeneration a very important fact, as it destroys the ciliated epithelium.

May be ulceration, weakening and dilating the bronchi. Bronchial abscesses, collections of pus under the mucous membrane.

Sometimes there is purulent expectoration.

There may often be a congestion of the head from menstruation. Leeches to the os uteri, anus, or cupping to lips is good. Ligation of the extremities may also be practiced. If there is pressure causing congestion of the brain, remove it.

Anemia of the Brain.

Caused by loss of blood. Sudden congestion of the lungs. Hepatization of the lungs suddenly. Putting a weak person in erect condition, deficiency of heart action, clogging of the arteries supplying the brain, ligature of the carotid artery.

strumous and syphilitic patients.

May be external emphysema, — rupture of the pleura so that air is poured out under the skin.

Bronchitis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes may exist with or without affection of the larynx or trachea.

Secretion first diminished and then increased.

Acute and chronic. Inflammation of large tubes, and that extending to the capillary tubes. The latter uncommon much more serious.

Exudates may be plastic.

Sometimes results from diarrhea. May have delirium. In hypremia - congestion of the brain, there is a lack of oxygenated blood. A similar condition maintains in anemia when there is lack of nutrition. (I have known patients die from repeated bleeding.) Give opium, Hoffmann's Anodyne.

Inflammation of the Brain.

May be acute or chronic. May be general, or confined to some particular portion. May be plastic, syphilitic, erysipelatous. May be atonic or asthenic. May have all the conditions and results of inflammation in other

will not be fever or
chill as there are in
pleurisy. Sometimes difficult
to distinguish from
Pleurisy. Must resort to
physical diagnosis.
Treatment. Anodynes.
dry cupping, warm
bath, fomentation, rest,
stimulating applications.
Myalgia may ~~exist~~ exist
as sympathetic with
the uterus, pain under
the left breast. Some-
times mistaken for
disease of the lungs.
In neuralgia of chest
pain will be in course
of the nerve.
Periostial Inflammation
of the ribs may result in

parts. The inflammation may exist in any one of the meninges of the brain or in the brain substance itself.

Jan. 20.

Spotted Fever.

The pathological changes are principally an inflammation of the spinal cord and brain. Thought to be produced by some specific poison which induces changes in the blood, in which the amount of fibrin is increased. The skin is frequently of a spotted or mottled appearance spots may be of size

In paralysis of the epiglottis Laryngotomy may be performed.

Laryngismus stridulus is spasmodic contraction of the parts, common in children and hysterical patient. Dashing water in the face, warm baths is good.

Tubercules may be formed in the larynx and trachea, extending down into the lungs.

May have erysipelas and syphilitic diseases of the larynx.

Pleuro-dynia - Patient has sort of neuralgia pain in the muscles of the chest, Rheumatic. There

from a pin head to a hazel nut. Trousseau says this is due to defect in capillary circulation from disease of the brain, and that it is always present to some extent in all tra.

Symptoms rigidity of muscles, head thrown back, frequently irregular respiration from affection of the base of the brain. Often siezures, from hypersesthesia. Deglutition sometimes interfered with. Control of sphincter muscles lost often. Can't pass feces sometimes and sometimes can't retain

Sometimes a barking cough is kept up by the uvula becoming elongated and falling upon the epiglottis. Cut off a little of the end of it.

Chronic hoarseness sometimes arises from thickening of the vocal cords.

Minister's sore throat is generally Laryngitis and Pharyngitis combined.

Polypoid growths may occur in larynx as well as all sorts of tumors. If they don't irritate much or grow, let them alone.

Otherwise use stimulants or remove with knife.

Paralysis may occur. Electricity is useful.

Disease often fatal. Sometimes more than half cases fatal.

Patient taken first with rigor. Pain in head, early delirium, hyperesthesia, rigidity of muscles, sometimes chills with intermissions. Vomiting sometimes. Patient falls into coma, and dies, sometimes in a few hours. Sometimes there will be convulsions.

In cases of survival lesions of the intellect, motor powers, or of special sensation often occur. Often incurable.

Feb. 19, 1874

Opium is the most efficient drug to arrest an inflammatory process when given in the beginning. Does not control chronic inflammations.

Oil Turpentine	dr 2½
Magnesia	dr. 1½
Water	2 oz.

Teaspoonful to pt. water at 160° inhale.

Creasote	3 dr
Glycerine	3 "
Water	3 oz.

Teaspoon to pt. of water 160° inhale.

2 or 3 grs Sulphate of iron to oz of water will arrest hemorrhage from the lungs when applied with the atomizer

More frequent in winter, more common among the young.

Anatomical conditions: hyperemia of brain, sometimes effusion of blood into the ventricles, or between the membranes of both brain and spinal cord. The substance of brain and cord are not often implicated. Death may occur so suddenly as to leave few traces after death. There will be inflammatory exudates when the disease continues several days. Sometimes occurs in erysipelas.

Then give bromide and iodide of potassium, and iodide of mercury.

Local treatment. Washing with chlorate of Potassium is good, often the mineral acids are of benefit. Local treatment has to be applied with a probang. Nitrate of silver has been ~~this~~ applied.

The atomizer may also be used. The nitrate of silver, alum, sulphate of iron or copper, chloride of zinc, etc. Glycerine and tannin, or carbolic acid and glycerine may be used with atomizer or sponge.

Treatment. Dif. methods have been pursued. Some give anti-phlogistic treatment bleeding, cold leeching, etc. But the patient often sinks and I think this is very dangerous. Others go to the other extreme giving quinine, alcohol, and tinct of cantharides (for which I can see no reason). Opium and quinine I think are often good. Don't go to either extreme. Counter irritation, active, extensive, and early applied I have more confidence in than anything else. Get the blood to the surface and extremities by external heat, mustard plasters, and diaphoretics, as dover's powders with acetate of ammonia

he died from the treatment. He was bled three or four times a qt ounce at the other time, was given repeated doses of Tartar emetic and calomel.

Chronic Laryngitis

Drunkards get a hoarseness as the result of alcohol. Tobacco users often have it from tobacco. More frequent in sedentary persons. Patient will be hoarser after resting a while.

The course of this disease is obstinate. Often runs into consumption.

Treatment. Must attend to the general hygienic habits, exercise, walking; diet, sexual organs, etc.

Use also Bromide of Potass. Give in doses of from a scruple to ½ dr. doses once in two or three hours.

Use these remedies until the time for exudation comes when I would use Iodide of Potass.

Control circulation with Veratrum Virida or aconite. Allay pain ~~and~~ with Belladonna. Keep bowels free.

A particular remedy which is recommended on theoretical grounds is the calabar bean. Those who have used it most don't seem to favor it very highly. Try it. Don't know its value.

Treatment. At first may be treated as a common cold; but as it begins to show characteristic effects give anodyne of large dover's powder, inhale steam from hot water and vinegar. If there is spasm use chloroform. May give a little morphia with dovers powder. Follow with quinine and chlorate of potass.

If you have decided edema you may scarify ~~with~~ by cutting membrane with a knife. Always be prepared to perform tracheotomy.

Washington is said to have died of ~~strangling~~.

Physostigmae Ven Ext. Alc gr 12
Alc ʒj
Dose gtt 8-12
Tinct ʒj
Water ʒxii
Dose teaspoonful once in 2-4 hours.

In cases of great depletion use chlorate of Potass.

Tuberculous Inflammation of the Brain.

This usually occurs in children. Tuberculous meningitis usually comes on more slowly than the cerebro-spinal. Tubercules most numerous in base of brain. Termination - usually fatal. Disease not so rapid as the other.

it ceases to be heard
like a long wheeze.
Expiration prolonged
and wheezing, on account
of swelling of membrane.
May be little expectoration.
The membrane early be-
comes edematous. Swells.
Looks dropsical. Tracheotomy
may become necessary.
Will sometimes be swallowed
of a darky part.
May result in spontane-
ous resolution or sudden
death from spasm, or
suffocation. Must be
distinguished from
hysteria, laryngismus
stridulous. If inflam-
mation is deep, the dis-
ease is dangerous.
Prognosis is very grave in
children, and very serious

I have given large and continued doses of Iodide of Potass with good results 5 grms one in four hrs. Most cases die.

Sclerosis of the Brain. Not know the cause. There is a great increase of connective tissue. Usually occurs in young persons in the white portions, and does not usually affect the intellect. Occurs in little nodules.

Not easily recognized by symptoms. Progresses slowly. There will ~~usually~~ often be paralysis of certain groups of muscles. Paralysis extends with the disease. There may be paralysis of feeling or anesthesia

Diseases of the Lungs.

Laryngitis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. Accompanied with hoarseness, loss of voice, tickling, cough, perhaps difficulty of breathing, dyspnea. Cause: relaxed condition of system, indoor employment. More common in males than females.

Begins like a cold or catarrh and extends down. May be mild fever in acute attack. Much hissing when glottis becomes involved. Adequate of suffocation may occur. Cough shrill at first then hoarse, and then

Sight may be destroyed. Repression, Trembling, and agitated motion may quite generally occur. Disease usually lasts from 5 to 10 years. It involves changes of structure from which the patient cannot recover. The progress of the disease may often be staged, however, for years. But the disease is commonly progressive.

Treatment. You may experiment with such remedies as you think will do no harm.

Tumors of Brain.

There may be various kinds of tumors of the brain. Most of these occur in old rather than young.

The next thing is atropa
begin small doses 1/100 to 1/30 gr.
Chloral hydrate. Indian hemp. Bromide of Potass. (large doses).

Give the Indian Hemp every night whether there is pain or not to produce an impression on the system.
Sulphuric acid, oil of turpentine (in sciatica) alcohol.

Local remedies. Blisters, Chloroform, electricity Acupuncture, local heat. A hot flat iron heated in boiling water and passed rapidly over the surface is good to relieve pain.

Cutting the nerve is not advisable.

Give patient proper exercise bathing, regular habits, avoid tea coffee. etc.

Jan. 21 174

Sometimes there may be a breaking down or suppuration of tubercles producing cavities as in the lungs. There are also small tumours from syphilis which are about the only ones susceptible of cure.

Aneurism may also occur, but it seldom reaches the size of a hen's egg as the arterial walls will break.

Diagnosis is uncertain. We cannot tell the kind of tumour with certainty, or that there is any tumour.

There will usually be pain in the head. If so, with periodical derangement of mental function there will probably be tumour. There may also be neuralgia, perhaps derangement of digestion, with

Arsenic is thought to have a catalytic action in improving the condition of the blood. will relieve cardiac neuralgia better than almost any other medicine give hypodermically or by the stomach.

Give mercury and Iodide of Potass, when there is syphilitic complication.

Colchicum when there is gout or rheumatism

Palliation. Narcotics a variety of narcotic remedies of which morphia is at the head. give in hypodermically. Always soothes. In advanced cases where there is fixed pain give locally. 1/10 to 1/6 gr. If part is tender bruise with

occasional convulsions. They (tumors) may go on for years. But tumors usually end in death from coma.

What can you do? Not much of anything. In the first place you can't tell that there is any tumor there, and you can't do anything for it if you did.

Hypertrophy of Brain.

The brain may sometimes be of abnormal size without increase of function. It may become so large as to press so strongly upon the skull which does not grow fast enough to accomodate it. The blood will be pressed out of it and there will be evidences of irritation. Vomiting, etc.

After correcting these conditions give nerve tonics as fine, genuine arsenic, nitrate of silver.

"How far they are nerve tonics we don't know.

"We don't know as much about the action of drugs as we ought to. I am not surprised that there is so much difference of opinion with reference to the action of medicines.

When the cause is of a malarious nature, give full antiperiodic doses of quinine.

When you have the oxalate of lime, the best remedy I know of is nitro-muriatic acid.

Atrophy of Brain

Exists in idiots. May result from disease, from destruction of a nerve. Epilepsy may result. Patient does not live to great age, although they may not die from the direct action of the disease.

Treatment. All that can be done is simply careful training.

Inflammation

Spinal meningitis and - - - -

May be acute, sporadic and idiopathic.

Usually results from injury. Wherever in the cord the disease occurs, the symptoms will result below it.

Inflammation of the cord affects the sensory, motor, and reflex functions. When there is complete suspension of function there is paralysis,

Treatment.

1. Constitutional and

2. Local.

First remove general causes by general improvement of the health, with the use of narcotics and stimulants to allieve the present pain.

Eliminate foreign matters from the blood, improve digestion. insist upon the abandonment of all stimulants as tea, coffee, and tobacco, avoid excesses.

Deficiency of fat may be a cause. Give cod liver oil, phosphorated emulsion, cream to make the patient fat up. You will generally relieve neuralgia by attention to these causes.

There may be sloughing upon the vaccination, changes in the urine. Inflammation is affected wonderfully by applying oil of turpentine for about ten minutes, then warm poultices for two or 8 hours. The symptoms will be almost instantly relieved.

Attention must be paid to the urinary organs. The urine may pass constantly, or it may not pass at all. If urine is left in the bladder it will become ammoniated, and it must be carefully washed out. Sometimes a dilute solution of carbolic acid is useful.

Neuralgiac pains is often unilateral, or bilateral.

Other pains are not as changeable as neuralgia. In diagnostication inquire if there has been previous neuralgia, depression, shock. It is important to distinguish it from hysteria. They are more than second cousins.

Prognosis will depend upon the cause, and the circumstances of the patient.

In reference to the pathology there are no fixed and established facts.

Children of intemperate parents are very subject to neuralgia.

Apoplexy

May result from excess of blood, from effusion of serum or from nervous derangement.

Symptoms, Sudden Sensation of sensation, power of voluntary motion and of consciousness.

Apoplexy results from pressure. There is suppressing function of the whole upper lobes. During an attack we can't tell whether the pressure is from effusion of blood or of serum or of congestion of blood vessels.

In a typical case it would occur in a man of middle life who had had spells of dizziness. He suddenly falls. Little spasmodic action follows. Pulse is slow, face livid, blood vessels turgid.

Visceral Neuralgia

There may visceral neuralgia in almost any of the viscera, liver, stomach rectum, Kidneys, bladder. testicles.

Neuralgia may produce both structural and ~~anatomical~~ functional changes.

There may be a flow of mucous from neuralgia pain.

Sick headache is result of neuralgia, involving primarily either head or liver.

Sometimes the hair may fall out as the result of neuralgia.

Iritis, opacity of cornea, periritis, hyperesthesia, inflammation, fissure of the anus.

Stertorious breathing. Patient will often die in 24 hrs. & Autopsy will disclose a rent in membranes of brain with effusion of serum.

Sometimes the symptoms are not so well marked, and the coma may come on much more slowly.

Occasionally the patient is attacked with paralysis, of one side, or arm, as may be. It may be confounded with syncope or with epilepsy.

All forms of apoplexy may merge into paralysis, or the patient may entirely recover. Paralysis of motion may occur with sensation unimpaired.

It may be that in apoplexy a person will not fall, exhibiting loss of memory or impaired intell

of menstrual derangements which may be mistaken for sciatica or hip disease.

What is called a stick in the back, coming on suddenly, we dont know what is its cause, and so we call it neuralgia.

Intemperance will cause very obstinate neuralgia pains, which are both caused and relieved by alcohol.

As the result of sciatica there may be loss of power, and anesthesia.

There are then three forms of disease usually called sciatica.

1. Pain resulting from menstrual derangements.
2. Stick in back.
3. Inflammation in the sciatic nerve.

In many cases there is injury to the meninges of the brain. If it occurs in the base of the brain, the patient may fall down and die suddenly.

Apoplexy most frequently results in hemiplegia, which may or may not be cured.

Patients usually die in 3-5 days if at all. Pulse usually full and slow. Cheeks will often puff out with each expiration. Complete paralysis of the muscles of the face.

Pupil is usually natural variable. Frequent inequality of the eyes of the face. Usually both sensation and motion are paralyzed but either one may be.

Malaria will increase and cause hemalgia.

Hemalgia often occurs at the period of adolescence.

In chronic cases of hemalgia oxalate of lime will often be found in the blood.

Opium, Tobacco, Coffee and tea are causes of hemalgia. I could not tell you the number of persons I have cured of hemalgia by giving a placebo and insisting on the abstinence from tea and coffee.

There may be reflex hemalgia, a very common form is located under the left breast.

Females often have pain in the hip as the result

we may have either

1. Vacuous or nervous apoplexy from congestion.

2: Oedematous -- from serous effusion.

3. Hemorrhagic or sanguineous apoplexy, from effusion of blood.

The latter may result from disease of the blood vessels, as aneurism, sometimes from embolism. If it occurs in young persons we may be pretty sure it comes from the latter cause, which results in rupture when brittleness of the arteries takes place & in any persons apoplexy or palsy may occur from ~~and~~ rupture. Constipation, straining at stool, alcohol, overeating

in breast.

When you are called to see a patient suffering from pain, inquire into the conditions of all parts of the system and if you can find no cause, then pronounce it neuralgia.

The 5th pair of nerves is very subject to neuralgia, and then is called tic douleureux.

Accumulation in nervous persons of poor health, with weak nervous system. That is, very impressible, very active nerves which is the cause of the weakness. Then may be anesthetic preceding or succeeding the neuralgic pain.

drying up of a large ulcer.

Headache, dizziness, dimness of vision, numbness, use of wrong words, loss of memory, prevarication of will, loss of distinctness of sensation.

Different kinds hard to distinguish. In dropsy, usually serous. In a hemorrhagic condition usually from effusion of blood. Distinguish it from Uremic poisoning, or pyemial fever. Prognosis unfavorable.

When a person falls down in apoplexy, consider the circumstances of the case.

Old Treatment, bleed, apply cold to head, apply ~~fat~~ blister, move bowels, bleed again if necessary. ~~For~~

Neuralgia

Is dependent upon some structural or functional changes. The term neuralgia is applied to a pain of which we can find no apparent cause. It usually involves no fever.

Pain may be either remittent or intermittent. Sometimes it will give rise to defective nutrition and suppuration.

It may arise from changes in the brain, spinal cord or nerve itself. Or it may be reflex. As irritation of the uterus will cause

If you have a plethoric patient you may pursue this course. If the pulse is full and hard, face flushed.

If rupture of the arteries of the brain occur from disease of the arteries, with feeble pulse, you must not bleed; if you do you will kill him. You may ligate the extremities. ~~If the~~

If the patient falls from anemia of the brain, as

the causes. Delirium associations.

Somnambulism.

During sleep some of the faculties may be awake and acting, and so ideas may be generated spontaneously just as the liver secretes bile. Not that the brain secretes thought but its action gives rise to ideas. There is such a thing as recognising the presence of things without the use of the external senses. Clairvoyance is such a condition.

Treatment. Improve the general health.

Jan. 27.

Locomotor ataxia is usually a fatal disease. Hydropathic remedies are recommended but I don't have very much confidence in them. Little can be done for any except those cases which result from syphilis.

Inflammation of the Nerves.

Often results in degeneracy of the nerves. An excellent remedy is to pass a needle into the nerve. This will relieve it from serous effusions which may have taken place.

Paralysis.

This is loss of muscular action. This may result from disease of the spinal cord, the nerve, or the muscle

The patient may remain in a condition of trance for some days, coming out in a state of languor.

Often combined with great sexual excitement which often produces it, in which respect it resembles hysteria. Treat as you would hysteria. Rare.

Ecstacy. Often of a religious character, speaks to others, intense activity of the mind in any particular direction. Sometimes of an erotic character.

The individual will often tell you that he has been to another world and will give you accounts of what has been seen. Due to morbid associations.

There are several varieties

Local one nerve or set of nerves

General

Hemiplegia 1 vertical half

Paraplegia lower part of body.

Causes.

1. Poisons — chloroform ether, opium, tobacco, when carried to a certain extent. Arsenic, mercury. Uremic, pyemic, bile, gouty, rheumatic, diphtheritic.

Disease of structure.

Inflammation, atrophy, formation of tumors, Solution of continuity. Apoplexy, there is solution of continuity. Congestion. hemorrhage.

Functional Paralysis may arise from hysteria, from mental causes.

Dr Hamilton recommends strychnia saying it has cured every patient in 75 cases. I have treated as many cases in all sorts of ways, many with expectant treatment and I can't say that medicines have any particular value.

Cataleptsy

It is allied to hysteria ~~epilepsy~~. Often occurs in the phenomena of mesmerism. It produced by some predominant idea of the individual or by the will of some other person. "The muscles become rigid and remain in the position in which they are placed.

Example of moral paralysis. A lady had loss of motion of leg. was cured by the laying on of hands at Detroit by a travelling quack.

May arise from reflex irritation. In these cases it is either paraplegic or local. Never hemiplegic, which only occurs from diseases of the brain.

The vaso motor nerves have much to do with anemia and hyperemia of the nerves.

Conditions of the muscles? during paralysis. They may be in three conditions.

1. Perfect nutrition, warmth, respond to galvanism.
2. Lax, flabby, wasting, will not respond readily to galvanic stimulation.
3. atrophy, rigid, contraction, wasting

to act irregularly.

Prognosis favorable

Treatment, 1. Remove morbid changes or conditions, as worms anemia. 2. Very generally it will be well to use purgatives. 3. Sustain strength of patient by tonics. 4. Specific remedies are often prescribed.

Hygienic conditions must be well attended to.

Nerve tonics are well to prescribe as $ZnSO_4$.

Arsenic is also often used, but when we remember that most cases recover in a few weeks it is doubtful if the remedy is good for much. Strychnia is also much given, but I think ~~that~~ their action is quite similar to that of the famous shrine of St. Vitus to which patients used to visit.

When there is rigidity in the early stage, there is irritation either of the nerve-centre or of the nerve. After inflammation of the nerve. When the muscle will respond to galvanism readily, it should not be used. An antiphlogistic treatment should be followed. In gradual contraction from atrophy, stretching of the muscle is painful. The tendon must be divided.

Hemiplegia with epilepsy is almost hopeless.

Paralysis may be produced by uremic poisoning, examine the urine, from stone or other disease of the bladder disease of the uterus

Oct. 4. 1910

Chorea.

Has been defined as insanity of the muscles. Occurs in youth and childhood - mostly from 8 - 12. Rare after 16. More common in girls. No action except when the patient attempts to move.

Approach gradually. Sometimes comes on suddenly and violently from fright or excitement.

Respiration irregular.

Pathology obscure. Regarded as a functional one as we know of no structural lesions.

Frequently find valvular disease of the heart, especially after rheumatism. Probably some structural change does occur in the nerve centers which cause the will power

stomach, or intestines
stricture of urethra.
There may be in urinary
paralysis no spasm or
pain. *

When the brain is af-
fected the tongue and
face are likely to be in-
volved, and pupil of
one eye enlarged.

For treatment determine
first if there is hyperemia
or anemia. Great suscepti-
bility to electricity indicates
hyperemia, less - anemia.

to be and cured.

The only course is to take the opium away at once. The patient will not die. This has been fully tried in Insane asylums.

Yet I would almost if not quite abandon the practice of medicine if I could not use opium. It is a very powerful medicinal agent.

Jan. 28.

Treatment of Paralysis.

If there is inflammation, use Mercury, belladonna, Ergot, iodide or bromide of potassium, cupping, seton, issues, actual cautery, and other antiphlogistic measures.

If you have anemia, give iron, quinia, strychnia, electricity, good diet, tonics. opium to soothe irritation and sustain action. iodide of potassium.

In all cases attend to the secretions and hygienic conditions.

If paralysis results from tobacco, arsenic, mercury, lead, malarial poisoning, uremic poisoning, you

unless the patient increases, the harm from secondary effects becomes almost intolerable. It is capable of producing insanity and almost any disease. The same is true with reference of tobacco and all other narcotics. A man who uses tobacco takes at least 10% from his vitality. I would not give as much into 10% for a man who uses tobacco.

But how can you cure the opium habit? You can't cure it. A patient when the habit has become established begins

treat the according to the case.
If from gout give colchicum
" " rheumatism give anti-
rheumatic remedies. etc.
In these cases you are to re-
gard the paralysis merely as a
symptom.

In cases where it is caused
by inflammation of the spinal
cord, do not let the patient lie
on his back.

Belladonna Ext.	1/3 gr
Pulv. Ergot	3-6 "
Iodide of Potass.	5 "

Dose three or four times a
day.

In anemia let patient lie
on his back ~~with~~ Give opium
an iodide of potass.

There may be tumor of
posterior columns, in which
case patient must be kept in a
dark room.

treat these cases without narcotics. In Edinburg they give patient a glass of water telling him that it will make him sleep it usually does so.

Opium Disease

Phenomena will vary a good deal according to the amount taken. In this country the opium habit is usually established from being prescribed by a physician. But the most frightful thing is that the dose must be constantly increased so that a dram of opium and often 15 or 20 grns of morphia will be taken

Special forms of Paralysis.

Facial Palsy.

If it results from division of the nerve. The face will be relaxed, will probably be unable to shut the eye on the affected side - can't whistle.

If there is poison in the system, remove it. If pain, foment the part. Give iodide of Potass. Afterwards use electricity. When there is paralysis from continued feebleness, electricity, strychnia, and above all things use friction and special exercises, passive at first. Dr. Taylor of N. Y. has obtained a great reputation from the cure of chronic cases of paralysis

fearful symptoms, with aggressive disposition, the patient has not delirium tremens. Insanity.

In very acute cases in young persons, from small dose of alcohol bromide of potass. to allay irritation of brain. in 20 grain doses once in a few hours.

If the patient seems to be in danger of dying from inanition you may give a little alcohol. Opium is better.

Absinthe is often now sometimes given and seems to sustain the patient. Chloral hydrate is dangerous, as is opium.

Palsy.

Begins with the hands, extends to the head and lower extremities. At first only during waking hours, afterward during sleep also.

May result from drunkenness, from excessive brain labor, from no apparent cause.

No special treatment, as the pathology is not understood.

Functional Diseases.

May be cerebral.
Spinal
cerebro-spinal
Neural.
Neuro-spinal
Neuro-cerebral

Treatment. Put patient in a room by himself, put him to bed, have person in charge who will have authority over him. Use enema to move the bowels, give nourishing food, emetic if necessary to remove alcohol in the stomach. Give laxative to eliminate alcohol from system. Patient will usually recover in two or three days. Give good bath.

Examine for complications. If you find pneumonia the case will usually be fatal.

If the patient has jaundice instead of

Spasms, or Convulsions.
There is a little difference in the meaning.

We speak of tonic spasms, where there is constant rigidity. Clonic spasms or convulsions where there is not rigidity. A continued rigidity is called cramp.

Tetanus. As a painful, ~~slow~~ gradually progressing spasm. Sometimes the masticator, and sometimes the abdominal muscles will be the first affected. This is sometimes idiopathic in hot climates, when people become chilled in the night after hot day. Usually terminates in 2-6 days fatally from

sleep with large doses of opium until patient slept. Pouce followed this treatment and dosed a poor fellow until he slept, and I could not get him out of sleep and he slept his last sleep.

If you follow the old treatment you will lose half ~~the~~ your cases. If you follow the treatment I give you you will save nearly all. In the hospitals of Edinburg: the expectant treatment has been followed for many years; being suggested by Dr. Hall of Boston is found to save nearly all patients when they used to lose nearly all.

apnea. It is somewhat resembled by poisoning from Strychnia. Also imitated by hysteria sometimes.

The pathology not well understood, Supposed to result from irritation of the spinal cord, either primary or secondary. Synonymous with lockjaw.

The mild cases sometimes recover, the idiopathic are more likely to than the traumatic.

Treatment doubtful, almost everything has been used, with doubtful success.

Roberts recommends the warm vapor or hot air bath. Chloroform has been much used, but no more per- cents lose.

Patient usually is convalescent when delirium ceases.

There is always some fever.

Alvine discharges usually black.

When the case is uncomplicated it will usually terminate favorably spontaneously when left alone, unless there have been repeated attacks.

Acute Alcoholism

Delirium Tremens

Treatment, If case is not very violent - no treatment. Old treatment recommended giving of alcohol. This has been found to be injurious. In most cases none should be given. It was also recommended to make the patient

Sometimes there is epileptiform symptoms during drunkenness. Sometimes sometimes several weeks.

Treatment. Emetic if in time. Chloroform with caution. Is should be afraid of chloral hydrate

Delirium Tremens

There are several stages. at first depression for a day or two. Hallucinations which they recognize as such No appetite.

The next stage is incoherence. Complete delusion. Anger and fear combined. Dicrotic pulse, feeble pulse. Profuse perspiration very generally. Tremors usually. Pulse usually 100 or more.

The ~~case~~ of Boston ~~in~~
1831 showed that these conditions occurred in the midst of excess, and continued after its withdrawal. Alcohol is a narcotic poison, and instead of sustaining action it produces paralysis. There is a disposition to action without the ~~new~~ power to act. The direct application of alcohol to ~~the~~ a nerve paralyses it, and does so to some extent when taken by the stomach. It interferes with the absorption of oxygen. Its deleterious action is in proportion to the retentions of it in the system, not being eliminated

Paralysis of the lower extremities. Hemorrhoids. Organic disease of the brain, general paralysis. Hemiplegia, Epilepsy.

1 Delirium Ebriosum.
2 Delirium
3 Delirium tremens
4 Acute mania
5 "
6. Mono-Mania

1. A Man may be crazy drunk. May pray, and swear in the same breath. Cold to the head, emetic if you see the patient in time. If very violent Brom. of Potass. Quieting the patient. with chloroform

The symptoms of chronic alcoholism.

One of the first is perversion of the moral sensibilities. Recklessness. Sensuality. Undoubtedly much of the corruption of the public officers in the government is due to liquor.

Disturbance of motor function. Tremors of the hands and lower extremities. A feeling of weight and oppression in the day time, a sort of day-mare. There is a fetid smell to the breath, a sort of swill-tub smell.

Cirrhosis of the liver. Bright's disease of the kidneys. Chronic peritonitis. Hemorrhage of the stomach

of the vaso-motor nerve. Also congestion of the conjunctiva. The lower limbs are first to lose their power.

It is a question not yet decided whether alcohol is all eliminated from the system or not.

Alcoholic poisoning is produced by alcohol sufficiently strong to occasion brain and nerve derangement.

You should consider when prescribing alcohol ~~for the~~ to your patients the danger there is of ~~your~~ their forming the habit.

Consumption

Mar. 1 [illegible]

Sometimes called tuberculosis; but there is wasting of the lungs without tubercle. There are several kinds of phthisis due to tubercle. (There are gray and cheesy tubercles)! Tubercles are [illegible] [illegible] of inflammation at first. Tubercles break down and cause an inflammatory action.
2. Inflammation may be followed by the formation of tubercle instead of pus or plastic tissue. 3. Another kind is that in which as the result of inflammation plastic exudation takes place and afterward becomes transformed into tubercle. 1, primary tubercle, 2 & 3 secondary tubercle. Third class the [illegible] and cheesy degeneration. All finally result in inflammatory action and ulceration and so consumption of the lung.

Primary Tuberculosis 3 stages.
1. Of crude deposit. 2, Softening of the tubercle. 3. Ulceration. In case of recovery the tubercle becomes encapsulated, tubercular matter absorbed, a cicatrix formed, lung contracts, [illegible] but patient may live.

Symptoms. There is a pretubercular stage in which there is a lowering of the vitality of the patient which occasions the formation of tubercle. There may be pain but there is not pain usually in the stage of deposit. If you find pain the chief symptom you will doubt the existence of tubercle. [illegible] probably usually will be cough. After a while there comes owing to tuberculous expectoration ~~[illegible] causes~~, irritation in the throat with glairy exudation. (There is usually dyspeptic symptoms preceding deposit.) Breath becomes short, temperature increased to 100° or 101°. pulse up to 100 or upwards. This condition may exist for months or a year or two, when softening will finally occur ~~and~~ pneumonia almost invariably [illegible] [illegible] are thrown out which [illegible]

... may ... in ... when softening will finally occur and pneumonia almost invariably ... tubercles are thrown out which ... into ... cavities may be formed and openings may occur into the bronchial tubes with purulent discharge. Hectic fever comes on. Pulse will now go up to 110 - 130. With females catamenia will cease. Mind will seem unimpaired. Respiration 24 - 30 per min. Diarrhea may now set in. Patient be confined to bed. Eye bright. Fatty degeneration of liver often occurs. Patient dies in various ways. May be from gradual asthenia. Perforation of pleura causing pneumothorax. Oedema of glottis. Hemorrhage. Cessation of heart action. Uric acid in urine, but little urea. Sexuality is not much diminished, and some say increased. Ulceration of glottis, and perhaps pleurisy, inflammation of pharynx, peritonitis, fistula in ano. Sometimes there will be insanity either primary or secondary. Sometimes the symptoms of consumption and insanity alternating. The symptoms and the disease may be retrogressive. In females symptoms ~~they~~ are sometimes latent.

Cause. Most prominent hereditary influence, although these have been exaggerated. We are bundles of hereditary influences. No impression has ever been made upon our ancestors which we do not feel. I don't believe it is contagious. Many do, and some experiments seem to confirm the idea. The worst climate for tuberculosis is a moist climate. More along the coast than inland. Sedentary habits. Persons with torpid skin. Laziness. The depressive passions. Deficiency of fat. Dr. Davis of Chicago. Dr. Bell of N.Y. Dr. Aiken of London have proved that alcohol will create a tendency to consumption instead of preventing it. Alcohol may ~~to~~ prolong life, or be a good remedy for consumption, or at least make people feel more comfortable, as would opium, and make them think they are benefitted when they are not. The location of a house has something to do with consumption. Should be where soil is dry. Exposure to dust, cramped positions. Deficiency of food or pure air. Everything that lowers the system

Jan. 8. 1874.

Preternatural Labors

Natural labor is the delivery of a living child by natural efforts, without complication, according to Dr. Meadows. But there is no propriety in making the child necessarily alive. All other labors are preternatural

Classification three classes.

1. Labors which are difficult dangerous, or impossible from malpresentations of which there are three kinds. 1. face. 2. Pelvic. 3. trunk, with all their subdivisions.

2. Difficult, dangerous, or impossible from complex presentations. 1. —

2. Placenta,

Feb. 27. 1874

Monstrosities

Term derived from latin verb monstrare meaning to point out because they were supposed to point out some impending calamity. Many absurd theories are even still held with reference to these things.

Monsters were formerly supposed to be the direct progeny of satan, and so they were all destroyed in order to destroy the offspring of satan. This was done even as late as the 17th cent. Finally a law was passed that all should be killed but

3. Dif. dan. or impossible from complications. The subdivisions are 1. Causes or insufficiency of uterine action. 2. Other obstacles.

Labors Dif. Dan. or Imp. from Malpresentation.

Face presentation. – The relative frequency 1 in about every 225 cases. More frequent in small pelvises. No more frequent in primipara than in others. Cause is wholly theoretical. One given is that the forces are wrongly directed. Hecker accounts for it by the prolonged action of the head.

Face presentations almost always occur in the 1st and 2nd " positions.

those with six fingers, dwarfs, and giants. The same opinion still holds somewhat that the physician should destroy them. There was a great amount of discussion about whether double monsters had one or two souls. Also whether Adam and Eve had navels.

The belief still holds that there may be mixtures of men and animals. Science has disproved all this. Propagation can't be effected between species and genera. If intercourse takes place it is fruitless.

Jan. 9th '94

Diagnosis of Preternatural Labors - Face.

The only diagnostic [illegible] of any value are the eyes, and the mouth. After you have once made out a case of ~~foetal~~ face presentation do not make a second examination.

Prognosis is rather unfavorable. Schroder says that the percentage of fatal case is about 13%. or 10%. The danger in labor is usually proportionate to the delay.

Version should never be resorted to except when discovered ~~very early~~, before the head has entered the cavity of the pelvis. Never should be thought of unless to avoid ~~a~~ craniotomy

There has been much discussion whether the monstrosity was original or acquired. Monsters are now believed to be the result of an arrest of development though growth may go on.

Two great groups of Monsters Single and double.

Specimens are sometimes born without either brain or spinal cord. Head itself may be absent. Abdominal viscera may be outside of the body. Those which have no head have no heart. These seen in case of twins.

It is now rarely used.

Pressure upward and backward upon the chin or face should not be resorted to as it usually produces a brow presentation.

Passing the hand into the uterus should never be attempted.

What to do. Our experience has taught us that if we leave these cases alone, they will get along perfectly well although they will be somewhat slow. If you make any interference at all simply try to assist the birth of the part which is coming forward. In cases where the chin rotates backward you may apply the forceps or adopt perforation.

Double monsters less frequent than single ones.

Double monsters are always the result of excess development. Always of the same sex.

Same part always joined.

Most single monsters are feminine.

Lack of right and left symmetry. That is there is a transposition of the viscera, e.g. The heart of one on left side, that of the other on the left, no milt, spleen, liver, etc.

Cause. Originally ascribed to maternal impressions.

The opium treatment is an excellent practice. The mother should not be allowed to get up as soon as usual. It would be well to keep her in bed four weeks. Make vaginal examination.

Child will be much bruised. Fomentations are good for it. Child may die within a day or two from internal bruises.

Breech Presentations

Old authors called them natural. 2 classes. 1. Breech itself. 2nd foot or knee. Frequency. 1st 1 in 60. 2nd 1 in 105. Fatality, according to Schmidt, 1st 1 in 3¼. 2nd 1 in 2½. At the present time there is no necessity of more than 1 in 70 or 8.

this opinion has prevailed from the time that Bacon played that shabby trick on Laban to the present time. Physiologists admit that maternal impressions may give rise to marking but not to double monsters."

Also thought by many that they result from the fecundation of a double yolked egg. Not true.

Some say they result from the union of twins. This can't be, for twins are as often of different sex as of the same.

The modern theory is that they result from

Jan. 13

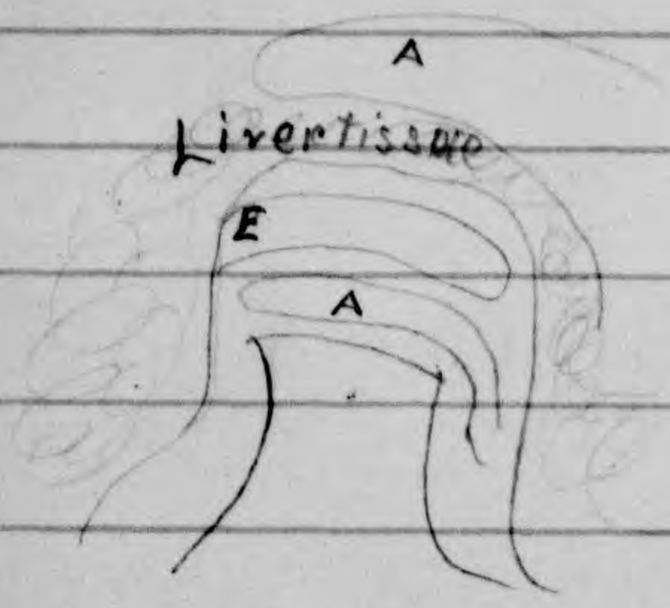
Breech Presentations.

Two general classes. Dorso-anterior and abdominal anterior. Not strictly correct.

Jan. 14.

In breech presentation you should make not interference with the rupturing of the membranes. It is a good dilator of the passage, and is also a diagnostic sign as the liquor oozes out. Turning should not be resorted to. The practice of bringing down the thigh should not be adopted nor forcibly drawing down upon the hips. You should simply let them alone. There is no danger until the body is born as far down as the navel.

a double primitive
streak or from the
splitting of one. If it
splits above you have
a two-headed monster,
at the lower extremity,
four legged, - at both
ends, two-headed and
four legged.



E. Pouch of peritoneum from eng
A 2 pouches of " " change

Now there is danger and you should interfere. Draw down a loop of the cord. By this you may know the condition of the child. You will also prevent it from being stretched.

If the birth goes on naturally the arm will be folded when the shoulders are born. But sometimes they will slip up. In this case there is great danger, and the arms must be pulled down. Select the arm which is furthest from you and draw it down in front of the face and abdomen. Then draw down the other arm. Place the hand beneath the abdomen. Keep watch of the pulsation of the heart and cord and

Mar. 13.

Diarrhea - Two Kinds

Cholera infantum, Inflammatory. Non-inflammatory has a tendency to run into the inflammatory kind. Summer heat is the predisposing cause, then some indigestible article of food.

Non-inflammatory kind -
The stools frequently change color becoming green. Sometimes yellowish and sometimes whitish. Most important thing is to cut short the amount of food and change food. Lime water or barley water should be used to dilute the milk. Disease more frequent in bottle fed babies. You will see large masses of caseine in the stools. Indicates indigestion. Discharges acid lime water or soda water should be used. In an older child give a mild laxative then opium should be used in some form. Astringents will also assist as tannin gallic acid, catechu, tannic acid combined with dover's powder is good, when long continued the sub-nitrate or sub carbonate of bismuth are very useful. and should be used if the disease runs over a day or two. The inflammatory kind makes much difficulty. Is accompanied by the proliferation of the cells of the follicles or glands of the intestines. Has different names Germans call it gastro-intestinal catarrh. Smith calls it entero-colitis. After using bismuth the discharges become dark brown due to bismuth. Emaciation comes on and child dies. Become insensible before death. Young children sometimes die of hypostatic pneumonia from their fixed position on the back. Prognosis different. Treatment on same general principles as the non-inflammatory. I don't like alcoholic stimulation although I have used it on a very large scale. Starchy food must not be used at all for children can't well digest starch, not having much secretion from the salivary glands. I am satisfied that beef tea acts as a stimulant many times, and it is now thought by many authorities that its chief action is that of a stimulant, more so than as a nutrient article.

In cholera infantum the discharges are almost entirely serum. Always accompanied with vomiting. Patients become [illegible] very quickly. [illegible] dealt with. Treatment, I have used [illegible] with satisfactory results. Lime water and carbolic acid will sometimes arrest vomiting. Give the children ice water to drink. [illegible] a tablespoonful of water every 3 [illegible]

the poultice effect is all we get.

5. Secretion too profuse application of belladonna, camphor, saline cathartics.

Sub-glandular Abscess.

Is usually located at the outer and lower side of the gland.

Local treatment. Should be early ~~local treatment~~ diagnosis of the disease. Then open and keep the opening free by means of a tent. Explore and see if there are sinuses leading in various directions. Pressure will be found useful. Compressed sponges or bandages are good.

Rules

1. Don't apply child to breast for several hours if you can avoid it, unless there is danger from hemorrhage.

2. Apply child to breast before the breast is much distended by milk as the nipple is more easily drawn out.

3. If nipple is too short you must draw it out by breast pump or by a clay pipe. Do it 3 or 4 times a day. Draw out just before child takes hold of it.

4. If secretion of milk is too scanty attend to food of patient. Galvanic current continued. Poultice of leaves of castor oil plant, though don't know but

On this variety the constitutional treatment is very great. Unless the inflammation involves the gland the breast need not be evacuated unless for relief.

Mammary Neuralgia.

Brute apt to prevent lactation by general disturbance. Excruciating disease. No evidences of local disease. Know little about treatment. Quinine is best agent.

Puerperal Convulsions.

Occur before, during, or after parturition.

Two kinds - centric and excentric.

Always remember that inflammation will be likely to produce abscess.

3. Cracks are usually at the base of nipple. Cannot usually permit without careful inspection. Agony great. You will by pushing nipple to one side find fissure all around base. Sometimes across the top.

Treatment simple. Apply solid stick of nitrate of silver. Must have fine point made by chopping on moist cloth. Apply clear down to bottom of fissure. Must let the breast rest for a few days or hours. Collodion not worth much

cause may be any mechanical or emotional stimulus.

The uterus becomes the cause of reflex convulsions, tumors, constipation, indigestion, worms high up in the alimentary canal.

Most all puerperal ~~causes~~ convulsions involve ~~some~~ one particular set of causes and seem to be connected with the kidneys in some way. Albumen urea being almost always present, or at least many times.

Diagnosis. Symptoms. Each paroxysm involves tonic and clonic conditions.

Eye becomes fixed, begins to twitch, then mus-

2. Inflammation. Red, painful may result in ulceration.

Apply a poultice for a short time, but only short. Most destructive when long applied. Keep it applied for a few hours. Gives great relief. Acts only as heat and moisture. Then apply lead and opium wash. Afterward apply astringent lotions. Must suspend nursing for a few hours. Milk must be drawn by the nurse. Place the mouth all around nipple without touching.

In ulceration apply the nitrate of silver either with camel hair pencil or with solid stick.

ches of the face, face turns to one side, other muscles begin to act, breathing is interfered. ~~Face become black.~~ Gurgling sound is heard. Soon breathing is stopped, face becomes black. All the flexor muscles are contracted. This period is the one of danger, may continue for 30 to 60 seconds. The tongue is protruded and when the muscles of face contract will be bitten, put a piece of cork between the teeth.

Then the clonic spasms begin in which the patient is in great

More common in primipara and on account of the wearing of false breasts.

Best treatment is preventive. Friction, washing daily in cold water. Alcoholic washes. This should be resorted to long before they are to used. Solutions of tannin are also good.

During lactation instruct women to wash the nipples before and after suckling. A wash of nitrate of lead and glycerine is excellent. Must be removed before suckling, as is a poison.

Curative treatment is to cover nipple with alcoholic extract of benzoin or collodion use nipple shields.

agitation. Let her alone. Don't attempt to hold her. The gurgling sound is heard again.

During convulsion patient is wholly unconscious. They may be repeated at decreasing intervals until the period of coma is continuous.

Pathology. In puerperal ~~fever~~ convulsions albumen is ~~usually~~ often present while the urea is absent. But this is not a satisfactory explanation. Now thought by many that the difficulty is something which involves the nervous system. In many case the conv

Diseases of Breasts.

1. Breast proper 2. Nipples.

Most troublesome to all physicians. Great disagreement of authors.

Sore Nipples. Several kinds of.

1. Erosions excoriations

2. Inflammations and perhaps ulcerations.

3. Cracks, or fissures.

4. Eczema

1. Erosions, commonly called chapped nipples. Always examine for yourself. Some require close inspection. Cleansed by picking or tearing off of epithelium by the sucking of child. May thus finally have ulcerations without previous inflammation often very painful

ing on of puerperal convulsion may be known before hand ~~that~~ by the finding of albumen in the urine. This will be known by these symptoms.

1. Headache, in occiput.

2. Interference of sight of some kind with perhaps ringing in the ears.

3. Edema. Puffiness under the eyelids.

4. Another symptom is nausea accompanied with vomiting, perhaps, different from nausea of pregnancy.

When you find this examine the urine.

Feb. 17. 1874.

Disease Complicating Parturition

After pains. Increase in severity with successive parturitions. Excessive dangerous. Absence more so. Sometimes are produced everytime child is put to the breast. Then don't interfere - perfectly physiological.

Lochia - May be excessive - acid - prolonged. May be suppressed by uterine inflammation. Best treated by warm injections and large fomentations. Sometimes excessive discharge often due to breaking up of clot. Easily treated, usually cease of themselves in short time.

Feb. 20, 1874

Albumen in the urine may not be the evidence of organic disease in the kidney, as was once supposed. Germans used to say that puerperal fever was the result of acute Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Prognosis of puerperal convulsions. Many of your patients will die any way, perhaps 1 in 6 or 7.

Never give up a case even though it may be apparently hopeless.

Secure free action of the bowels by the use of saline laxatives. Keep bowels freely moving with watery

with sutures, immediately after the rupture. Afterward the patient must be put to bed and not allowed to defecate for 6 or 8 days. Opium must be given to keep bowels locked. A catheter should also be used.

Vesico-Vaginal Fistula.

Very simple in treatment, theoretically, difficult practically.

Recto-vaginal fistula. also difficult

In the more severe cases of complete rupture there would be incontinence of feces. Treatment. Modify or mitigate uterine contractions. apply formentations. and the other preventive measure, relieving pressure as much as possible. If then you find rupture must take place, you must make an incision yourself, making two obligue cuts downward and outwards from the posterior fourchette.

If it has ruptured, being superficial, do nothing. If it is severe, draw together the edges and secure them

evacuations.

When there is albumen in urea give tonic treatment. Improve the hygiene in all respects. Opium to quiet the nerves. If you fail to relieve the patient induce premature labor. You will often thus save the mother and child.

Treatment of convulsions. The old treatment was venesection but now little used. Sometimes of service preventing anemia. Bleed when you find excessive congestion and danger of apoplexy during the convulsion. Don't continue the bleeding as it will aggravate the symptoms. The next thing is to ad-

minister chloroform. Keep the patient under the influence of chloroform to prevent the occurrence of the muscular and nervous systems.

How and when to Administer. Don't use during tonic stage of the convulsion. Use when you see premonitory symptoms coming on. Set up a little if you see the tonic stage coming on. Resume again in a few moments. Patients have thus been kept under the influence of chloroform for as many as 12 hrs. 4 hrs will usually be long enough. Increase the effect of ~~opium~~ chloroform

Feb. 13. 1874

Rupture of Perineum

1. Is usually in the middle line. Sometimes quite superficial. In primipara there is usually rupture of the posterior fourchette.

2. Central rupture sometimes occurs in cases of long, elastic perineum in which the child passes out between the posterior fourchette and the anus, not passing through the the vulva at all.

Prognosis. First variety is of no account whatever except when it is severe, when there may be prolapsus of the pelvic organs.

by the additing of opium. Use hypodermically. May thus lessen the amount of chloroform. Administer cathartics at the same time. May give calomel and jalap or jalap and chlorate of potassium.

Resort to artificial delivery if you can do so without producing more disturbance than already exists.

The congestion of the head is done more to lessen than to quantity.

pressure caused by the accumulation of gas in the intestines. In this way there are cases of post mortem parturition.

Treatment Replace as soon as possible. The sooner the easier. Pressure from below is the best. Some have been restored after 10 yrs.

Amputation with the knife or ligature has been several times successfully performed.

Milk leg. Usually begins in left leg. May be in both legs but not simultaneously. Begins with sharp pain, sometimes in the popliteal space. Sometimes you find a knotted cord.

At last the limb becomes paralyzed. After a little time the swelling begins to disappear. After a time the action is somewhat restored. Swelling seems to go down, but increases each day as the limb is used.

When swelled the limb has a glistening white appearance hence

Treatment.

Deliver promptly by gastrotomy if the child has escaped into the cavity of the uterus, which has contracted. If has not turned and deliver at once. Sometimes embrotomy is advisable

Inversion of uterus.

Very serious. Sometimes due to traction on the cord. Popular opinion is that it is due to carelessness on the part of the physician, has nothing to do with it. Cord is not short enough, placenta not usually attached to the fundus. Due to the contraction of the muscular fibres as the anus of the horse. May turn out after death by means of

its name. The ancients thought it was caused by metastathesis of the milk to the leg.

Feb. 24, 1874

Phlegmasia alba dolens, or white leg. Usually a puerperal disease but not strictly so, as it may occur in ~~oth~~ a woman at other than the puerperal state and in men. I commonly called ~~white~~ milk leg, but sometimes occurs in the arm.

May occur also in typhus and typhoid, phthisis, and particularly in cancer. The best marked case I ever saw was in a man.

There will also be an escape of the child into the cavity of the abdomen. Soon you have most alarming hemorrhage usually, with usual symptoms from loss of blood, which may escape external or internal.

Child dies soon in all cases. Usually death also to mother, from shock or hemorrhage. But sometimes patient dies later from peritonitis, or perhaps from secondary abscess.

But some recover especially with a specific mode of treatment.

Symptoms.

In ten to 20 days after labor (more common after difficult labor) patient is attacked with a pain in the calf of leg, popliteal space, ankle, or in the whole leg. More frequent in left leg. 3 times so.

No satisfactory explanation. By some attributed to the obstruction of the return flow of blood from the leg.

Swelling painful. Arises from general edema which becomes so intense as to double the size of the leg. Makes the skin almost bloodless, white and glistening. Pits with difficulty very elastic. Almost a paralysis of the limb.

Feb. 12. 1874.

Rupture of the uterus.

May occur during gestation or parturition more frequently the latter.

When occurs during gestation the result of some structural disease of the organ. Or by violence.

In parturition may result from violent contraction of the uterus. In malposition or contracted pelvis. Has been produced by ergot by turning rigidity of os. etc.

There are no premonitory symptoms.

Direct symptoms. Sharp, short, most excruciating, penetrating pains. Then comes a sudden cessation of labor.

During time of the increase of tension you will often find hard knotty painful cords, which are the swollen veins. May be much or little constitutional disturbance. Development rapid, disappearance slow. Usually terminates by resolution. Constitutional disturbance is perspiration, sleeplessness, and derangement of pulse. It may require months and years to remove all traces of disease and restore full power. Sometimes the veins will become obliterated. Sometimes a case ends by suppuration. Usually fatal on account of great extent.

after treatment. Keep the patient absolutely at rest for several days. Sudden death is liable to occur, usually from embolism and thrombosis of the heart.

There are symptoms which exactly resemble acute inflammation. Instead of cupping and leeching, and blisters, put in bromide and half tea and quinine.

Don't approve of the use of astringents into the cavity of the uterus. Use only after trying everything else. It takes the clots some weeks to be got rid of.

Very rare. You may also have death from embolism resulting from it. Gangrene may also occur.

Pathology. The view that it is simply metastasis of the milk is absurd.

The next view that it was obstruction of the lymphatics was found to be untrue by post-mortem examinations.

Said by another to be affection of the nerves. Not at all true.

Others say that 'twas inflammation of all the tissues of the thigh.

Best view advanced was that advanced by Dr. Davis

If these fail there is one more expedient which should be adopted last of all.

Put one hand into the cavity of the uterus and place it against the bleeding surface and with the other hand outside the abdominal walls compress the ~~abdomin~~ bleeding surface. This is the surest way to stop it. But is dangerous. Keep your hand in position until expelled by the contraction of the uterus. Transfusion may be resorted to. All the time be putting down your brandy and ergot.

of London said it was inflammation of the crural veins. This view is most probable. Now accepted by the great majority of physicians. But I think it is also due to an excessive amount of fibrin in the blood, which causes tendency to coagulation. At the present time we can't say whether the coagulation occurs as the cause or result of the inflammation.

Treatment. The treatment which was adopted 50 yrs ago with the theory of inflammation was as successful as now.

Produces a depressing effect. May ~~to~~ thrust itself into the vagina or anus. May rule die over the abdomen. Friction exerted in various ways. After these measures. Seize the uterus through the abdominal walls. Squeeze the uterus down to its normal size and hold it there. Remove with the other hand the clots from vagina and ~~of~~. If there is retained placenta get it out of the way as soon as possible.

Never use the tampon in these cases. It is absolutely homicidal.

Treatment must be sustaining in its character. Quinine is a good thing to ward off suppuration. Iron also.

Local treatment. Elevate the leg with elevating mattress. Gentle friction. Stimulating liniments. But avoid friction too severe. Use from the toes up. Repeat ~~3 or~~ once in 3 or 4 hrs. Most severe pain will end in about 48 hrs. Then there must be complete rest. Don't allow them to put their foot to the ground. Keep the limb thoroughly warm. Drop it with a thick wad of cotton battens covered with oil silk.

Treatment, compel uterus to contract. It is for these cases that I reserve the use of ergot. Administer just before the delivery of the child. Calm patient as much as possible. If you have the patient under an anesthetic let up the anesthesia just before delivery. Preventive treatment you can't often give.

How to make uterus contract.

1. Sprinkle cold water suddenly upon the body of the patient. Valuable but also dangerous. Must not be long continued

When the pain and tension has disappeared then apply bandage.

Loose blister and plaster and bleed and purge.

Puerperal Mania

Improperly named. occurs in other than puerperal states. More than half cases are melancholia

Sometimes women are on the verge of insanity ~~at the~~ during gestation. Nine tenths of female insanity result this way.

There are two varieties. Acute mania and melancholia. The first sometimes runs into the latter.

In the mania the patient is ~~sometimes~~ often constantly

Sometimes you may blow air into the lungs.

Post-partum Hemorrhage

The patient will evidence pallor, feel faintness. Quick feeble pulse. Many the signs is diminished.

There may be internal without external hemorrhage.

Examine the napkin and condition of the vagina. If there is internal hemorrhage you will find the uterus noncontracted. Tumors absent. Usually occur in flabby uterus.

Prognosis intirely uncertain. Depends on constitution of the patient.

of her condition, and will put you on your guard against herself. Most common in primipara.

Symptoms. Mania is usually sudden in development usually comes on suddenly after labor. Patient becomes suspicious, sometimes there is great loquacity, rage, obscene talk, incoherence, insomnia Perspiration stands out on the face. suicidal and homicidal tendency.

Melancolia comes on slowly. Patient becomes indifferent to her child, to the calls of nature. No obscenity, & homicidal tendency but no suicidal tendency. Usually recovers in 3 or 4 weeks.

Treatment. Arouse or stimulate the child as best you can. Slap it sharply upon the body. Sprinkle cold water suddenly upon it. May be well to put child into a bath. Simply dip the child first into a cold, and then into a tepid bath. Then examine to see if there is an accumulation of vaginal mucus. If so ~~drain~~ suck it out with a catheter.

Then resort, if necessary, to artificial respiration by alternately raising and depressing the arms.

Another way is to make the baby turn a somersault backwards and back again.

Treatment. If there is an inflammation of the brain Bleeding, cold application to the head, etc. are useful. Opium is not to be used. Bromide of potassium will not accomplish sleep. Hydrate of chloral will do it. But about the only medicine you can give is proper food.

If patient don't recover in 3 or 4 weeks remove them to an asylum or to the house of some stranger. Moral treatment is very necessary.

Post partal hemorrhage or flooding. One of the most alarming things in midwifery.

Causes are non contraction of uterus as retained placenta. Most constant cause is inertia of the uterus from various causes. Multipara are the most subject to this.

Feb. 11, 1874

Still birth.

May result 1. from violent contraction of the uterus 2. pressure upon the placenta, or upon the cord.

3. May arise from cerebral compression causing cessation of hearts action.

4 Apoplexy.

Feb. 25, 1874.

Puerperal Fever

Cause. A poison doubtless. I believe that there is a distinct puerperal poison, and that it is of an animal poison as it acts like one, and all contagious poisons are animal.

Puerperal fevers are very different according to the varying conditions of the system. There may be sporadic and epidemic cases.

I think that the disease is contagious and may be communicated by the physician. Many cases have occurred in which certain

Patient usually feels as though she would burst. If you have any show of blood it will be less in interval of pain, more during contraction. Prognosis unfavorable. Half mothers die, almost all children.

Distinguish from placenta previa.

Treat. If there is not great debility of mother, ex- temorize a little, otherwise deliver as soon as possible. Use version or forceps as most convenient or expeditious. Version usually. Sometimes may rupture membrane and apply dilators.

physicians ~~which~~ were followed by puerperal fever while others were not.

A physician who finds himself thus followed should immediately cease his obstetric practice.

Never go from a case of gangrene or erysipelas or scarlatina to a lying in woman. Puerperal fever has been known to arise from examinations by students who were dissecting; attending cases of gangrene erysipelas, etc.

Puerperal fever and puerperal metritis are synonymous in popular parlance, but not in character.

1. Accidental. Quite rare. Usually goes on for some time before it is discovered. Usually results from some kind of violence. As from violent straining at stool. Violent mental emotion, occurs more often with multipara. Comes on just before parturition.

Pain of various description. Afterward feebleness of labor pains. Most important symptom is that after this an alarming collapse sets in. It is a long time before the hemorrhage works out exterior.

In the outset of the disease the patient is seized with a sudden chill, complains of pain in the abdomen, which usually begins in the region of the ovary or uterus. Pain is great, acute, patient cannot bear weight of the bed clothes, great pain on gently tapping, less on pressure, greater on sudden removal of the pressure.

Swelling sometimes become prodigious. Pulse light, small, wiry, may go up to 180 in a minute is dangerous when persistent

3. Irregular contraction may cause retention of placenta

4. May be retained from adhesion.

Treatment. Simply this. Placenta must be delivered. Pass hand into the vagina and follow up the cord into the uterus if necessary. If it is not separated, separate it, by getting under the membranes.

Hemorrhage. Most severe of all complications

3 forms.

1. Accidental concealed.
2. Unavoidal or total placenta previa.
3. Ordinary post partal.

above 100.

There is a staring pinched appearance of the countenance. Line of brown fur in the middle of the tongue with scarlet edges.

Lochia sometimes — usually suppressed, when present very fetid. Milk suppressed.

Coffee ground vomiting.

May be metastasis to some of the serous membranes of the joints.

All the difference between puerperal and ordinary peritonitis is that in the former there is not so much tendency as in the latter to formation of false membrane.

Prognosis grave. Very safe above 100.

Spinaltifida. Tumor of spine. Little treatment.

Synovis. Excellent paper on the subject by Dr. Lewis Smith.

Accidents and Diseases of the mother

Placenta. Sometimes artificial delivery is necessary. In case of inertia expression is a valuable means if uterus can't be made to contract.

If placenta is still unseparated from uterus you can determine it by feeling the pulsation of mothers vessels in the cord.

Treatment. Most important is prophylactic. The disinfection of the lochia is one of the most efficient means.

Direct treatment. Treatment has varied greatly. Don't believe now in the bleeding and calomel which was recommended by Prof. Meigs. He bled till he brought the pulse down. Then when he found a few hours afterward the pulse elevated again he bled again. We wonder now that ~~that~~ the patients did not all die. ~~It~~

Opium is the great remedy. It don't cure, it only puts the patient into a condition in which nature can cure. Push the opium.

Umbilical hernia:
Heal best if you let it alone. Dont use any kind of pressure. You may put on a strip of adhesive plaster. Get well alone.

Occlusion of anus, cut open.

Occlusion of vagina, tear open.

Club foot. Can always be cured by elastic pressure, commence immediately.

Contraction of bridle of tongue. Be governed by the amount of contraction. If it interferes with nursing or child cant protrude it, clip.

It has been carried up to 40 grains in ℞ 12 hrs in Bellevue hospital. But watch the patient. Opium is a two-edged sword. If you bring the breathing down to 16, 15, 14 in a minute you can't say if the patient dies that she didn't die of the opium. It has been brought down as low as 8 in Bellevue.

Calomel is of no use. It is given to prevent formation of false membrane, but this is the very means that nature takes to cure the patient. It interferes with the nutrition of the system. Nature does not cure these cases, Nature does.

Cephalematoma.

Effusion of blood beneath the scalp. Looks like an abscess. If fluctuating you know what it is.

Treatment. Let it alone. I have seen them that would hold a pt. get well in six months.

Milk in the breast of male or female child is another curiosity not infrequent. The breasts are prominent. True human milk. Don't produce abscess. Don't pump milk out. Let alone.

Fracture of limbs, treat as any other. Heal promptly. Deformity.

Diseases of Infancy.

Pathological conditions of children. Skin and mucous membranes are with them most exposed. Hence most of their diseases originate in the skin and mucous membranes. Diseases of the urinary organs are very rare.

Four diatheses 1. Rickety. Most common of all I think. 2. Strumous. 3. Tuberculous. 4. Syphilytic. The latter very frequent in cities.

Symptomatology. Most difficulty. Baby can't talk.

Some men seem never to know how to approach children and can't do anything with them. Sometimes a mother's instinct will be the best guide for you. Don't be too abrupt.

Treat just the same as in any other case. Be sure of your diagnosis.

Torpidity of bowels sometimes occurs.

Jaundice is very frequent. 1 out of 4 or 5. demands no treatment. Don't give a particle of medicine unless the case is extreme. Will get well just as quick without.

Ophthalmia. Must be treated promptly. Treat with mild solution of nitrate of soda. 3 or 5 grns to oz water. Never use solid caustic. protect with oil afterward.

Swelling of scalp. Apply fomentations.

A pinched expression of the upper part of the face indicates cerebral disease. The same below indicates abdominal disease.
A line beneath the eye indicates cerebral disease.
Lines about the mouth indicate abdominal and respiratory disease.
Dilatation of the nostrils indicate respiratory disease.
Rubbing the head indicates cerebral disease. Rolling the head indicates cerebral disease or rickets. In summer diseases are below the diaphragm. In winter above.
A crowder on one side indicates beginning of hydrocephalus.

Feb. 10. 1874

Accidents and diseases incident upon the puerperal state.

Most of them happen after parturition. Happen to both mother and child.

Child

Slow healing of umbilicus after cord drops off. Treat as for any sore.

Hemorrhage from the umbilicus. Sometimes only slight. Other times exceedingly troublesome.

Sometimes hemorrhage is due to improper ligation of the cord.

Suppression or retention of urine. The latter occurs 9 times to 1 of the former.

Babies when suffering from acute disease of respiratory organs will not cry loudly. Cry is smothered. There is little regularity of respiration or of the pulse. Respiration should be about 25 in a minute in a child 1 or 1½ years. The pulse is very variable.

In hydrocephalus the pulse intermits. Varies rapidly and greatly in rapidity. Temperature also varies greatly.

Physical diagnosis:

In bronchial catarrh you can feel the bubbling rales by palpation. May know the condition of the brain by feeling the anterior fontanelle.

All so born were called Cesars.

Very ancient operation. Always ought to be resorted to in cases of death at full term. In some states this is obligatory.

Cesarian Section

This is simply cutting down through the abdomen into the uterus and taking out the foetus.

Dangers are

1. Shock
2. Injury to uterus
3. Hemorrhage
4. Peritonitis

Palpation tells you the condition of the bowels often. When flesh of limbs is hard child is well. If soft, not.

Auscultation

Examine at the back.

Be systematic in examination. Will find the ~~vesical~~ respiratory murmur more pronounced than in adults.

Percussion

Make a very light, delicate stroke.

Remedies

Glinide has a wonderful effects.

Baths. Very important. A good shrewd mother will often do more with a bath than you can

Afterward insert the crochet and attempt to pull it down.

Sometimes forceps are used to break up the skull. Dr. Meigs forceps are the best.

Cranioclasm

The instrument used is Dr. Simpson's cranioclast.

Cephalotribe

An instrument for crushing the skull. Rarely used.

Amputating Hooks are of little value. A string or wire is much better. used with a see saw motion

Caesarian Section.

Caesar was so named because he was delivered in this way. Caesar means cutting. Both Claudius and Julius Caesar were born in this way.

with your whole materia medica. It will do more to reduce pulse and allay fever than anything else you can do and also produce sleep and relieve nervousness.

Blisters, bleeding, I can't tolerate at all.

Mercury. It is said that mercury don't salivate babies. This is true but it does not follow that it don't affect the constitution. I claim that it is equally powerful with them. A great amount of damage is ~~thus~~ done, I have seen them suffering from mercurial poisoning.

The true principle is to interfere as soon as it becomes evident that the child can't be born alive.

The range is between 2½ and 2 inches. Never attempt it under 2 in.

Always avoid it when possible.

If there is no deformity sign up. it is quite simple. Otherwise may be very difficult.

There are many different kinds of perforators. The object is to make a hole in the cranium or thorax or abdomen.

After making an opening plunge the instrument down into the brain, and be sure and kill the child.

Order of groups in dentition. 1, Two lower middle incisors. 2. 4, upper incisors. 3. 4 anterior molars and 4 lower.

Mar. 5, 1872.

* Bronchitis and pneumonia

Bronchitis may be either primary or secondary.

Usually present as concomitant to measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, scarlet fever and many other diseases.

When primary, it has same causes as common cold, ~~or~~ teething, etc.

Has all degrees of severity. Always bilateral except when resulting from pneu

Resorted to in ~~Eu~~

English practice 1 in 290

French " 1 " 500

German " 1 " 1600.

Roman Catholics sometimes object as the child's not baptized. But they also have a provision that baptism may be performed by anyone of that faith if he can touch the child with the tip of the finger

1 in 5½ mothers have been lost.

Never do the operation, even with a dead child without counsel.

The time to do the operation. Dr. Collins said the child would always be dead when the operation became necessary.

Mar. 4, 1872

Speculums.

The cylindrical speculum are very inconvenient in giving application to the os uteri.

Dr. Smith's bi-valve is very good.

The best is a modification of Cusco's. Bi-valve one shorter than the other a slit in one side of the mouth. Dilates by means of a screw.

Always explore with your finger before inserting the probe.

Sims's probe is the best. Simpson's is best for depositors.

If a contraction comes on, rest your hand. It is not necessary to rupture the membranes until you get your hand into position where you expect to seize the foot. It is better not to rupture the membranes before this. Then seize either one or both feet. Make traction only during ~~[illegible]~~ intervals of contraction. Omit delay.

Feb. 6, 1872

Embryotomy.

Dr. Tyler Smith says that if we avail ourselves of every other means possible this might be entirely discarded. It certainly is one which is necessarily very rare.

As a douche use a simple ~~strong~~ straight flat probe with cotton wound about the end.

Pessaries.

The most serviceable is Hodge's lever pessary.

There are two good kinds the rubber and the tin. Rubber best but difficult to mold.

The most favorable time for weaning a child is between the irruption of the 3rd and 4th grinders or 14 or 15 months.

When obliged to resort to hand rearing the wet nurse is best. but too expensive.

Cephalic Version.

Hypperates taught that the head was the only proper part to present. and so this manner of version was always adopted. Not tolerable

Pedalic Version

Seizing the foot and bringing ~~the~~ it down.

How to perform.

Position of the patient same as for use of forceps.

~~Position~~

Use the hand which is most convenient. Roll up your sleeve and grease your arm with lard. Place your fingers in a cone and work the hand gradually in. The os must be dilatable if not dilated.

asses milk is nearest like woman's milk. Cow's milk contains less sugar and less water both must be added. Add 1/4 or 1/2 part of water for the first few months but the child should be able to take pure cow's milk at the age of 4 to 6 months.

Artificial foods & think are all humbugs. I have experimented much with them at the New York hospital. I care not how near you may come to the ultimate chemical constituents, they don't come

The child moves very easily in utero. I have known a child to turn x somersaults and back in 10 min.

It is very easy if the mem. and abdominal walls are thin. branes have not ruptured, x

Sometimes it is necessary to lift the head out of the brim of the pelvis. The tendency is to return to the same position and so must be held in position.

External and Internal Manipulation or Bipolar manipulation.

One hand is at work on the abdominal walls, and the other through the Vagina

in the same shape.

The best test is to try it. The babies will run down. Cream and 7 or 8 pints of water will do well for 3 or 4 months but caseine must be supplied more freely after that time. Babies can't digest much starch, because they have little saliva.

The mortality of infants in hospitals is greatly due to want of care instead of food. Give no other food but milk until six months of age. Then select as food containing as little starch as possible.

A dog will live a long time on butter and sawdust. Will die in 3 weeks on water.

Conditions requiring Version

1. Malpresentation ~~report important~~

1. Transverse.
2. Malpresentation of the head.
3. Placenta Previa.
4. Prolapse of Cord.
5. Hemorrhage, convulsions and other complications though the forceps would be much better.
6. Contractions of pelvis.

Version by External Manipulation. Hardly any book in the English language ~~[illegible]~~ describes the process but our surgeons found ~~that~~ old negro midwives understood, during the late war.

Butter is one of the most nutritious of foods.

(Continued from * from back.)

When the inflammation is in the nasal cavity it is simply a mild or simple cold in the head.

After the inflammation continues for some time the expectoration becomes more purulent.

The mucous may accumulate in the fine tubes and occasion collapse of a lobule.

The congestion occurred and collapsed

Shock may give rise to a circumscribed pneumonia. May have an

Usually a more formidable operation than that of the forceps. Not because of the operation itself, but because of the causes which require it, and the results which follow it. It may be the easiest or the most formidable of all operations.

In English practice 1 in 14 cases were lost.

Usually speaking of version we ~~mean~~ mean podalic version.

In podalic version 1 in 3 children are lost.

The dangers to the mother are from

1. Laceration of soft parts
2. Rupture of neck of uterus itself
3. Irritation of introducing the hand.

gestion also from hydrostatic influence from lying constantly on the back. Often occurs in large hospitals.

This is what is meant by bronchio pneumonia.

A lobule thus collapsed never returns to its natural condition.

When the catarrhal condition remains for some length of time the tubes become enlarged.

Symptoms.

Severity depends on the extent of the mucous membrane involved.

~~Increase~~ Frequent cough, soft cough, some fever, irritability

When you are obliged to introduce the forceps above the brim, you adjust the blades with reference to the mother's pelvis.

The danger of the forceps depend not on the instrument but on the practitioner.

Feb. 5, 1877

Version - That is bringing one or the other of the long axes of the fetus very old. Dr. Barnes says the most important.

1. Version through external manipulation
2. External and internal manipulat.
3. Cephalic version
4. Podalic version

form it gets into the capillary tubes there be caused difficulty in breathing.

Must resort to percussion and auscultation for reliable tests, also palpation.

You will feel the large bubbling rales. sometimes also the fine rales.

The collapse may be dullness over some part.

Bronchioles may be dilated in both catarrhal inflammation and pneumonia.

May run along for weeks or months.

Usually not fatal except when chronic with emaciation, which is usually secondary to tuberculosis.

Then administer an anaesthetic to the patient, especially if it is the first time the instrument has been used with the patient.

Warm the instrument in warm water, greasing the instrument when necessary.

First insert the left blade. Never use any force in inserting forceps.

After forceps are adjusted traction should be made only ~~by~~ during uterine contraction. Increasing force as the contraction increases. Make steady traction. Beware of using the leverage power from side to side, & more often use a sort of rotatory movement.

Always be governed by the extent of the disease in diagnosis.

Treatment. Diet depletes. Never think of bleeding in this.

Local treatment. I have fallen almost into a routine. The plan is derivation to the surface, as follows.

I apply an oil silk jacket close to the skin over the chest. Acts like a poultice though not so efficacious.

If there is much irritation of the skin apply soft flannel under the silk. Emetics may sometimes be useful,

also be dilated, but is not indispensable. It is not necessary that the os should be retracted over the head.

May be used for the purpose of abreviating labor, even though nature would finish the case. I have done it myself, not for my own sake, but for the sake of the mother.

Position of patient. In this country the ordinary position is for the woman to be upon her back, which is the most convenient.

Place the woman with the pelvis jutting over the side of the bed, having an attendant holding the thigh limbs.

in assisting to remove
the mucous from the
tubes. But don't con-
tinue giving emetics.

Don't give stimulating
expectorants at first.
May give fluid ex. ipecac.
with wine of antimony
snake root. carbonate
of ammonia.

Quinine is the best
equalizer of the circula-
tion and temperature that
we have, use it for
this purpose in all cases.
Ureate of ammonia may
be used in chronic cases.

Pneumonia

Three varieties.
Catarrhal, Croupous,
and interstitial.

Benefits from use of forceps

Dr. Collins Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

Used one in 700.

1 mother died in 329

Duration of labor 38 hrs

His successor used 1 in 355

Successor " " " 60

~~Dr. Harper~~

Reduced labor to 1 in 29

1 mother died in 200

Dr. Harper used still more frequently.

Reduced labor to 16 hrs.

Lost only mother in 1400.

I believe that the more the forceps are used the less will be the danger ~~condition~~ to mother and child.

The only condition absolutely indispensable is that the os should be dilated or dilatable. The other soft parts should

1. Mucous exudation
2. Fibrous "
3. Infiltration into the tissue.

Catarrhal is most common.

Treatment. The best thing I know of is the linseed meal poultice for two or three hours at a time, followed by the oil silk jacket.

Feb. 4, 1874.

When to use forceps.

1. When uterine force is exhausted.

2. May be used in all complications which involve the life of both mother and child.

3. A hydro-cephalic head.

4. Convulsions.

5. Hemorrhage before delivery.

6. Prolapse of the cord sometimes.

7. Some cases of rupture of the uterus when the head is fixed.

English say never use when child is dead. They prefer craniotomy. I prefer use of forceps.

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Mar. 6, 1872

Alcoholic stimulants.

Gentlemen after a great amount of experience I have come to the deliberate conclusion that alcoholic stimulants are nothing more nor less than poisons. This conclusion I have come to in spite of my former prejudices and predilections.

You have probably dined out in your life and took wine, and woke up the next morning with a terrible headache. Now what must be the effect upon a delicate little nervous baby. If you

7. Must have mechanical curves as will hold the head well.

8. The less the pelvic curve the greater ease in using the instrument for turning.

9. Must have mechanical handle as will give plenty of power.

The Elliott instrument is the best, since it combines all of these. Price $9.00.

The Bidfood is about equally as good.

The forceps is a tractor, a compressor, and a lever. The first is the principal and most useful one.

The French and German used the forceps largely as a compressor

take a healthy little babe and let him be attacked with an acute inflammation of the lungs. Then you give it alcohol and there will be immediate increase of irritability and pain in the head.

When I took charge of the immense hospital at New York the bill for alcohol was $1000, a year. I reduced it to $200. a year during the same time, and the mortality was reduced to 1/3. I had an assistant who adhered to the old plan in his own practice and lost most all his cases

Feb. 3. 1874

Requisites of a good pair of forceps.

1. Must be strong, light as possible, and as compact as possible, taking up as little room as possible in the pelvis.

2. Have no sharp edges.

3. Must taper gradually from the wide part of the bow to the shank.

4. Should occupy as little room as possible in the vagina.

5. Should be as narrow as possible across the blade consistent with a firm hold upon the head.

6. Must have as short a cranial curve as possible consistent

Whooping cough.

Contagious, and usually called a zymotic disease. Epidemic usually, though sometimes sporadic. Protective as a rule.

3 stages,

1. Catarrhal lasts from ~~[illegible]~~ days to two or even six months. Simply a catarrh.

2. Spasmodic stage. Increases in severity for 3 or 4 weeks after setting in. Then remains stationary for 2 or 3 weeks and then the disease enters upon

3. The stage of decline which may extend [illegible] weeks.

Tamponade may be inserted in this way, and left to remain for some time. Uterine contractions will usually take place in a few hours. Tents are useful to start the pushing up by dilatation of the Os.

Puncture of the Membranes is a pretty sure method. It is dangerous to the child, and not to thought of when you wish to save the child. Never think of using medicines of any kind.

In the first class of cases, puncture of the membranes is the proper manner. You may also break up the connections.

In the middle months you also rupture the membranes. In the later months I not except. Use the other methods.

In spasmodic stage the cough becomes dry and spasmodic in character. Child makes a series of short expirations and then makes a long inspiration, the whoop.

~~There is~~ The spasm may occur once in 15 min or in 3 or 4 hrs.

During this stage the child will show more pain, will sometimes take particular attitudes, as grasping something with the hands when cough is coming on.

There may be loss of appetite and considerable fever. Each paroxysm often

In 3rd class do it as late as possible consistent with safety to the child.

Warm douche, one of the most serviceable methods. Apply the same as in case of rigid os. It has already sometimes proved fatal to the life of the mother by the injection of air, which enters the sinuses. Must be applied from 2-20 times, several qts at a time. Not the most certain, can't depend upon it when speedy action is necessary.

Combined with the rubber dilator it is more efficient, and speedy.

Separation of the membranes from the walls of the uterus. Use an india rubber catheter or elastic bougie

nus with vomiting.

In the stage of decline the disease goes gradually back into the catarrhal stage.

Is subject to complications. Two varieties.

1. Neuropathic. When there are convulsions setting in early the disease will be liable to terminate soon and fatally.

2. Inflammatory. Bronchitis is always present. Pneumonia may follow it. Bleeding from nose. Emphysema most always present. Collapse of lung.

These inflammatory complications always

1. Deformity of the pelvis and perhaps conditions of albuminuria.

2. Deformity of pelvis, and different kinds of tumors.

3. Many cases in which it is necessary to prevent still birth. In Eng. in 1 yr. more than 22,000 cases of still birth occurred.

There are many methods. An important question, when shall it be done. According to the case.

In 1st case do it just as soon as the danger becomes imminent

In 2nd class, perform as late as you can consistent with the safety of the mother.

suspend the ~~cough~~ spasmodic character of the cough.

Diagnosis. Can't determine in the first stage, but can usually in the second.

May be confounded with suffocative catarrh. The cough is the same. But usually comes on acutely, in a very few hours.

Prognosis very favorable when there is no complication. Must judge according to the degree of complication.

Treatment. When I come to treatment I am dazed and amazed. I don't know what to say.

Induction of Premature Labor. Will also include the mode of inducing abortion.

1. May be called for before the period of viability to save the life of the mother.

2. May be called for on the account of the mother.

3. May be called for on the child's account alone.

All conditions which render the death of the mother imminent, call for it. But it should be postponed if possible till after viability.

How often should it be produced in deformity of the pelvis. English Obstetricians give preference to the life of the child. & give preference to the mother.

Stilley gives 20 remedies
Rogal " 30 "
Mearling " 37 "

Now gentlemen you will find that the val-ual of remedies for any disease will be just in inverse ratio to the number recommended. All of these are recommended as specifics.

Bella donna is said by the homeopathies that it is a preventive, I know better. I have tried it upon a scale of hundreds. But it will cut short the disease & in some cases, although frequently useless in others. But it wont cure the disease.

I will take up the matter as follows:

1. Induction of Premature Labor
2. Forceps
3. Version
4. Embryotomy.
5. Cesarean section.

Jan. 30.

Obstacles may exist in the fetus itself. As acute or chronic hydrocephalus.

Diagnosis is difficult. Skull bones are thinner, fontanelles enlarged. Treatment. If extraction with forceps is not possible, craniotomy.

Ascites. Dropsy of the abdomen

You will be obliged to push it up to the poisonous dose, until you find the fever increased.

Hydrocyanic acid, another powerful poison. Must be watched.

Nitric acid sometimes acts favorably, again will do no good.

Bromides have been considered specifics. I began with the use of bromide of ammonium and for a time ~~[illegible]~~ I fancied I had good results but now think them of little value. Use 1, 2, or 3 times a day just according to the toleration of it.

There are ~~three~~ several general principles which must be kept in mind.

1. Don't interfere when nature can do the work.

2. If you interfere, use the simplest means in your power.

Operative Midwifery.

The process of parturition is a problem in ~~dynamics~~ mechanics. There are three general factors. 1. Body to be expelled. 2. Propelling force. 3. Obstacles to be overcome.

Instruments. 1. The hand. 2. Forceps.

Quinine.

Supposed to act by killing the animal germs about the larynx (as you know quinine has the power of killing) Must be used in its original bitterness. I suspect that ~~the~~ its emetic effect is about its only value.

After a few years practice you will become equally disgusted with all of these remedies. All you can do for the patient is to mitigate the paroxysms and let the ~~patient~~ whooping cough take care of itself.

It is found ~~that~~ persons who live in the vicinity of gas works have little difficulty

Don't use oil or any of those greasy preparations.

Hymen sometimes must be incised and dilated.

Long perineum is also sometimes an obstacle.

Podalic is necessary, and usually use of an anesthetic.

Varicosity of the labia is also a very serious obstacle. If it is simply collections of blood, pressure is usually sufficient. But if a thrombus has been formed, it must be removed by excision.

For hemorrhage use the ordinary means. Pack with cotton saturated with persulphate of iron. If the douche case, use actual cautery, at white heat.

with whooping cough.
Many people send their children down to the gas works for a few hours every day. This must be due to the action of carbolic acid. You can saturate the system with the acid so it can be smelled in the breath and secretions and even in the perspiration and yet I have not found it to cut short the disease.

Measles.

Epidemic, contagious, and protective. Very old and very young persons very rarely take it. Sometimes occurs two or three times in same person.

We don't know the nature of it.

unsuccessful make incision of the os to the extent of 1/4 or 1/8 of an inch.

Sponge tents are sometimes necessary when the os is too small to admit a rubber tent.

Occlusion of the os is sometimes said to occur, but I suspect that in many of these cases the os is simply out of reach. Speculum examination is necessary.

Closure and malformation of the vagina may exist. Cicatricial Bands may afford an obstacle. Use warm douche and other means of dilatation.

Short thick perineum is also an obstacle, being undilatable. Use warm douche and fomentations

Microscopy and chemistry have not yet settled its character. Very likely it is a fungoid growth of some kind. Has been said to come from oat straw but not true.

Retains its power for months in clothing. Hence the poison is very difficult to destroy.

If the cancerous deposit is largely infiltrated, so that ~~there~~ it is not dilatable, Cesarean section will be the resort.

Rigidity of the Os Uteri. Determine by vaginal examination.

Treatment. 1st Warm douche, water about the temperature of the vagina. Must be long continued. The stream of water must impinge directly against the Os. Must be continued at least 15 min. at a time, repeated after an hour or two. The rubber Barnes's dilators are much better than sponge tents. Better keep clear of sponge ~~tents.~~ ~~The~~ If these means fail, use your fingers. If still

Mar 10.

Measles. Is most ^commonly thought to be^ contagious at the period of desquamation. The period of desquamation varies from 10 to 14 days. Average is about 10. No peculiar pathological changes are found in autopsy.

The ^stage of^ invasion begins with exclusive catarrhal symptoms which lasts from 2-5 days. The next stage is that of eruption lasts from 1-4 days. Eruption consists in a papillary rash. Blotches which are somewhat irregular in appearance, elevated in appearance. Blotches are seldom crescentic. After this the temperature is elevated 1-4 degrees, and fever.

Jan. 28.

Tumours, as obstacles in the way of delivery of the foetus

1. Determine whether the tumour is solid or soft. This should be done by ~~movement~~ manipulation or by the use of a capillary trocar, or an aspirator.

If it is possible, push the tumour one side. If not, evacuate it if its contents are fluid. If they are solid, puncture of the foetus will probably be necessary — embryotomy.

Ovarian tumours sometimes occur. Prolapse of the posterior wall of the bladder, stone in the bladder.

Accumulation of the feces in the rectum.

Cancerous growths.

almost always more or less bronchial catarrh.

Eruption usually begins on face. Grows a little dusky. Remains out for 3-4 days. This is called by the germans the stage of florescence. Fever usually high, and don't usually subside until the eruption begin to disappear. Great itching during this period. After a time the skin begins to peel off and this is desquamation. The case usually begin to recover rapidly but the bronchial catarrh is frequently left. May have all sorts of complications which makes the different types of the books.

Delivery by the forceps has been accomplished even from a pelvis of only 3 inches antero-posterior diameter.

Version may be effected when the diameter is only 2½ inches.

Below 2½ inches the only alternative is embryotomy or Cæsarian section, which to adopt depends upon the question, through how small a hole can a dead child be drawn. Dr. Davis says it can be done through an opening of one inch, because he succeeded in such a case. But the majority claim that 2 inches is the minimum. Cæsarian section is preferable to embryotomy in many of these cases.

A great mistake is made in supposing that the recession of the eruption is the cause of internal injury. It is the result of internal mischief. Mustard plaster and such things applied to bring it out is the worst thing that can be done.

No medicine can prevent short the disease measles. It must run its course.

Scarlet fever is usually ushered in by vomiting and fever from the beginning. Not so with measles.

In scarlet fever the skin comes off in large casts as of a hand or foot or toe.

Jan. 27.

Diagnosis of deformity of the pelvis is to be determined by internal and external examination.

Large calipers may be used. They are of two kinds ( )).

Treatment. The cardinal principle in all cases of deformity of pelvis is to make early diagnosis and resort to premature labor.

There are four alternatives if you fail in inducing premature labor

1. Application of forceps
2. Version
3. Embryotomy.
4. Caesarian section.

Which shall you adopt? You must decide ~~the~~ what is the smallest space through which a living child can be delivered.

In measles the skin comes off in little flakes.

Scarlet fever usually affects the throat, measles never. the bronchial tubes.

Erysipelas travels slowly on the surface. Scarlet fever and measles come up through the skin.

Roseola is another rare disease little constitutional symptoms. Usually occurs in summer from some interference with digestion. The irruption will come out all over the body in a single night but not affect the throat.

irruption exactly like that of scarlatina.

Complications. Pneumonia

The causes of deformity of the pelvis are

1. Rickets - quite common
2. Malacosteon or softening of the bone.

1. Disease of juvenile life, - quite common.

2 Disease of adult life - very rare.

In the first case the ossification of the bones is not completed

In the second the bones after once being hardened are afterward softened

3. Injuries
4. Diseases.

Diagnosis is usually difficult unless quite marked.

bronchial catarrh, false croup, entero-colitis.

Many troublesome sequelæ. Tuberculosis, sore eyes, and various other diseases many of which are extremely dangerous. In large hospitals gangrene of the cheek may occur which is almost always fatal.

Treatment. I do not hesitate to make the statement in the face of all the medical gentlemen on the continent that we should not medicate the measles. About all that is required is to reduce the temperature which we know to be true of all febrile diseases

Jan 23, 1874.

Causes existing outside of the uterus. It includes deformity in the bony or soft parts.

Deformity of Pelvis.

~~Pelvis may be~~ By this is meant any deviation from the normal size or form.

I. General or Equable

A. Too large

B. " small

II. Special or irregular.

A. Deformity at the Brim

B. " in " excavation

C. " at " outlet.

D. Oblique Distortion of Naegeley.

cases through we did not 30 years ago. Temperature 60°-65°. Thorough ventilation is of the greatest importance. In the last war the regiments were decimated by their persistence of the men in remaining in-doors. I could only stop the epidemics by turning the men right out of doors, into tents.

Recession of the eruption is a result and not a cause. Baths are the best thing you can do administer if you can do it. The practice of covering up the patient

Ergot has produced more fetal deaths than any other medicine during the last 40 years, as statistics will substantiate.

Give opium to procure a few hours sleep.

Where you need to induce activity a large stimulating ~~activity~~ ~~is a~~ enema is the best thing you can do to induce activity. Give hot salt and water, or a mixture containing alcohol and turpentine, anything you please.

little much clothing to bring out the irritation is what brings out pneumonia and capillary bronchitis. Bathing the patient 3 or 4 times a day is the best thing you can do to reduce the fever.

Scarlet Fever

There are three varieties of scarlet fever but they are not at all different only in degree, owing to the different degrees of susceptibility of persons to the same poisons.

Weariness of the uterus.

The longer labor continues the greater the danger to the woman.

The system becomes worn out, although not fatigued.

Management. Remove or palliate the cause

Old treatment was to give oxytocics, among the first of which was ergot. Was always used in cases of tardy labor. But after a time it was found that when ergot was used children were still-born. Hence it has of late years gone out of practice. Hence I say never use it in these case. At least never use before rupture of the membranes. Only use just before delivery to prevent post partal hemorrhage.

Mar. 11.

Scarlatina.

In the anginosa variety of scarlatina the glands of the throat and lower jaw become involved and the throat swells and sometimes the lining membrane becomes destroyed.

In Malignant type the nervous system seems to be attacked at once so that convulsions come on early. Patient gets sleepy and coma comes on sometimes within an hour an patient will die in 24 hrs. Rare. Almost always fatal. Difficult diagnosis.

No catarrhal stage, short incubation 2-4 days. Irregular ushered in by sudden attack

Tardy labors.

Controlled largely by temperament. Debility from any cause. Climatic effect. Tardy labor in summer. Mental condition.

Nipping of anterior lip of uterus.

Diathesis, Rheumatic, neuralgiac, or gouty.

Partial or irregular action of the muscular fibres of the uterus. Diagnosis in this case made by exclusion.

Early rupture of membranes known as dry labor.

Tumors in uterine walls.

Perverted voluntary interference, that is, refusal to assist.

Chloroform when administered too early and in too large quantity.

of vomiting. (not so with measles.) After a day or two eruption appears usually about the neck first. Sometimes 12 hrs are sufficient to bring out fully the eruption.

Eruption comes out in fine points and blends into a profuse blush all over the skin, no mottling as in measles.

Florescence. Great aggravation of febrile symptoms during this stage. Urine scanty. Sometimes slight albuminuria. Throat usually becomes involved at this time. Tongue is coated white with the bright points of the papillae

Diagnosis is easy.
You will find excessive uterine convulsions.
Sometimes there will be injury to the child. May also be laceration of soft parts of the mother. Some say inversion of uterus may result.
Sometimes child dies from asphyxia. Rupture of cord also.
Management is governed by causation. Remove or palliate the cause.
Produce quiet in the patient. If you can't do so otherwise administer an anesthetic.
Push the anesthesia a little further than ordinarily.
Refrain from repeated vaginal examinations

Protruding red scarlet in color, called strawberry tongue not absolutely diagnostic.

Prognosis always more unfavorable than measles.

Scarlatina destroys a very large number of the children attacked with it. Beginning of epidemic usually more

No disease gives me sorrier anxiety as scarlet fever. I would rather have an outbreak of smallpox even in my own family.

Scarlet fever has many very dangerous sequelae among others ulceration of the bones of the ear, throat, pharyngitis, tonsilitis, hardening of the mucous membrane of the mouth

Jan. 22. 1874

Labors difficult, dangerous or impossible from other causes than presentation.

They are precipitate or tardy

Precipitate

Causes are somewhat obscure. May be due to active high strung temperament. In cold, inactive temperament you will be apt to have tardy labor.

Uncontrollable voluntary efforts.

Violent mental emotion may occasionally be the cause, but usually this acts oppositely.

Drowning, poisoning by carbonic acid will cause complete expulsion of fœtus and placenta with one or two efforts.

Rupture of membranes.

inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

In Italy a few years ago 60 children were vaccinated with virus from a syphilitic child. 39 or 40 of them died of syphilis.

Pounce vaccinated a man and he nearly died of phlegmonous erysipelas. This was the fault of the patient in being so susceptible.

Two deaths occurred in Boston from vaccination during the last epidemic in Boston.

The poison of scarlatina is often communicated by the physician. It may be retained in clothes for a

equally efficacious to prevent hemorrhage.

~~Two or three~~ or all four of these methods may have to be used to expedite the case.

Prolapse of the cord.
~~Breech~~ presentations.

Very fatal to the child. More than half are lost. Not so to the mother.

Diagnosis is wholly by the touch. If there is any doubt draw it down and look at it. If necessary to cut so not do so without looking at it.

The best treatment is Thomas's method

year. I think it much more contagious than measles.

Scarlatina can't be cut short any more than measles. Supporting treatment must be resorted to from the beginning. Cold sheet pack is excellent. Gives wonderful relief.

Batting is the best thing you can do to reduce the temperature.

The warm bath is the best sleep producer for infants that you can use.

Acute desquamative nephritis may occur, and consequent dropsy. The tubuli will be stuffed up with epithelium.

Just as the stomach

(The hemorrhage comes principally from the walls of the uterus.) But this method is not applicable in the early months of gestation unless you determine to sacrifice the child.

3. Version and prompt delivery. An old practice and very much relied upon at the present time.

4. Partial or complete separation of the placenta. As soon as the placenta gets down into the vagina the hemorrhage ceases. Dr. James Simpson and others recommend this and have practiced it largely. But it is now proved that partial separation will be

Exfoliates its epithelium after every meal.

When nephritis occurs don't give diuretics. Let the kidneys rest. You wouldn't cure a broken arm by passive exercise. Diuretics is the worst thing you can do as my own experience proves.

Hot baths. Especially hot air is the best. Let the kidney alone and rest until they are in proper condition to act.

Jan. 20, 1874

Placenta Previa

Management. There are four distinct methods now in use.

1. The tampon. A remedy of great value. The first thing to be done is of course to arrest the hemorrhage. The tampon will stop the hemorrhage, but it must not be continued. Can be used only when there is no very excessive hemorrhage, and the only for a short time.

2. Puncture of the membranes. This will hasten labor, and you must be prepared for that result.

Mar. 12. 1874.

Belladonna has been used to prevent and cure scarlet fever, but testimony is pouring in against it and ~~a theses that~~ experiments have proved conclusively that it has no prophylactic power. It is a beautiful illustration of homeopathic treatment for it will produce a rash exactly like scarlet fever. But not always. I have seen it. But it has no curative value. In consecutive dropsy dry cups over the kidneys will relieve the parts. Be sure and don't resort to wet cups. will draw the blood to the surface. When you have edema of the lungs dry cups is the best thing you can apply. Apply them all over all parts of the chest, before and behind (15 or 20

after three or four weeks another hemorrhage a little more violent. These frequent hemorrhages are the result of the loosening of the placenta, and is usually confined to the 7, 8, and 9, months. The latter the hemorrhage the more violent. If it is postponed till about the time of parturition it may be so violent as to produce death in a few moments. Now you will find the os thickened.

There has lately been an excellent practice giving up in medicine of giving pure distilled water so that no kind of impurities can enter the system. Dr. Dickinson has adopted and recommended this treatment. Infusion of broom corn is a very valuable diuretic. With boys the anasarca becomes so great that micturition is very difficult or perhaps impossible. Penis I have seen swelled a large as my fist. Puncture is a 20 times with fine surgical needle.

When coma comes on

Scarlet fever is a worse disease than small pox, and in the most aggravated forms.

Complex labors.

Placenta previa. Presentation of the placenta first. It is the implantation of the placenta in the lower part of the uterus. May be square over the os, or a little to one side. Occurs about 1 in 700 or 750 cases. It is by all means the most difficult and most to be dreaded of all kinds of presentations. Child is almost always lost. 1 in 3-4 of the mothers die.

Diagnosis. Very easy. History tells it. About sixth month woman is seized with a sudden hemorrhage without apparent cause. Little danger

Acute Hydrocephalus.

Known as water on the brain. Sometimes called tubercular meningitis as there are always found tubercles at the base of the brain. Medicine as yet gives no no remedy. There will be a deposit all about the base of the brain in the form of scales of various shades from green up to white. Some times they are fibrous exudations. Others tubercles & believe the latter.

Symptoms. It is strange that the disease does not occur under 1 year. Uncommon above Ho 4 years.

Next try podalic version by passing the hand in and seizing the feet. Immediately after rupture.

Cephalic version is also sometimes recommended but can only be done very early.

Dr. Wright of Philadelphia described the first kind as shoulder version.

If the child is dead you deliver in the most speedy manner possible by evisceration, which is a species of embryotomy. Never attempt this if the child is alive without first using all other means.

Amputation of the head or arm is usually unwise.

First you will notice a paleness emaciation of body, but not of face. Indisposition to play. Irritability to play. Vomiting is generally the symptom first notice. No nausea. Child, if old enough, will complain of pain in head, or carry its hand to head. Pulse, early in disease, will be irregular. One minute it will be 70. 3 or 4 min. after it will be 90 perhaps. There will be an intermission usually of a beat after 4 or 5, or some other number of beats. Not pathognomonic, but always indicates great danger.

At first there may be ~~[illegible]~~ contrac-

It is impossible for the birth to take place without change of position.

Spontaneous delivery sometimes occurs in dead children and premature ~~#~~ deliveries; but you cannot be justified in leaving these cases to the unassisted efforts of nature.

Jan. 16.

How to interfere in transverse presentations. Version must be performed. There are several kinds of version which must be practised. The first mode should be ~~the~~ first attempted, viz. conjoined external and internal manipulation for version. Do this before breaking of the membranes.

tion of pupil. Afterward dilitation, and unequally

The abdomen contracts producing cone shaped abdomen.

Strabismus often occur and is a characteristic sign. There will be eversion of the upper lip and dilitation of the nostrils, when the convulsive stage is about coming on. The great toe will stand out by itself. After a while the thumb will be closed into the hand and soon the general convulsion will come on. Shortly after a little coma will set in and so the child will die.

More than half of the children die, and Churchill says about 1 out of nine mothers die. Rupture of the uterus may also occur.

With thin, lax abdominal walls you may sometimes be able to make out just the position of the child. This you should do before the coming on of labor. The presenting part will be very high up, and you will be justified in inserting the whole hand, or all but the thumb.

Labor comes on so slowly that it is sometimes hardly noticed for some time. In one case labor had gone on 3 days before I was sent for.

Symptoms are very variable

Prognosis. In any well defined case it is absolutely fatal. I don't hesitate to make the assertion that no child affected with true hydrocephalus ever got well. When you hear a man says he has cured case you may be sure he don't know what he is talking about.

Treatment is nil.

Counter irritation is quite generally adopted by the French. Shave the scalp and put on ointment of antimony or other caustic or blister or actual cautery. Don't do it. It is cruel. Others use diuretics. Others

Jan. 15, 1879.

Foot presentation. Occurs about 1 in 105 cases. Large increase of danger to the child.

Avoid temptation to apply traction to the extremities when they protrude. We know not why breech presentation occurs.

Transverse presentations. Two varieties. Back anterior, abdominal anterior. There will also be, of course two varieties of each of these.

All transverse presentations are eventually converted into arm or shoulder presentations. Premature birth and still birth usually are mal presentations.

use mercury. I think there is no hope except from iodide of mercury. I knew of two cases which recovered, but one died of same disease 3 wks later, the other afterward of paralysis. One of them was completely iodinized the other was similarly treated with Bromide.

The best treatment for the enlarged glands in scarlet fever is ice before suppuration. Afterwards use poultices when suppuration takes place. Use mild caustics in suppuration of the lower portion of the throat.

A good enema is either salt and water or soap and water and castor oil.

as soon as you see any signs of approaching death. deliver the head as soon as possible. Pressure upon the abdomen will facilitate delivery very materially. Never attend a breech presentation without ~~the use of~~ a pair of forceps. The danger to the child is very great, but judicious management will save many more than are usually saved. No particular danger to the mother.

Jan. 11.

In these days when a learned Prof. of one of our colleges has said it would be better if all the medicines of the materia medica were cast
(This man was a successful doctor, more skill at the table than at the bedside.)
into the sea, and when there is such general skepticism in reference to the efficacy of drugs, it would seem strange did I enter upon this study without some apology. This is usually due to ignorance and sometimes to natural disposition to doubt.

Materia medica is the study of all remedies, whatever their character, including both physical and mental.

Physical. Hygienic – Air food, exercise

For tape worm
Kousso leaves. 1½ dr
of infusion to pt. of water
for child
Dose for adult. ½ oz.

2 Mechanical – Splints, bandages, etc.
Imponderable influences – as heat,
electricity, etc.

Hygienic remedies are treated
of in works on health, Mechani-
cal – in surgery. We treat of the
Pharmaceutical and imponderable
Medicine hard to define. They
are substances which seem to
occupy a position between food
and poisons. Pharmaceutical remedies

~~Pharm~~ Therapeutics is the appli-
cation of remedies in the treatment
of disease

Characteristics of all medicine

2. Mechanical - Splints, bandages, etc.
Imponderable influences - As heat, electricity, etc.

Hygienic remedies are treated of in works on health. Mechanical - in surgery. We treat of the pharmaceutical and imponderable

Medicine hard to define. They are substances which seem to occupy a position between food and poisons. Pharmaceutical remedies.

~~Pharm~~ Therapeutics is the application of remedies in the treatment of disease

Characteristics of all medicine or influences affecting its use.

1. Those existing in the medicine itself.

2. Those in the patient.

Those existing in the Medicine.

1. Age. May impair certain ones, especially those of vegetable origin. This will account for the disappointment which we often receive from the administration of them.

2. Climate. Some have peculiar properties when grown in a hot climate but lose them in the temperate zone.

3. Soil, & Cultivation

5. Gathering and preparing.

6. Form of administration or state of aggregation - liquid, gaseous, or solid. Liquid more efficacious than solid, gas more so than either.

7. Salts of alkaloids better than the alkaloids themselves.

influences existing in the individual.

1. Climate. Diaphoretics must be given in smaller doses in warm than in cold climate.

2. Race. Opium given to a person of warm climate will produce stupor. The same dose to a Mongolian will make him frantic. The Irish & Italians are peculiarly susceptible to the action of cathartics. I knew one case in which an Irishman took a quarter of a pound of salts without producing any effect. They often take 3 or 4 oz. of castor oil for a laxative.

3. Habit. You must not give so large a dose to a sedentary as to a active man. You will have to increase the dose of medicine as the

patient becomes used to it - sometimes requiring 15 or 20 times the original quantity. Explanation - The system becomes accustomed to the sensation and so dont notice.

Idiosyncracy. Many cant take opium - the most valuable drug in the materia medica. Some are affected by odors. Some cant endure smells which others delight in. A Kind of Eng. liked the smell of the urine of a cat better than any flower.

Some cant eat shell fish without cholera morbus. Strawberries produce in many people a kind of rash.

4. Sex. females have less resistance to medicine than men, must have less quantity, more frequent. The conditions

to which they are liable must always be considered.

5. Age. In youth and children the disproportionate development of the nervous and vascular systems is such that they must have smaller doses as absorption is more active.

Opium and antimony produce a more marked effect even in proportionate quantity in children than in adults. But they will bear more morphia than will adults.

We must have a method to govern this. This is the simplest — Dr. Young's —:—

"Make a proportion between the the age of the patient and the age of the patient increased by 12. As with a child

of H your make the dose $\frac{H}{H+12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the adult dose.

In ~~advanced~~ adult age there is greater power of resisting the action of disease, and so also of drugs. Must increase dose.

In advanced age avoid depletents.

6. Mental Emotions. Many illustrations. Confidence in a drug will be very likely to produce the desired result. A medical student took medicine left by his prof. which he thought was a cathartic, had four free passages. Medicine was not a cathartic at all. In many districts where people are subject to snake bites whisky ~~will~~ is supposed to be an antidote. Not true.

In many cases no injection of poison when there is a bite. A man still taking whiskey for fear a snake bite made 10 years ago will develop itself.

7. Disease. This is simply a condition of the system and one in which its functions are not performed properly.

Par. 114.

Parts to which medicines may be applied to produce a systemic effects.

1. Stomach. Medicines are absorbed from this organ very readily, especially from an empty stomach for immediate and complete effect. Give before breakfast. But sometimes we find it best to give the medicine after eating.

usually put it into the stomach in a liquid form. A general effect is often produced upon the whole system through the stomach by means of the sympathy existing between it and nearly all other organs. Sometimes give emetic to produce diuresis.

2. Rectum. Give in this way 1. Medicines which would irritate the stomach. 2. When you cant get medicines into the stomach from tetanus or hydrophobia, etc. 3. When the sympathy with the brain would produce injurious results as in some brain diseases.

H. When we wish to save the power of the stomach for

digestion, as in protracted fevers, as the medicines would injure the digestive powers of the stomach.

Dose. No fixed amount. Some ~~Ano~~ medicines are more active ~~than others~~ in the arms than in the stomach and vice versa.

3. Medicines are sometimes applied to the mucous membrane of the lungs as anesthetics.

H. Application to the skin

1. Cutaneous. Application of medicines to the true skin. as fomentations, baths, blisters.

2. Patraleptic. Medicines applied and rubbed in. Select places where skin is thin.

3. Endermic. Application of medicine to the true skin. Vegetable alkaloids of special value. must use no corrosive substance

Many ways are employed to remove the cuticle. Ammonia, or some acid may be used. But blister is the best. Cantharides poultice for from 2 to 3 hrs is good. From this you get an effusion of serum beneath the skin. By puncturing the skin the water will be let out and the medicine may be put in. The medicine may be diluted with starch. Give by this means 2 or 3 times as much as you would otherwise give through the mouth.

4. Hypodermic or subcutaneous. Medicine applied under the skin.

1. Medicine should be in solution. Solution must be perfect. Must be in solution no foreign matter. Solution must be neutral in reaction. Use by this method those medicines only which are no irritable. Must not have power to coagulate the blood. Must be sufficiently diluted. Solutions of the alkaloids after long keeping develop a fungus growth which grows at the expense of the alkaloid. It is called penicillinus. Solutions must be fresh.

Method of Preparing Solutions

1. Mortar clean.
2. Rub up well.
3. Filter well.

Injecting instrument.

Made of rubber, silver or glass, with graduated scale upon barrell or piston.

In taking care of the piston keep it moistened with oil. Wash out the cylinder.

How to inject.

1. Take up the skin where the skin is loose, as upon the forehead, calf, thigh, etc. After inserting the point perpendicularly, and this throw down the outer end on a level with the skin. Then drive down the piston. Withdraw the syringe while the finger is placed upon the wound, holding it until the fluid is absorbed. If patient is afraid of the pain upon

apply an ether spray ~~to~~ or compress of chloroform to produce insensibility.

As to part in which to inject: For sleep, at any point. For neuralgia, near the affected part, as on the face for tic douloureux.

Advantages of this method.

1. Rapidity of effect. 2. Intensity. 3. Certainty of effect. 4. Purity of effect.

6. Avoidance of unpleasant effects which often result from administration through the stomach. 7. Ability to affect the system by this means when by other means fail

8. Accuracy of amount.
9. Saving of time, labor and anxiety yourself. The effect is so rapid that you never have to wait for it. Acts within ½ minute sometimes.
10. Economy of medicine.
Medicines given by this means have a different effect than by an other way.
Dangers. 1. Of overdosing. In one case ¼ gr of morphine caused syncopy in a woman for 11 hrs and two weeks subsequent sickness. 2. Effect upon the brain. 3. Pustules or abscess

5. Injection directly into the veins.

Jan. 16.

Medicines must be introduced into the blood or other fluids in order to produce its specific effect.

A medicine has the same effect whether introduced into the stomach or ~~from~~ by some other parts.

Medicines do not act through the nerves, but through the blood. The action of the most virulent poisons or prussic acid may be accounted for by the rapidity of the circulation.

Medicines may be changed in the body by combination, by reconstruction, or by decomposition. This may, or may not, effect the action of the medicines.

Classes of Medicines

We might class them according to their ultimate, their physiological, or their therapeutic action. I shall follow the last method. It is founded upon the primary action of medicines. This gives us four great classes of medicines as follows.

1. Haematics. Those which act upon the Blood.

Of this there are two divisions

1. Restorative remedies.
2. Catalytics

Restoratives are those which restore some absent element. The absence of which is the cause of disease. Must be like some element in the blood.

A catalytic is a medicine which will enter the blood and destroy some element which by its presence is the cause of disease. They are unlike the elements of the blood.

Of each of these there are certain orders.

Restoratives

Order 1. Aliments (Starvation may be considered a disease, hunger the symptom)

" 2. Acids

" 3. Alkalis

" 4. Tonics (only vegetable or bitters)

" 5. Metalyheates (minerals as iron)

" 6. Solvents.

Div. 2 Catalytics.

Order 1. Antiphlogistics

" 2. Antisyphilitics

" 3. Antiseptics

" 4. Antiarthritics

" 5. Antiscorbutics.

" 6. Antiperiodics

" 7 Anticonvulsives

" 8. Antiseptics.

Class 2. Neurotics

Div. 1. Stimulants

Order 1. General "

" 2 Specific "

(I don't like the word specific as I don't believe much in specific remedies anyway.)

Div. 2 Narcotics.

Ord. 1. Inebriants

" 2. Soporifics

" 3. Deliriants.

Stimulants exalt nervous functions.

Narcotics at first exalt and then depress nervous function.

Sedatives depress nervous function.

Div. 3. Sedatives.

Order. 1 General "

" 2. Specific "

Class 3. Astringents.

"Those which act upon involuntary muscular fibre.

Ord. 1. Mineral

" 2. Vegetable.

Class 4. Eliminatives.

Ord. 1. Sialagogues. (mouth)

" 2. Expectorants (lungs)

" 3. Cathartics (bowels)

" 4. Cholagogues. (liver)

" 5. Diaphoretics (skin)

" 6. Diuretics (kidneys)

How medicines act minutely we cant in all cases tell. We don't know how mercury cures syphilis. It certainly does not act restoratively.

At the present day we have two methods of cure quite prominently brought to view. Allopathy and Homeopathy. It is usually claimed that those called Allopathists tread upon the principle of opposite cures opposite, while the homeopaths have the opposite view. I don't believe there is any universal law of cure. Any man who will allow himself to be called or will call himself or

is a fool. I don't deny that in a few cases medicines act upon the homeopathic principle, but it is not a universal rule. Homeopathy doesn't mean small doses. Homeopaths don't stick to their principles. They don't follow the principles of like cures like, and which begins as a delusion is now ending as a stupendous fraud.

The action of medicines has been determined by empirism. Hardly a single medicine exists which has not been tried for nearly every disease. This compares very well with the theory of those philosophers who believe in a superabundance of the human family. The proper way is to observe the ~~action~~ physiological action of medicine that is their effect upon a man in health.

Acids.

Are all soluble. When taken into the system they usually pass out of the system unchanged.

Some passes out through the kidneys, producing diuresis, another through the skin - diaphoresis.

Sulphuric Acid

Acidum sulphuricum dilutum, composed of 2 oz. sulphuric acid to a pint of water.

Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum is sulphuric acid mixed with alcohol and some aromatic.

The action of this acid depends on the strength of the dilution. Very strong it acts as a poison, producing terrible pain and death.

Diluted it acts as a tonic. Produces more action through the skin

than through the kidneys acidulates all the secretions. Long use ruins the teeth and the digestion.

May ~~also~~ be used externally for ulcers.

Internally it is used for scurvy and in conditions indicating some dificiency. Also used to counteract excessive alkalinity of the blood. Typhus fever especially when as are characterised by delirium ~~unnatural~~ nights sweats as those in phthisis. Also when they occur in weakness from typhoid or other fevers. ℞ then acts as a tonic. Probably by acting

as an astringent upon the pores of the skin, like a man going out and slamming the door after him. Good with quinia.

Good in hemorrhage. The pores in and shuts the door after him.

Good in diarrhea, cholera morbus, and also for Asiatic cholera. In cholera diarrhea use in large doses. But its effect is not sogood after the first few doses, as it produces the same disease as it would in health.

Good in diarrhea from typhoid fever. Excellent in ~~and~~ lead poisoning. Use in connection with it

the sulphur bath which will cause the lead to become black and should be rubbed off.

Antidotes, chalk, magnesia, alkali carbonates, followed by diluents.

Dose 10-30 drops. Doses in books most always too large. Give by taking through the a quill.

Nitric Acid

Nitricum, acidum dilutum, 1 part acid to 9 of water. Not so strong as sulph. acid.

Increases appetite and action of the skin. good to apply to piles as a caustic. Concentrated good for gangrene. Strongly diluted good for lotions or gargle.

Good for syphilis.

Internally good for intermittent fevers in doses of 15 or 20 drops every in three or four hours. Excellent for whooping cough. Quite strong. Good in frequent doses for calculi in the bladder.

Good in diarrhea of children. Doses given in books 25 - 100 drops. Use half as much.

Muriatic acid

Acidum muriaticum, dilutum. 1 part to 3 water. Small doses produces a feeling of warmth at the stomach. Large doses produce giddiness. (These acids acts as caustics by reason of their affinity for water.) Agrees with the

the stomach better than the others. Less strong.

Good as an external application for diphtheria and putrid sore throat. May use in gangrene, but this is risky. Use something else.

It has a very ancient reputation. Useful in fevers. Good in syphilitic cases from its constitutional, not its specific effect.

Good in cases of calculi. Good in oxalic diathesis when digestion is impaired.

How it benefits in dyspepsia. It checks the secretion of gastric juice, and

prevents the presence of other acids. Give, in these cases before meals. If there is evidently alkaline in the stomach, give acid to help digest the food after the meal. It dissolves the food. Don't continue too long as you will by so doing aggravate the difficulty and deprave the whole alimentary canal. ~~If there is~~ It produces a general wasting and depraved condition. Used for obesity sometimes, which it cures, taking off the fat and also often the patient also.

Antidote same as for other acids, alkalies, soap etc.

Jan. 23. 1874.

Iron.

Preparations of this metal are known as calybeates or martial remedies. It is a constant constituent of the body in the hematine of the blood corpuscles, although we don't know the nature of the combination. It is not found in solution in the plasma.

After taking iron for some time the feces become black. It is though this is from the tannin in the system forming a tannate. Does not act so in nursing children.

When given more is absorbed than can be used. All of the secretions will be colored in work-

ing it out. The weight of the body will increase, and the formation of urea will be materially increased.

The method of taking iron into the system is a disputed point among physiologists.

Stilling says it enters the system as a chlorate, becomes a carbonate in uniting with the corpuscles, and afterward becomes the peroxide in the lungs. Finely powdered iron in almost any form will be somewhat dissolved by the gastric juices.

Large doses of iron often produces excessive irritation in the urinative passages.

Iron combined with the mineral acids is an

astringent. It is a tonic in the ~~static~~ or oxide form.

Iron is indicated as a remedy in almost any case of debility, watery blood. Deficiency of red corpuscles.

Iron should not be administered in pulmonary congestion. Should be avoided in phthisis in the softening stage.

May be given in very large or very small doses. If it is not needed, it will be eliminated. After a certain amount no more will be absorbed.

Metallic iron is better than the insoluble compounds. Sometimes large quantities of iron will accumulate

in large quantities in the intestines forming large hard masses.

Its Therapeutic action

It has no local action in the metallic form. The organic acids are less irritating.

The Chlorate is a good styptic. May be given in hemorrhage of the stomach. Good for worms ½ dr to pt of water enema. Good also in gonorrhea. Perchlorate. Often good in hemorrhage of uterus. Good for varicose veins as a wash.

Internal administration.

Anemia. – Good in this but you must be sure to correct the unhygienic habits which have produced the disease. Exercise, and a nutrient

Chlorosis. - This often occurs in young women near the age of puberty. Iron is found good with hygienic remedies. But remedies to improve the absorbing property of membranes.

Sometimes after one ~~new~~ preparation of iron has been given for a time it ceases to have its effect, and a preparation less soluble, and not so good theoretically will be better, because the system has become tired of the first.

After giving iron in a case from analysis it was found that the blood before had 874 parts of water.

afterward 807 " "

Sometimes it may be necessary to give aloes with iron to jog the uterus by means of the rectum for menstrual disorder.

valued as an emetic.
Good many times in looseness of the bowels. Dysentery was formerly treated with it.

Preparations. Most common is the Dover's Powder. Comp. Ipecac 1 gr. Opium 1 gr. Sulphate of Potass, 10 gr.
Syrup of ipecac, each fl. oz. contains 30 gr. of the powder.

When the affections are of a nervous nature you must combine, nux vomica and other nervous remedies.

In chorea it is almost always found that the blood is deficient, iron is then good.

Incontinence of urine may also be remedied by iron with tincture of iodine, but I prefer belladonna.

Also used in neuralgia in large doses.

Recommended in diphtheria, tincture of chlorate in large doses. Also used in form of a wash.

Iron is to used with particular circumspection for hemorrhage. Use only as a styptic in active hemorrhage. Good internally in passive hemorrhage.

Ipecacuanha.

Root of a Brazilian Plant. Active principle emetia. Powder inhaled produces symptoms like hay fever. Some people are very sensitive to its effects.

Produces, in large doses, nausea and vomiting without retching.

We use ipecac in a great many cases. As an emetic many times, but its action is slow. Not as prompt as sulphate of zinc, warm water etc. which we use when we require prompt results.

Catarrh and bronchitis (both chronic and acute) are benefited by it. I have not very much faith in its

In hemorrhage of stomach give acetate of iron in a glass of water sufficiently strong to have a strongly ferruginous taste.

Erysipelas

The best remedy is tinc. of chloride of iron. It is sufficient without any local applications. But it must be given in large doses, just as you would throw in large quantities of water to put out a fire. ~~Dose~~ Dose, 20 drps in 1½ hrs.

It is also used for Scarlet Fever, but this is a disease ~~f~~ in which I don't use much medication.

Compound mixture of iron good in Pneumonia and Bronchitis

Diuretics.

Medicines which act upon the kidneys to promote their secretion.

Diuretics are uncertain agents. Their action depends on many circumstances, as the amount of water, the activity of other medicines, the pressure of the circulation.

Certain medicines act as indirect diuretics, as those which remove congestion, etc. Others promote activity of the kidney by passing through it. Water is one of our best diuretics.

Squill, juniper, dandelion, squill, turpentine, and alcoholic drinks are diuretics.

The Permanganate has an excellent reputation in chronic diarrhea.

In chronic intermittent fever and enlargement of spleen iron preparations are good.

In scrofular diathesis give syrup of Iodide of iron.

In Albuminuria iron is most always given when it arises from general causes.

Ferrum redactum very fine powder of iron. Give when there is sufficient quantity and power of gastric juice to dissolve.

Sub-Carbonate of iron
Citrate of iron with Am.
Citrate of "
Iron with Arsenic.

mucous membrane of the airpassages.

Diaphoretics.

Sweat producers.

The water and volatile matter is increased by the action of diaphoretics. The action of the skin is affected by the air.

Respiration increased in relaxed conditions of the system.

Several groups.

1. Salines and diluents.

Cathartics, diuretic, or diaphoretic according to dose. and according to the circumstances. The same dose which acts as a diuretic in a person will produce diaphoresis when the person has a clean skin and warm

Sub. Phosphate

Fe - Sulphate in solution

Doses

Parum Rudastum	3 gr
Sub. Carbonate	15 " - 30
Compound Mix	1/2 oz to 2 oz.
Sulphate iron	2 gr. pill.
Dried " "	1 "
Wine "	1/2 oz.
Zinc Chloride	10 drp.
Syrup iodide	5 - 30 drp.

Tonics

The bitter vegetable principles which act beneficially in cases characterized by debility.

The type is Cinchona. Known as Bark. There are many varieties procurable.

Sub. Phosphate
Fer - Sulphate in solution
Doses

Ferrum Redactum	3 gr
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Tonics

The bitter vegetable principles which act beneficially in cases characterized by debility.

The type is Cinchona. Known as Bark. There are many varieties Peruvian Pine.

Sometimes one makes a gland act to replace another which is unable to do so.

We may use it also to drain the blood of superabundant though normal constituents.

Sialogogues.

Such as increase the action of salivary glands seldom used because the saliva is not excrementitious, and it is great damage to the system to lose the benefit of healthy saliva.

Masticatories were used once, like gums, they had a good deal of chew in them.

Expectorants.

Those which promote the excretion from the ~~from~~

Yellow Bark, Pale Bark, Red Bark.

They differ in the amount of alkaloids which they contain.

The yellow is the most valuable. It is less astringent but more better. It contains the most quinia, more than cinchona.

Pale has more cinchona than quinia.

Red has about equal quantities of quinia and cinchona.

The quinia is generally used in preference to the bark.

Quinia

Mode of administration, Usually given by the stomach. Intensely bitter. Give it in suspension

Mar. 13.

Diuretics & Diaphoretics
Sialogogues & Expectorants.

Certain waste products of the system choose certain organs for their exit. So with certain drugs. ~~One~~ This one class will be eliminated by the kidneys, and are diuretics, etc. They are first absorbed into the blood and not being normal constituents of the blood they must pass out.

Some medicines which pass through the glands the eliminators promote their secretion at the same time when they pass out.

Some eliminators promote secretion in another way without passing through gland

in water instead of solution.
Give it in simp with tartaric or citric acid. Combine with tanic acid. To promote its solubility give with it with 1 drop of dilute sulphuric acid to 1 gr. of quinia.

It may be given by the rectum in larger doses.

May be given by rubbing in on the skin upon the abdomen, groin, or axilla.

Better way is to give it by means of the ~~skin~~. Hypodermic injection. It will act more speedily in this way than in any other

Physiological Actions.

A dose of 5 gr. to a man will give a dreamy, dull, stupid expression, confusion of

Not used in concentrated form.

Symptoms, heaviness of small dose of head, numbness, dryness of throat, etc.

When given in large dose it kills like lightning. Kills by arrest of heart's action.

Sometimes given for persistent cough when it acts ~~like~~ as a sedative. Relieves gastralgia.

Antidotes. Electricity, artificial respiration, violent shaking, and slapping with wet towel. If you can keep the patient alive for a half hour you can save him. Dose of officinal preparation 2 drops of which 2% is prussic acid.

mind, persistent frontal headache, ringing in the ears. The ringing in the ears may extend to deafness.

It may also result in dimness of vision, dizziness.

If you a dose three or 4 times as large there will be irritation of the intestinal tube, pain, and nausea in the epigastrium. The cerebro-spinal system is also deranged, sometimes resulting in convulsions. There are a few cases of death from poisoning by this drug.

It has been questioned whether or not quinia will produce abortion. Not yet well settled.

It is eliminated by the

prolapsus of uterus diseases, or inflammation of brain.

Emetic dose 1 gr.

Diaphoretic " 1/16

Nausea " 1/4

Wine of antimony contains 2 gr to ℥ of wine.

Hydrocyanic Acid

When taken into the mouth has a cooling after a burning sensation.

Most violent poison in materia medica. Vapor will kill small animals in 1 to 20 sec. drop on dog's tongue will kill him in 1/2 min

Kidneys more than by any other excreting organ. It is found in the urine after 4 or 5 hrs.

Therapeutics.

When given with the bark there will be more astringent effect. The dust of the bark may be used in foul ulcers, and eczema. But tannic acid will probably do about as well. May also be used in hospital gangrene.

Internally may be given for its true tonic effect in all cases which of debility. This condition we find as the result of various diseases. In night sweats it is well to give quinia with some of the mineral acids.

diseases but not as
much as formerly.

Still when you have
a full bounding pulse
and you fear that this
will increase or bring on
inflammation you may
use it. Must remember
that it will usually
produce anorexia.

Sometimes well used in
croup as an emetic and
diaphoretic.

May use also in
rigidas and strangu-
lated hernia.

Its use is very question-
able in mania and de-
lirium tremens. Not to
be given as an emetic
to cases of hernia.

In atonic dyspepsia you ~~ought~~ often have great fermentation in the stomach in which quinia is found to be good.

Good also in low typhoid fevers.

But it is of most benefit in cases of malarious character.

First you may use quinia to guard the system against attack as a prophylactic.

Upon the coast of Africa quinia is given regularly to whole regiments or corps ~~for~~ as a prophylactic.

The milder and more recent the attack the better will be the result of your quinia. In such a case a preparatory treatment is not necessary. ~~In~~ If you have a more severe case, indicating tor-

loss of appetite and great thirst.

2 gr will produce death. But an oz has been taken without death. Symptoms, are very great pain in stom, cramps, distention of the abdomen, watery diarrhea, dryness of throat, cold, clammy skin, decrease of respiration, finally death.

Antidote. Large quantities of warm water, afterward tannic and gallic acids. with stimulants. May gradually increase the dose and so establish a tolerance. Is used quite extensively in inflammatory and febrile

pidity of the glandular organs. give a powerful cathartic, as a grs of calomel, followed after several hours by a mild laxative to get rid of the mercury. Some recommend an emetic.

Then give a full antiperiodic dose, in the intermission, 1 scruple — in divided doses at short intervals of 2 or 3 hrs.

Some of your books may give quinia no longer after ringing in the ears begins. But you need pay no attention to this.

has been used in doses of 1/20 gr.

Tartar Emetic

Tartrate of antimony. very nauseous taste. An active irritant. Applied to the skin it produces permanent pits like small pox. Has produced necrosis of the bones and gangrene when applied to the skin.

Produces choleraic pains, pallor, exhaustion, palpitation, small weak, slow pulse, and sometimes syncope.

Vomiting is very laborious and is accompanied with great straining and retching, which continues for a long time.

1 Jan. 28.

Malignant forms of Malarial Disease. Usually fatal unless the patient is given proper treatment. In these cases don't wait for an intermission, but give immediately a large dose of quinia. You can hardly overdose in these cases. Give by hypodermic injection. An abscess may result, but never mind.

In Remittent fever give large doses in the intermission. There is a peculiarity of these cases — the patient seems to become convalescent and then relapse. In these cases however you will always find that the temperature remains too great.

Harley says that conyam is especially antagonistic to tetanus, but Hougman says it has no effect on tetanus.

Good for spasmodic cough ~~and delirium tremens~~. Was formerly held in great repute for cancer. Now considered of little use.

Before bromide of potassium came to be used by the 100 cent in nearly every insane asylum it was largely used in such institutions.

The only good preparation is the juice preparation. Dose ½ gr. Conia itself is too powerful to use. Sometimes it

Give continued doses of quinia - regulating dose by Tenitis Aurum. Don't give large doses as you will waste the drug and the patient's strength.

Many diseases as typhoid fever, partake of the nature of malarial disease, showing periodicity. Quinia is useful in these cases.

The Spleen is usually enlarged, but not directly as the act of the malarial poison & have no faith in any specific treatment.

Quinia is also recommended by high authority for Cholera and Yellow fever, Dose 10 gr each hour.

in cases of poisoning the patient dies from asphyxia from paralysis of the respiratory muscles. The muscular irritability is not destroyed, but that of the nerve. The spinal cord is not
The brain is not at all affected and remains clear to the last.

Dose should produce its physiological effect in a ~~bo~~ man. This effect must be produced before we can expect any benefit. ~~Does not~~ Requires more with those who use tobacco.

Good in Chorea and Epilepsy, especially when resulting from sexual excess,

Also excellent in Rheumatism 10 gr 3 or 4 times a day. Give when the patient is debilitated.

Also recommended for worms, It is not an anthelmintic. It merely improves the general condition. It arrests the pouring out of a peculiar kind of mucous in which the worms lodge and on which they feed.

Good in Pyemia.

Excellent in Neuralgia, and especially excellent when there is a certain amount of periodicity. Give in the intermission a sufficient amount to ward off the disease

Recommended in tuberculous

Hemlock. Leaves and seeds. Has an acrid taste. One of the most active poisons we have. Second only to hydro-cyanic acid.

If a person is active after taking a dose it will affect him less. It first produces weakness in the knees, giddiness, and heaviness over the eyes. After a half hour these sensations depart and a feeling of weakness is left.

It also produces loss of power of accommodation, dilatation of pupil, pallor.

Children require a larger dose than adults because more active.

affects the motor, but not the sensory functions.

of the lungs, in which it is undoubtedly good when the patient can bear it.

Action of Quinia. The most interesting of that of any of the drugs we shall mention.

We have seen that it is a tonic.

Have also seen that it is of benefit in diseases characterized by periodicity.

Then why not class it as a catalytic?

Let us reason by exclusion. It does not act upon any one of the eliminatives and hence cannot belong to the Eliminatives.

Neither is it an astringent.

Can it be a Nervotic. Let us see the difference between tonics

Mar. 9. 1874

Veratrum viridi

Produces persistent vomiting, and finally coma with remarkable feebleness of the pulse.

Good in inflammations to bring down the pulse.

Often used in pneumonia.

~~The~~ Stimulants are good as antidotes.

When it produces vomiting or nausea opium or morphia will allay it.

Is good to reduce the action of the heart to facilitate diagnosis.

Dose, tincture 1 gr. infusion, 1 drop of fl. ex.

Very bad taste. Give with water.

and tonics. The effects of Nervotics is transient as they are soon turned out of the system because they don't belong there, and are of no use there. Nervotics have the same effect upon the nerve when applied directly to the nerve as when taken through the stomach or rectum. Nervotics affect same in health and disease

Quinia is not turned out of the system when taken in small doses. It seems to be needed in the system and is used as are all tonics. In this it is like the haematics.

Are the diseases in which quinia is of use blood diseases? We find that the cases in which quinia is of use are those in which there is debility, deficiency in the

Dose: powdered seed 1gr. leaves 2gr. Ex. of leaves ½gr. of seed ⅛gr. best form is as Tinct. give ~~10~~ 10 drops.

Henbane. or hyocyamus called also Hogbane. very like atropia.

Diuretic. ~~very like~~ in small doses a stimulant.

Tendency to sleep with frightful dreams. but not wildness.

Does not act to bind up the bowels as does opium while acting as an opiate.

May use in delirium tremens, mania.

Dose ~~2gr~~ powdered leaves 5gr. of seed. 2gr. Tinc 1dr.

plasma of the blood. Ague is supposed to be the result of a ferment growing in the system until it is exhausted and mostly dies. But not being entirely thrown out by sweating, etc., it increased again, and causes a renewal of the disease. ~~[illegible]~~ When quinia is good as it builds up the system and so enables it to overcome the disease.

We have established, then, that quinia is a hematic. Which class is it? a calalytic or a calybrate? This depends on the question whether there is any substance in the blood like quinia. It has been found the there is in the blood a bitter

very similar like atropin in its action, only it is about twice as strong in its character.

Bella dona produces suicidal or homicidal delirium. Stramonium produces ~~this effect~~ delirium but of an innocent character.

Good in spasmodic asthma, especially in early stages. Rest given in form of smoking 20 gr. of dry leaves. Draw into the lungs and retain as long as possible.

Good in chronic cough not dependent upon organic disease.

Good in chronic bronchitis.

principle called animal quinine ~~or quinoidine~~. This is formed in the liver. It is ~~also~~ known as taurine. Quinine is useful when this is absent. The liver is affected in ague, so it is sometimes called gall fever. The bile of the ox is also good for ague or derangements of liver.

It is noticed that when a solution of quinia is put into the blood it causes the movements of the leucocytes or white corpuscles to cease or kills them. Hence it is thought that quinia is useful in pyemia by arresting the motion of these cells.

~~Opium~~

But in these cases it should be used with hot fomentations and with them serve to disperse the milk.

Opium has been recommended ~~as~~ as an antidote for atropia, and vice versa; but we find ~~that~~ the patient recovers as soon ~~without~~ as with the antidote.

Dose Powdered root or leaves 1 gr.

~~Dist~~ Extract of leaves (solid) 1/4 gr. Alcoholic extract, 1 or 2 drops.

Stramonium. The leaves and the seed are the active portions;

katalytics, almost without exceptional poisons.

Quinia is not ~~thus~~ so supplies to the blood that which is wanting.

	Dose	
Bark	for Febrifuge	1 oz.
"	" tonic	1 dr
Quinia	" Febrifuge	20 gr.
"	" tonic	1 gr.

in these cases we use
solution of atropia or
sulphate of atropia.
Also use to improve
the sight during the
growth of a cataract.
Use also for relief of pain
Used very often in
cases of suppression
and in albuminuria.
Used also as a pro-
phylactic
Gorrish said that
last year he had a case
of scarlet fever in
the orphan asylum
where there were many
children and all ex-
posed but none took
it.
Good also in case of
threatened abscess of breast

Vegetable Tonics.

Willow Bark. Salix. Bark of the white willow. a Febrifuge antiperiodic. Its physiological action is to augment appetite, improve digestion.

It is excellent on account of its power over periodic diseases and over feeble digestive powers.

Excellent in debility from almost any cause.

Has also some reputation as a vermifuge or anthelmintic.

Salicine is its active principle. It is white, neutral reaction.

Quinia is often adulterated with salacine. Detected by adding H_2SO_4. Blood red results.

Doze. ½ to 1 dr. 3 or 4 times a day as a tonic

Used for spasmodic asthma. Take full physiological dose at bed time. So break up the habit of the disease for diseases certainly have habit.

Paraplegia. Brown-Sequard states it is the best drug to use in the congestions of the spinal cord, acting like ergot.

Obstinate constipation will often be relieved by belladonna as well as nux vomica, when it does not yield to other cathartics.

Used also to dilate the pupil for purposes of inspection and to prevent or break up adhesions of iris

Prunus Virginiana.

Wild cherry bark. It is tonic, astringent, and sedative.

Used much in tuberculous consumption. It is not used with the idea that it will cure, but it is harmless and improves digestion, allays the nervous irritation and palliates the cough. Many coughs are also benefitted by it. Good in irritation of the larynx. It is not in these cases equal to cincona, but a tolerable good substitute.

Gentian. The root of the gentiana lutea. Bitter but not astringent. There are some incompatabilities. Sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, and salts of lead,

May use on a bougie in spasm of the urethra and other similar spasmodic affection where the spasm depends on neighboring irritation, as spasm of sphincter ani from fissure.

Nothing is so much to be relied upon as this in involuntary emission of urine as in children. This depends on spasm of the bladder. A few doses will cure usually.

In cases of morbid erection and spermatorrhea, especially caused by ascarides.

Often used for [illegible] oz.

Excellent in debility. In Gastric dyspepsia with gouty diathesis it is ~~ex~~ one of the best drugs we have.

Most antidotes for the appetite of tobacco are composed of gentian.

Dose in powder 10 grs — Your best form is to give it with orange peel, in infusion. Dose, 1 oz. Excellent in gastric debility from drunkenness.

Quassia acts as an improver of digestion and stimulant of the stomach. The excitement does not last long, and so it must be given just before the meal. If long continued produces plethora and gastric derangement.

until you nauseate
slight dryness of the
throat and dilitation
of the pupil and per-
haps slight swimming
of head

Used in neuralgia
Give by hypodermic
injection near the seat
of pain. With opium
the location makes no
difference:

As hypodermic injection
give $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ of a grain.
There is great danger
of getting dangerous
symptoms because
some persons are ex-
ceedingly susceptible
to its action, and we
can't tell who these
persons are without trying.

Has some reputation as an anthelmintic. An infusion is often used to anoint the hair of horses to keep off the flies. An injection of it is good as an injection into the rectum to kill worms.

Dose, 20 gr upward. Infusion 2 dr to the oz.

Calumba. Has a greenish color. May be well given with salts of iron. Stimulant tonic, stomachic. Often well borne by the stomach than any other bitter. Good for sure vomiting and purging in children, also in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Calumba	powder	1 oz.
Orange peel		½ "
Brandy		2 "
Water		16 "

the patient relapses into a state of sleep after the delirium and sinks.

Pulse becomes first slower then increases and again abates.

Dryness so great deglutition is impossible followed by tenacious acid fetid secretion. Causes loss of control of muscles, and diuresis.

Atropia is the principal alkaloid of the plant.

Children are notably susceptible to the influence of the drug.

Should begin with small doses and continue

Chammomile. Bitter aromatic. Gives warmth to the stomach, improves digestion.

Equal parts of Chammomile & Lard, for scabies.

Good emetic in warm infusion.

Thoroughwort. Tonic in ~~[illegible]~~ small doses. an excellent emetic. May be used as diaphoretic. good in muscular rheumatism.

For emetic take a pint of the infusion.

always remember that malevolism is not an exaggeration of stimulation but of different effect.

Pricking a horse is a stimulant to him. Putting the sword through his heart is a narcotic to him.

Mar. 6, 1879

Bella Donna.

So named because used by Italian ladies as a cosmetic, or because it causes dreams of beautiful ladies.

Very bitter in taste.

Causes dryness of the throat and delirium sleeplessness. Sometimes anesthesia is produced, and occasionally the

Feb. 2, 1874

Catalytics.

1. Antiphlogistics

Medicines which resist or overcome a feverish condition. The most efficient is Mercury.

Phys. Action. Metallic it is of no medicinal value, having no medicinal properties. As many as two lbs have been taken without medicinal effect. But it may do much harm by its weight, or by the formation of compounds in the system, as the Oxide, which may poison the system.

When in a state of

They render the nerves incapable of doing their ordinary work. A drunken man is not stimulated but narcotized.

Difference between stimulation and narcotism

1st Restores the system to some condition from which it has fallen.

A narcotic is always depressing and always implies a devitalization of the nervous system.

Pinching a horse stimulates him. Putting the sword into his heart represents narcotism.

Some drugs are pure stimulants. Some are pure narcotics. Many plants others are narcotic stimu-

fine division with chalk it may be readily oxidized and so produce effect.

In one case as two a person formd black stains on his skin from mercury given previously. The electric bath will bring out metallic mercury.

"Mercury is often left in the system, has been formd in the bone - metallic

If any solvent of mercury is given a year after the mercury - as iodide Pot. the effects of mercury will be developed.

Vapors of mercury are the most effectual to produce its effects

mine have sustained life by the use of tobacco

Dr. Austy gives a case of a man who lived for many years on a bottle of gin. a few pipes of tobacco and a small piece of tacked bread a finger length per day.

Narcotics

Word from Greek means a stupefyer. Narcotics always poison the supply of blood.

Stimulants are drugs which rectify some redundant action of the system

They act by shrieking the nervous system.

They produce coma or stupefaction but never true sleep or hypnotism

a ship carried a load of mercury. The rats died, the sailors were salivated.

The effect of mercury is to produce a solution resembling chorea, being followed by paralysis and death. — Mercurial Palsy. Fatal when well established.

Mercury given for some time in small doses produces loss of plastic material, flabby tissues, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, wasting away. Then follows Salivation.

1 Metallic taste in the mouth. Foul breath

Food will relieve peritonitis — as by injection into the rectum of a nutritious ~~bath~~ enema.

Opium is a stimulant. Alcohol, chloroform, counter irritation all act on the principle of true stimulation.

A stimulant will relieve the spasms of tetanus.

A stimulant will cause a decrease of the profuse secretions.

Relieves weariness.

Removes delirium and produces healthy sleep, in cases of lack of it from anemia.

Supports the organism in the absence of ordinary food. Men that drank been covered up in a

Redness of the gums, spreading over the whole mouth, coating of the tongue, swelling of the glands, profuse secretion of saliva - several pints in 24 hrs. Teeth loosen, fall out, remaining one rot. caries extends to the maxillary glands.

Salivation is due to the constitutional effect of the mercury. The salivary glands are the last to be involved, and when they are affected the whole system must be impressed.

What is stimulation.

The word comes from a Greek word meaning "a goad." This gives us a good idea of what is the true nature of stimulation.

Coleridge says that life is the individuation the perfect balance of the materials and forces of the system.

Pain is due to loss of balance. Stimulation will do this.

Sedatives if they relieve pain do it as poisons.

But I think that in 95 cases out of 100 the relief of pain is due to stimulation

Mercury has been considered as a cholagogue, but lately there has been a good deal of discussion on the subject and the results of research and investigation by Dr. Bennet of Maryland and others, on committees appointed for the purpose, resulted in the decided result that it does not affect the liver except to repress the excretion. More than 1/2. Mercury given long time represses the system, produces morbid sensibility, irritability, fever - Mercurial fever, quick feeble pulse, eczematous eruption, producing horrible

The nerve is then not stimulated but depressed, the system or a part of it is depressed in neuralgia. The only remedies which are of benefit to neuralgia are food, ammonia and alcohol, which are stimulants in proper doses.

An increase of the secretion of a gland is due to the depression of the nerve rather than to excitement of it. Cutting a nerve will cause a gland to increase its secretion.

Increase of heart action denotes debility.

Increase of nutrition also usually denotes deficiency of nervous control.

cone, hanger in mouth, mercurial purging. Bones are sometimes eaten away as bones of the skull exposing the brain. After a time, the mercurial cacexia becomes established.

The effect is changed by the salivary glands, and hence children appear not bear more than adults from the ill-development of the salivary glands.

Corrosive sublimate is the form in which mercury will have its most efficient effect.

Mercury is found in the bile, but does not produce

of a stimulant then after the use of food.

The second nerve is greater than the exaltation.

One of the effects of stimulation is increased mental activity. Is it real increased power?

A man takes brandy. Face is flushed, eyes bright. Talkative, jovial. Are these due to increase of certain mental functions? I think they are simply the removal of certain restraining influences as the reason and will, so that the propensities manifest themselves more vigorously.

Another symptom is increased sensibility or pain in a nerve, as neuralgia in the facial nerve.

any increased secretion.

Mercury is usually expelled from the system by the alimentary canal.

Knew a man with found gold coins in his pocket and a ring on his finger discolored by mercury after taking it.

The same amount of mercury absorbed will always produce the same effect in whatever form given.

Mercury has the power of disintegrating the blood 1/3 fibrin 1/7 of albumen, 1/6 of globules are disorganized by mercury. A petrid matter is also developed in the blood from the

The impression is quite generally adopted the idea that disease is not an entity, but some deficiency, as put forward by Chambers - "Renewal of Life".

Have been many ideas of the nature of stimulation. Ideas of medicine now better.

Wood says that stimulants exalt the vital forces, but that their use is followed by a depression equal to the exaltation. I don't believe it. Do we give brandy to a fever patient for some time and thus sustain his strength? There is no more recoil after the use

destruction of the blood tissues.

It is finally excreted from the system by the mucous coat of the intestines skin and salivary glands.

Feb. 6. 1874

Calomel. Most valuable preparation of mercury. Cathartic 5-6 grns.

Corrosive Sublimate

Dose 1/6 gr.

Bin-Iodide of Mercury 1/32 gr
Prot-Iodide " 1 "
Nitrate of Mercury ointment.

Be careful and not overdose your patient. There is no drug which has done so much harm.

We have fallen into an error by not understanding what is stimulation, in supposing that a difference of dose produces effects different in kind, not simply in degree.

The different effects produced by same drug is due to difference in dose.

Another error has arisen in considering that the physiological effects of certain drugs is due to one of the two actions - stimulation or narcosis. i.e. quickening of the pulse is said to indicate stimulation

Anti-Scrofulitic.

Iodine leading one

Iodide of Potass. doze 5 gr

Zinc. Iodine " 10 drops

Com. " " " "

" Sol. " " 5 "

Iodine ointment

Com. " "

The most commonly used form is Iodid of Potassium.

Physiological Action

Local. Sensation of warmth. Change of color to yellow. Desquamation of skin. Readily absorbed. The same effects result from application to the mucous membrane, with increased action. Internal. Vapor causes irritation of air passages of

Feb. 23. 1873.

Narcotics

1. Stimulants
2. Nervines
3. Sedatives.

Not a correct classification.

What is difference between stimulants and narcotics

a physician regards a stimulant as some agent which will revive the vital forces.

a narcotic as some agent which will produce stupor or allieve pain.

Chloroform may be a stimulant or a narcotic according to circumstances chiefly according to dose

Sedatives scarcely deserve a rank.

very violent nature. Prolonged and follow by nervous symptoms. Confusion of mind and vertigo.

Action somewhat irregular. Sometimes as much as an ~~ounce~~ Ord. Pot as of has been taken without effect. Sometimes a little quantity produce serious results.

Poisoning. Loss of appetite, dry throat, pain in the epigastrium, indigestion, watery diarrhea. The first symptoms will be violent inflammation of the air passages congestion of conjunctiva, discharge from nose.

Rashes pass beginning

to the larynx. Will do good in these cases where any emetic will.

May be used in chronic dysenteric diarrhea, diarrhea of phthisis and of children. Should be given with opium.

Recommended in idiopathic mania.

May be used in epilepsy. For continued dose give begin with 1/4 gr. for emetic give 5 to 10 gr.

at the idea and going down,
Excitement of the sexual
organs.

It is said that this may
be prevented by giving car-
bonate of ammonia with
the iodine.

This effect does not re-
quire large doses and long
continuance of iodine.
A very small amount may
produce.

With some people these
effects are produced by
breathing the air and drink-
ing the water of the sea
shore.

Probably is eliminated
mostly by the kidneys.

In granulated eyelids use in solid form. Is milder than nitrate of silver. Applications must be continued.

In ulcerations of mouth use with honey or in weak solution.

In gonorrhea use in weak solution. Also in leucorrhea.

Has some reputation as a styptic. May use the powder in bleeding from the nose, or by saturated plug.

Internal use. Good emetic. Little inferior to the $ZnSO_4$. Thought to be good in croup, said to have a special determination

Therapeutics.

Counter irritant by application to the skin. a poultice, or dution of liquor will relieve.

Causes absorption of effused plastic material very often when it acts well.

Relieves or palliates the cough in Phthisis by external application.

Good for painting the sore part in Erysipelas.

Good to produce absorption from effusion in rheumatism.

Good also in myalgia by painting on as in Plenisy.

For indurated swollen glands, especially lymphatic. very useful, dis-

plied to wounds. Astringent.

Internally is an irritant emetic, followed by no nausea or depression.

In cases of acute poisoning the symptoms are headache, convulsions small pulse, clammy skin, colic, sometimes vomiting and vomiting, and occasionally insensibility. As antidote give albumen — white of egg or milk. As eliminator by kidneys and bowels.

Therapeutics. May be used with indolent ulcers. begin with weak solution Good caustic for exuberant granulations use solid

passing the hard accumulation.

Good for chilblains in form of Zinc or Ointment. Be careful not to apply it to any abraded surface.

Good for ulcerated surface in Lupus.

Said to prevent pitting in small pox.

Largely used (Zinc) for injection into serous cavities as in hydrocele. Draw off fluid, inject liquid ⅓ iodine. Apply bandage to the parts. Has been attended with good success in cases of ascites. I think this procedure very questionable.

Also good in cases of effusion of fluid into articular cavities.

Most characteristic property is as an emetic. Acts quickly. Very good in narcotic poisoning. Good to induce vomiting in croup. Produces no nausea, and leaves no depressing effects. Continued dose is 2 grs as a pill.

As emetic 10 grs on upward.

Oxide of zinc

Not so good an emetic.

A good dusting powder for skin diseases.

Acetate of zinc.

Chloride of zinc a good caustic.

Copper. Is of itself inert. Compounds powerful. Principal one $CuSO_4$. Soluble in its own weight of water. It coagulates albumen by uniting with it when ap-

Excellent also in Malaria.

Also good in cases where a purulent matter is poured out.

Begin with weak solution.

4 or 5 grs to pt. of water.

Said to be good in ovarian tumour, and large abscesses.

Dangerous.

Used also by inhalation to allay cough, and diminish secretion of bronchial tubes.

Children subject to frequent cold, are well treated with iodine.

Administration.

4 gr Iodine. 4 dr. Alcohol. 4 oz. water. mix. Add dr. to pt. boiling water, and inhale the steam. Another at present times is with a steam atomizer.

Excellent application in gonorrhea. Strength of solution 1 or at most 2 grns to oz of water. (Permanganate of potash 2-4 grns to oz is excellent also) also good in leucorrhea. Good in Ophthalmia 2 grns to oz.

Internally. Given in chorea. Begin in doses of 1 gr. 3 times a day, increase to 10 or 12 grns at a dose. When you find chorea under control, cease to increase dose. But you will find iron much better. Bn SO4 is good however in epilepsy, but not equal to the oxide.

Valuable in periodic diseases.

May be used in the night sweats of phthisis, bronchitis

A simple mode is to take a qt jug or pitcher. Heat by running with hot water. Add pt. of hot water. Add 20-30 drops of Tincture Iodine and let the patient inhale as long as vapor passes off.

Internally. May require in cases of mercurial salivation. Is not reliable. Sometimes improves, sometimes makes worse.

How does it act?

Mercury becomes insoluble by union with albumen. Iodine breaks up compound liberating mercury which again affects the system. Hence Iodine will sometimes increase or produce salivation in this way.

Anti-Agnanne. Food
in those cases which
result from a bad
condition of blood.

Feb. 20, 1874

Anticonvulsives.

Zinc. Zinci Sulphas,
White Vitriol is a caustic
when applied to a raw
surface. 6 to 10 or 12 grms
produce vomiting and
usually purging.
Does not often produce
poisoning on this account.
A does long retained
produces great distress.
Produces same effect
when injected into the
blood.

Therapeutics. Acts as
a stimulant when applied
to an indolent ulcer.

Iodine promotes the elimination of mercury by the urine, and so might benefit if the amount of mercury was small.

Excellent in case of lead poisoning as it hastens the lead out by breaking up the insoluble lead compounds. It is the remedy for lead poisoning

Recommended internally for syphilis. Dispute about its efficacy.

Is of most benefit in secondary and tertiary stages by iodine, especially when mercury has been first used.

Excellent in syphilitic knolls upon the bones.

Action Is a hematic. Is a catalytic. Acts as an antiperiodic, anti-convulsive, antisquamic.

Anti-periodic. diseases are produced by a poison. Arsenic is itself a poison as may be easily seen, we don't know how it acts. Probably it antagonizes the malarial poison, which ~~and~~ goes out with it.

Anti-convulsive. Seems to have some influence upon the spinal cord but probably through the blood. Action very mysterious.

May be given also for hypertrophy of the glands, especially when enlargements result from excessive nutrition — so frequent in the alps. These are more frequent elsewhere than on the sea coast.

It does not fully deserve its reputation as an antiscrofulitic. Many attribute its apparently beneficial effects to the hygienic conditions and surroundings.

It has been recommended in cancer. No faith in it.

Good in dyspepsia
chronic vomiting and
regurgitation

Good for vomiting
of drunkards, often dry
vomiting.

Treatment of acute
poisoning. Give first a
mild emetic to get the
arsenic out of the stom-
ach as warm water or
ipecacuanha. Albumen
in water. Magnesia, ani-
mal charcoal and lime-
water. Afterward give a
dose of castor oil to
hurry the castor oil
out of the ~~stom~~ system

Feb. 9. 1874

Chlorine

Applied to the surface mixed with watery vapor and atmospheric air. a ~~tingling~~ pricking sensation is felt and afterward a feeling of warmth. The bath is followed by the appearance of pustules all over the surface to which the bath was applied.

Is irrespirable.

Is reputed to be a disinfectant; but is more properly a deodorizer.

Aqua Chlorinei is used in typhoid and other fevers. Its reputation however is very probably due to the water rather than the

5 min. 3 times a day.

4. Decrease the dose when conjunctiva is irritated.

Excellent in Asthma

Some recommend smoking of cigarettes of paper soaked in arsenic. May be given in asthma when there is emphysema or not.

Chronic laryngitis accompanied with sneezing and headache.

Chronic Rheumatism.

In intermittent neuralgia of the facial nerve large doses may be given.

Since almost every other drug has been recommended for Cancer Has no curative value.

bulbine in these cases.

Good in foul ulcers, also in suppurating wounds. In cases of fetid discharge after parturition.

Also in pyemia when a cavity is emptied of its purulent contents a wash of chlorine water is good.

Good also in diphtheria and salivation from whatever cause.

It is said that in the factories where chlorine is largely used or manufactured, the workmen do not have consumption or scrofula. Hence its classification as an anti-scrofulitic. May also be used as an internal

Has a great reputation given small doses during intermission. Good in chronic ague. Give 3-5 drps of Fowler's solution 3 times a day. Stop when you have produced puffiness about the eyes.

Silicea of great use. Must give iron when there is anemia. When there is fever treat furuncles.

Has long been used in skin diseases. Use also antidote when there is any syphilitic taint.

Good in eczema of the genital organs.

1. Never give on empty stomach.
2. Never increase dose.
3. Never give more than

remedy in cases of fever of putrid kind.

Dose, 1 dr. of chlorine water to oz of water.

May be inhaled from water in which there are 20 or 30 drops to 5 or 6 oz of water.

Chlorinated soda may also be used as the water.

Chloride of lime. Excellent as a deodorizer but of little value as a prophylactic. May be used in retained placenta 1 oz to pt. of water.

Good for salivation.

As a wash 1 to 10 dr. to pt. of water.

Locally. Sometimes used as a caustic to remove warts and cancers especially lupus. Not now much used. When thus used it must be used of such strength as to produce inflammation and thus prevent its absorption. Never apply to only a small surface at any one time.

Arsenic Mucilage

1 oz arsenic 1 oz gum acacia 5 drms water. Apply to an inch of surface each day.

Internally. Antiperiodic, used when cinchona bark has failed. Not usually as good.

Chlorate of Potassium

The theory of its action is that the oxygen counteracts the action of putrefaction in the system.

Its physiological is to impart an arterial tinge to the blood.

It increases action of pulse and kidneys. Small doses do not affect much. Large doses produced salivation. Prodigious increases appetite. Is eliminated in the urine in few moments after it is taken. It is a powerful sialagogue. Produces ulceration of the mouth, also if long continued. Usually requires more than an

ing the patient seldom recovers fully. If he lives he is a shattered man. Digestion almost ruined. Symptoms are some like those of cholera.

The dose required is uncertain. 1 or 2 grm will produce death on an empty stomach. Much more will be required on a full stomach.

Arsenic administered in any other manner will produce the same effects. Most of the arsenic taken seems to be eliminated by the mucous membrane of the intestines.

resource to produce a toxicological effect.

Is good to cure or prevent salivation from mercury. Action very curious.

Good in ulceration of the mouth and gums or ulcerative stomatitis.

Excellent also in follicular inflammation of the mouth, and also diphtheral inflammation of the mouth and pharynx.

Dissolves the false membranes of diphtheria and croup very readily.

Important as a drink in scarlet fever and typhoid forms of fever.

1 dr. to pt. water. Cleans up the tongue. and ex-

fall off. eyes suffused. palpitation of heart, loss of sensation, general pain, death.

Acute Poisoning.

Burning pain in stomach extending over abdomen. retching vomiting, cramp, spasm of chest, insatiable thirst, can't take any liquid, tongue red, cracked, bloody stools, pain in micturition. irregular pulse. Most terrible pain. spasm of muscles. Occasional insensibility, but patient is usually sensible to last. After a case of

rects the pyemic condition of the blood.

Is excellent in cyanosis as it changes the venous blood to the color of arterial blood. Very important.

Used to be largely used in Phthisis. Is found now to be only palliative.

May also be used as an external wash in cancerous discharges and oedema.

Good wash in catarrh of bladder, good gargle in sore throat.

Give before meals.

Dose 15 grns in solution. Give in honey or some flavored syrup.

The people in mountainous regions of Austria often take it to improve their wind which it does remarkably. The system seems to become accustomed to it so that sometimes as many as 6 grns are sometimes taken at a dose.

Cetronic Poisoning

1. Derangement of digestion. pain at pit of stomach. Nausea and faucesdry, burning thirst. Voice rough. Cough, labored respiration, spit blood. waste of system. hectic flush. Diarrhea bloody stools. Skin hot, dry, ulcers. hair and nails

The lozenges preparations are very good

Feb. 11, 1874

Bromine is not used to any extent by itself.

Bromide of Potassium
" " Ammonium
" " Lithium
" " Sodium.

Action.

1st is very readily absorbed by any mucous membrane, as that of the mouth. When placed in the mouth it can be found in the blood in 10 min. Also readily absorbed by the stomach, being detected in the blood in 6 min. in the saliva in 5 min.

and interchange of words,
a lady once under influence
of drug persisted in calling
buckwheat cake corn,
and corn, buckwheat cake,
Produces a condition as-
similating locomotor ataxia.
Diminishes

Arsenic

Given as arsenious acid.
Fowler's solution, potassium
and arsenious acid.
Also a solution contain-
ing arsenic, iodine and
mercury.
Notice arsenic applied
to the unabraded skin has
no effect. But when applied
to an abraded surface or
mucous membrane will

~~on~~ is that it has on the bloodvessels. Diminishes their calibre, as shown by the microscope.

Be careful to give it on an empty stomach.

Not well administered by the skin. Never give by hypodermic syringe. Stomach and rectum are the best methods.

If insomnia is characterized by sleeplessness, give a doze at morning and at evening.

Acne. Eruption from use of Bromine. May come from large or small doses, taken long or short time.

In severe cases, cases you pay no attention to the aone,

Often have dry and salty mouth, and fetid breath. Always patients friends worse than him. Irritation and anesthesia of fauces, cough. Sometimes destroys voice of patient to a simple whisper.

Languor. Sleeplessness without unpleasant dreams. Loss of memory to some extent.

Sometimes causes loss of certain words

Himmelschein

Der Zimmermann ist auch einer Kaufmann.

Die Menge sterben sie an Krankheit

Aneurism of Heart.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Post Mortem

Man in the prime of life who suddenly fell back dead when sitting up in bed

Lec. 11

Natural history not well known until 1862 since which it has been very well studied in human beings and animals.

The capsule calcifies & becomes calcareous.

Trichinae may live as long as 24 yrs. I found one in which they had lived 15 yrs.

Capsules are dissolved in the stomach, mature in 2 days, copulate, young born alive in 6 to 8 days. They immediately penetrate the membranes, finally reaching the muscles. They penetrate the sarcolemma, and then the ultimate muscular fibres.

Cohen investigated an epidemic in Germany in which 360 persons were attacked with the disease, 72 died.

Symptoms. Vomiting and diarrhea occur when the worms begin to penetrate, [illegible] soreness stiffness, and constant contraction occur when the worms begin to penetrate the muscles.

I am satisfied from postmortem examinations that the disease is much more frequent in this country than is

generally through. I found 3 cases in one month last winter. Female is ⅛ inch long. Male 1/16 inch long.

The small end of the worm is the head.

The calcareous capsule may be removed by applying to the section of tissue, a solution of HCl 1 part to 10 of water, which will dissolve out the salts.

Some other physician attended a family in Marston [illegible], in which eight persons were affected, two of whom died, and the remainder have continued in very precarious health ever since after [illegible] of death

Waxy Degeneration.

Test. 4 gr iodine, 8 of KI, to oz of water, applied to the tissue will change it to a red color if affected with this disease. A pure tincture of iodine stains the waxy tissue black. Iodine merely stains the healthy tissue yellow.

This disease most often occurs after long continued suppuration. Some ascribe it to [illegible]. Protracted intermittent fever also produces the disease.

The nature of the infiltration is albuminous. Dickinson thinks that this is due to diminished alkalinity of the

Rec. 15.

According to the best authorities, inflammation is a [illegible] process.

Rec. 16.

Carcinoma of Stomach.

Man abt 40. Had progressive rapid emaciation, but no disease of lungs or apparent cause for disease. Did not vomit. Autopsy showed a cancer as large as a saucer involving the stomach and extending to the liver. Heart was much atrophied. Cysts in kidney arising from obstruction of the uriniferous tubes.

Feb. 11.

Cancer.

Epithelioma is by different persons applied to both malignant and non-malignant tumors.

Two varieties of [illegible]

1. Flattened epithelium

2. Cylindrical "

1 grows ~~beneath~~ in parts covered with flattened epithelium.

2 grows beneath cylindrical epithelium

Oct. 14.

Incised Wounds.

Conditions, Pain, gaping and hemorrhage.

Pain.

Neck of womb very insensible to pain. I have seen a gas flame play upon its tissues shrivelling, with no complaint of patient.

Persons who make no outcry during operation are more exhausted afterward.

Occasionally are men who are insensible to pain. Velpeau removed a metatarsal bone without pain in patient.

People don't die of pain alone.

Traumatic Delirium
is that which occurs as result of continued pain.

Gapping
depends much on direction of fibres.

Hemorrhage
Is escape of blood from the vessels. Two classes.

1. Traumatic { Primary
Second

2. Symptomatic

Bloody Sweat is a rare disease. Parvel had a case. It is a true hemorrhage. Most common in young women of a hysterical nature.

Due to defective innervation. Perhaps by paralysis of Brown Sequard's vaso motor nerve.

Muscular fibres and accompanying nervous fibres increase in arteries as they approach the capillaries.

Hemorrhage is not a disease, only a symptom, of various diseases.

Hemorrhage differs in force, color, amount, in accordance with its origin.

After an incised wound hemorrhage is free at first, but soon diminishes, by coagulation of

blood and contraction of yellow fibrous tissue and involuntary muscular tissue.

Prof. Owen found the ligamentum nuchae of a giraffe to be 12 ft. long. When detached it shrunk immediately to 6 ft. and could not be stretched to its original length.

Bleeding from the three classes of bloodvessels.

Blood oozes slowly from capillaries.

Capillaries are merely elongated cells, with no muscular tissue as the arteries have.

Oct. 21

Natural hemostatics
1. Contractility of tissues
2. Coagulability of blood
3. Syncope

Surg. Haemostatics
3 classes.
1. Position
2. Pressure
3. Styptics

Arteries contract one-half in calibre when cut.

Nov. 4

Styptics

The persulphate of iron is the best, being non-irritating, appearing to have a benign influence.

Best mode of applying the solution to bleeding cavities is to first dry the part. Then pack with little pellets of cotton which have been saturated in liquor ferri persulphatis and then squeezed dry. Powder may also be used. May be blown through a tube into deep cavities.

Per chloride of iron is more irritating.

Cold.

Ice bag to anus will often stop pain when nothing else will. May produce sloughing by long application.

Heat, cherry red heat is better than white heat, though it hurts more. Apply quickly to the dried parts.

Any dry powder or finely divided substance will often stop hemorrhage.

Dec. 16.

According to the best authorities, inflammation is a reparative process.

Dec. 23.

Boils and abscesses have not for their object the destruction of tissue. This unusual outbreak of vitality is salutary in its object. Boils and abscesses are processes for the purpose of expelling some minute tissue, which has died either spontaneously or as the result of injury. When this is expelled, the sore heals.

Oct. 12.

Bismuth - Subnitrate.

Dose, - adult gr 5-30
Child " 2-3

Used as an astringent in gastric and intestinal irritation. Useful in diarrhea and dysentery. Is not much absorbed. Thought that it forms a slight coating over inflamed surfaces. In diarrhea of phthisis and typhoid fever. Give in sirup. repeat every 3 or 4 hrs.

Sub carbonate

More sedative, less astringent. Never better for painful affections of stomach.

Dose 5-45 gr.

Copper

Cupri Sulphas.

Poisoning by copper sometimes occurs. Acute has convulsions, insensibility and death. Chronic ~~said to have~~ gastro-enteritis, green sweat, greenish color of hair and nails, and colic.

Use. As astringent, styptic in hemorrhage. Sometimes useful in dysentery.

Has been much used as injection in gonorrhea, and leucorrhea. Often used for granulated lids.

Dose. 1/4 or 1/2 gr. to 2 or 3 gr. Sometimes useful as a prompt emetic

For wash or injection use 1, 2, or more gr to ℥j of water.

In case of poisoning give albumen, ferrocyanide of iron the antidote, immediate emetic.

Iron.

Solutions are persulphate, subsulphate, pernitrate, and perchloride

Use in preparations in anemia with chronic diarrhea and dysentery.

~~Also~~ used for ulcers and erysipelas.

Ferri sulphas, gr 1-5

" Lactic gr. 1/2-3.

Erysipelas wash ℥j-iij-℥j.

Injections. 1-2 gr to ℥j

The Sulphate of iron is better than the persulphate as a styptic. May be injected into the rectum, or uterus, or taken into the stomach.

Iron is not so good as other remedies in hemorrhages from Kidneys.

Persulphate is good in chronic dysentery.

Perchloride is most astringent of all iron compounds. May be used in naevus, aneurism, or varicose veins, but always compress the vessels above and below.

Liq. Ferri Sulphatis gr 5-15
" " Persulphatis gr 5-15
" " Perchloridi gr 2-10.
Must be taken through a tube.

Lead:

Has been given in metallic form by quacks, a man took a pound of shot and died.

Lead poisoning often occurs. Symptoms simulate muscular rheumatism. Always look at gums. There will usually be colic with obstinate constipation. Contractions of hands becomes atrophied and paralyzed.

Zinc.

Sulphate

Principal use as an emetic.

Acetate.

Use same as sulphate.
Dose emetic 1-10 gr
Injection 10-20 gr.

Oxide

Astringent. Principle use in nervous diseases, especially epilepsy.
Good to apply to raw surfaces. Majority use it with equal pts of lycopodium.

Dose bitter, 2-8 grns gradually increased to 8 grns.

Chloride

Soluble in water, ether, alcohol. deliquescent.
Little dose internal astringent.
External - caustic.
Uses similar to Sulphate and acetate.
Used for gonorrhea and other discharges.
Has been used for cancer in place of arsenic.
For such use, take 1 pt to 1, 2, 3, or 4 lbs of flour or lea SO_4 with a few drops of water.
Internal dose,

Vegetable astringents.

Tannin is most important. Soluble in water and in glycerine, little in alcohol.

Astringent. In large doses produces either obstinate constipation or gastro-enteritis.

May be used for any astringent purpose.

Preparation with glycerine is 1 of tannin to 4 of glycerine.

This may be used for herpes about the mouth or pharynx resulting from fevers.

Dose - 1-10 gr. may be large

Suppositories each 5 gr

Lozenges " 1 "

Gallic Acid

Obtained by oxidation from tannic acid.

Soluble in 100 pts of cold, 3 of boiling water. Not poisonous. Not as astringent as tannic acid.

When the astringent effect required is remote, gallic is better than tannic acid. Often given in albuminuria, or in waxy degeneration of the kidneys. Sometimes successful.

Dose, 5-15 gr.

Preparation with glycerine in proportion of 1-4.

Dose of tinc. 10-20 gr.

Catechu

Its virtue consists in the tannin which it contains. Tannin is peculiar in giving a green color with persalts of iron. Milder than tannin. Most commonly used in bowel complaints. Can be replaced by other astringents.

Dose 10-30 gr.
" tinct. 1-3 drms.

Compound infusion containing cinnamon made by ~~using~~ pouring on hot water.

Kino.

Has same uses and effects as catechu.
Dose also the same.

Logwood.

Used for diarrhea of children, but not often as it stains the diapers.

Dose - 10-30 gr.
Decoction. 1-2 fl oz.

Oct. 26.

Quinia

Used in malarial fever typhoid and typhus.

As a tonic in debility

French use it in rheumatism in large doses, up to 120 gr.

Not use it in rheumatism when the febrile disturbance is great.

Used in Phthisis as a tonic and also to break up the fever.

Used also in large doses in Pneumonia.

It is thought that it prevents the amoeboid movements of the leucocytes

When there is a considerable febrile disturbance, and the disease requires rest, the patient will often do as well, and even better, with no medicine at all. The same applies to erysipelas and many other affections.

Quinine is also recommended for hemorrhage, in quite large doses.

Prophylaxis in malarial districts

Said to prevent fermentation, and kill infusorial animals.

Dose - Tonic - 1-3 gr 3 times daily

Antiperiodic - 10-30 gr.

Use as hypodermic injection when it produces vomiting.

The following is a good preparation for injection.

℞

Quiniae Sulph. gr 50
Acid. Sulph. m 5
Acid Carbolic gr. 2
Aqua ℥j

M.

Dose: 30 minims.

Cinchona - Sulphate

3gr equal to 2gr of quinia used as a substitute for quinia. Cheaper.

Cinchonidine

Simple extract of cinchona bark.

Use a little more than of quinia.

Ext. 10 - 30 gr.
Fl. ex. 2gr to minim.
Tinct. ʒj - ℥ss.

Salix - Salicin

Willow - tonic ℥ss - ℥j
antiperiodic ditto
" 30 - 40gr
in divided doses.

Cornus Florida Dogwood.

Bark tonic - ʒj - ℥j.
antiperiodic ℥j - ij in divided doses.

Nectandra Berberia:

Bark ʒj - ℥j.
Tonic 1gr - 5;
antiperiodic 20gr.

A often give quinia in fever to help make diagnosis between intermittent and typhoid. Give large dose, produce cinchonism.

Tonics - Bitters.

Gentian, Quassi, Columba most important. Don't know just how they act. They stimulate the salivary and gastric glands.

Nov. 2.

Alcoholic Poising

The two indications in treating delirium tremens are food and sleep. Bromide of K and chloral are the best remedies. I have seen better results from no treatment at all than from the use of opium.

Showed a patient, a Dutchman suffering from

Use of Alcohol.

Alcohol used to be used in typhoid, typhus, smallpox, scarlatina, diphtheria, not so much now. I have seen smallpox patients suffering with delirium tremens from the alcohol given them for the disease. It often increases the delirium of fever.

Never give alcohol in large doses, give of in small quantities with milk and eggs. 6-12 ʒ a day, doses once in two or three hours. I usually use wine and malt liquors in preference to whiskey and brandy.

Always remember the liability of the patient to become a drunkard, and use other lines as given above.

Alcohol does not assist to endure cold.

A gentleman told me that he was appointed by the government to go on a survey in winter in Eastern states. He chose for his party men who only drank coffee. Another party of those who used whiskey went on a like expedition at the same time. Only one of the ~~first~~ coffee-drinkers gave out, and ~~[illegible]~~ whiskey drinkers succumbed to the cold.

Use alcohol in fevers with tendency to anemia.

Alcohol is sometimes used to harden the tissues when there is any liability to bed sores.

It won't do to treat a disease, leaving the patient out of the account. A man told me that he went to the hospital for dropsy. They purged him, sweated him, and gave him diuretics. He found that it was curing the disease, but killing him. So he left and went to private physician who put him on milk diet and he got well rapidly.

Ammonia.

Aqua Ammonia and Ammonia Fortis. Spts of Ammonia. Aromatic Spts of Am.

Med. Use

Stimulant,
Ant. acid, vesiccant.
Used in acid stomach
Use in inflammations
with tendency to as-
thenia as a stimulant
in preference to alcohol.
Has a tendency to send
blood to head and brain.
Hence used in syncope.
Ladies use it in church
for faintness and flat-
ulence.
Give for palpitation of
the heart.

Dose Carbonate		5-10 gr
Aqua	drops.	5-21
Spts Am.	"	10-30
[illegible]	"	ʒss-ʒj

Nov. 9.

Opium

Is much used in peritonitis.
In adults give 2 gr once in
2 hrs if necessary to diminish
the respirations sufficiently.
I once diminished the respira-
tions in a patient to 4 in a min-
ute.
Meningitis - I always use it.
Diarrhea - one of the best
remedies.
Dysentery - Is especially
useful. either alone, or com-
bined with acetate of lead.
Diabetes, will diminish
the secretion
. Gonorrhea. - to allay pain.

Opium is often useful
to allay cough.

℞ Morph. Sulph.as. gr 1/16 - 1/8
Hyocyamus ʒj
Syr. cherry bark ʒj

Lactucarium
Dose - 5-20 gr. Syr. fʒj - ij

Chloral Hydrate.
Dose 5-20.
Constant use will produce chronic poison.
Croton-chloral hydrate - used in neuralgia of the face.

Bromide of Potassium.

Nov. 16.

I have used for ten yrs and recommended stramonium ointment as a remedy for swollen and inflamed joints. I always used it in connection with the application of warm cloths. About a year ago I tried it on myself without the warm cloths. It did no good. I then applied warm cloths wrung out of hot water, without the stramonium, and the pain went away like magic. So I conclude ~~that~~ it was the heat which did the good rather than the stramonium.

Dec. 7.

A writer for the press came to the college (but refused to appear before the class) who had been an inveterate opium eater taking 5-4 gr of morphia in a day. Was now cured.

Digitalis

I believe that many sudden deaths in hearts disease and Bright's disease are due to the digitalis which has been given them.

Dec. 21.

In a case of double quotidian ague I kept the patient in a state of cinchonism with large doses of quinia for a week without any benefit. Patient changed locality, and had no more chills, though taking no more medicine

Jan. 11.

An excellent wash to check sweating is a mixture of water, alcohol, and borax.

Feb. 8. 1875.

Cod liver oil obtained on ship board by pressing putrefied cod livers. Value due to biliary matters it contains. Not so much used as formerly. Use other oleaginous substances instead.

Used in scrofulous state which Virchow describes as one in which a slight injury

to the skin excites suppuration and inflammation with subsequent enlargement and induration of lymphatic glands. In other words, it is merely a peculiar vulnerability of the skin.

Phosphorus.

Is given when there is thought to be deficiency in the system — for nerves and bones. It is a good deal of a question whether it does any good in these cases. The trouble is that too much of the phosphates are being carried out of the system rather than that there is an insufficiency of it. The blood is full of phosphates in these cases, the urine, and kidneys are stopped up with it.

Feb. 15. 1876.

Disinfectants.

People first used such things as burnt paper to obscure bad odors, just as students smoke cigars in the dissecting room.

Disinfecting is usually worth nothing as it is done. People seem to think that if they generate a little chlorine gas in a room or have the odor of carbolic acid about everything is done. This is a fallacy and worse than nothing. The germs of disease ~~are~~ have greater tenacity for life than the patient would. So that the ~~they~~ ~~tity~~ an amount of ~~Chol~~ HCl sufficient to kill them would kill the patient. Dry heat is best of all.

Carbolic acid is the most commonly used disinfectant. May be used in old cases of nasal catarrh, diphtheria, ulcerations, and pyemia. # The trouble with many is that they want to doctor too much. There is a good deal of this too much doctoring.

Solution of carbolic acid in glycerine 1-4, is excellent to apply to cancer when ulcerating, as cancer of uterus. Destroys odor and eases pain.

Carbolic soap good for scabies.

Creasote in glycerine is an excellent remedy to relieve itching of skin in desquamation of smallpox.

Copié

D – 1911

Radium Institute
Riding House Road
Page 8.

Possess 1 2/3 grms of Radium
meso-thorium is a derivative
of thorium, about the same
activity as radium.
actinium is probably Radium B & C
Radio-tellurium is " " D.
thorium ½ life 20 years
Radium ½ life 2000 "
Have applicators 10 mg to 100 mg.

Cure rodent ulcers with
large dose.

Give emanation water in
large doses 1.000.000 M.E.
a day in 8 oz water.
is powerfully diuretic

A case of ascites supposed incurable is improving much under Emanium sol.

Don't claim to cure, will take a long time to get positive information.

Saw a lot of photos. Many rodent ulcers, mostly showed improvement only. Very few cured.

It helps X-ray burns. Cannot say it cures.

May call & see methods on Tuesday morning at 10 a.m.

The Radium Institute is a philanthropic institution. All profits go to the improvement of the institution.

Dr Herschell

Sent 13 cases for op.
in 1908. none since.
Cures all with diet
& normal serum.
uses 10 cc of serum
at once after each
meal. Uses also
maltose & pounded
meat. Gave me bills
of fare. 3 grades.
1. as indicated by
erasures
2 without erasures
3. 2 sheet.

Dr Hort. 8 Harley St

normal serum
ulcers, boils sinuses
Cupping -
Ross. Leisler Institute

veg protein better than meat.

distilled water effects
due to toxins.

Dr. Geo. Herschell
34 Harley St. London Eng.

The surgeons in America
the Mayos, and still more
Moynihan in this country
think all cases of duodenal
ulcer should be operated.
In 1908 I sent up 12 cases for
operation. Since that
time none. All are curable
by proper treatment.
Diet and normal serum
are the only remedies needed
Of course I use Soda &
Maltose.
10 cc of normal serum
after each meal. In my
first dozen cases I was
not successful. I met
Dr. Hort, who introduced

the method. He told me to use it after. Since then I cure every case. Pounded meat & normal serum are about the only remedies. They are well in 3 weeks.

The same with ulcer of the stomach.

~~He stayed~~

Three bills of fare

1st week

7 a.m. ½ pt each hot water & Vichy.
8 a.m. Jelly. Pounded or ~~powdered~~ chicken
11 " Hot water & Vichy. Powder in ½ pt hot water
1 P.M. Jelly pounded meat & chicken
4 P.M. Hot water & Vichy or powder
6 P.M. Jelly, pounded meat & chicken
8 " Hot water & Vichy or powder

Serum in cold water at 8 A.M. 1 P.M. & 6 P.M.
The jelly is specially prepared from meat.

during night if awake, a sandwich of thin bread & butter with pounded chicken or jelly, pounded meat or chicken or breakfast biscuit.

2d week

Same as above but add at 8 a.m. 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. & 11 P.M. a raw egg, boiled eggs (medium), breakfast biscuit, toast, butter, wineglassful water

3d week

7:30 a.m. Olive oil (oz)
Breakfast meat jelly, 1 boiled eggs, toast (melba) Bz. biscuits, butter, wineglassful of water, small cup cacao a l'avoine or cocatina
11 a.m. Half pint aa hot water & Vichy, and powder
Lunch Roast or boiled chicken or pigeon. Underdone roast mutton or lean chop or cutlet without a particle of skin or fat. Boiled sole or whiting. Potato puree. Breakfast biscuit, toast, butter.

11 P.M. Hot water & Vichy, powder

Half hour before dinner – oz of olive oil.

<u>Dinner</u> Panada of chicken, roast or boiled chicken or pidgeon, underdone roast mutton or grilled lean of chop noisettes without skin or fat, broiled sole or whiting. Potato puree Spaghetti or nouilles. Boiled rice. Breakfast biscuit. Toast. Butter. Wineglassful of water.

10 P.M. Hot water & Vichy, powder

Dr. Herschell showed me a new gastroscope which is essentially the same as a Killian broncho-scope. ~~Only~~ Difference is a larger and longer outer tube, which is introduced first, then ~~the~~ an optic similar to Elsner's is introduced. The advantage claimed is that the tube is introduced with the guidance of the eye and so less likely to do harm.

It occurs to me that it might be possible to use a flexible rubber tube instead of the straight steel tube.

Dr Herschel gave me the address of Dr Hort who introduced normal serum. Said "He is a genius. Has more ideas than anybody in England. always bringing out something new. not made practical perhaps."

Dr. Hort. Dec 8.

8 Harley St. London.

normal serum cures ulcers of skin. why not of the stomach & intestines.

Ulcer of stom. & duodenum not disease, only symptoms of some diseased condition of the body. we don't know what it is.

Ulceration of stomach & duodenum is symptom of infection. Such ulcers may result from any form of infectious disease. We used to think we must starve the patient but this reduces his resistance still more. This is a mistake.

Kirck of Chicago showed that feeding dogs coli bacillus caused ulcer of stomach. His results have been verified by many others. Any form of infection will make ulcer.

The serum contains anti-ferments. The cause of ulceration is digestion of the tissues by trypsin from broken down tissues, white cells & bacteria. Serum will ~~nebr~~ neutralize the trypsin and so stop ulceration. It is also one of the best ~~antigermicides~~ germicides known. I ~~went~~ went to the

a

poorhouse where they always have a lot of these awful obstinate varicose ulcers and ~~[illegible]~~ got the supt. to give me 12 of the worst cases he had. He did so. They had awful ulcers. Some 20-30 yrs standing. Applied gauze wet in normal serum. In three weeks all but 3 of them were entirely well and have remained well.

Ulcer of the stomach & duodenum will get well if we remove the cause, but in operating we do not do this. We only remove a symptom. The

b

patient is better for a time because the food passes through the new opening, but this always closes in a few weeks unless there is obstruction at the pylorus, then the trouble may return.

I give fermented meat diet so as to neutralize the HCl of the gastric juice. The normal serum taken at close of meal serves to neutralize any remainder of HCl. I do not know whether the serum reaches the ulcer or not because the stomach contracts and folds it in, but I am sure

that the antiferments of the serum are of service in protecting the ulcer.

"Would not vegetable or milk protein be better than meat on account of the absence of extractives?" I asked.

"Probably yes. I have not tried them. But if you try them I have no doubt you will find them better.

~~or that~~

"What do you think of the work of Cook of Liverpool?" I asked.

"I think he is absolutely right. He works in the next laboratory to me at the Pasteur Institute and I am familiar with his work, and I am certain he is right. Of course there are a lot of fools down in India, and he is not very careful. He calls them a lot of damn fools & all that sort of thing, but he is absolutely right."

"Have you any good test for peptic activity?"

"Oh! yes. We use Cammidge. Of course we check it up by

e

by examination of the faeces, we test the feces for caseine digestion.

"You use Tribulet's test."

I don't know what it is. We send it to the laboratory. Cammidge & they test it.

"I must see Cammidge then." ~~Yes~~

Yes I will give you a ~~letter~~ card of introduction. Here it is."

"We don't get very ~~[illegible]~~ reliable results with Cammidge ~~[illegible]~~ test.

Perhaps your salt solution is wrong. You know salt solution

f

is used with all the tests: Wassermann, opsonic, etc. It has been supposed to be perfectly harmless, but it isn't. It often makes serious trouble. Ehrlich thinks the cause is bact. He found 700.000 colonies in 1 cc of distilled water.

I am sure he is wrong, because I found bad effects in Rabbits & other animals. I make a lot of experiments with distilled water having only 4 bact in 10 cc & obtained in autoclave.

so the bacteria could not possibly be at fault. The cause is the toxins derived from the dead bodies of the bact.

Distilled water for ~~the~~ salt solutions ~~to be injected~~ must be ~~distilled~~ & used within half an hour & must be ~~distilled~~ sterilized thoroughly. Filtration will not correct the evil. I have proved this.

I am sorry I have no paper to give you. I will take your address & send to you when the new edition comes out. I have sent off 3 Editions. 3000 copies.

Dr. Cammidge
32 Nottingham ~~Road~~ Place
Dec. 8.

In use of Cammidge reaction, test must take into account the clinical symptoms and also check up by Examination of feces.

There are two sorts of reaction.

1. Reaction to pentoses which are set free from the nuclear substances & ~~the~~ pancreas when in a state of acute inflammation. The pancreas contain more pentoses than any other organ.

2. Reaction to glycuronic acid. It is held by some that the first stage of

carbohydrate metabolism is glycuronic acid. Think that it is the function of the pancreas to create an internal secretion which breaks up glycuronic acid.

We are not yet able to distinguish between these two reactions. but I hope to perfect the means of doing so.

Cammidge reaction may fail in a case in which the pancreas at autopsy or post mortem may show induration & cirrosis the result of old inflammation not active at time of examination.

The Cammidge reaction may appear as result of an interstitial catarrh extending into the pancreatic ducts & thus disturbing the function of the pancreas.

In one case 4 yrs ago found reaction in a young woman who gave no symptom of disease. Some months later sugar appeared in urine & a year or two later she died. The sugar reached 12%.

Invited me to come to laboratory. Was a lab man who does work by rule of thumb, knows nothing about

the reason for things. If he gives you any explanation it will probably be wrong. I will explain to you.

Would take no fee. Said I am glad to do all I can to have the set made right.

Will send me a message to the hotel when material comes in. Everything worked up just now. Work rather slack - most work during the season.

Cancer Hospital.

Brompton Rd. Dec. 8

Same place where I was 20 years ago.

Saw the Pathologist.

(get his name).

Showed me many specimens. Thinks [illegible] has not proved his cases. Considers it very difficult to make sure diagnosis of cancer because of the great variation of the tissues in different cancers. Has been doing nothing else but study cancer for 3 years.

Hard to decide from Ex. [illegible] about 5 chances in 100 for correct diagnosis.

Condition of Endometrium
Changes in relation to
menstrual period. ~~At~~
week before period evidences
of congestion. The time
of taking specimen in
relation to period must
always be noted.
"When is best time for
taking specimen"? must
ask about this.

Invited me to call to
see Dr. Knox make
radium applications
Monday at 2 P.M.

Leave at Great Ormonby
Street. Children's Hospt.
Tuesdays and Fridays.
at Guys. Mon. Tues. Thur.
Friday 2 P.M.

Cambridge Dec 13

Reaction with sugar in urine.

Same method as usual up to cooling after Soda Sulph. It is also well to double quantities

Filter as large amount as possible.

Now add a lump of compressed yeast, using alcohol of ordinary urine.

Put in incubator & ferment for 24 hrs. or till morning

Test alcohol to see that no sugar is left.

Next filter off 10 cc ~~same as was~~ of urine, add 8 cc dist. water. the [illegible] dose before —

always make up the quantity by adding water the more to filter well.

Crystals & polarized.

Pentozane green when turned off.

Glycuronic disappear

trace

When sugar can see crystals of sugar on may be seen

Write Benedict.

Dr. Cammidge
32 Nottingham St.
Marylebone. London W.

Bang's method
for urine Ex. for Sugar.

1st sol

~~bi~~ K Carb.	250 grms
K sulph cyanide	200 "
K ~~bicarb~~	50 "
aquae destil	600 cc

dissolve at 80° C
Cool to 30° C

2d sol.

Copper sulph.	12.5 gm
aq. des.	150. cc

Add to No. 1 then
~~add~~ add aq. to make 1000 cc

Indicator sol

Hydroxalymine sulph	3.275 grms
K sulpho cyanide	100. grms
aq. des. to 1000 cc	

(over)

Using Bang's Test

When much sugar use small amount of urine. ~~to avoid~~ ~~follow~~ (see table A) "test":

50 cc No 1, sol
½-5 cc urine (the more sugar less urine. If approximately 5% sugar use only 1 cc of urine & add 9 cc of H2O.
Use 250 cc flask with neck.
Boil on wire gauze 3 min
cool at once, in stream of water. heating bottom first.

Put indicator in burette
Run into urine in flask until blue color is discharged
Suppose the amt. added is 28. Look at table & see how much sugar is indicated in this case
will be 20.7 mgms of sugar. (See table B.

~~Sugar~~, Table B

Indicator	Sugar
2	57.3
3	55.0
4	53.4
5	51.6
6	49.8
7	48.0
8	46.3
9	44.7
10	43.3
11	41.8
12	40.4
13	39.0
14	37.7
15	36.4
16	35.1
17	33.9
18	32.6
19	31.4
20	30.2

Table B 2

Indicator	Sugar
21	29.0
22	27.7
23	26.5
24	25.2
25	24.1
26	23.0
27	21.8
28	20.7
29	19.6
30	18.6
31	17.5
32	16.5
33	15.4
34	14.4
35	13.4
36	12.4
37	11.4
38	10.4
39	9.4
40	8.5

Table B 3

Indicator	Sugar
41	7.6
42	6.7
43	5.8
44	4.9

~~and~~

Mangas method works with all sugars
Glucose dextrose maltose
& Cane.
Not with pentoses.

Table A

Rough estimation of Urine

24 hr urine	sp gr	% sugar
2000 cc	1028-30	2-3
3000 "	1028-32	3-5
5000 "	1030-35	5-7
6000 "	1130-42	6-20

And to use d

%	Urine	Water
0.0 - 0.5	10 cc	+ 0 cc
0.5 - 1.0	5 "	+ 5 cc
1.0 - 2.5	2 "	+ 8 "
2.5 - 6.0	1 "	+ 9 "
over 6.00	1/2 "	+ 9.5 "

W

Radium Institute
Dec. 13

Cases:
Man - Stomach
" Rectum. ~~Bland Sutton~~
" Tonsil
" Adenoma
Bland Sutton Case

Rad. Elect Tubes
Makower

Paul French, Trubner & Co.
Churchill
7 Great Marlborough St.

W. L. Allen
16 Riding House St.
London W.

Radium Institute,

Filters.

Jones Klinik
xeie 8

Removal of Colon

Had ileo-colostomy last July; better for a time now comes back
ballooning of abdomen after meals vomiting distress. Colon enlarged, evidently filled by backing up.
No kink was made. did not then know about this

On opening abdomen found dozens of adhesions of small intestines to abd. wall. mesentery one another, + colon. Coecum ascending, and part of transverse colon appeared to be full

of hard packed fecal matter. descending colon much less if any

adhesions were broken up and colon removed to within 3 inches of anastomosis. Crushed bowel, ligated with small black silk lig. burnt off with cautery, turned in with purse string suture. The suture was inserted before cutting off bowel.

Novel method of inserting suture. After going half around, returned to starting point & picked up the other side, so that the sutures when ready to tie were on opposite sides.

The mesentery was tied off in portions of about ½ in. width. The raw edges of mesentery & peritoneum were brought together so as to close opening into pelvis.

Interspaces were protected by doubles saturated with vaseline. Said to prevent adhesions.

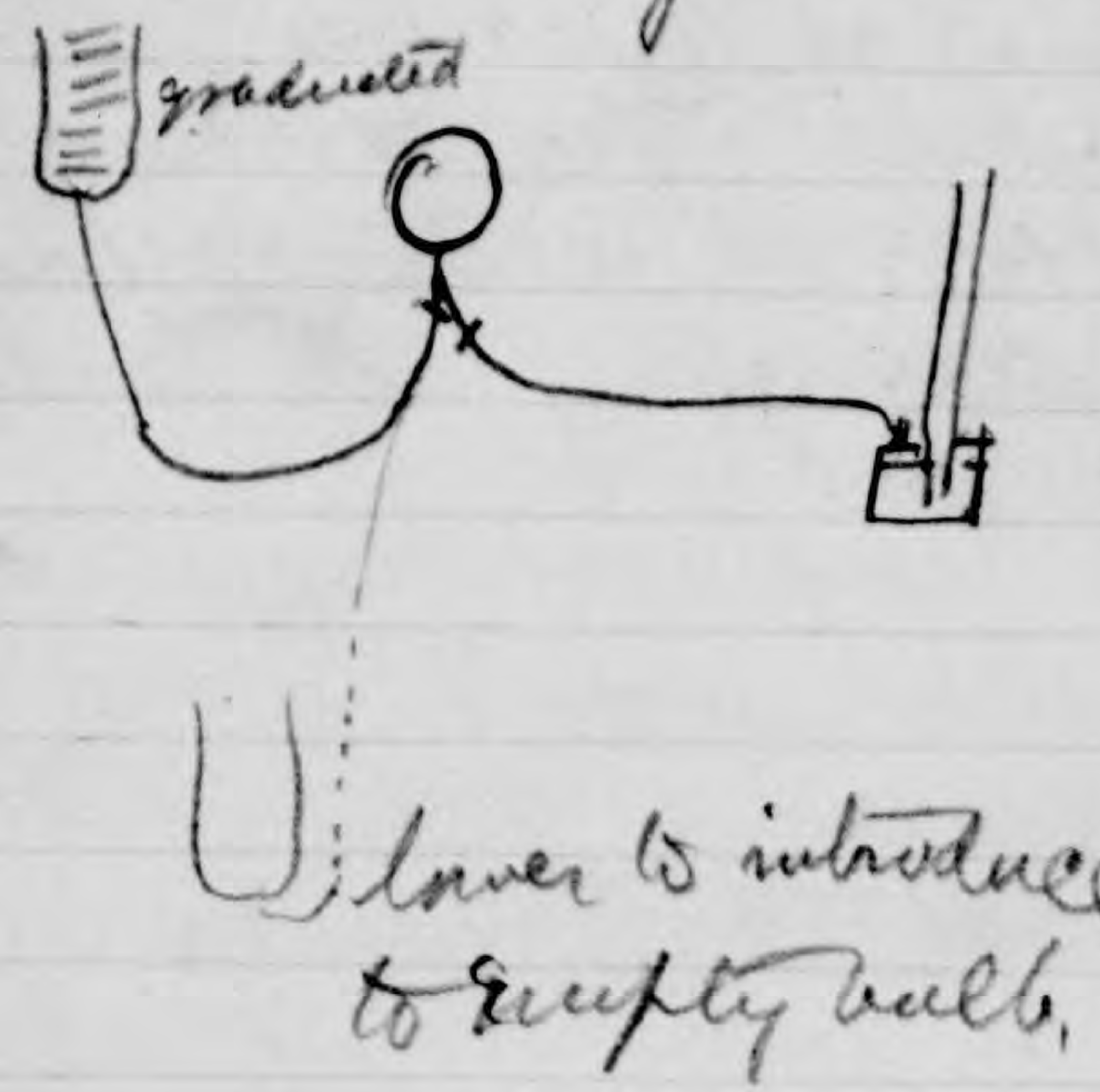
Ileo-sigmoidostomy

2d case. Woman of 24 Much constipation & colic pains.

Op. Showed kink in appendix. Op lay next the

under side of ileum.
Keane said, the appendix
controls the outflow of the
ileum. A loop in the
ileum held down by
in the pelvis. Both these
were called kinks. Before
cutting off the bowel the
edges of the mesentery
were sewed so as to
close the opening

Suggestions - Exp.
1
~~Test voluntary power~~
~~of defecation~~ by means
of bulb in rectum filled
with water connected
with mercury column



Exp. Eng.

(2) Test reflex expulsive power by bulb, same as (1) but inject at same time 2-6 oz ice water.

(3) Test sensibility to contact by cotton balls, covered with vaseline or dry

(4) Test sensibility to chemical stimulus by means of cotton balls saturated with a) glycerine b. Sol of citric acid. c. Cane Maltose or honey or molasses d. Ag. Ex Senna

(5). When contractions are found by X-ray apply heat to see if it will relax.

(6). When relaxed colon by cold to return and to abd. wall to contract.

7. Try injection of ice water bottle & bismuth to cause contraction of colon.

8. Try bilen & hormonal with bismuth meal

9. Ris. meal & meal
" " & Glucose or ice
" " Maltose
" " Coarse veg.
" " Bran
" " fruit.

Treatment.

To stimulate descending colon. pass electrode far up into the colon in Knee Chest position or by means of special rectoscope made to pass tube in at side.

Royal Institute of Public Health
Russell square
Montague Place
No 37

Then add distilled water to make up to 30 cc.

The filtrate is sometimes turbid. "You can't help that. It means you are going to have a reaction. You can bet 10 to 1 you will have a reaction."

The Cambridge Lab.
Dec. 12.

30 cc urine + 2 cc HCl - boil ten min. on sand bath. cool till cold under tap.
Neutralize with 8 gms of lead carbonate add to filtrate ~~4~~ gms lead tribasic subacetate to precipitate glycuronic acid, shake well, then filter, & add to 15 cc 2 grams sodium sulphate & ~~boil~~ bring to boil, cool for 1/2 hr, filter, take 10 cc of filtrate - add 8 cc aq. result;

over

in test tube

Put in 100 cc flask 2 gms of sod. acetate. in powder with 2 gms of phenylhydrazine hydrochlorate now add the 18 cc of filtrate & dest. water. Boil ten minutes, then filter into test tube up to 15 cc, set aside for 24 hrs.

The appearance of long crystals in large number indicates disease of pancreas.

On ex. with microscope of crystals are large & thick. add a drop or two of HCl. If crystals dissolve in 5-10 sec they are pancreatic. If not they are diet sugar

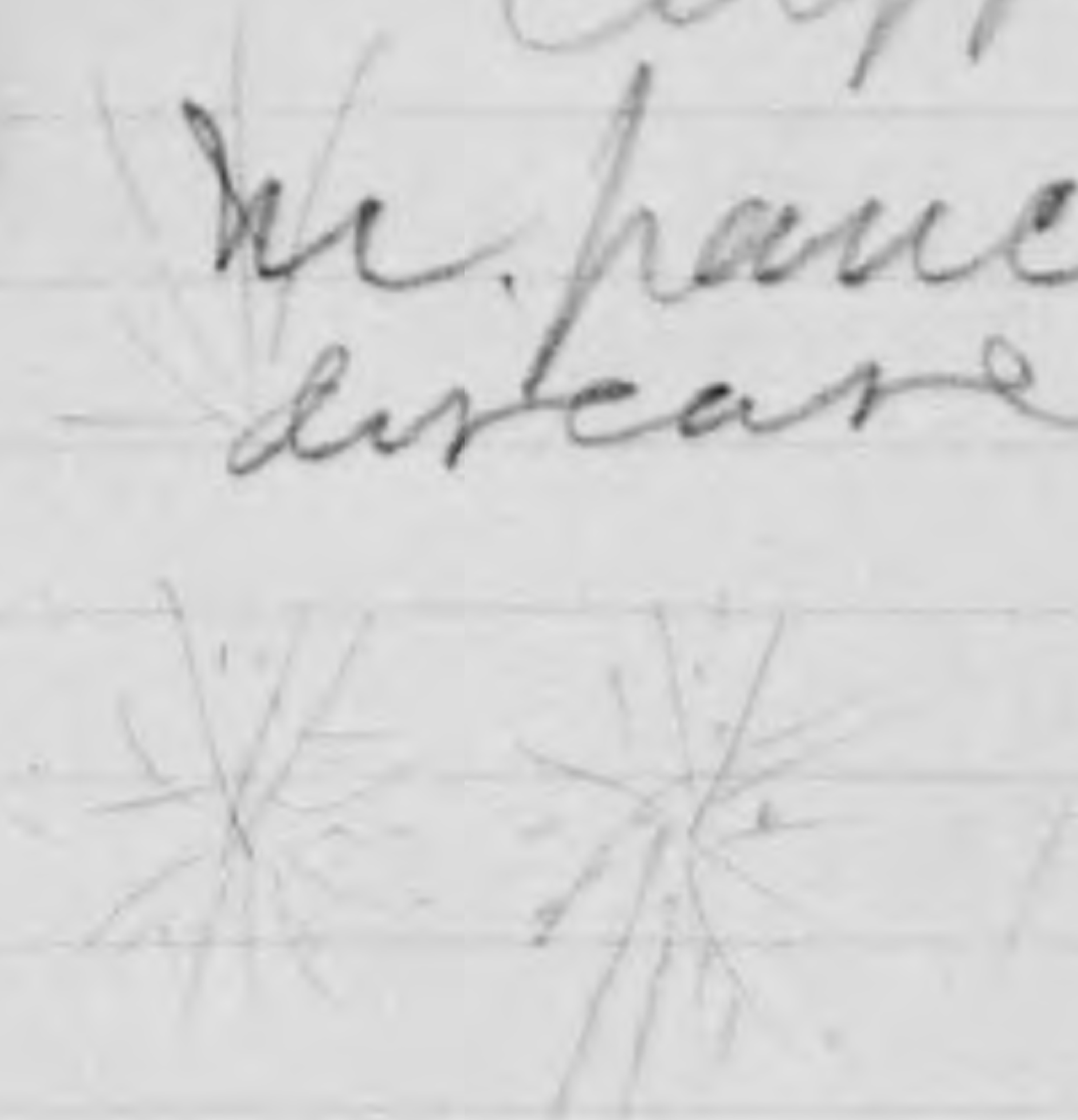
Control.

Add to 10 cc of urine 2 gms of soda acetate and 2 gms of phenylhydrazine, boil ten min, but do not filter. The deposit should show no crystals. If sugar is present, crystals will appear. Phenylhydrazine is most delicate test for sugar known (good to test any sugar).

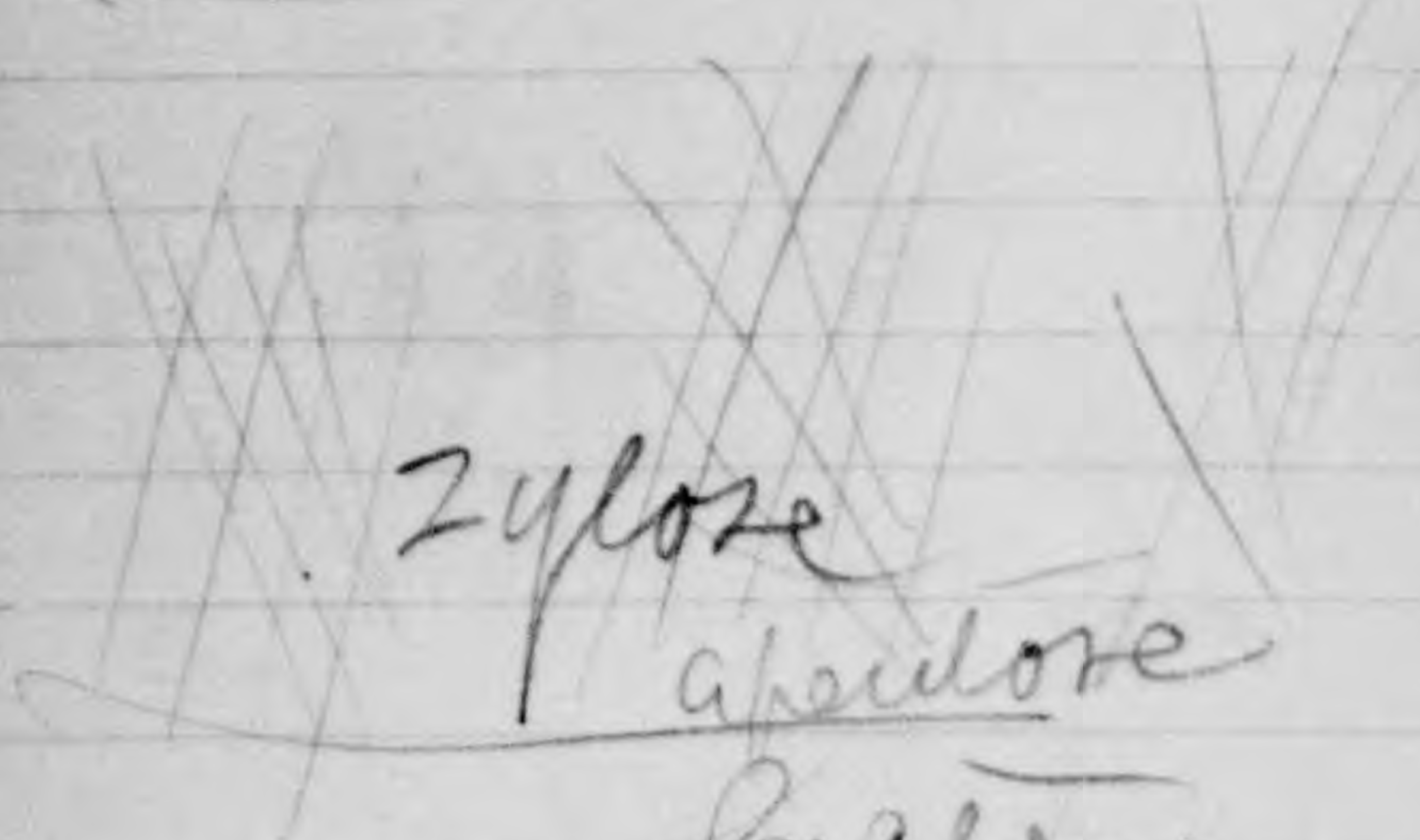
use in gastric analysis
same method as in

In Sugar estimation used
Benedict method for
determining presence
of sugar; the Bang's
method for quan-
titative

Crystals
In pancreatic
disease



maltose



Zylose

galactose

lactose

Rodent Ulcer

Treat with CO_2 Snow.
Freeze well. Heals up in a few weeks. Used at London Hosp(?)
(? See Case)

Gordon
Clark
Comstock
Duncan
Shorr
Jackson
Phillips
Stockton
Jarvis
J. H. Kelley

Leathrop
Vauchorn
Pell
Estabrook
Lyon
Draughn
Douglas
Lodtin
Barnes
Watson
Leech
Otis
Sigler
Fullilove

John H. Kellogg

Fl. Ex. Ergot ℥ ij
Water ℥ iij
Glycerine ℥ vj
Injection to produce uterine contractions to cure fibroid

Act. 1.

Two classes of Physiology
Animal & Vegetable!

animal Phys. { human
comparative.

Human physiology has been studied by experimentation. It may be said to have begun with Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. Nearly every important principle has been developed by vivisection

A man can live, if he chooses, entirely on vegetable food, and thus keep up his muscular strength and keep in good condition

Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry must go hand in hand.

Physiology is the basis of practical medicine

Plan of Lectures.

1. Blood. {Chemistry ~~Anatomy~~ circulation
2. Respiration
3. Digestion
4. Secretion & Excretion
5. Nervous System - Special nerves.
6. Reproduction.

Blood great nutritive fluid. Odor is peculiar, faint, sickish, characteristic of different animals. This becomes more distinct by adding to fresh blood a little sulphuric acid. Dog's blood smells like dog, goat's like goat, etc.

Arterial blood bright red, venous, purple or black.

Venous blood coming from active glands is not black, as such glands receive 8 or 9 times the usual quantity of blood. Blood coming from acting muscles is darkest.

Lect. 2.

Sp. gr. of blood is 1052-1057. Varies much, said to be less in female than male.

Blood always alkaline, due to alkaline phosphates and carbonate of soda. Opaque owing to different refraction of plasma ~~and~~ corpuscles, both of which are nearly transparent.

Quantity of Blood in Body.

Seymour and Webber ~~to~~ weighed two criminals, nude, ~~just~~ before, and after decapitation. Analyzed the blood and ascertained the amount of solid matter in it. Washed out the vessels with distilled water, evaporated, calculated the amount of blood

which remained in the vessels. ~~from~~ and added it to the amount of pure blood obtained. Conclusion that the average amt. of blood in the body is 16-18 lbs.

Red corpuscles a little less than half whole bulk.

A Frenchman estimates than in a cubic $\frac{1}{25}$ inch there are 4,000,000 corpuscles. He counted them in a measured tube with a microscope.

Size of corpuscles.

9/10 of all the corpuscles are 3,500 in. in diameter, some larger, some smaller. From 2nd to 8th week of fœtal life corpuscles are ½ to ⅓ larger than in adults, ~~are reckoned~~.

corpuscles of birds, reptiles, and fishes are oval, with a nucleus.

Same is true of those of a camel. All other mammals have corpuscles much like those of man, though most are smaller. Those of an ox are $\frac{1}{6,300}$ in. in dia.

Blood corpuscles may be kept an indefinite length of time in a dry state, if not moistened. By adding fluid they will swell out. Water must not be added, as it will dissolve them. Add urine. Acetic acid will harden solution of dry corpuscles in water.

Red corpuscles are semi solid masses and not cells with semi-fluid centers and investing membrane as long taught.

Lect. 6.

Composition of Blood.

Water	154.870
Corpuscles.	495.590
Albumen	329.820
Fibrin	8.820
Seroline (?)	.025
Cholesterine	.125
Oleate, Margarate & Stearate of Soda.	1.400
Chloride of sodium " " potass	3.500
Carbonate of soda Free " Sulphate " " Phosphate " " Carbonate of potassa Sulphate " " Phosphate " " Sulphate of magnesia	2.500
Phosphate of " " " lime	.350
Iron	.550
Undetermined Extractive matters	2.450
	1,000.000

Composition of Red Corpuscle

1. Globuline
2. Hemaglobuline or hemaglobine, which contains iron and ~~Arm~~ has great affinity for ~~blood~~ oxygen. When oxygen unites with it, it is called, oxyhemaglobine.

Function of Red Corpuscles. To carry oxygen. They have others, but we know of none.

White Blood Corpuscles

diameter $\frac{1}{2,500}$ of an inch. Vary from $\frac{1}{2,000}$ to $\frac{1}{3,000}$ are white, granular, exist in proportion of 1 to 100 to 400 of red, are said to be more numerous just after eating.

I do not believe that they are ever converted into red corpuscles, for the red corpuscles appear first in foetal life.

Are sometimes called leucocytes.

They have the power of threading or passing through the walls of the capilaries

It is a most intricate problem to separate inorganic from organic matter.

Albumen and fibrin do not probably exist in the blood.

Analysis of the Blood.

To separate corpuscles from blood, pour freshly drawn blood, fluid, into strong solution of Na_2SO_4. Filter, and wash with hot water to coagulate corpuscles. Allow to drip.

~~Analy~~

Take the filtrate obtained from the corpuscles. add great excess of dry, powdered NaCl. A precipitate is formed, called plasmine. Decant and filter. Dissolve in 10-20 prts of water. Decomposes and forms a precipitate of fibrin. Filter, precipitate the filtrate with absolute alcohol gives metalbumen.

Precipitate the filtrate from the precipitate with NaCl with absolute alcohol and

obtain serine as a flocculent precipitate

We have then

Plasma { Plasmine { Fibrine, Metalbumen. } ; Serine }

Distinctions between serine and albumen.

1. It is more osmotic.

2. It is not coagulated by ether or NaCl.

Organic principles of the blood are Plasmine and Serine instead of Fibrine and Albumen. Plasmine is decomposed into fibrin and albumen on exposure to the air.

Oct. 8.

Organic Matters.

In the body are always united with inorganic salts. So also, the inorganic salts are always united with organic matter except $BaCl_2$ in the ear.

Blood contains excrementitious matters.

Prox Prin { Inorganic ; Organic { Nitrogenous ; Non-nitrogenous } }

Sugars and fats are formed in the body. Do not exist in the ~~body~~ blood. Their part in nutrition is mysterious.

Coagulation of Blood occurs whenever blood is placed under abnormal conditions

Blood coagulates in ~~from~~ a few seconds ~~to~~ after leaving the body. A vessel of blood will become ~~to~~ completely coagulated in from 3-9 minutes, according to shape.

In 10-12 hrs the coagulated blood separates into serum and clot.

Plasma contains fibrin in combination with albumen. Serum contains albumen alone, with no fibrin.

Persons having little fibrin in their blood will suffer much from hemorrhage in case of wounds, as blood will not readily coagulate. Are said to be of the hemorrhagic diathesis.

Cause of Coagulation.

For 15 yrs I have taught that it was due to the evolution of ammonia, founding my belief upon experiments made by Richardson, and repeated by myself. It has been recently proven that Ammonia is not always evolved from coagulating blood, and so I must give it up, as did Richardson some yrs ago.

I now think it is due to the decomposition of the plasmine, liberating the fibrine. This does not occur in the ~~living~~ vessels owing to the constant motion and metamorphosis which is taking place.

Some Frenchmen have made an analysis of the blood in this way: Dilute ~~blood with~~ Plasma with an equal quantity of water at 32°. Pass CO_2 through for 3-4 hrs. Precipitate is formed. They call it **Fibrino-plastic matter.** The diluting the filtrate with 10-20 times its quantity of water, the repeat the process 10-12 hrs and another precipitate is formed called **Fibrinogenic matter.**

Some also claim that a third element, a ferment may be obtained.

Oct. 9.

Circulation of the Blood.

Force of the Heart is the most important element in the circulating apparatus.

Heart is pear shaped.
Weighs 8-10 oz.
Muscular fibres are like those of voluntary muscles, but its action is involuntary.

Fibres are somewhat different, however, from those of voluntary muscles, in the following respects.

1. Smaller. 2. No sarcolemma. 3. Branch and inosculate. 4. Striae less distinct. 5. Form walls of a cavity. Direction of fibres shown by boiling beef's heart several hrs.

Oct. 13

In giving woorari to a dog we can paralyze the voluntary muscles while the involuntary muscles remain active, and heart may be exposed beating for hours by inflating lungs with bowels.

Diastole is dilatation
Systole is contraction
auricular systole
Ventricular "
Systole usually means contraction of ventricle.

Phenomena of Systole
1. Ventricles harden
2. Movement of apex forward and from left to right.
3. Twisting from left to right.
4. Ventricles shorten
auricles contract during first 2/10.
Next 4/10 Ventricles contract. Aur
Next 4/10 Auricles dilate ventricles ~~contract~~ passive
No valves at the entrance of the veins into the auricles.

Oct. 20

The force of the heart is more than sufficient to propell the blood through all the capillaries to the heart again.

Arteries are both elastic and contractile.

Large vessels most elastic, ~~smaller are~~ devoid of ~~muscles~~, contractility.

3 classes of arteries.

1 Large vessels including aorta between carotid and iliac

2. From iliac and carotid to arteries $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in diameter.

3. From vessels $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in diam to the capillaries.

All arteries have 3 coats. Internal, smooth, continuous with endocardium, elongated epithelium, same in all arteries.

External coat, also essentially same in all arteries, unelastic tissue, white fibrous character.

Middle coat differs in arteries of different sizes. In large arteries is made of yellow elastic fibres, sometimes called fenestrated membrane.

In second class of arteries, muscular fibres are interwoven

gled with the yellow fibres. Muscular tissue composed of spindle shaped cells.

In third class or smallest arteries, the external coat is lost, leaving muscular coat external. As they enter the capillaries the second coat is also lost, leaving only the internal coat.

Capacity of branches greater than the original vessels.

Branches usually at acute angle. and do not usually inosculate.

Lect. 22

The pressure of the blood is sufficient to raise a column of blood 5½ ft. of water 6 ft; of mercury, 6 in.

Force of beat are diminished when the become more frequent.

Rapidity of Circulation.

In arteries during systole is 20.4 in per sec

During rebound of arteries is 8.6 in. (dicrotic pulse)

During interval is 5.9.

The Sphygmograph.

Veins.

Pressure is less. Amt of blood contained is about 50 per cent ~~less~~ greater than in the arteries

muscular fibres are fewer than in the arteries. Stronger than the arteries, though thinner. nearly twice as strong

Valves in veins, not in all. Found where there is liability to obstruction in muscles and skin.

Valves not usually found in the veins of the cavities, but in nearly all others. In very small veins.

Coats. Less distinct than of arteries. three.

1st. Fibrous tissue with some muscular.

2nd. Fibrous tissue and muscular tissue in greater proportion.

3. Same as that of arteries.

Oct. 23

Cause of venous circulation is 1. Force of left ventricle. Heart's force is equal to a pressure of 5 inches of mercury. A pressure of only 3 inches of mercury is requisite to force the blood through the whole circulation.

2. Muscular contraction, as practice in venesection proves.

3. Suction force of respiration during inspiration, affects only large vessels of thorax.

The last is a very important force in carrying on the hepatic circulation.

The average capacity of the blood in the arteries is 12 in. in the veins 8 in.

Experiment with dog introducing air into jugular vein died in a few two minutes. Autopsy showed right ventricle full of froth. Left ventricle nearly empty. Death resulting from incapacity of ~~the~~ blood to pass through the lungs. Heart paralyzed.

Capillaries

Capacity supposed to be 400 or 500 times that of the arteries. Are of nearly uniform size.

All the vital processes take place in the capillaries

Experiment with dog to see how long before a solution of cyanide of potassium injected into the jugular vein could be detected in the opposite vein, having completed the circulation.

Time - 30 seconds.

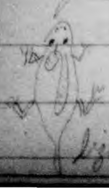
Time for human: 23 sec

Oct 27.

Respiration

Is the appropriation of oxygen by the tissues

Capacity for respiration increases in the higher animals,



lizard

frog.

frogs and lyards swallow the air into simple sacks ~~about~~ which the capillaries ramify. Coats of trachea are fibrous and muscular tissues.

Mucous membrane is smooth - no villi, has mucous glands at posterior portion, is lined with columnar ciliated epithelium, inclined from within outward. Have been seen seen in motion 78 hrs after death. constant during life.

Cartilaginous rings are lost on tubes $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in dia., and the mucous glands also lost. Added a large number of circular muscular fibres. Contract spasmodically on disease.

Air cell $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ inch in dia. Structure of air cells essentially ~~same~~ that of the lungs. are surrounded by elastic fibres of the yellow variety, making them exceedingly elastic.

Capillaries of lungs are wonderfully abundant.

Air cells lined with pavement epithelium with no basement membrane.

All muscles which raise the ribs are muscles of inspiration. All that depress the ribs are muscles of expiration

Muscles of Inspiration

Ordinary Respiration

Diaphragm

Scalenus Anticus

" Medius

" Posticus

External intercostal

Internal " (External Rotator)

Levatores costarum

Ordinary Auxiliaries

Serratus Post. Sup.

Sterno Mastoideus.

Extraordinary Auxiliaries

Levator anguli Scap.

Trapezius.

Pectoralis Major & Major

Serratus Magnus.

Muscles of Expiration

Ordinary Respiration

Int. Intercostals (as part)

Infra costales

Triangularis Sterni

Auxiliaries

Obl. Externus

" Internus

Transversalis

Sacro-lumbalis.

Act. 30

Normal rapidity is 16-18 per minute, about one to 4 beats of heart.

In general febrile excitement, the increase of heart beat and respiration are proportionate. But in some diseases of the lungs, the rapidity of the respiration is out of proportion with the heart beats.

In children respiration is diaphragmatic in both sexes. At puberty a change occurs in the female the movement being mostly confined to the superior costal region.

This is not due, as some absurdly claim, to corsets, for it is observed in savages, and other females not sufficiently civilized to wear appliances for compressing the lower part of the chest. I have also observed that females tolerate the accumulation of fluid in the abdomen as in dropsy and ovarian tumors, much better than men.

Normal capacity of the lungs is 200 cu. in.

Extreme capacity 350. After the most violent expiration, about 100 cu. in. remain in the lungs. By the most violent expiration only about 250 cu. in. can be expelled. In ordinary respiration we change only about 20 cu. in. of air. I think it is more often less than this estimate.

The statement by some that the ciliated epithelium produces currents is absurd.

The mixing of the air of the lungs is due to the general law of diffusion of gases.

Passage of blood into the capillary systems of the lungs is not intermittent.

air {N. 79.19
{O. 20.81.

Nov. 3.

Blood is not essential to the absorption of O by the tissues, as they take it up when drained of blood.

A little nitrogen is sometimes absorbed, and given off. We don't know anything about its relations to the tissues, hence say it only dilutes O.

Animal matter exhaled only comes from the membranes of the air passages and cells.

Air loses 2 pts of O in inspiration. If retaining lung, more is lost. Nearly same amount of CO_2 is ~~extra~~ added to air.

About 15 cu ft. of O is daily used.

About $13\frac{45}{100}$ CO_2 daily produced.

1.55 parts of O is lost. What becomes of it? I wish I knew. It is well enough to say it makes water by uniting with H; but he can't prove. There is no direct evidence that any water is formed by the union of O with H in the body.

Experiment. The blood from two or three dogs was obtained. It was then passed through the pulmonary circulation of a pair of fresh dogs lungs ~~in~~ which were being inflated by a pair of bellows. On the

result, the black venous blood was changed to crimson arterial blood.

Analyses of Blood,
when made in such a way ~~that~~ the blood is allowed to stand, it is not reliable.

Claude Bernard's Method,
Draw a portion of blood into a graduated tube filled with CO, a poisonous gas which not only displaces the O from the blood but paralyses the blood corpuscles and prevents them from reabsorbing it.

The amount of CO_2 is determined by exhaustion over mercury under the air pump.

In animals the blood absorbs much more O during digestion than at other times. Blood corpuscles absorb 11-10 times as much O as the plasma. It is generally held that CO_2 is mostly held by the blood plasma.

Also thought that the ~~blood~~ CO_2 is carried to the lungs as the bi-carbonate, being there displaced by the pneumic acid of the lungs.

~~Blood corpuscles contain ... parts by volume of O~~

By volume the Blood contains 17 parts of O.

Amt. of CO_2 in the venous blood is about 20-25 parts by volume.

Nutrition

Nov. 5.

Food is that which is taken into the body to supply the waste of effete matter.

When an animal has lost by starvation ⅓ of his weight, he dies of inanition.

Lehmann discovered many years ago that inanition was the element which led the way to death, especially in acute diseases. Hence we seek to maintain the patient rather than to combat the disease in many cases.

Hunger is an expression on the part of the system of want of new solid matter.

Thirst is expression of want of fluid matter.

The sensing want of air also belongs to the system. For people suffering from heart disease suffer from want of breath although lungs may be sound.

A dog with a biliary fistula eats ravenously but is never satisfied, for the food is not digested.

I have had a dog with a gastric fistula who would drink bucketfuls of water, and still remain thirsty, as the water ran out as fast as taken.

Food. { Inorganic / Organic { non-nitrogenized / nitrogenized.

Nitrogenized need much preparation.
Non-nitrogenized - organic need less.
Inorganic - none.

Nitrogenized
Most important from animal kingdom is meat, containing musculine, albumen, caseine.
Of vegetable most important is gluten.
Must all be digested.
If injected into veins are excreted.

Non-nitrogenized
Sugars, starches, fats.
Starch
Oleine - liquid at 32°
Margarine " " 118°
Stearine " " 143°

Organic matter taken in the system is not discharged.

Fehling's Test Liquid.
Can keep any length of time

$CuSO_4$ 94 3/4 grs in oz dist. wat.
Neutral tartrate K 379 grs " "
Sol. caustic soda

A man cannot live on a single kind of meat. needs several varieties.

Nov. 6.

Starch,
Amyloid bodies.
Hilum, Hydrated Starch,
Starch may be hydrated by gastric juice

Sugar; Some think it is changed to CO_2, others that it become lactic acid, which is probable, but not by any means certain.

Fats.

Seldom exist in combination with inorganic substances.

Phosphorized fat in the nerves. Saponified fats in the bile, decomposed fat in corpuscles.

Olein is a simple substance, and not an oleate of glycerine, as some say. In the manufacture of soap the olein is decomposed, making two new substances. Olein acid and glycerine.

Same in the of stearate and margarate.

Fat is not saponified in digestion, only emulsified.

Experiment. Mix pure albumen and oil, pouring first one and then the other into a tube. Shake, and a white liquid is made.

Fat is formed in the body, some think in the liver, but I do not.

An experimenter, took 12 little pigs, of equal size. He killed one, and determined the amount of fat. Fed the other six several weeks, estimating the amount of fat eaten. Then killed them, and found that they had gained more than had been fed them.

Nitrogenous Elements.

Man is omnivorous. He can live on vegetables alone, but cannot attain his highest physical and mental ~~attainment~~ development.

Salt. I doubt if there is any human being who does not use salt. Some tribes said not to use ~~the~~ it live near coast where vegetables contain a large amount of salt.

All animals crave salt.

Monotony of diet is very disgusting. It is not a mere whim, but an expression of want upon the system.

Lack of variety of any sort produces scurvy.

Milk is the one article of food upon which a person can live. In disease a milk diet is the very best if the patient can take it.

It is better to take too much than too little food. This is very important, particularly in schools. In many of our female boarding schools I believe the girls have their constitutions undermined by too little food.

There are certain articles which are used, which ~~are~~ it is very doubtful are food. The taste for tobacco is as wide spread as any of these.

I never could have gone through with the labors I have without tobacco. ~~The~~ I imagine that the leaves of my last volume on physiology would make a very excellent cigar if rolled up. You can almost smell the tobacco. I had to keep myself going on tobacco.

As civilization advances it becomes necessary to violate many physiological laws, which increases the desire for these things.

It is now fully established that alcohol, tea, and coffee diminish the amount of disintegration of the tissues. The same may be true of tobacco, but this is not so well established. Dr. Austie has fully proved that alcohol is not wholly expelled, but is used.

Nov. 10.

Some people have the power to return food from their stomachs at will, and take some satisfaction in ruminating.

Mastication is necessary to secure insalivation and admixture of air.

Man is an omnivorous animal as shown by examination of the human subject. The incisors, canines, and molars are about equally developed, hence, judging from the teeth we should expect man

to eat almost everything, and he does.

5 digestive fluids.

Saliva, gastric, pancreatic, intestinal juices and bile.

Saliva is necessary to stomach digestion, as has been proved by the serious disturbances which occur when food is introduced into the stomach without insalivation in cases of gastric fistula.

The various digestive juices do not digest distinct elements of the food, but aid each other in the digestion of the whole.

Salivd

3 pairs, and the pharyngeal glands in addition.

Glands are of the class called compound racemose glands.

Parotid Saliva

Is most abundant, clear, liquid, slight viridity alkaline, is poured out mostly during mastication, acting alternately as the food is chewed on one or the other side. Its secretion is not excited by the presence of rapid substances, but by mastication, not by pressure of the condyles as some say.

Submaxillary Saliva

This and the sublingual are caused by the presence of rapid substances. Is intermediate between the Parotid and sublingual in its properties and quantity. Its organic

principle coagulates on cooling, like jelly.

Sublingual Saliva

is least in quantity, most viscid of the three, with submaxillary it coats the food.

Mixed Saliva

Specific gr. 1005.

Reaction alkaline

Composition.

Water	995.16
Epithelium	1.62
Soluble organic matter	1.34
Sulpho cyanide of K	0.06
Phos. of Na, K, & Mg.	0.98
Na cl } K cl }	0.84
	1000.00

(Bidder & Schmidt)

It is thought that the saliva becomes acid by excessive acid.

Ptyalin is precipitated by absolute alcohol, may be dried and reserved, and again dissolved, not losing its property of changing starch into sugar.

Other fluids have the same property.

Saliva of dog, as shown by Bernard does not change starch into sugar.

Saliva continues its action in the stomach, the gastric juice not interfering.

Most important function of saliva is mechanical

Nov. 12.

Deglutition

Performed by Sup. Mid. and Inf. constrictors of pharynx.

Protection of larynx by epiglottis and rami-glottis.

Stomach

May contract by insufficient food. It is a good thing to stretch our stomachs a little occasionally so that they will have room to contract.

A German once drank 67 qts of wine in an hour.

Nov. 13.

Points developed by Beaumont.

1. That the gastric juice is only secreted during digestion.
2. Change in vascularity.

Experiment.

Establishing a gastric fistula in a dog.

Gastric juice - Sp. Gr. 1005-9. Acid.

Composition of the Gastric Juice.

Water	973.062
Ferment, etc, (Pepsin)	17.127
Free HCl?	3.060
KCl	1.125
NaCl	2.507
CaCl	.624
(NH_4) Cl	.468
Phosphate of lime?	1.729
" of Mg	.226
" " Iron	.082
(Bidder & Schmidt)	1.000.000

Nov. 17

Gastric juice will keep many years. As also anti-septic will arrest the process of putrefaction, hence the ability of some animals to subsist on carrion.

Amount of gastric juice secreted in a day is estimated about 14 lbs.

I believe that the normal free acid of the gastric juice is lactic acid, although most physiologists think it is HCl.

Bernard has shown that the HCl found by some experimenters is caused by the decomposition of the chlorides.

Any kind of an acid may be employed in combination with pepsin.

The function of the stomach is not the most important of digestion. Its action is merely for the final change which takes place in the small intestine.

Nov. 19.

Why doesn't gastric juice dissolve the stomach in life?

Not vitality for Bernard put the feet legs of a live frog into a stomach fistula, and they were digested.

Dr. Pavy's explanation is that it is due to the alkalinity of the blood, proving it by applying a ligature to a portion of the living stomach which then was digested.

Vomiting

Is the result of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, diaphragm the most important agent. Stomach is passive.

Nov. 20

Pancreatic Juice

Solidifies by heat, coagulates with sulphate of magnesia which distinguishes it from albumen.

Reaction strongly alkaline

Composition (of dog)

Water	900 - 920
Organic matter (pancreatin)	90 - 73,60
Na_2CO_3, Na Cl, Cl, phosphate of lime	10 - 6,40
	1000, 1,100

(Bernard) Quantity about 3 lbs.

Nov. 24

Argument for Diet.

The valvulae conniventes are almost peculiar to man, being found only in the monkey and a very few other lower animals beside man.

Glands of Brunner in Duo.
" " Lieberkühn
Solitary Glands.
Peyer's Patches.

Prof. Bush experimented upon a woman who had had a wound from the horn of a bull in her abdomen, which caused the intestine to adhere

making an intestinal fistula, food taken into the stomach passed out at the upper opening.
Dr. Bush found that food introduced into the lower portion of the intestine would not be digested unless it had also first passed through the upper portion, or had been prepared by cooking.

Nov. 27

Composition of Chyle and Lymph before Reaching Thoracic Duct

	Chyle	Lymph
Water	902.37	965.36
Albuminous matter	35.16	12.00
Fibrinous matter	3.70	1.20
Min. Extr. mat. Sol. in W. and A.	3.32	2.40
" " Sol. in water	12.38	13.19
Fatty matter	36.01	a trace
Salts (Alk. Ch., Sulph. Carb. with traces of alkaline phos. and oxide of iron)	7.11	5.85
	1000.00	1000.00

Lymph also contains a very large proportion of urea.
Lymph and Chyle coagulate when removed from the body.

Sterkorine
Excretine
Excretolic acid

Lec. 1.

Secretion & Excretion.

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

Lec. 3.

Mammary Gland.

Sometimes are 2 on one side and one in the other. Sometimes are 4. two on each side. Magendie saw a woman who had a mammary gland on the inside of the thigh, upon which she nursed several healthy children.

Fat in milk is in a state of emulsion, according to my belief. I think that each little globule is surrounded by a thin layer of albumen which

looks like a sac, and has given rise to much discussion as to whether the fat is invested by a membrane.

Dec. 8.

Composition of Human Bile.

Water	915.00 - 819.00
Taurocholate or Cholate of Na	56.60 - 160.00
Glycocholate or Cholate of Na	traces
Cholestrine	1.60 - 2.66
Biliverdine	14.00 - 30.00
Lecithine	
Margarine, Olein, traces of Soap	3.20 - 31.00
Cholesterine	traces
Nacl	2.77 - 3.50
Phos. of Na	1.60 - 2.50
" " K	.75 - 1.50
" " Ca	.50 - 1.35
" " Mg	.45 - 0.80
Salts of iron	0.15 - 0.30

Salts of Manganese	traces - 0.12
Silicic Acid	0.03 - 0.06
Mucosine	traces
Loss	3.45 - 1.21
	1.000.00 - 1.000.00

Dec. 10.

A third function of the liver is the formation of sugar, which is a change which affects the blood but not the bile as sugar never appears in the bile.

Sugar is actually formed in the body, for in diabetic patients it is found in the urine, although no saccharine or anyaceous substance is taken in the food.

Exp. Killed dog, found no sugar in hepatic vein, found it in Hepatic vein, but found none in the liver, only 1½ minutes having been co-

occupied in getting the liver into boiling water after death. Trommer's test was used.

Conclusions. Sugar is formed in the liver during life, being constantly washed out by the blood, & it may also be formed for a short time after death.

Sugar is found in right side of the heart, and disappears in the lungs.

Lec. 11

Excretions

are all produced in the tissues, being only eliminated by the excretories.

Products of Disassimilation,

CO_2	{Lungs Skin Skin glands
alkaline Sudorates - Skin	
Urea	Urine
Urate of Soda	"
" " ammonia	"
" " K.	"
" " Ca	"
" " Mg	"
Hippurate of Na	"
" " K	"
" " Ca	"
Creatine	"
Creatinine	"
Oxalate of Ca	"
Xanthine	"
Stercorine	Feces
Excretine	"

It is generally held that CO_2 is not poisonous, only as it prevents the absorption of O.

Skin eliminates abt 1/30 of the CO_2

When the skin of an animal is covered with varnish it soon dies

the temperature being lowered several degrees.
Exercise is very important in preventing the deposit of morbid materials such as cancer, tumors, etc. I have seen many cases of renal colic. Have recovered from tuberculosis by systematic exercise.
Exercise increases the elimination of urea.

Lec. 15

Anatomy of Kidney.

Malpighian pyramids.
Pyramids of Ferrein
Columns of Bertini
Malpighian corpuscle $\frac{1}{250}$-$\frac{1}{300}$
Capsule of Muller
Neck of capsule
Convoluted tubes $\frac{1}{500}$-$\frac{1}{1000}$
Straight tubes of Henle
Communicating tubes $\frac{1}{1200}$ $\frac{1}{600}$
Tubes of Valend $\frac{1}{600}$
Orifices (10-25) $\frac{1}{300}$-$\frac{1}{60}$
Renal artery 4 branches at Hilum
Arterial Arcade on pyramids
Two branches in the columns of Bertini.
Arteria erecta.
Branches of arcade at Corpuscle $\frac{1}{500}$ in diameter.
In Malpig. body $\frac{1}{3000}$ in diameter
8-10 in number.
Veins one or more
Veins form plexus on convoluted tubes.
Veins pass to surface of Kidney form stars of Verheyen. then pass

Lec. 17.

Comp. of Human Urine.

Water (In 24 hrs. 27-50 f℥.)	967.47 - 940.36
Urea (In 24 hrs. 358-463 grs. - Robin)	15.00 - 23.00
Urate of Soda / " " Ammonia / " " Potassa / " " Magnesia / " " Lime } In 24 hrs. 6-9 grs. of uric acid or 9-14 grs of urates as neutral urate of soda	1.00 - 1.60
Hippurate of Soda / " " Potassa / " " Lime }	1.00 - 1.40
Lactate of Soda / " " Potassa / " " Lime }	1.50 - 2.60
Creatine / Creatinine }	1.60 - 3.00
Oxalate of Lime	1.10
Xanthine - - - traces	
Fatty matters	.10 - .20
NaCl (in 24 hrs. 154 grs.)	3.00 - 8.00
KCl traces	
Hydrochlorate of Ammon.	1.50 - 2.[illegible]
K_2SO_4 / $CaSO_4$ }	3.00 - 7.00
Phos. of Na	2.50 - 4.30
" " Mag	.50 - 1.00
" " Lime	.20 - 1.30
Am. Mag. Phos. (Triple Phos.)	1.50 - 2.40
Silicic Acid	0.03 - 0.04
Urozacine / Mucous from Bladder }	0.10 - 0.50
	1,000.00 1,000.00

Test for Sugar.
Not worth while to test for it unless sp. gr. is more than 1025.

Fehlings Test Liquor.
Make in three liquids
1st Part.
$CuSO_4$ 95 gr in 1℥ of water
2nd Solution
Neut. Tart. Potass 379. gr. in 1℥ of water
3rd Solution
Solution Caustic Soda of 1012.

Mixed Liquor
℥ß of $CuSO_4$ sol.
℥ß " Tart. Potash sol.
℥ij " Caustic Soda sol.

Boil little in test tube, and add urine drop by drop while liquid is hot, until an equal quantity of urine is added. Boil again for a second. If no precipitate occurs, there is no sugar.

The three solutions must be kept separate as they will not keep when mixed. Mix just before using. As much more delicate and reliable than Trommels test.

Deposits { Crystalline / Non "

Urates – colored, amorphous.

Jan. 6.

Nervous System

Measurements:

Large Nerve fibres		$\frac{1}{1250}$
Small " "		$\frac{1}{2500}$
Medullated " "	$\frac{1}{2500}$	— $\frac{1}{1400}$
Corp. of Pacini or Vater	$\frac{1}{20}$	— $\frac{1}{6}$
Tactile Corpuscles	$\frac{1}{350}$	— $\frac{1}{225}$
Terminal Bulbs	$\frac{1}{1400}$	— $\frac{1}{200}$
Nerve Cells	$\frac{1}{1250}$	— $\frac{1}{600}$
Fibres of Remak	$\frac{1}{5000}$	

Cranial Nerves

Physiological Classification

Nerves of Special Sense.

Olfactory (1)

Optic (2)

Auditory (7)

Gustatory (comprising a part of the glosso-pharyngeal and the chorda tympani)

Nerves of Motion

Motor oculi communis (3)

Pathetic (4)

Motor oculi externus (6)

Nerve of Mastication (5)

" " Expression (7)

Spinal accessory (8)

Sublingual (9)

Nerves of General Sensibility

Trifacial (large root of 5th)

Glosso pharyngeal (8)

Pneumogastric (8)

Sympathetic System.

Ganglia - Ophthalmic
Meckel - Spheno-Maxillary
Otic
-Submaxillary
Cervical - 2 or 3
Thoracic - 12
Abdominal - 4 - Semi-lunar
Sacral - 4 or 5
Ganglion Impar

Terminal ganglia receive their motor filaments from the facial and motor oculi. Sensory filaments from the fifth and the otic a few from the glosso-pharyngeal

The vaso-motor centers are in the cerebro-spinal axis.

Increase of heat from division of the sympathetic is due to increase of the nutritive processes. Are no trophic nerves.

Heat is not wholly dependent upon the hydrocarbons. In very (quite) cold climates the heat of the body may be kept up without any fat or any sugar, or starch, by purely nitrogenous material.

Brown-Sequard showed that when one foot is put in cold water the other is also cooled.

Feb. 10. 1895

It is absolutely certain that there is no mind without brain.

I don't believe in any vital principle animating the whole system.

The reason death occurs is that by imperfect nutrition the inorganic matter comes to predominate over the nitrogenized matter, so that the regeneration of the tissues becomes more and more imperfect, until some organ becomes unable to perform its function.

Spontaneous Generation.

I think that the advocates of spontaneous generation are just as foolish in their conceit as were the ancients who believed in the spontaneous generation of turtles, frogs, etc., in the mud.

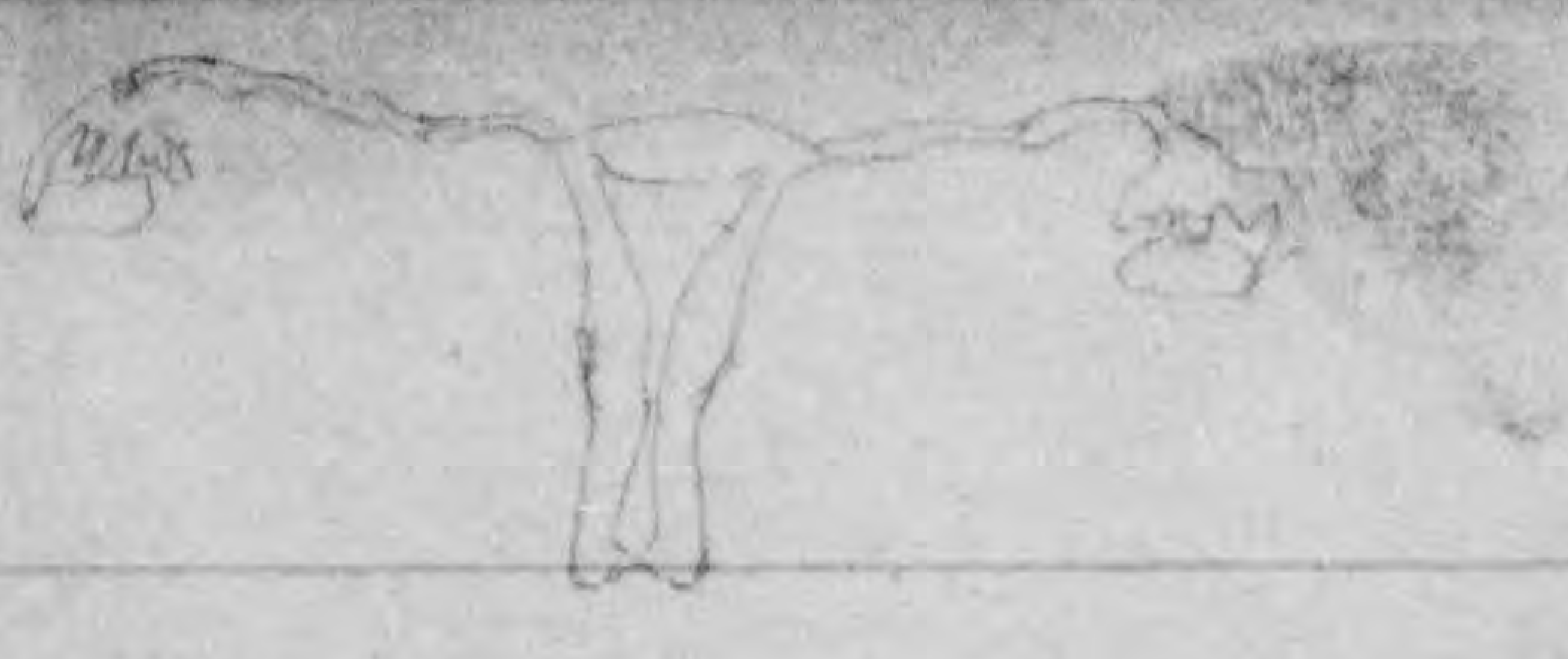
A boiling temperature will not always destroy the animalculae. But if the temperature be slightly raised above that point, to 250° for 8 or 10 hrs there will be no animalculae developed.

Advocates of spontaneous generation say that great heat destroys the organic molecules, so that they can't come together and produce life. We say, it destroys the [illegible] can only be settled by

All we can say is that we we don't know how animalculae are generated.

Feb. 16. —

Reproduction.



Regiebogy Crurig Hubbell

Beufork

3506 AA Kellogg, John H.

Gordon	Fullylove	Johnson
Taylor	Taylor	Romer
Clark	Kelch	Cairncross
Comstock	Belden	McGuigan
Duncan	Hoffman	Harvey
Spohr	Dunsmore	Bush
Jackson	Marriott	Rickenback
Phillips	Liddell	Ewing
Stockton	Pell	Hobbs
Richards	Pedely	Moore
Word	Fairbright	J. H. Smith
Holley	Rapp	C. S. Ward
Ebing	Paul	VanZile
[illegible]	Orgar	Herman
[illegible]	Moore	Hunter
VanHorn	Mange	Wilson
Lathrop	Bucklin	Richardson
Pell	Wallace	Kelly
Estabrook	Taylor	Morrison
Lyons	Fullylove	Monger
Hanghen	Lovelace	Marshall
Douglass	Gallaword	McConnell
Lackin	Ward	Edwards
Barnes	Woodbridge	Budd
Maxson	Millke	LaRene
Frazier	Gates	Putnam
Leech	Mark	
Otts	Stockslayer	
Engler		

Frazier	Van Dyke
Carter	Willard
Remington	Cargan
Neuet	Landon
McIlroy	Morley
Yates	McAllore
Gall	Vreeland
McShane	Hull
Sands	Kalish
Farr	Stiles
Willis	Bradner
Von Weber	McReady
Kissler	Vaughn
Brazelton	Humphrey
Menser	Marion
Taylor	Reynolds
Dunham	Hope
McGlynn	Ransom
Billington	Kellogg
W. W. Terry	Bardwell
Reilly	Newsom
Hines	Summers
Heathrop	Dudley
Worth	Whittier
Frame	Swartz
Terry	Leland
Simms	McGlynn
Simons	

Oct. 22

Green Stick Fracture of Clavicle

Michael Burns, age ~~14~~ 14.

Fell from swing, sitting on side.

Clavicle broke in middle on right side. Fracture not complete, bone springing back to its place.

Treatment. Binding of the arms to the sides to prevent motion.

Bucks extension is in general a little better than Plaster Paris bandage in fractures of the femur.

Cerebritis

Treat. Put patient on his back, suspend the scrotum in a sling, and apply warm fomentations.

Dislocation of Shoulder

Old lady. Luxation into the axilla. Would not operate for fear of breaking bones in attempting to reduce it, which accident happened to him once. The accident occurred 3 or 4 yrs before.

Green Stick Fracture of Clavicle

Patient a man about 40, fell upon curb stone, striking on his shoulder. Very Rare accident in adults. No dressing required.

Spina bifida

Child age abt 1 yr; boy. Head somewhat enlarged. Tumor upon the sacrum. flat, oblong, about half the size of the hand.

The disease is not an arrest of development, as often taught, but is due to a disease of the arachnoid membrane which prevents union of the bones by pressure.

Treat. Sometimes can be treated by tying off. Dr. Brainard of Chicago has cured 3 or 4 cases by drawing off fluid injecting solution of K I, and then returning the arachnoid fluid after withdrawing the former

The usual and best method of treatment

Lec. 3.

Epithelioma of Foot.

Woman, about 40 yrs. located upon the inner side of the foot just in front of the heel. As large as a small sauce dish. Resulted from a neglected nevus. Treatment Amputation.

Hydro Arthritis or Cellulitis.

Boy abt 14. Knee much enlarged. Treatment rest and warm water fomentation. Cellulitis disappeared at the end of a week and the effusion disappeared at the end of two weeks.

Fracture of Femur with Lengthening

Man about 40. Treated with Buck's extension with weights of from 18-20 lbs. Recovered with a lengthening of 1/4 inch.

Lec. 16.

Idiopathic Multiple Pigment Sarcoma

Man abt. 25. Had several dark colored melanotic tumors on his face and his whole skin had a dark, dusky look like that caused after the long use of nitrate of silver. Urine very dark, chocolate color.

Epithelioma (See next page)

Man abt 50. Cancer of the lip caused by the use of tobacco. Pipe had been used more on the

side affected, as indicated by the deeper grime on the teeth on the affected side. His whole body was covered with tumors varying in size from a large egg to a filbert. Being more than 150 in number. They were at first covered with healthy skin. After a few minutes they began to bleed, and in a few minutes more they became colored dark blue, and disappeared. One was removed, a healthy cicatrix having

Jan. 4.

Medicines

All anesthetics (1) depress the system (2) They encourage suppuration (3) Encourage hospital gangrene (4) Increase shock.

On the other side, the anesthetic enables surgeon to operate when patient would otherwise be too sensitive. Sometimes saves patient who would otherwise die from pain.

3	1	4	2
Im	Prim	Inter	Second
Shock	Reaction	Inflam	Suppur
6 hrs	48 hrs	10 days	Indef
	Best	Worst	

Feb. 11. 1875.

Use of Hot Water.

Woman had foot crushed by a car. There seemed no alternative but amputation. Placed foot in water at 100°. After 7 days line of demarkation was formed. Then from neglect to renew the bath and keep up the temperature gangrene set in. Applied water at 110° and checked it immediately. Made a good recovery, saving foot and several toes.

Had used hot water for gangrene a great many time with prompt and never failing success. Best remedy I ever used. Should use it in senile gangrene.

Patient had no traumatic fever.

3SDC
AA
Kellogg, John
Parody

Oct. 21.

Syphilitic Ulcer and lupus. Remedy is ointment made of 1dr of Protiodide of mercury in 1oz of lard. Will cure many obstinate cases when all other remedies fail. In syphilis, accompany the ointment with Bichloride of mercury and iodide of potassa. 1/12 gr first 3 gr of second

Oct. 28

Umbilical and Inguinal Hernia

Child about 12 mos, male. Umbilical protrusion noticed at six weeks. Had also a tumor in the groin which proved to be inguinal protrusion. Had whooping cough, which was the probable cause of the last difficulty.

Prescription for Pertussis

Hydrocyanic acid	M	4
Belladonna	gr	½
Aqua	oz	2
Syrup Tolu	"	1
" Spec	dr	2
Paregoric	dr	2
Aqua	oz	½

Dose teaspoonful, often

Immobility of Lower Jaw.

Child had scarlet fever, abscess behind the ears, inflammatory action communicated to the muscles of jaw, especially the Masseter causing contraction. This condition often the result of the use of mercury.

Treat. Forcible extension.

Percussion cap in hand

Girl aet 16, exploded cap on a stone. Piece imbedded hand between thumb and first finger. Produced pain and much swelling for few years. Treat. Removed.

Human Bite

Man aet 27. in fighting bruised his knuckle on a man's teeth. Caused great swelling, ulceration, and necrosis of the bone. Operation removed a portion of the tooth of the man struck.

Ingrowing Toe Nail.

Scrape thin and elevate, if inflammation is not great, otherwise remove part of nail if first treatment does not succeed. If people would have their nails square, they ~~they~~ would have no difficulty.

Double Ing. Hernia

Man aet. 25. Rupture on each side - had existed for nine years.

Treat. application of truss after reduction.

Nov. 4

Gangrene. Child 11 mos old. Disease began under thumb nail; in 6 wks had involved the whole hand, high up the wrist, whole forearm being oedematous, child weak. Disease had resisted all efforts to heal.

Treat. Try tonics, as tinc Ferri for a few days. If no improvement, amputate, though chance of recovery is poor.

Pott's Disease

Boy abt. 7yrs. Loss of muscular power in the lower extremities, but not quite entirely.

Examination of Spine showed unnatural projection of the spine of the upper dorsal vertebrae, showing disease of the bodies of the vertebrae in that part, the early stage of Pott's disease.

Treat, Tonics, to improve the general health. Establish an issue on one side of the spine. If it does not discharge freely, establish another on the other side. With this treatment I can safely say that in 3 or 4 weeks this boy will walk as well as ever. No other treatment will do any good.

Nov. 11

Never cut for a needle or other foreign substance unless I can see & feel it.

Nov. 18

Ring worm. Treat with tobacco ointment externally. Use mercury, arsenic, or iodine internally. A very soothing thing is a bran bath. Pour hot water on a bag of bran in a bathing tub.

Contusions.

Always apply hot fomentations continuously. It prevents pain and swelling.

Occluded vagina.

Infant. Vagina closed by a membrane. Hymen was natural beneath the membrane.

Congenital Scrotal Hernia

Boy 2 yrs. Scrotal tumor as large as two oranges, filled with intestines. Opening in abdomen as large as large cent. Hernia reducible. Retained by specially adapted truss.

Prof Osler's on Pneumonia

There is no evidence that bloodletting, antimony, veratrum, calomel, aconite, delay the crisis or shorten it. But they delay convalescence. Veratrum will slow the pulse and reduce temperature by producing collapse. I will refuse to use any drug which will diminish vitality or interfere with nutrition.

If you ever have any doubt about the propriety of giving drugs to a patient, give him nothing. He will stand a better chance to get well. I have treated heaps of patients without anything.

The great thing to be feared from the use of so-called antipyretics is that they cripple the heart. Alcohol will do the same thing. Get me listen to the heart of a man who has taken alcohol, in the dark. I can tell him every time by the sound of his heart.

The reason why the heart fails is that its nutritive fibres are not nourished, ~~by~~ from the interference with assimilation.

I do not believe that quinine will hasten the crisis or delay it. but I think it will aid convalescence.

Cases which demand alcohol are few.

Keep patient quiet, don't let him talk. Cold is good, may be abused.

Oct. 5. 1874.

The Head.

Tissues of head extremely vascular, so that hemorrage from wounds is profuse, but is not dangerous, because easily controlled. Erysipelas of scalp more common after injury than in any other portion of the body, also due to great vascularity; hence, avoid ligatures, sutures, adhesive plaster, and pressure, as much as possible.

Contusions.

When blood vessel is ruptured, apply cold to stop hemorrhage; brown paper wet in cold water is good. If tumor is superficial it will be sudden, abrupt, hard. Discolored after a day or two. After a week, soft in center, hard edge, due to absorption in center, effusion of fibrin outside. No way to hasten absorption.

Tumors of head resulting from injury are of three kinds.

1. Effusion of blood beneath the skin, in areolar tissue. Abrupt.

2. Effusion beneath the fascia, on side of head. – more diffused.

3. Injury to external lamina of the skull. – Potts Swelling.

Treat. 1. Apply cold at first; suppuration does not usually occur, and hence they should not be opened. If they do suppurate, open immediately. If opened at first, bleeding will continue.

2. Much more serious than first kind, must receive prompt attention. If suppuration occurs after 3 or 4 days, open at once.

3. Open at once to relieve tension.

Tumors of Scalp.

1. Encysted Tumors.
   a. Enlarged sebaceous follicles.
   b. Distended areolar vesicle.
2. Vascular Tumors.

Encysted Tumors. – Enlarged Sebaceous Follicles are most common. Attains a certain size and then cease growing – cause, pressure on the secreting gland. Sometimes spontaneous suppuration and recovery occurs, resulting from some slight injury. Must not be mistaken for vascular tumors.

Distinctions

1. Occurs in old or adult age usually.

2. Will not decrease in size by pressure.

3. Hair short, perhaps curly, or wholly absent.

Treat. May be dissected out with great care, or a single incision may be made in the surface, the contents pressed out, and as much as possible of the sack removed. Lint placed upon it, and wound left to heal. Will heal sooner if sack is wholly removed by dissection.

Second form of encysted ~~cutaneous~~ tumor is treated by dissection of cyst.

Oct. 6.

Vascular Tumors of Scalp.

Are usually congenital — always grave. If small, may be removed by excision.

7

Distinctive characters.

1. Occur usually in children, being congenital.

2. Diminish in size on pressure.

3. Hair unnaturally long.

4. Pulsate, and have a distinct bruising.

Treat. Small ones, excision. Danger of hemorrhage. Large ones may be treated by subcutaneous ligation of supplying arteries. Great number of adjacent arteries must be tied. Puncturing with needles to excite inflammation may be practiced. Electrolysis is the most successful means known at present for treatment.

Concussion of Head.

Symptoms are those of partial paralysis with more or less nervous irritability.

Compression of Brain.

Symptoms are those of complete paralysis. May be hemiplegia, or paraplegia, or paralysis of whole body, or of one leg or arm, most common.

Stertor is due to paralysis of the vellum pendulum palati.

Frothing is due to paralysis of buccinator muscle.

Fractures of Skull.

1. In children

children may suffer great injury to head and yet recover. Knew one case in which whole parietal bone was crushed in, with several fissures. Found child comatose. Parents would not permit operation. Gave no encouragement of recovery. Became away – child recovered in a few months entirely. Was 3 yrs of age.

In another case found child with one side all smashed in, yet conscious 12 hrs after accident. Did not interfere. Recovery complete.

Treat. If there are signs of compression lasting more than 12 hrs, operate to elevate bone, but not otherwise.

Oct. 12

Laceration of Brain.

Symptoms are decidedly those of irritation.

Often the symptoms of concussion, compression, and laceration are intimately mixed, becoming obscure.

In concussion, consciousness usually occurs in a few minutes, sometimes only after 10-24 hrs. If delayed 8-10 hrs recovery is more doubtful.

Fractures of skull.

may occur by direct blows, or by contra-....

Internal plate often broken without the outer.

There may be simple fracture, or fracture with depression.

Much force is required to break the skull, and hence it is always probable that the brain is badly lacerated when it occurs.

In children when there is depression with no signs of depression, bones may be elevated if there is an external wound permitting it. If there is no opening not always best to do so. When there are symptoms of compression, operate.

In fracture of skull often removing pieces of bones. wash out wound and close nearly, leaving a small opening.

Adnit use trephine in more than 1 in 8-10 cases.

Oct. 18.

Hydrocephalus.

Tapping does no good. I know no case of recovery. Nose will never be used again. Have been guilty myself twice. Man reported ten successful cases. He lied.

Nose

Hemorrhage. Various causes. membrane very vascular. Enlarged in old man. Not always dangerous.

Sometimes caused by decay of artery. Often by anemia.

Children who are anemic need exercise, good food, fresh air, better than iron or tonics.

Hold head up, throw it back, loosen shirt collar. Shirt collar often engorges the head. Many men have often killed themselves by tight cravats, men have hung themselves in the halls of congress. More men have killed themselves by in this way than women by corsets. That is the reason why men with tight cravats have no brains. The women have been much ridiculed for corsets, men should be much more for tight collars. Many cases of hemorrhage

Oct. 19.

Extrophy of the bladder, ureters and seminal ducts opening externally. Name, Mrs. Hate, lives near Boston.

Polypi of Nose.
Gelatiform
Seldom occurs before 14. Treatment, remove with forceps or a wire loop.

Cystic Polypus.
Appears like a continuous string of grapes. Treat. Removal.

Fleshy Polypus or Fibro-Sarcoma.

Originates in the antrum. Becomes malignant after a time, unless speedily removed.

Treat. 1. Without incision. Peel up the periosteum of the septum of the nose and with it the tumor, introducing the finger through the nose, pushing the tumor into the mouth.

2. Make an incision into the face over antrum and remove every portion

Encephalon Polypus.
As malignant. The most so of any form of cancer.
Treat. Let alone.

Plastic Operations.

Restoring lost tissues to a part by removal from another, adjacent or remote, is called an anaplastic operation.
There are three methods of Anaplasty.
1. By transplanting
2. By torsion
3. By sliding

Anaplasty of the nose is called Rhinoplasty.

Dr. Hamilton suggested the process of torsion in healing large ulcers in 1845. Practiced the same in 1854 with success.
In making noses from the forehead, peel up the tissues to the bone.
Make pedicle broad.
Oct. 27.
Never include cicatricial tissue in a flap, as it will surely slough.
I usually return the pedicle to the forehead.

Make the flap of this shape

Leave pedicle for column-nae alae unattached for three weeks, then attach.

Blepharoplasty,— Eyelids.

In case of loss, take out a large broad eliptical piece, of skin from the lid.

In case of everted lid, bring down integument from the forehead, or slide up the tissues from below.

Harelip. {Single double.

Most always occurs in feeble children, who are likely to die in early childhood.

Single - Dissect up the oblique lip from the gums. Dissect up alae of nose to the bone. Pare edges of lips with scissors, and bring together, introducing first stitch outside of the alae of nose to bring it up. Introduce the second stitch in the middle. Introduce the last stitch just above the vermilion borders. Use harnessmakers silk. Cover with strips of adhesive plaster to flatten surface and relieve stain on sutures. Bring it ¼ in. below line to cover lower margin

Oct. 27.

Time to Operate for Harelip.

Do not operate before the age of six weeks. Operate at any time between that period and the period of teething. Best not to operate during teething. After dentition, operate as soon as possible. Do not allow the operation to be deferred until adult life, as it spoils the morale of the child. The same is true of many other deformities.

Period of Year to Operate.

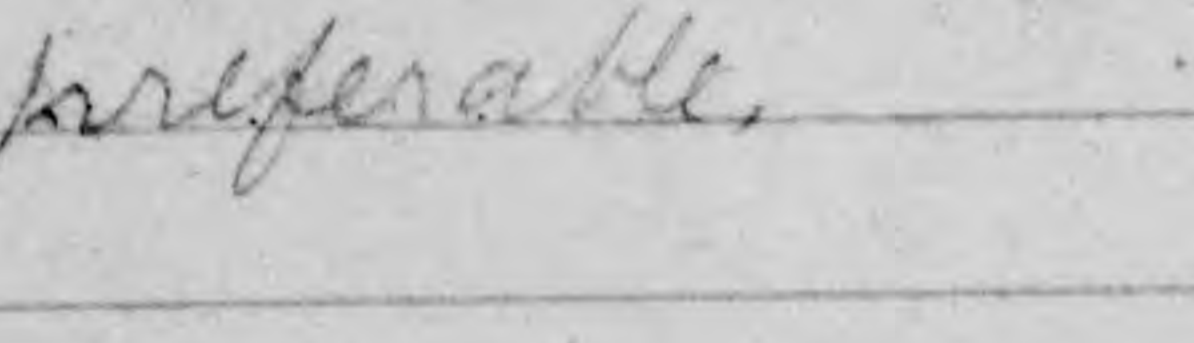
This is of no consequence in most operations, but is important in this. Avoid the operation in the heat of summer, as it will predispose to diarrhea.

Condition of Patient

Never operate when there is any kind of eruption, no matter how slight, only a few pimples on the face, for the union will not be good.

Never use the harelip pin. The silk suture is far preferable.

In case of incomplete success, as—



In double harelip.

In case the intermaxillary bone projects forward cut away the intermaxillary bone. Save the integument to make a septum of. Then trim the lips and bring edges together as usual, leaving middle portion pendulous. Later several weeks or months, obtain union between pendulous portion and the septum of the nose.

Removal of Tonsils

occurs in strumous children. Will usually disappear at 15 years. But Excision is most proper treatment. No local or constitutional treatment is usually of any benefit.

Sept. 2.

Tumors of Lips.

Vascular tumors and epithelioma of the lip are more often upon the under than upon the upper. This attack is due to the quantity of tobacco.

Epithelioma

is most often caused by tobacco. I ascribe it more to this than to the heathen pipe. I myself use tobacco, in very small quantities in spite of myself. The influence upon me is very marked, causing neuralgiac pains.

I have a few points of

irritation which are increased by the use of tobacco, and are no doubt the result of impaired innervation. If you find a man with a little sore on his lip, tell him to lay aside both his pipe and his tobacco.

Epithelioma is not malignant in its first stages, and if removed will not return. But you must remove the disease with the its atmosphere.

Caustic is no more efficient than the knife. There is no such thing as roots to a cancer.

In cutting out the induration, remove the tissues to the extent of a half inch on each side. The edges may be brought together even if half of the lip is removed (the lower lip). If impossible to close, separate the integument at the commissure of the mouth, making, if necessary an open sore at the latter point, which is much better. To prevent the commissure from contracting again, dissect up and bring forward a portion of the mucous membrane of the lower lip, stitching it to the skin.

Erectile tumor of Lip.

Are mobile usually. Electrolysis is successful in about half the cases, and should be tried first. After this use the knife, making the same operations as for epithelioma.

This kind of tumor is simply an enlargement of the blood vessels of the part, an aneurism by anastomosis. No other disease. Disease may return.

Cystic Tumors.

Sometimes the duct of a probabial gland dies become enlarged making a little cyst.

Treat, Extirpate the gland, no other treatment successful.

Epithelioma of Tongue.

Caused by smoking and other irritations.

Treat, Excision. We always remove, sometimes removing the whole tongue. Yet I have never had a successful case, the disease always returning. Can't use an anesthetic. Remove a much larger portion than the apparent disease.

To remove the whole tongue, make a semicircular incision on the chin, following the lower

border of the inf. nar.
This is Regnoli's operation
~~of Naples.~~

Nov. 3.

Tumors of the Neck.

Occur frequently, and in great variety.

Enlarged Lymphatic Glands are most common in strumous patients, called by old authors King's evil. Richard Wiseman says that it was cured by the king's touch from Edward the Confessor down to queen Ann. He says that Charles I cured thus 23.621.

They require no surgical treatment. They disappear usually after 18 yrs of age, and under good hygiene.

If cut out, the others are more apt to enlarge. I cut out 20 in a patient once, and in a few months the patient was worse than before.

If the enlargement is confined to one gland, and has increased to a size equal to a hen's egg, it is best to cut it out, as it will not probably disintegrate.

Fibrous Tumors.

I think they usually originate in a lymphatic gland, as also sarcomatous.

Adipose Tumor.

Very rare. Occur under chin.

Encysted Tumors.

Most often occur under the chin.

Bursae

arise in the areolar tissue, being the enlargement of a single cell, caused by friction

Hygroma, is a similar tumor caused without friction.

Ranulae, occur by obstruction of the ducts of the sub. max and sub. lingual glands.

Treat. The best for all is to lay them open. If a ranula, keep up discharge until sack is destroyed, split open in the mouth. After keeping open 2 or 3 weeks, inject tincture of iodine. Treat bursa in same way, also hygroma. There is no danger that the latter will become malignant if sack is not removed, as some suppose.

There is great danger in attempting to dissect them out.

Solid Tumors.

There must be removed, although danger is great if tumor is large. Hence, remove as soon as the nature is determined.

Nov. 9.

Bronchocele.

3 varieties - Hypertrophy, Encysted, Vascular or exophthalmic.

Causes. - Is sometimes endemic. Is most common in Switzerland, Northern Italy, Derbyshire County, Eng. and every locality where there are deep valleys. It is also more common in very wet localities. Is more common in Oneida County, this state, than in any other.

Some say that it is the water which causes it in the Swiss mountains.

Others attribute it to other causes. The time are is the lack of light and fresh air. Hospitals have been established upon the summits of the mountains and patients taken up there recover.

In the deep valleys of Switzerland, the same causes give rise to strumia.

Light is the most important of the three hygienic agents, fresh air, light, and exercise. A nut brown color is the color of health.

Cretinism and deformities are very common in Switzerland.

Great. Most important is change of residence. pure air.

Use of iodine internally in doses of 5gr 3 times a day, of KI. External use is of no benefit.

There is a great amount of error with reference to external applications. The idea that angleworm oil, goose oil, skunks oil.

A certain man by the name of Graham traveled through the country a few years ago advocating the use of vegetable food, claiming that we are vegetarians. He introduced his system into some schools the result of this was that in a few years the children all became strumous, had sore eyes, etc. It was found that it was due to the use of exclusively

vegetable food. Any child brought up on vegetable food will become stunted. Man cannot live on vegetable food alone. His whole anatomy indicates that he should live on a mixed diet. He has canine teeth for tearing meat, as has that Bengal tiger that broke loose last night.

Patients with goiter must have meat.

Do not use seton, for danger of hemorrhage and acute inflammation.

Pressure does not diminish.

Injection of iodine has been lately recommended for encysted bronchocele.

Electrolysis may be tried, but should not be too severe.

The last resort is extirpation by Dr. Green's method, which has been performed 8-10 times with uniform success.

Nov. 10.

In cases of asphyxia, Dr. Marshall Hall's method is of no value, for it admits so little air into the lungs, not enough to admit any into the air cells, as has been proved by a committee of the Royal college of Physicians, and by Dr. Howard of this city.

Dr. Sylvester's method of raising the arms is better, and Dr. Howard's instrument of compressing

the ribs in expiration is slice more efficient. Dr. Hamilton suggests the propriety of raising the head and upper part of the body at the same time of compressing the ribs, so as to allow the diaphragm to be dragged down, and so assist in respiration.

Apply clothes wrung out in hot water to the body.

Laryngotomy.

May be performed with a penknife, and lungs inflated with a pipe stem.

Tracheotomy

Should always be performed under influence of ~~an~~ chloroform.

Make first incision through fascia with knife, then work your way down to the trachea with blunt hook and fingers, to avoid hemorrhage and ligature of veins.

The common operation is below the isthmus.

I recommend for the majority of cases the entrance of the trachea above the isthmus, just below the cricoid cartilage, displacing the isthmus by pulling it down with a blunt hook, cutting two rings.

Nov. 16.

When pins or fish bones are lodged in the upper part of the oesophagus, dislodge them with the finger. If they cannot be dislodged let them alone. No harm will come from them, and they will loosen of themselves in a few days and be spit out or swallowed without injury.

A man will pass anything that he can swallow. Dr. Strong showed me a door knob which he once swallowed and passed. A man once swallowed his bull's eye watch to save it from robbers. afterwards passed it.

If the body is a smooth one, and below the ensiform cartilage, push it down into the stomach with a mahogany

Hooks are unsafe unless they are very flexible, so as to yield to any considerable force.

Sometimes angular bodies may be safely pushed down by means of the stomach tube gently used. They will usually dislodge after a few days.

Nov. 17

Cancer

is primarily a local affection, caused by the degeneration of tissue. Occurs most commonly in the female breast or uterus. May be cured by early extirpation. The wife of Ahasuerus had cancer of the breast.

Jan. 5.

I am satisfied that by the use of anesthetics we save fewer patients than we used to before their use. We never shall until we stop using them indiscriminately. The patient may die 4 weeks after an operation from the effect of the anesthetic used, although he survived of the operation.

To determine the amount of alcohol in any ~~so~~ liquid.

Take a certain amt. of the wine in a burette. Add. carb. of potas. to it until the water is all absorbed. Let stand a day or two. C_2H_5OH will float on top.

Oct. 12.

To show depression of poles of a revolving fluid body suspend in a solution of salt and water of the same sp. gr. nitro benzole. pass an axis through the center and revolve it. A very fine experiment.

Lithium can be detected in a line of platinum placed against the forehead, a moment after taking a small dose of the metal, by placing it in the non-luminous flame.

Sodium can be detected by simply touching the platinum foil to the fingers or saliva.

Tuning fork much louder on bell glass.

Oct. 23.

Ozone.

1. Produce by blowing a small jet of air through a ~~gas~~ flame.

2. Burn a jet of hydrogen in a bottle of oxygen.

Experiment

Put in beaker glass a few crystals of Permanganate of potash. Add a little water. Add kerosene oil. Then add N_2SO_4. Combustion of oil soon follows.

Oct. 26.

Experiment

Add dilute solution of permanganate of potash to a dilute solution of indigo. In the right proportions, indigo is bleached: solution becomes colorless.

Safe Hair Dye

Permanganate of K. or Na. Apply saturated solution with a tooth brush.
Is perfectly safe, and the best of all dyes.

Decolorize hair by use of autogine made by adding ~~one~~ a weak acid (acetic) to peroxide of barium. It will bleach hair without injury.

Hydrogen

To generate hydrogen with sodium, wrap it in a piece of paper and slip it beneath the inverted receiver in the water trough.

May generate pure hydrogen with magnesium, K_2SO_4 and H_2O.

Oct. 27

Experiments with H,

1. Fill a large mouthed bottle, set right side up, place match to its mouth.
2. Partly fill a stout beaker glass with hydrogen over water, leaving little water in the

bottom. Throw in a piece of potassium does not ignite at first, then burns, and explodes the gas as it mixes with the air.

Nov. 2.

Ether. Pour little water on a piece of quicklime after a few minutes throw on a little gunpowder. will explode in a short time.

Man produced freezing mixture with salt and sugar, adding a little alcohol or ether to facilitate solution.

Prof. made a sherry cobbler by mixing and shaking sugar, ice, and sherry wine.

Also, fried eggs and oysters and made coffee with the heat from moistened lime.

To freeze water in a tube, partly fill with water surround with ice above the water, tube must be sealed hermetically. Heating causes water to vaporize, which produces such a degree of cold as to freeze the surface of the liquid.

Nov. 3.

Exp. Osmosis

1. Pick off a little of the shell from the end of an egg, not rupturing the membrane. Place the end in water. By endosmosis the water passes into the egg, finally bursting it. If a small tube is placed in the upper end of the egg, passing down into the yolk, being sealed about the point of entrance with wax, the yolk will pass up into the tube.

Nov. 30.

Ammonium & Mercury.

Amalgam

First make an amalgam of mercury and sodium by mixing the two. Then mingle the amalgam thus formed with a saturated solution of NH_4Cl.

Reaction.

$Hg\,Na + NH_4Cl = Hg\,NH_4 + NaCl$

Carbon.

To see the structure of a piece of coal, partially burn it, and then place it under the microscope, taking care to avoid ~~the~~ disturbing the coal.

Exp. To make carbon that will burn when exposed to the air, heat in a test tube citrate or tartrate of soda in a test tube until it becomes black

It burn upon being thrown upon the air.

Dec. 1.

Burning Diamond.

Burn in pure oxygen with a jet of pure hydrogen playing upon it.

Decomposing CO_2.

Simply burn magnesium, sodium, or K. in CO_2.
Reaction $Mg + CO_2 = (MgO_2 + C)$.
Soot will be left in the bottom. Add a little H_2SO_4 to dissolve the Mg_2O, filter, dry and burn again.

Extin. with CO_2

Dec. 17.

Mustard seed is said to contain no starch. The reason is that the sulphocyanide which it contains interferes with the test. By heating the seeds first with ether and water the cyanide will be removed, and then the blue reaction can be obtained.

Dec. 21

To make Hcl without heat.

Add MnO_2 to HCl, cover and let stand.

To silver glass, precipitate the silver from the nitrate with sol. of glucose with gentle heat.

Test for Sugar.

Sulphate of Cu	74.73 gr
Neut. Tart. Pot.	378.91 gr
Caust. Soda (1.12 sp.gr.)	℥3½
Add water to make f℥vj.	

200 grs. = 1 sugar.

Jan. 18.

Many nations eat butter without salt, are even disgusted with our salt butter. People who go to Paris from here complain of their fresh butter. In some countries, as India butter is made fresh ~~fo~~ for every meal by shaking in a bottle.

Feb. 1 1875.

To burn sodium, place it upon a very small quantity of water only, or throw it upon boiling water.

Oct. 12

Graafian Follicle

Development and degeneration

Ovule.

Germinal vesicle and spot disappears at maturity. Vitellus is of the character of protoplasm, and constantly undergoes ameboid movements.

Spermatozoa.

Are developed from little ovules exactly resembling those of the ovary of a young girl. They have a nucleolus ⊙ which is surrounded by protoplasm. The nucleolus becomes the head of the sperm, and the protoplasm becomes the tail, and by

its amebiod movements propelling the sperm.

Impregnation.

The sperm penetrate to the interior of the ovum through a little opening for the purpose, passing into a space left by contraction of the vitellus.

The amphioxus is the connecting link between the vertebrate and invertebrate animals, having a rudimentary spinal column

Oct. 28

Abortion

Diseases of ovum causing.
1. Disease of chorion
2. Disease of cord.

Debility of mother.

Diseases of mother, as eruptive fevers, dysentery, diarrhea. Obesity.

Most cases of abortion arise from diseases of the decidua

Frequency of abortion about 1 in every ten pregnancies in proper in practice. Many cases are secreted.

Abortion much more frequent in multipara than in primipara.

With proper care and treatment there is no real, or not so much danger in proper parturition at full term.

Nov. 11.

Diameters of Pelvis.

	Ant Post	Trans	Obl.	Walls	
Sup Strait	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 3/4	Pubic	1 3/4
Excavation	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	Lateral	3 1/2
Inf. Strait	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	Sacral	5 1/4

Diameters of Fœtal Head.

Long. { Occipito Mental 5 1/2
" Frontal 4 1/2
Sub-occipito Brigmatic 3 3/4 }

Trans. { Bi-Parietal 3 1/2
Bi-Temporal 3 }

Vertical { Trachelo Brigmatic 3 1/2
Fronto-Mental 3 }

Jan. 14

Scarlet Fever.

Diminish heat by cool and tepid baths, or 5-10 grs. doses of quinine.

Warm baths to bring out repressed eruption.

Ice in the mouth for throat symptoms.

In oedema from suppression of urine, use hot bath, increasing heat as much as possible, followed by sweating pack.

Never use elaterium, Have seen diarrhea produced by it which killed patient and continued after death

Feb. 20, 1876

I have noticed that the pulse of a woman is always more rapid after pregnancy when she has been under the influence of chloroform.

Treat. of Pelvic Peritonitis

Morphia to allay pain. Hot fomentations over the abdomen. Quinine for those who bear it to diminish the temperature.

After fever ceases, promote the absorption of any exudation by continuing the hot fomentations. Some advise blisters. I have not found them useful in promoting absorption.

Slight salivation will often produce very rapid absorption.

Oct. 13

Woman 28 yrs. Mar 5 yrs. Had gangrene of vulva in childhood with much sloughing of tissues. Had 5 children, 3 died at birth. Extensive laceration of perineum

Examination showed a double uterus, only one of which had been impregnated. Right ~~vagina~~ ~~and~~ uterus ~~had~~ was not developed, passage ~~only~~ only large enough to admit a small probe. Only one vagina.

Polypus
Tumor of Uterus.
Had a long pedicle was removed by ~~twisting~~ cutting off with polypus scissors. ~~It~~ or can often be removed by twisting off with forceps.

Oct. 26.

Diseases of Children

3 classes.

1. Diseases wholly peculiar to children.
2. Diseases chiefly peculiar to them.
3. Diseases common to children and adults, but with peculiar phases in children.

Temperature varies in health from 97°–101°. 102–4 no dangerous. Prolonged at 106° is dangerous. 108° unless very short is most always fatal.

Falling of temperature is a more serious symptom. 95° most always fatal.

In general, 120 pulse is occasioned by a slight fever. 140 pulse is quite serious.

Number of respirations at 2 yrs of age is about 18.

Oct. 27.

Rupture of Perineum

Prolapsus.

Age 30, 7 children. Perineum ruptured to anus, giving rise to prolapse of anterior wall of the vagina, protruding. Uterus also dragged down.

Treat. Removal of an elliptical strip of mucous membrane 1–1¼ inch wide extending from meatus urinarius to os, close with sutures. When healed, operate for the rupture in post. wall.

Uterine Fibroma

Lady age 40 from Vt. Tumor very large, solid, attached to the walls, growing from walls, did not extend into cavity of uterus.

Treat. Keep up general health. If it becomes greatly impaired, operate by removing uterus and ovaries. A French surgeon has claimed success in 10 in 20 operations of this kind.

Cystic Fibroma.

Had been growing 8 yrs. had attained the size of a half bushel. Health remained good, no operation advisable.

Food of Infants.

Most deaths of children in the 1st yr. are from diseases of the digestive organs, and 4/5 of these are among children brought up on a bottle.

Goat's milk used to be used much, now is out of fashion.

Cow's milk is used. It should be as fresh as possible. In many cases of diarrhea, the cow should be milked every time the child is fed.

It is important to always use for the child the milk of a single cow, always the same. One cow does not agree, as another.

If salt is deficient, or excessive, it will cause digestive derangements. It enters into composition with the albuminoid matters and facilitates their absorption by the stomach and tissues.

Especial importance of the salts is the production in the intestines of glycerino-phosphoric acid by the decomposition of the fats. This passes into the blood and finally to the bones and serve to nourish them. Hence the importance of the phosphates.

Salina and pancreatic juice will not digest starch in a child. It undergoes fermentation, making lactic acid.

A child vomits very easily

from the peculiar form and position of the stomach. Has only to take a long breath and compress the abdomen.

If food is too dilute, it will be absorbed too quickly, and child will soon call for more food.

Toward end of digestion a portion of the peptone is precipitated, and may be vomited, as Metapeptone.

Parapeptone is a portion of the caseine which is insoluble in the gastric juice.

Dispeptone is hardened parapeptone.

Cow's milk coagulates in larger masses, unlike mother's milk, which coagulates in fine flocks and shreds. It is also in much larger proportion. To obviate these disadvantages, dilute cow's milk, add lime water, gum arabic or isinglass. Use a tablespoonful of lime water to every bottle of milk. If dispeptone is produced and vomited, add more lime water, even to 50%.

At 3rd or 4th month use oatmeal or barley water to dilute milk instead of water.

Add also to milk, as much salt as can be put on point of penknife.

When alvine discharges are green, it indicates acid secretions in the intestines. Stomach also irritated by acid formations. Diarrhoea may result.

Specific directions.

Give milk by bottle, in small quantities at a time.

In first 2-3 mos. add 2 pts of water to 1 of milk. As child grows older, gradually increase the proportion of milk. As child will bear it. Add little pinch of salt. In first 3 mos. add a little mucilaginous substance.

If baby is constipated, add a little brown sugar to the food, which will increase rapidity of digestion.

If baby has diarrhea, use sugar of milk, which is easily converted into glucose. Cane sugar is much more apt to be converted into lactic acid.

The albumen of an egg does not form curds as does milk. Hence in case of diarrhea when milk forms curds and is vomited, white of egg may be used. Use white of egg to 2/3 glass of water, add a little sugar of milk, and feed to child, and so often maintains nutrition.

Nov. 3.

Ovarian Tumor.

Patient 50, good health, delicate looking, married 16 yrs, a clairvoyant saw her a year ago and applied leech to the cervix uteri, took much blood, which reduced her very much.

Shape of tumor regular, like ascites. But not ascites, as fluction would be felt in the vagina.

Rupture & Prolapsus.

Application of Dr. Thomas's modification of Hutter's pessary.

Catarrh of Uterus and Vagina

Must always examine discharge with a microscope to discover the source of the discharge. Ciliated epithelium comes from the uterus. ~~Tongette~~ Columnar epithelium without cilia come from the cervix. Pavement comes from vagina.

Prolapsus & Rupture

Perineum wholly gone, uterus protruding about three inches, much enlarged, cervix badly ruptured, ulcerated.

Treat. application of nitrate to cervix. afterward application of pessary.

Gonorrhea

Woman married 3½ yrs, sterile, has disease before marriage. Discharge profuse. External os. small. Treat. Division of orifice of cervix.

Nov. 10.

Ovarian tumor.

Gonorrhea

Nov. 16

Case of Rickets.

Boy 13 yrs of age, no larger than a child of 4 yrs.

Nov. 17

The best instrument for uterine douche is scanzonia's, which acts as a simple siphon, being a rubber tube, with several small perforations in the nozzle at the end. The prolonged warm water douche is the best of all remedies for reducing uterine swelling and inflammation.

Masturbation

A Russian physician states that in his practice he finds ~~that~~ all the young women in his district not having husbands or lovers, practice the vice. He even claims that it is beneficial to their ner-

vous systems. In my own practice I once found a family in which the girls were all addicted to it, having been taught it by the nurse in infancy for the purpose of keeping them quiet after being put to bed.

Nov. 23.

Tubercular Meningitis.

apply ice to the head in a rubber bag. Cannot apply constantly, on account of shock. At intervals apply cold effusion to head while patient is in a warm bath. This will prevent shock.

Nov. 24

Case of Hypospadias in boy 7 weeks old.

Operation for ruptured perineum.

Dec. 1

Carcinoma.

Of the uterus in a middle-aged, healthy woman, had never had any pain, and yet the os was greatly dodged treated by removal of exuberant granular growths following the course of the cancerous disease.

Placenta Previa.

Young woman, about 20, of healthy appearance. Primipara, about seven months advanced in gestation. Symptoms were pregnant and profuse flooding. Finger distinguished attach body covering the lower section of uterine wall.

Rupture of Perineum.

Dec. 7

Whooping Cough.

Is not dangerous when spasms not more than 7 or 8 in 24 hrs.

Prescription.

Rx

Pulv. Alum.	℈iiss
Magendie's Sol of Morph.	♏xv
Ext. Belladon	gr i/2
Syr et Syr Ipecac. et aq.	
	āā ℥j —

Rx Codeine

Dec. 14.

Measles, need not give any medicine, or merely something which will do no ~~go~~ harm, we Use in cold water treatment excellent means of reducing temperature.

Acute Vaginitis

Treatment. Rest and injections of flaxseed tea every two hours, instructing patient to hold labia together for a little time to retain the infusion. After the irritation has subsided somewhat, so that a speculum may be introduced, introduce a plug of cotton soaked in a solution of ℨj to ℥j of water. After it has remained a few hours, remove and wash thoroughly with warm water. This will usually be effectual.

Patient a young woman said she had never had coitus but that two or three days ~~since~~ men passed their fingers into the vagina and

thus caused the inflammation. There was extensive laceration of the hymen.

Dec. 21.

Diptheria.

Gargle,

℞ Potassae Chlorate ℥iij

Aqua Calcis

Misturae Camph.

aa ℥iv.

Don't use caustics. They only expose new points for the penetration of the germs. In a large practice I have found that patients do much better without caustics than with it.

Keep mouth washed out with warm water

Croup.

Treat. Emetic - Ipecac mostly recommended. I use turpeth mineral. Dr. Barker says that when begins this remedy early the patient never dies. Give 3 grs in powder. Is an infallible emetic, operates in a half hour at least.

Give also 1-2 gr of Tully's powder.

To reduce the fever give

℞ Spts. Eth. Nitrosi ℥ij

Tinct. Ver. Vir. ♏xx

Magendie's Sol. Morph. ♏v

Syr ad ℥ij

Teaspoonful every two hours.

Lime water gargle and inhalation of the vapor from the slacking of lime will dissolve the false membrane, but must be continued.

Laxative for Constipation.
Rx
Pulv. Rhei Turc. ℨj
Sodae Bicarb. ℨij
Tinct. Cinamomi ℨj
Syr ℥iij
Dose teaspoonful often
Laxative for Diarrhea
Rx ℞
Bismuth. Subcarb. ℨss.
Cretae Preparat. ℨj
Sptz. Lav. Co. ℨij
Pulv. Acac ℨj
Tinct. Opii ℨ xx to v
Syr. ad ℥ij
Teaspoonful every two hours.

In many cases when nothing else will stay on the stomach of the child the white of an egg in a glass of water sweetened a little will often be retained and will nourish the child. This can often be used when other food would be indigestible. Raw meat finely pulverised can often be used similarly.

Worms.

Lumbricoid worms inhabit the small intestine. The best remedy is Santonine. This does not kill the worms but renders them unable to hold on to the intestines. Give from ½ gr. to 1 gr. once in two or three hours until two or three doses have been given. Then give a dose of castor oil to carry them off. Give on empty stomach.

For ascarides give lime water injections and anoint the anus and thighs.

Ascarides often gives rise to masturbation in small children from the local irritation produced. It may give rise to priapism and genital irritation in adults.

Feb. 8, 1875.

Seeds.

Children who are brought up in furnace heated houses ~~where~~ never being allowed to go out of doors without being bundled up, and wearing a respirator, and never being allowed a bath in cool water, being coddled by their mothers from infancy, are sure to take cold as soon as they are allowed to step out of doors.

Children should be bathed in water from 80° to 90° from infancy. They should be accustomed to the circumstances with which they are surrounded. They must be exposed.

When I was first sent to boarding school, I woke up in the morning in the dormitory and found a foot of snow at the floor beside my bed. The windows were kept wide open all night through the whole winter and yet no one ~~kept~~ caught cold.

After being in hard army service for two years I came home on a furlough. Slept over night in a warm room and woke up in the morning with a severe cold, the first I had had.

Always keep sick room well ventilated.

Bronchitis (capillary)

Recommended as an excellent measure in aggravated cases to apply a cold sheet or wrapper, surrounding it with warm applications, so that it would act first as a revulsant and then as a fomentation.

Prescription of Cold.

℞

Ol. Ricini	℥ iv
Syr. Ipecac.	℥ ss
Spts. Ether. Nitrosi,	℥ iiss
Tinct. Opii Camph.	℥ ij
Syr. Tolu - -	ad ℥ ij

Dose teaspoonful.

Arthur Kellogg
son of
Frank J Kellogg
son
Israel Kellogg

Ed. Survey.

Dr. Chas. E. Woodruff
New Rochelle
N.Y.
about relation of
typhoid vaccination
& tuberculosis
increases to a
startling degree

Arthur T Bail
from Kalamazoo
Eve Telegram.

114 Terrance Ave

Son John

Nicolas 1488
Essex Co, Eng.

Thomas 15—

Phillippe 15—

Martin 15—

Arthur 1878
Paul 1879

Frank Israel 1846

Israel Canaan Conn 1798
Little Falls N.Y. Kalamazoo

Israel 1756

Israel 1722

(Hadley)
Johnathan 1679

Lieut Jos. 1626 (Eng)

Nicholas
Thomas
1 Phillips
2 Martin

3 Joseph
4 ~~Lieut~~ Nathaniel
Lieut.
5 Nathaniel
6 Gardner
7 Josiah
8 John Preston
9 John Harvey

Norway
Sweden
Denmark
France
Germany
Russia
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Austria
Switzerland
Holland
Belgium
Hungary

Inspecting of
150 Recorded
valves in
Living Subjects

3506
AA
Kellogg
J. H.

Blisters often produce convulsions in children — Smith.

15
10
15
30

John H. Kellogg

Mercury is a debilitating measure — Flint.

Oct. 5

Principles & Practice of Medicine

What is disease? It is not an entity; and yet, by our language in speaking of it, we imply that it is. We use these phrases for convenience; but we must regard them as figurative.

Disease is perverted healthy or normal action. Health and disease are both vital actions.

Physiology treats of healthy action. Pathology treats of diseased action.

General Pathology
Special "

We personify disease when we speak of individual ~~cases of~~ diseases; we may speak of individual cases of disease.

General Pathology

Embraces all the changes which take place in the fluids or solids of the body which are departures from the condition of health.

Branches of Gen. Path.

1. ~~Pathological~~ Anatomical changes.
2. Functional changes.
3. Etiology
4. Symptomatology
5. Diagnosis in general
6. Prognosis " "
7. Prophylaxis.

Special Pathology.

1. Morbid Anatomy
2. Etiology
3. Symptomatology
4. Pathological character
5. Diagnosis
6. Prognosis
7. Prophylaxis.

The ultimate cause of disease is often very obscure.

The sources of our knowledge of therapeutics are two:

1. The immediate results of remedies.

2. The numerical results of experience

I admit that we are apt to be led into error by our statistics, but this is the only solid basis for therapeutics, although there are many difficulties in the way. We have made much advancement in the last half century. Now we know that many diseases formerly supposed to be unavoidably fatal without medical aid, have in themselves a tendency to recovery.

The golden rule of therapeutics, Never subject a patient to active medication without a definite object.

Nosology. Proper basis of, is the essential differences of disease; but we know so little of disease that we cannot always make such a classification.

Same is true of the causes of disease.

Convenient classification of diseases is of the following:

1. General and local
2. According anatomical characters as those affecting the several systems.

Oct. 6.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class.

1. Inflammatory.
2. Those involving lesion.
3. Functional

Inflammatory.

Bronchitis.

Infl. of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called bronchial catarrh. Formerly supposed that catarrh was a condition a little short of inflammation simple irritation, no difference.

Three classes of bronchitis

1. Acute.
2. Subacute
3. Chronic.

An acute affection is one which is usually so severe as to oblige patient to go to bed.

Simple Acute Bronchitis of Larger Tubes or Cold.

Changes are essentially same as in inflammation of mucous membrane elsewhere.

Redness. of an inflamed part may disappear after death, so as not to appear in autopsy, but always exists in life.

Swelling. due to active congestion and transudation of serum.

Dryness. at first

Increased Secretion later.

Usually affects both sides Bi-lateral.

Clinical History. Usually begins with coryza, and then extends to pharynx and larynx. Sometimes attacks bronchial tubes at once.

Is not any marked chill, may be a little chilliness with subsequent fever.

Cough peculiar. Adult inspiration with several attempts at expelling it. Much irritation with feeling of something requiring expulsion. Cough sonorous.

Expectoration at first slight. Often contains dots or streaks of blood – viscid.

Little pain, great uneasiness. Pain sub-sternum.

No embarrassment of respiration

Stages.

End of first stage is usually marked by softening of the expectoration.

Fever is slight, shown by increase of temperature. The thermometer is the only safe guide in determining degree of heat, or fever, and is very important. Place instrument in axilla. If no increase of temperature is shown after 5 min, there is no fever.

Loss of appetite, pain in back, general disturbance. Duration abt. 10-12 days.

After beginning of second stage, cough continues till recovery.

Tendency is to end in resolution. Rarely becomes chronic. No tendency to ulceration.

Cause. Disease is usually attributed to change of temperature, but without just cause. Occurs when a part of body only is exposed, not when whole is. Hence not due to driving of blood to internal parts, or closing of pores.

To my mind it is clear that bronchitis is due to some special cause in the atmosphere, as epidemics of acute bronchitis often occur. What nature is, I can't say.

May have a traumatic cause, as inhalation of anaerid vapor.

On account of idiosyncracy some people will be afflicted with acute bronchitis from inhaling pulv. ipecac.

Diagnosis

1. Preceding coryza.
2. No marked chill
3. Sonorous cough
4. Absence of much pain.
5. Position of pain. - substernum
6. Mild febrile movement.

Physical Signs

mostly negative. may be diffused wet or dry rales.

Prognosis. Not often fatal in adults, sometimes in infants from accumulation of mucous in tubes.

No tendency to end in pleurisy or pneumonia.

Prophylaxis. May often prevent by a dover's powder and a diaphoretic when coryza appears

Prolonged perspiration, as Turkish bath often effective. Opium is an expectorant in this disease.

Sometimes after effect of opium are worse than the disease. Then should not be employed.

Warm applications to chest, inhalation of vapor ~~and promote~~ good remedies to arrest the disease. Chlorate of potash is useful, and will do no harm, at least

Subacute Bronchitis

Slight cold, symptoms same as preceding, less marked. Needs no medication usually. Opiates may be used.

Capilary Bronchitis

Form in which inflammation extends from large to smaller tubes which suffer obstruction from the mucous secretion. Most frequent in small children.

Symp. Dyspnea. May be lividity of face - always is before death, probably owing to overcrowding of right side of heart.

Pulse in adult. 110-140 - power of heart not increased much fever

Physical Signs

Percussion - Not usually dullness except from collapse of lobules

Auscultation. Fine, bubbling subcrepitant rales, on both sides - diffused. Murmur "only diminished.

Prognosis. Most fatal in infancy and old age. Fatal in a large proportion of cases.

When a bubbling sound or crepitant rale is produced in a tube surrounded by healthy lung, pitch is low. If lung is consolidated, pitch is high.

Treatment - Question of blood letting important to consider. It is now a remedy scarcely ever employed by many physicians. Some don't ever use it, don't have means for doing it.

It used to be an axiom, If you are in doubt about its propriety, always bleed. A physician once told me of a case of peritonitis of his. He bled 5 times, and remarked, and yet the patient died.

30 or 40 yrs ago there was too much bleeding, now too little.

Bleeding produces anemia and so impairs the vital

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Bleeding produces anemia and so impairs the vital

functions, and so retards recovery when carried beyond a certain extent.

Bloodletting is certainly palliative. But the relief may be obtained by other remedies as cardiac sedatives, hydragogue cathartics, opiates. If bloodletting would be universally bad, do not use. Bloodletting is superior in being more prompt.

Modes of death

Two, not always distinct

1. Apnea - interference with heart's action.

2. Asthenia - interference with heart's action or circulation.

---

would not bleed in second case, might in first.

Propositions to Govern Use of Bloodletting.

1. Use when no harm would be done if no good

2. Be governed by acuteness of disease, temperature, power of heart's action, etc

3. Tendency of disease, form of death.

4. Condition of blood, plethora or anemia.

Said that functional labor of lungs is lessened by bloodletting when necessary.

It is a rational conjecture that abstracting blood would diminish tendency to heart clot. Value of bloodletting must be determined by clinical experience alone. Not yet decided.

must not be employed unless it is very clear that it will do good.

Doctors say that diseases have undergone changes in the last 300 or 40 yrs, and are not the same, hence treatment must be different. I don't believe in this, and am satisfied that diseases have not changed, but simply or practice has changed. Altering constitution of human race has changed. Absurd.

Capillary bronchitis has a tendency to death by apnea, and rapidly, at end few hrs. In this case we have an indication for blood-letting.

Mercury is now seldom employed in inflammatory diseases. By many physicians not employed only in a few cases of disease.

I recommend mercury in this disease, because I think that we should employ every remedy which may afford even a suspicion of benefit.

Use emetics, but not too frequently, in children, to assist expectoration.

~~Use~~ Inhalation of warm moist air. Best method is to fill the room with vapor.

Fomentations or poultices to the chest.

Croupous or Fibrinous Bronchitis

There is a form of bronchitis in which i.e. there is the formation of fibrinous casts, false membranes.

Cases very rare. Cannot be detected until expectoration of the membrane occurs.

Treat. Chlorate of potassa and inhalation of warm vapor.

In some of other forms there is sometimes formation of casts by hemorrhage, fibrin coagulating and other constituents of blood being expectorated. This is a rare occurrence in hemoptysis.

Bronchitis Epidemic

Sometimes called influenza or epidemic catarrh.

Distinctive feature

Notable febrile and constitutional disturbance from the outset. Much cough, Tendency to affect the eyes and several sinuses, ~~[illegible]~~ and Eustachian tubes, Has a tendency to pneumonia and capillary bronchitis. Usually runs its course in 3 – 6 days.

An epidemic disease is one the cause of which comes from a distance. An endemic disease is one, ~~which~~ the cause of which is generated in ~~a certain~~ the affected locality. Cause generally supposed to be

certain organic germs either animal or vegetable. Not proven, perhaps but very plausible.

It seems to me that epidemic Bronchitis is not really a bronchitis, but is an essential fever, bronchitis being a complication.

Treat, in healthy subject, relief may be given by purgatives

Oct. 14

Topical Bloodletting

Not only evacuates blood but operates as a revulsive. Dry cupping is often very useful in relieving pain as in the chest.

Ligation of one or more of the extremities has the same effect as the first effects of blood letting. This ligation is often useful in hemorrhage, as from the lungs.

Antiseptic Treatment.

By Seltzer.

Pub. by Wood of N.Y.

Treatment of Capillary Bronchitis, should be given in full doses.

Chronic Bronchitis.

~~Subacute in~~ Symptoms same as in subacute. continued. Commonly begins with subacute Bronchitis.

Bronchorrhea is form in which there is a profuse muco-serous expectoration. The expectoration may be mucous, muco-pus, or nearly all pus.

When mucous is most abundant, sputa is thick, coherent, of large size, may be drawn out into threads, light enough to float on water.

Pus Has opposite characters when pus predominates.

Often accompanies heart disease. Frequent also in old age.

Chronic Bronchitis does not lead to phthisis.

Phthisis. Opiates, K & K Br, Na Br, NH_4 Br., all may be used. Inhalations, supporting treatment. Balsam of copaiba sometimes useful.

Emphysema

Upper lobes are most affected, and on both sides. Left lung usually the most of the two.

Cause. Generally occurs secondary to chronic bronchitis. Inflammation. Collapse first occurs of

lobules, the remainder being enlarged to fill up the vacant spaces in the thorax.

Pneumonia

Pneumonitis. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung & air cells. Three or four stages are exhibited.

1st Stage.

Prominent symptom active hyperemia or congestion. Is variable in duration from a few to 24 hrs.

2nd Stage.

Affected portion becomes solid by exudation, air cells being filled with the exudate.

In the great majority of cases of primary pneumonia, a whole lobe is affected. It may, does generally, extend over a second, even third lung called Stage of Solidification or Hepatization Sometimes called Red Hepatization

Pleurisy often attends pneumonia, making pleuro-pneumonia, but it is always of a circumscribed character, affecting only the lobe affected by pneumonia

3rd Stage

does not usually occur in cases which recover; seldom in fatal cases, though most cases

in which it does occur are fatal.

This stage of suppuration, or conversion of exudation into pus.

2nd 3rd Stage.

The third stage which usually occurs is merely a softening of the exudation without formation of pus. This is almost entirely absorbed, the expectoration which occurs is due to accompanying bronchitis.

7-10 days or even several weeks may be required for absorption.

Lower lobe of right lung ~~may~~ is the most apt to be affected.

When other lobes are attacked soon after one has been, it is a new pneumonia rather than an extension of the disease.

Oct. 20.

Clinical History

Invasion is sudden, almost invariably with a well pronounced chill, as hard as ague chill, followed by fever. Temperature increases. Pain of a lancinating character felt at time of chill, due to circumscribed pleurisy. Pain most felt in the affected side in inspiration.

In pleurisy the pain is more extended. In pneumonia it is almost always felt in a little space near the nipple.

Respiration increased to 25-30 or more per min. After short time patient feels desire to cough, of suppressed character as in pleurisy. Expectoration ~~[illegible]~~ slight at first, glary, slimy, adhesive.

In second stage it is very characteristic, pathognomonic. Rusty in color owing to slight effusion of blood.

General symptoms: Pulse much increased, may be 120, augmented volume and strength.

Surface of body and sensations of patient are not reliable in determining fever.

Other sympt. Pain in back, head, anorexia, thirst, Expectoration in most cases due most entirely to the bronchitis.

Sometimes the general symptoms are so slight that the pneumonia is overlooked without physical examination.

Circumscribed deep abrupt flush of cheek. This indicates ~~always~~

usually phthisis or pneumonia.

Sometimes the disease approaches gradually. I recall these cases, sneaking pneumonia.

After solidification the respiration is increased on account of the decrease of breathing capacity.

Pulmonary circulation being obstructed, gives rise to overcrowding of right ventricle, condition called syenosis.

When a second or third lobe becomes affected, there is no chill only increase of fever.

Bilirubin are usually absent or diminished during stage of solidification, from urine. When they reappear, resolution is beginning.

Albumen also appears in urine in 2nd stage owing to coexisting disease of kidneys.

Often more or less delirium, not always of grave omen.

Jaundice often occurs, owing to inflammation and obstruction of ductus communis choledochus.

Duration of 2nd stage very varying. Sometimes as short as 48 hrs. Usually lingers 4-6 days, or much longer, several weeks.

Resolution. Expectoration becomes less, also fever, general improvement, urine becomes more abundant. Patient becomes convalescent, while absorption is not yet completed. At time of convalescence ~~sometimes~~ pulse falls below normal standard.

If patient passes into suppurative stage, expectoration increases, fever and delirium increases. Most cases fatal by asthenia, not apnea.

Average duration of disease is 12-14 days, but they vary much.

Oct. 21.

The characteristic expectoration of pneumonia is that known as the rusty, which differs ~~in~~ from the prune juice expectoration in containing less blood.

An accident occurring in pneumonia is the formation of abscess one or several. Can not often be detected before its discharge. A single abscess is serious not fatal. A series of abscesses is much more fatal. Often occasioning gangrene. Known by peculiar

In hospitals pneumonia often occurs with delirium tremens. usually fatal.

Typhoid Pneumonia

Applied under two different circumstances.

Not correct to so name a case of pneumonia which follows typhoid fever.

The case of the disease is one in which typhoid symptoms occur in a case of pneumonia.

Not typhoid fever, but typhoid state.

Inflammation of the pericardial membrane sometimes occurs, rarely. not often detected because not examined.

Always examine the heart in cases of pneumonia

Pleuro-Pneumonia

Case in which there is more than ordinary amount of effusion.

Bilious Pneumonia.

Cases so called in which jaundice occurs in pneumonia. Incorrect application no extinct.

Physical Signs

are the most reliable in this disease

1st stage

1. Congestion of affected lobe

2. Secretion of viscid exudation.

3. Slight dullness

4. Most distinctive sign is crepitant rale. Occurs in most cases, not all.

2nd Stage.

1. Marked dullness on percussion, over whole lobe. even flatness Sometimes tympanitic resonance is obtained over region of bronchi and trachea. Occasionally cracked metal and amphoric resonance, more often in children.

2. Auscultation shows bronchial respiration with inspiratory sound.

3. Bronchophony, usually present

Oct. 27.

The conditions in second stage are

1. Broncho-vesicular murmur.

2. Duplex crepitant rales sometimes.

Heart clot is liable to form

Cause. Seldom occurs under 5 yrs. More common in males than females.

Is not produced by malaria, but often occurs in connection with intermittent fever.

Is more common and more fatal in tropical than in temperate climates.

In majority of cases the disease is spontaneous.

Often produced by traumatic causes

Prognosis. If patient is in fair health, only one lobe affected, care proper, no complications, recovery is well assured. This is not as formerly supposed.

Is very apt to be fatal in old age. Occurrence of heart is almost necessarily fatal.

Lividity of face. Persistent delirium, very high temperature, as 105°–108° are very serious signs.

Patients almost always die of asthenia if at all.

No tendency to immediate relapse.

Tuberculous disease rarely follows pneumonia. Patients rarely pass from pneumonia to phthisis. Acute pneumonia never results in chronic pneumonia.

Inflammation

Is an anatomical element of disease. Differs widely in its manifestations.

Phenomena of Inf.

1. Active hyperemia
2. Effusion of serum
3. Production of pus.
4. Softening of tissues
5. Ulceration
6. Increase of fibrine
7. Increase of temperature

There is no fever if thermometer does not show increase of temperature

Swelling, Pain, heat, and redness.

Usually increase of heart's action.

What is the essential nature of inflammation? Disease is perversion of normal functions.

What is cause of active hyperemia? One theory is that it is due to paralysis of vaso motor nerves.

Another is that there is an increased attraction of the blood for the tissues.

We don't know enough of the processes of circulation to understand it

Oct. 28

Pyemic Pneumonia

Has more tendency to formation of pus than other forms.

Chronic Pneu.

Also called interstitial pneumonia, as it exists in the interstitial structure. Occurs in tuberculosis, then is circumscribed. When it is general, it results in scirrhosis of the lung. In which there is increase of the anatomical elements of the tissues.

Physical Signs.

Dullness - mixed with vesicular tympanitic resonance.

Treatment of Acute lobar, croupous, or vesicular pneumonia.

Notes of treatment of a case of mine in 1837.

Patient, man 25 yrs. Took cold, took an emetic, then came to me for a cathartic, which I gave without recognizing symptoms. A few days after called me. Found him sick a bed with pain in chest. ... in H. m A bled him 30 oz, gave dovers powder and 4 grs of calomel every 4 hrs. gave also antimony solution. At night took 9 oz more blood, continued medicines.

did not use physical signs, as I was then ignorant of them. Patient became convalescent in 7 day. Well and hearty in 1870.

Another case in Oct. 1873.

Patient man 55 yr. Sulp. quin 10 grs. 3 times a day, Carbonate of ammonia 10 grs. every 6 hrs. Patient became convalescent on 7 day also.

In these cases, the treatment was wholly different, results the same. My conclusion is that the disease was not materially affected by either course of treatment. A

I think that the disease may be often cut short by bloodletting, but only in the first stage. Bloodletting may be used as a palliative.

Aconite may be employed also. Tinc. 1-½ m every 15 min. till heart's action is diminished, then once an hour.

Veratrum viride may also be used.

In my own practice I use it when I think that there is hope of doing good without damage.

Substitutes for bloodletting may be used as salines and quinia.

Cold applications to the chest have been recommended by good authority as the result of extended experience. My own experience is limited. Apply cloths wet in ice water. We do the same in all inflammations of the contents of the cranium.

May also apply warm applications, which have a revulsive and soothing effect.

Blisters to the chest only occasion an additional cause of irritation.

Dry cups a dozen or so give great relief.

Nov. 3.

In lobar pneumonia we are to use almost always the expectant plan of treatment, which means to treat according to indications.

In first stage opium may be employed for its effect on pain and on inflammation. Pain alone causes congestion. As in supra orbital neuralgia, anodyne, by relieving the pains, diminishes the congestion (local) very quickly, perhaps in an hour.

Opium also obviates the danger of death from asthenia, hence its excellence in acute inflammations.

~~Treatment of 2nd Stage~~

Lung is filled with softened exudate, which will be absorbed even if left alone. The observation of this fact has led to a change of our views with reference to the power of certain remedies in producing absorption. Thus, tartar emetic is not now given for this purpose. Mercury has little effect of this sort, contrary to former views. Should not be given in this disease for it is depressing. Painting chest with iodine does little good except to assure patient that something is being done.

A full opiate may be given although there is no pain.

No expectorants should be given.

It will often [illegible]

that no active measures of treatment are indicated. If patient is progressing well do not interfere.

Supporting treatment

1. Tonics, least in immediate importance, as barks and quinia, as judging from their immediate effects.

2. Alcoholics. Are they food? Is much discussed. It is not of much importance whether we consider it as food or not. Dr. Tod, who took a rather extreme view said they were food rather than remedies.

Alcoholics are very important as supporting remedies. ~~Any~~ book on practice has been designated by a very eminent teacher of medicine "a veritable whiskey book."

We must take into the account the moral influence the use of alcohol.

Some of the profession take the position that alcohol is a poison under all circumstances, and should never be used as a medicine. I would not recommend you to adopt this fanatical ~~posi~~ doctrine.

May often give it to forestall conditions likely to occur.

When I am in doubt as to the necessity of use, I try an ounce and see what the effect is. Never produce the symptoms of intoxication.

The effect of alcohol in disease is sedative. Reduces pulse and temperature.

Alimentation. Instruction concerning should be given with care. Solid food should not be given.

Beef extracts, milk, and eggs are the proper food. There is scarcely any disease in which there is danger of over appropriation. The great danger is that too much will be ingested. Best to give in small quantities. Sometime should be allowed to elapse, generally as much a 2 hrs.

Extracts of meat contain little solid food. They contain salts and excrementitious matters. Some German authorities have recently gone so far as to say that extracts of meat are actually poisonous on account of the great amount of excrementitious matters they contain. They will kill dogs when administered.

I recommend them as a stimulant to increase the appetite and prepare for other food.

I give digitalis to obviate the tendency to heart clot, but can't give any data to prove its efficacy.

Pneumonia and may occur with delirium tremens. Use hypnotics.

May exist with intermittent fever, when each disease modifies the other.

The presence of malaria

may often be detected by periodical differences of temperature detected by the thermometer, when by no other means.

Nov. 4.

In feeding patients in typhoid fever, be sure and give enough. Milk is commonly depended on. Give 2-3 qts. Give patient anything he wants, even if the article crowd may not seem to be the best, it will be so.

I once had a case of a man who had pneumonia on one side. The other side suddenly came affected, upon which the patient became comatose, pulse at wrist extinct, iris would not respond to light. Would not be made to swallow. In this case after some time I succeeded in getting a little brandy and water into his stomach, upon which there was marked improvement in a very brief space of time; under this continued treatment he wholly recovered, has now been well 10 yrs.

Young children sometimes tolerate an enormous quantity of alcoholic stimulants.

Pleuritis.

Acute. Congestion. Membrane may or may not be red after death, within a few hrs from attack, as it may disappear after death.

In death occurring after 8 or 11 days, a liquid will be found in thoracal cavity.

The false membrane which unites the adherent pleura ~~is formed~~ is thought by some to be caused by the organization of the exuded lymph, Villeau claims that the lymph is absorbed, the membrane being but an extension of the areolar tissue of the subjacent membrane.

Adhesions are innocuous after they become firmly attached.

When liquid accumulates in the cavity, the lung sometimes becomes compressed into the upper, posterior part of cavity. Lung is then said to be carnified.

3 Stages.

1. Invasion
2. Exudation
3. Absorption-Resolution.

1st Stage.

No chill as in pneumonia. Sharp pain, diffused over whole affected side, not alone near nipple as usual in pneumonia.

Pain in inspiration, which is short, breathing consequently accelerated.

Suppressed cough.

No expectoration, unless there is bronchitis. There is fever from the outset, increase in temperature, 1–3° and more, pain in head, back, thirst, urine scanty.

Duration is brief, usually more than 12 or 24 hrs.

2nd Stage

Begins as soon as exudation of liquid is manifest. Pain is lessened by separation of the pleura by the liquid, and by compression of lung occluding its nerves. Respiration still rapid. In first stage patient lies on sound side. In second stage he lies on affected side to give greater freedom to the sound lung.

Fever continues

Treatment of Pleurisy

1st stage

Bloodletting, cold applications, fomentations, dry cupping, opiates.

2nd stage

Object to produce absorption. If dyspnea is great give diuretics and hydragog cathartics. Small blisters may also be used.

Do not use mercury, as it impoverishes the blood, produces anemia, and interferes with the recovery of the patient.

A considerable amount of harm may be done a patient, and his illness may be prolonged by the administration of drugs to produce absorption.

Nov. 11.

Acute Pleurisy does not tend to destroy life.

Two Cases of Pleurisy

I had a case of a young physician, treated him with blood letting, mercury, and other antiphlogistic means. He got worse, and prognosis was grave. He begged to be taken out of doors, which was done. He immediately began to improve, and was soon well. I have noticed similar results of general supporting treatment in numerous cases.

Subacute & chronic Pleurisy.

More common than acute. More serous exudation, less lymph. More common in left side (?).

Pain rarely prominent, often wanting.

Usually cough, but slight.

Respirations increased.

Profuse Perspiration.

Duration is variable.

In a minority of cases, it follows acute Pleurisy.

Occurs with tubercule more often than the acute.

Rare in children and old people.

Symptoms.

Not often discovered before the effusion of liquid.

Flatness extending over the whole of one side is almost sure to be pleurisy.

Absence of respiratory murmur. absence of vocal resonance and fremitus except

at summit of lung. May have bronchophony in same situation.

Sometimes a bronchial whisper may be heard over whole chest, being transmitted by sides of chest.
Chest enlarged, Intercostal depressions are lost.
Diminished movement.
Heart displaced laterally
Liver depressed.

After recovery. the affected side often becomes contracted.

Prognosis.

Tendency to recovery.
Is connected with tubercle in many cases, Phthisis recurring ~~soon after~~ subsequently. ~~Perhaps~~ the phthisis existed previously, and is retarded by the pleurisy.

Recovery may take place with the liquid remaining for many years.

Treat. Hydragogue cathartics, diuretics.
If patient is suffering, may use deleterium.
Local blisters, Iodine internally and externally.

Dec. 9.

Mercurialization is a disease.

In John Hunter's time it was supposed, on his authority that two diseases could not exist in the system at the same time. This is a mistake. Typhoid fever often exists with measles, diphtheria, and typhus. This gives diseases a mixed character sometimes.

Dec. 15.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhus is a distinct disease not a variety of typhoid.

Is contagious. Proved by the facts of an epidemic in North Boston which I attended 30 yrs ago. Reported in my work on practice.

The position that the disease can never arise without contagion is untenable. In that case the infected village used water from a single well, with the exception of one family which had a well of their own. The latter did not have the disease, though the others did.

Proof that the disease may arise without contagion.

1. Isolated cases.

Typhus is also communicable.

[illegible]

Lec. 15

Abortive remedies. Opium, calomel, quinine, and emetics have been used but without success.

Another remedy is the use of the cold wash as recommended by Currie in the last century. He obtained very valuable results; those cases in which the disease was not aborted were beneficially modified.

The mineral acids are very useful in modifying the disease.

A great object in the treatment of fevers and all inflammations is to lower the temperature. We have many remedies for this

called pyritics. As first in importance we mention cold water. This treatment has been recently revived by the German physicians, from whom we take it. It has also been found that the warm water is the best for decreasing the heat. Indeed, it is found that the cold bath increases the heat.

Liebermeister states that in one case of typhoid fever the cold bath of 74° to 80° was employed 200 times. Some place patient in ~~t~~ warm bath adding cold afterward.

The wet sheet is a good way to apply the bath.

I think that the use of water is one of the most important improvements in modern medicine. I don't think it that cold water has ever been used in this country.

A good way to apply the continuous cold is to pour or sprinkle cold water upon the sheet with which the patient is enveloped as fast as it becomes cold. For the last two or three years this method has been employed in cases of sunstroke in Bellevue hospital. One case in which the temperature rose to 110½ was thus treated successfully. A few years ago I treated a case of continued malignant fever some years since with Dr. Yale

in which we treated the patient almost entirely with cold water. He died, although during the last week we gave as many as 35 packs (10-20 minutes). I have thought that if we had used the pack a little more studiously.

The tepid bath induces sleep.

Lec. 22

In fevers the influence of alcohol is not a stimulant but a sedative

Relapsing Fever
Mild yellow fever
not a variety of typhus

Is contagious, never spontaneously, although depressing agents favor its production. Some claim that hunger will occasion it. Never called in Germany "hunger fever" or famine fever.

Is seldom fatal.

Quinia has no effect. Cold water has been recommended, and I should try cold or tepid baths or effusions, cool sponging, and the wet sheet pack, if it should occur again. Use expectant treatment, and sustaining treatment.

Feb. 8. 1875.

Treatment of dyspepsia.

Sum of treatment is this: I tell my patients, "Eat ~~as much~~ what you want, as much as you want, and whenever you are hungry."

The idea many people have that certain common articles of food will not agree with them is a peculiar kind of egotism. The belief of the patient is often the cause of the disagreement of articles of food. Tell patient to eat those articles. If it disagrees one day, tell him to try it the next and ~~keep~~ keep trying until he succeeds. Never try to bring patients to a rigid or theoretical system of diet for dyspepsia. Sometimes more than three meals are beneficial, as ~~three or~~ four or five. Also just before going to bed.

Wine and spirits sometimes useful for a time. Take with meals.

Tea & Coffee. The fact of their universal use proves their utility. I think it is a species of fanaticism to forbid these articles. I always say, "if you take tea or coffee take it well made, but take it too weak.

I think that intemperance would be diminished

if all could get pure tea and coffee.

Tobacco. I don't think it moderate use is hurtful to most people.

Clothing should be comfortable. This is all that the laws of health require.

Moral treatment – direct patients attention from himself.

Dietetic and moral treatment is the most important.

Medical – Series, quinine, strychnia. Mineral acids.

Intestinal Worms.

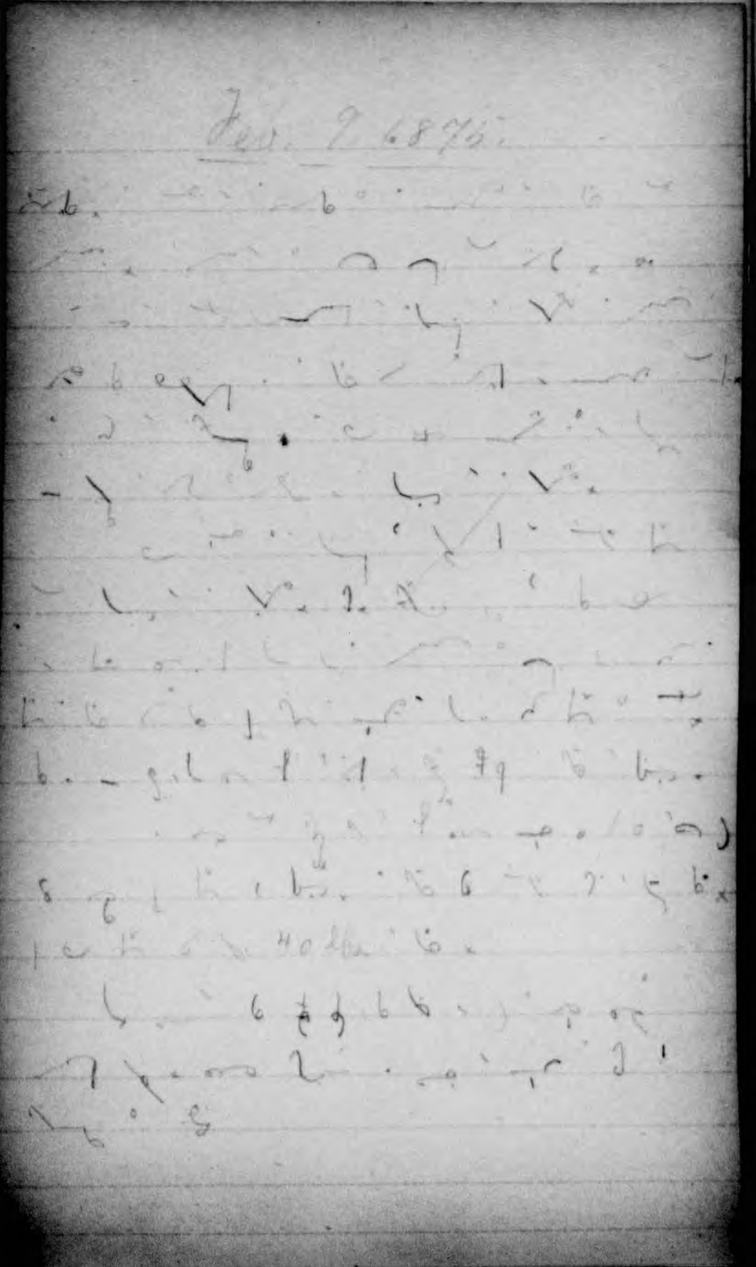
Feb. 14

Vertigo and numbness, usually thought to be premonitory of apoplexy or paralysis; they are of no significance. Apoplexy has no premonitory symptoms.

Spinal Anemia

Used to be called spinal irritation were treated with counter-irritation. I myself confess to some feelings of remorse when I think of the severe measures of counter-irritation which I used to employ. The tartar emetic plasters produced deep sores, and the tearing off of the plasters was something horrible. I remember

Feb. 9 1875.



lady a few days ago who ~~at~~ still carried the ugly scars of any treatment when she was a girl.

It is ~~very important~~ very difficult to obtain facts to support our views of uterine pentries with the force of demonstration

Duncan
Comstock
Woodbridge
Mitchel
Gatin
Peddy
Sherman
Belden
Mcilwraith
Frazer
Jeff Frazer
Wilson
Newsome
Estabrook
Wheeler
Duncan
Marriotte
Harvey
Bush
Newly
Apgar
Wallace
Sigler
Mack

Richards
Alden
Eubank
Frame
Terry
Zriff
Vandyke
Wallace
~~Wane~~
Gates
Nevins
Bondurant
Somers
Tibbits
Coland
Raffl

Hull
Maxey
Ewing
Roberts
Gatton
Moore
Dennison
Rawson
Gates
Humphrey
[illegible]
VanBuren
Tibbets
Coleord
[illegible]
[illegible]
McRoberts
Sprague
McLynn
Lovelace
Fullelove
Gordon
Taylor
Moore
McSwigan
Hobbs
JH Smith
Taylor
Ward
Harrison
[illegible]

Hunter
Kelley
Morrison
McConnell
Billington
Hopkins
Budd
Putnam
Ward
Wren
Leach
Gatewood
Ellison
Stockslager
Martin
Richards
Kisler
Wropper
Dinsmore
Hubbell
Kellogg
McClure
Powell
Hon
Wilson
Dudley
Douglass
Barnes
Deer
Stockton
Brandon
Sands

Masturbation. Jan 27/14
Sayre.

Child only two years of age had bad equino varus on one side; valgus on the other, caused by paralysis of the peroneal muscles on one side of the tibalis muscles on the other.
On inquiry of the mother it was found that the child had acquired the habit of masturbation at a very early age.
Treatment recommended cross the legs and apply ice to the clitoris.

Prof. Draper's Pres. for tertiary syphilitic gummy deposits and eruptions

Rx Hydrarg Biniodid gr j

Potass Iodide dr iv

Tinc Orange Peel dr iv

Aqua sufficient to make 4 oz. of mixture.

Dose, teaspoonful before meals.

3586. AA
Kellogg, John Harvey

Flint, Sr.

Hall
Mounsey
Ewing,
Roberts
Lathrop.
Moore
Dennison
Ransom
Gates
Humphrey
Moary
Van Buren
Tibbets
Noland
Rapp
McRoberts.
Proctor
Sprague
McLynn
Lovelace
Tattilove
Gordon
Taylor
Moore
McGuigan.

Oct. 23.

Ascarides.

Little boy. Sighs in sleep, grinds teeth, worms appear at anus.

Treat. Small injection of cold salt water alone, or with quassi, or other bitter infusion

Epilepsy

Oct. 30

Hysterical Paralysis

Loss of sensation in both hand in girl 20 yrs. Same loss of muscular power from inactivity. Sensation greatly restored by the local application of electricity with the brush electrodes, as they are much better to act through the cutaneous nerves than the sponge which affects the deeper nerves more.

Chorea.

Girl 7 yrs of age. Anemic, nervous. Treat, Regulated exercise, as to music, fresh air, good food, cod sponge, no tonics.

Gout.

Man 39, hard drinker. Pain began in great toe has occurred 2 or 3 times ~~a day~~ a year for 12 yrs. had a little white nodule on the upper part of left ear, which was made of soda.

Treat, have been giving him compound Tinct of Gentian as a placebo since he came, cutting off his wine and whiskey, and he has been rapidly getting better. As active treatment apply hot fomentations, with or without alkali added. Administer wine of colchicum.

Dec. 11

Diabetes Mellitus.

Man aet. 35, emaciated, troubled with sciatica, swelling of feet, weakness, pain in back. Passed 275 ounces of urine of sp. gr. of 1038 containing 35 gr. of sugar to the oz.

Treat. Antiuric from ordinary bread, using bran bread or brown bread, eggs, meat, cream, milk.

Oct. 16.

Addison's Disease

Man abt 40. Complexion that of an Indian. Had been failing in health for several months. Anemia of the idiopathic variety. Loss of appetite. Supposed to be due to disease of supra-renal capsules but case have been observed without any lesion of these organs.

I conjecture that the difficulty is due to some lesion of the glands which generate the gastric and intestinal juices.

Aneurism

I know of one severe case in which there was spontaneous recovery.

Iodide of potassium has made improvement in some cases, but no cure.

Locomotor Ataxia

Is not paralysis. No loss of muscular power. Only loss of control of muscles. Both may exist together, often do.

Is usually confined at first to lower limbs, but often progresses to the superior limbs and organs of speech. Is some loss of sensibility. Right Pupils ~~irregularly contracted sometimes~~ usually progresses. Sometimes cured.

Caused by disease of anterior columns of cord.

Treatment. Attention to general condition. Administer phosphorus.

Paralysis - complete - of both upper and lower extremities. Remained thus for 3 mos. under influence of electricity, recovered completely in six mos.

General paralysis not of traumatic origin, usually recover.

Chronic Bronchitis

Woman, abt 50, had some emphysema and asthma.

Treat. KI. Emanations from feathers often cause the paroxysms of asthma.

Typhoid Fever.
Girl 18. Gave none of the abdominal symptoms of typhoid fever. Temperature and pulse exaggerated. No great prostration. Only decisive symptom was the eruption upon the surface of the abdomen and chest. Diagnosis made by excluding other febrile diseases. Continues about 12 days.
Treat. Nourishment and phosphoric acid.

General Dropsy.
Anasarca
C. Sieberligh. age abt 30
General oedema. Urine contained albumen.

No signs of heart's disease. Black specks before eyes. Illness came on after exposure to cold.
Urine Sp. gr. 1022 very small in quantity. No headache or nausea. Had had previous attacks.
Diagnosis - Bright's disease. Not clear to which of the forms of Kidney disease due.

Nov. 5.
Phthisis - Fistula.
Fistula often occurs in phthisis, and seems to have a favorable influence on it, should not attempt to cure it.

Symptomatic Events Pointing to Phthisis.

1. Haemoptysis, not of mixed, but of pure blood. Is not absolutely, but usually constant. May have the hemorrhage before any physical evidence of phthisis can be discovered. It sometimes indicates predisposition to phthisis.
2. Harsh hair in summit of chest, oft recurring, signifying recurring, dry circumscribed pleurisy.
3. Increase of temperature.

Nov. 30.

Paralysis.

In paralysis resulting from sclerosis of the spinal cord, the use of will force is of much more benefit than strychnia or electricity.

Dec. 10.

Case, Young man abt 24, had formed the opium habit.

I have sometimes questioned whether human happiness has not been decreased rather than diminished by the introduction of the hypodermic injection of opium.

I have known many talented medical men who have become ruined mentally and physically by the use of opium. One young physician took many grains drams daily.

You will often find patients who have formed the habit. I have but one remedy to recommend to you. The suffering will be terrible, but there is no danger that the patient will die. Remove the drug at once. Do not attempt to support the patient by alcoholic stimulants. Bromide of potassium may be used, but patients sometimes also become attached to this as to opium.

Dec. 16

Treat. of Typhoid

In hemorrhage from the bowels ~~either~~ hot or cold applications should be made to the bowels. ice may be employed, being applied at [illegible]

Many authors are commencing the application of either hot or cold cloths constantly to the bowels [illegible] disease. Suit the feelings of the patient.

In epistaxis apply cold and plug the anterior nares, if necessary the posterior nares.

In [illegible]

Some years since cases of typhoid were removed from Bellevue hospital. There being no place for them, they were placed in tents on Blackwell's Island, although in the winter season; yet they all did remarkably well. Nothing was observed in these tents was.

Liebermeister says that there is no danger that the patient will take cold during typhoid fever.

They should be allowed cold water to drink without restriction. Wash mouth and teeth

Supporting measures.

[illegible]

The extracts of meat have no nutritive value. Liebermeister is very explicit in this statement that the extracts of meat have no nutritive value. Liebig himself took this ground

Fluid may be too much given. It may be given at too short intervals. It is best to give at intervals of 3 or 4 hours. Nurses are apt to think the remedies are more important than the food. The reverse is true. Alimentation is vastly more important than any remedy you can give. Give as much as the patient can tolerate without digestive disturbances.

Lec. 211

Intermittent Fever

Specific action of Quinia. It is an interesting reflection that we are entirely unable to explain the modus-operandi of those remedies which are of the most value, being almost specific in their action, as quinia, mercury, iodide of potassium, etc.

Recommends doses of 15-20 grs in divided doses followed by long-continued smaller doses. The disease will recur without the continuance of the remedy.

Arsenic is next to quinia in value. Strychnia, ferrocyanide of iron, and nitric acid are also of value.

Jan. 4.

Intermittent Fever.

Use of cold sponging allays the fever.

Pernicious Intermittent Fever

[illegible] explain the reason of the fatality of the disease.

Melanemia

Large doses of quinia are [illegible] [illegible] pernicious cases.

Extremities should be kept warm, a full dose before paroxysm [illegible] [illegible] ful

If patient passes through one paroxysm safely you may have much hope for saving him and arresting the disease.

Hemorrhagic Malarial fever

Feb. 11 1885.

Passive congestion of the head. Is often due to anaemia. A deficient amount of blood in the arteries, too much in the veins, due to a deficiency in supply, and a suction force is developed and acting in the veins. Such cases often occur in children, called by Marshall Hall Hydrencephaloid affection.

Hysterical Coma.

Treat. Douche is always effective. Give directions in a loud and decisive voice that a tub and a large amount of water be brought. Have head over tub and throw water with a pitcher. Be sure and say that you are going to continue the treatment until patient recovers, and will surely succeed. In a little time patient will try to withdraw. Prevent her doing so until she says it is sufficient.

3506
AA
Kellogg, John Harvey

Oct 24,

Hip disease

Is not caused by struma or tuberculosis as taught, but by injury. Is always of traumatic origin. Joint sometimes becomes misplaced by elevation of acetabulum or the ilium, but dislocation never occurs.

Treat. Section of the hip joint in the third stage. When detected in the 1st stage, every case can be cured without deformity by proper treatment. Use extension day and night,

Dec 9

Club Foot Circumc[illegible]

Boy about 2 yrs of age. B[illegible] feet turned in, so bad th[illegible] he walked upon the side[illegible] or dorsum of the foot. Penis in a state of con[illegible] stant erection, due to phimosis. Has been so since 4 mos of age.

Diagnosis: deformity du[illegible] to paresis resulting from damming of the ap[illegible] and due to the genital irritation.

Treatment: Circumcis[illegible] [illegible] Child recovere[illegible] in a few weeks en[illegible] tirely, without electric[illegible] ity and a any me[illegible] chanical treatment. Had previously been treated by a[illegible] different appliances without benefit.

Oct. 13

Hypospadias

Man at 30 penis curved in erection. Urethra situated in anterior of scrotum abt 2½ inches below penis. Penis adhered to scrotum for nearly its whole length. Masturbation had irritated urethra, producing stricture, resulting in cystitis. Straining to micturate had caused fissure of anus and prolapsus of rectum. Would not perform action.

~~Psoas~~ Psoas Abscess.

Nov 27 Was opened in groin, discharged a pt. of pus. Psoas would discharge much less. Probably hr cr. abscess

caused by a diseased bone.

Not primarily a brace psoas muscle involving the muscle, as that would prevent flexion of leg on abdomen. Has hectic fever and night sweats.

Can't be cured by local surgery, but by improving the general health. Let them alone as long as you can. After they become hectic after opening. Best not to open. If they get well it is by improving health and drying up.

Epydidymitis

Young man abt 21 had gonorrhea, after 4 or 5 weeks epididymis became involved. inflammation extended down vas deferens. Great pain, little swelling.

Treatment. Put patient on his back, elevate scrotum on a pillow. Mercurial poultice. It will be added a little tobacco.

In case of strangulated veins at the external ring may be relieved by leeches to the inguinal tract.

Condylomita

Woman, large warty excrescences on each side of vulva. Many of them. Some as large as small berries.

Treatment. 1 oz of Nalel to pt. aqua daily wash. Dust with dry calomel

Mucous Patches

Young woman at 18. has some, blonde, mucous patches in mouth and on nymphae.

Aet. 20

Syphilitic Lupus

Man covered with ulcers covered with large scabs. Late stage of tertiary form.

Treat. K I.

Syphilitic lesions do not as a rule give rise to pus. They give rise to gummy material which is analogous to tubercule in tuberculosis.

Secondary Syphilis

Man covered with round ulcers. Face completely covered with pustules - the acne coming from KI. Was taking 120 gr three times a day. Sometimes I have given at times as high a dose as 200 gr. But there is danger of doing harm by such doses. Medicines are two-edged swords.

I have less confidence in medicines now than I had when a boy.

Tertiary Siphilis

Man abt 30, with large ugly ulcer on penis. Proved not to be chancroid by inoculation. Either cancer or tertiary syphilis. Had existed 11 mos. Dr. [illegible] thought it was possibly epithelial cancer. Test by giving KI.

Cancers never tend at all to repair.

I have often seen true chancre on the lips of young women which were thought to be cancer. Probly caused by kissing a person with mucous patches.

Dec. 22

Treat. of Indolent Ulcers.
Do not have edges, or apply Nitros as some recommend. Apply a thick piece of compressed sponge to the ulcer applying a bandage snugly. Continue treatment a few days and the ulcer becomes healthy.

Warts.
Apply Acetic acid once or twice a day for a week or so. wart gradually wears away.

Varicose Ulcer.
Old man. Ulcer had existed 34 yrs. treated by ligation of the saphenous veins with silver wire and confining patient to bed. Ulcer was half healed in three weeks. Rather dangerous remedy.

Phagadenic Ulceration.
To arrest it, wash the ulcer with warm water and then apply pure nitric acid with a brush to the whole affected surface. Nitric acid gives less pain than nitrate of silver, or the other mineral acids. Carbolic acid, pure, undiluted, is also effective and gives still less pain than nitric acid; but it will produce poisoning if applied to a large surface.

Nov. 10.

I don't think that mercury has much of any power except as an anti-syphylitic agent.

(As medical men we all abuse our power in the administration of drugs.

The ulceration following gummy tumor is always controlled by KI. or the dose must be gradually increased till it controls the disease.

Mucous Patches

were ulcerated. Situated about the anus.

Treat. Mercury internally, Local, dust with powder made of rice flour and 1/10 of calomel.

Old cases are best managed with mixed treatment of KI and Hg. Same is true of more recent cases.

Epithelioma of Penis.

Nearly half ulceration. Painful. Glands of groin enlarged.

Treat. advise amputation; but we can't cure it.

Nov. 24

(Mercury used to be given to such an extent that the weight of the bones was sometimes increased 2 or 3 times. The bones were full of metallic mercury and salts of mercury.

Dec. 22

Syphilitic Lepra.
Was injured by mer-
cury and KI. Was im-
proved by cod liver oil

Man with one testicle
in scrotum. Other
as a ~~[illegible]~~ in In-
guinal canal. Had
cerebral syphilis.

3506
AA
Kellogg, John
H.

Oct. 22.

Baby [illegible]

Zero Dermo, or Ichthyosis. Is usually congenital, more a deformity than a specific disease. Is not specific. Usually little or no sweating. Anatomical features are enlarged papillae and thickened epidermis. May come on in adult life. Is not associated with any constitutional difficulties. No cure. Palliative treatment is to keep the superabundant epidermis removed as much as possible. Use oil baths and alkaline baths with hot water.

Eczema

The most common cause is uncleanness. Especially with infant heads.

Ster.

Cannot be sure of its character without seeing the hair of its address.

Balsam of Peru pure Oleate of Mercury in 5% solution. are less irritating than Sulphur.

The most common diseases of skin are

Eczema
Psoriasis
Lichen
Pitiriasis (dandruff).

Nov. 5.

Bad smelling feet.

As often caused by acrid and excessive secretion between the toes. To relieve, wash the affected part with soap and water, and then apply between the toes with a brush a solution of permanganate of potash 10-15 gr to the oz.

Itch.

Cannot be sure of its character without seeing the work of its acdrus.

Balsam of Peru, pure Oleate of Mercury in 5% solution are less irritating than Sulphur.

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Eczema
Psoriasis
Lichen
Pitariasis (dandruff).

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Nov 12.

Local eczema with chronic thickening of the skin may be treated locally with a solution of green soap in alcohol rubbed in severely with a piece of flannel.

Acute eczema requires constitutional treatment, and local applications of oxide of zinc ointment or some other astringent ointment.

Embrace the general health by good hygiene and good food, with cod liver oil. Arsenic would not do much good.

Chronic eczema of the lower extremity in old people may be best treated by applying compress of yellow wash covered with flannel bandage.

Chapped Lips.

Trat. Citrine ointment in old cases of thickening, cold cream, or oxide of zinc ointment in acute cases.

Nov 19.

Warm baths are very useful in all kinds of acute skin diseases where there is any itching.

To make a bran bath, cook a bag of 6 or 8 lbs of bran in a pail of hot water a few times. Strain off the water and add to 30 gals of water at 95° 98°. Patient should soak in it 15 - 20 min.

Dry without rubbing - with a soft towel.

A lb. of starch may be used instead of the bran.

To make alkaline bath add to above ½ lb. of carbonate of soda.

Lec. 2.

1.
2.
3.
4.

Rec. 16.

Lanoline and vaseline are very excellent as a application to chapped hands, regulators in pustules. They have no smell, and don't become rancid.

Scrofulous ulcers.

Treat with Alcohol (pure) tannic, tannin, etc.

Animal Parasite.
For fleas and crabs a very excellent application is an infusion of stavesacre

Feb. 11.

Herpes Zoster.
Galvanization with light current best treatment to relieve pain. Apply every day. Apply castor oil and collodion to ~~so~~ keep vesicles small. Sulphur ointment will hasten their departure.
Spts. Camph. excellent to repress the stored cold or fever sores on lips.

Freckles
Caused by sun, wind, and heat. Market women of Paris sit over charcoal stoves in their stands in winter - legs covered with large freckles.
Treatment. Are sometimes parasitic treat accordingly.
Local Remedy for bad freckles. best is solution of bichloride of mercury 18 gr to oz. Apply ~~as a~~ a cloth wet in solution for one or two hours to a small surface at a time. Blistering will do some good.

3506
AA
Kellogg, John Harvey

John H. Kellogg

Oct. 12
Zariz

Man abt 40. Eyelid drooping
Pupil expanded, muscles all
paralyzed except external
oblique and external rectus
leaves, paralysis of motor
oculi nerve, due to syph-
ilis

Oct 19

Nevus of Upper Eyelid.
Sometimes called aneur-
ism by anastomosis
Babe 4 days old. Tumor
as large as walnut, several
small ones on other part
of the face.
Treat Puncture with red
hot brad awls. It better
than any caustic.
Repeat at intervals of 1 or 2
weeks until recovery.

Iritis

In iritis, dilate the iris by solution of atropine of 2 gr to oz of water. Apply four times an hour for three times a day. This prevents adhesion to the lens.

Granulations.

Apply solution of nitrate of silver 10-20 gr to oz. & ½-1 drm of tannin to oz of glycerine. After long time, apply sulphate of copper. Object not to destroy granulations, but to stimulate absorption. Not strictly granulations, but hypertrophy of the tissues of the lid.

Polypus in Ear.

Also called granulations. Mass of granulations at bottom of external auditory canal. Keeping up constant offensive suppurations.

Treat. Wash the ear with warm water as hot as fingers will bear, removing all pus. Then apply H_2O_2 pure.

Iritis

Always use hot fomentations in iritis. They are best, but I don't know why.

Lec 7

Ear.

Deafness due to occlusion of Eustachian tubes due to catarrh. Indicated by collapse of drum membrane. Treatment is cure of catarrh. Wash out nasal cavity with nasal douche. No evil will result from it if the patient does not perform the act of swallowing during the application of the douche. Use salt water. Astringent applications may also be used. The cavity of the middle ear should be kept full of air, being inflated several times a day by the forcible injection of air several times a day.

Furuncular Inflammation of Ears.

Little abscesses on the walls of the external auditory canals. When they are far advanced, debridement is the proper treatment. Hot fomentations and prolonged douches with fountain syring, and anodyne applications are useful.

Davidson's syringe is the best for use with the ear and nasal cavities.

In chronic catarrh apply to the posterior nares a solution of 30 gr to 23 in glycerine.

Ear

In acute ear trouble apply hot fomentations at once. Then apply warm water douche at 100° with a Davidson's syringe. Apply as long as you please. Will give great ease. Afterward ~~use~~ apply 1 dram fl. ex. of Opii. Same treatment for threatened ulceration of the drum, or complications in scarlet fever and other diseases when the ear is threatened.

When the valves of Davidson's syringe are defective it can be made to work perfectly well by employing the siphon principle to fill it, and then compressing the supply tube when the bulb is compressed.