

Letters by Nightingale, 1853-1854

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1853-1854

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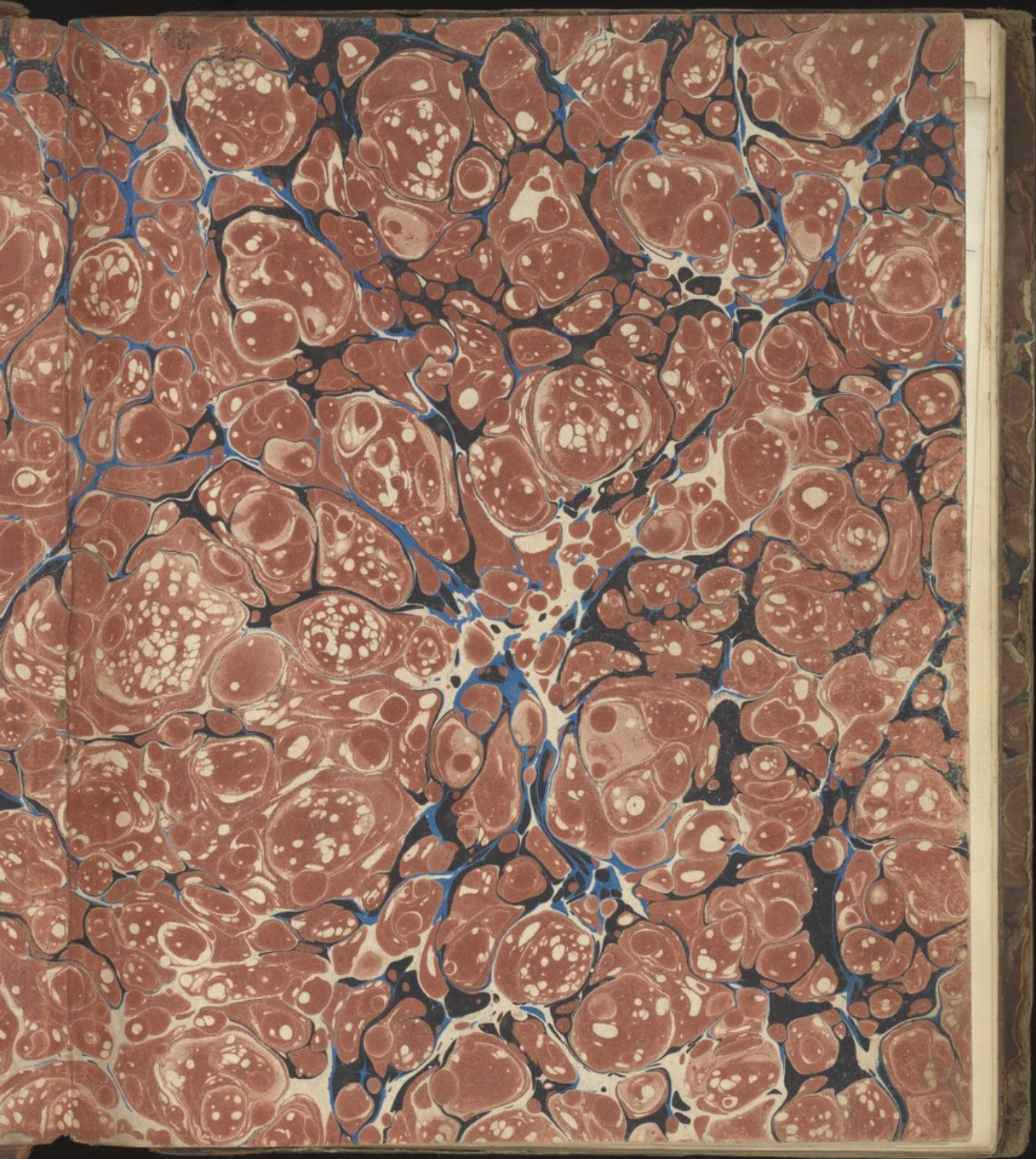
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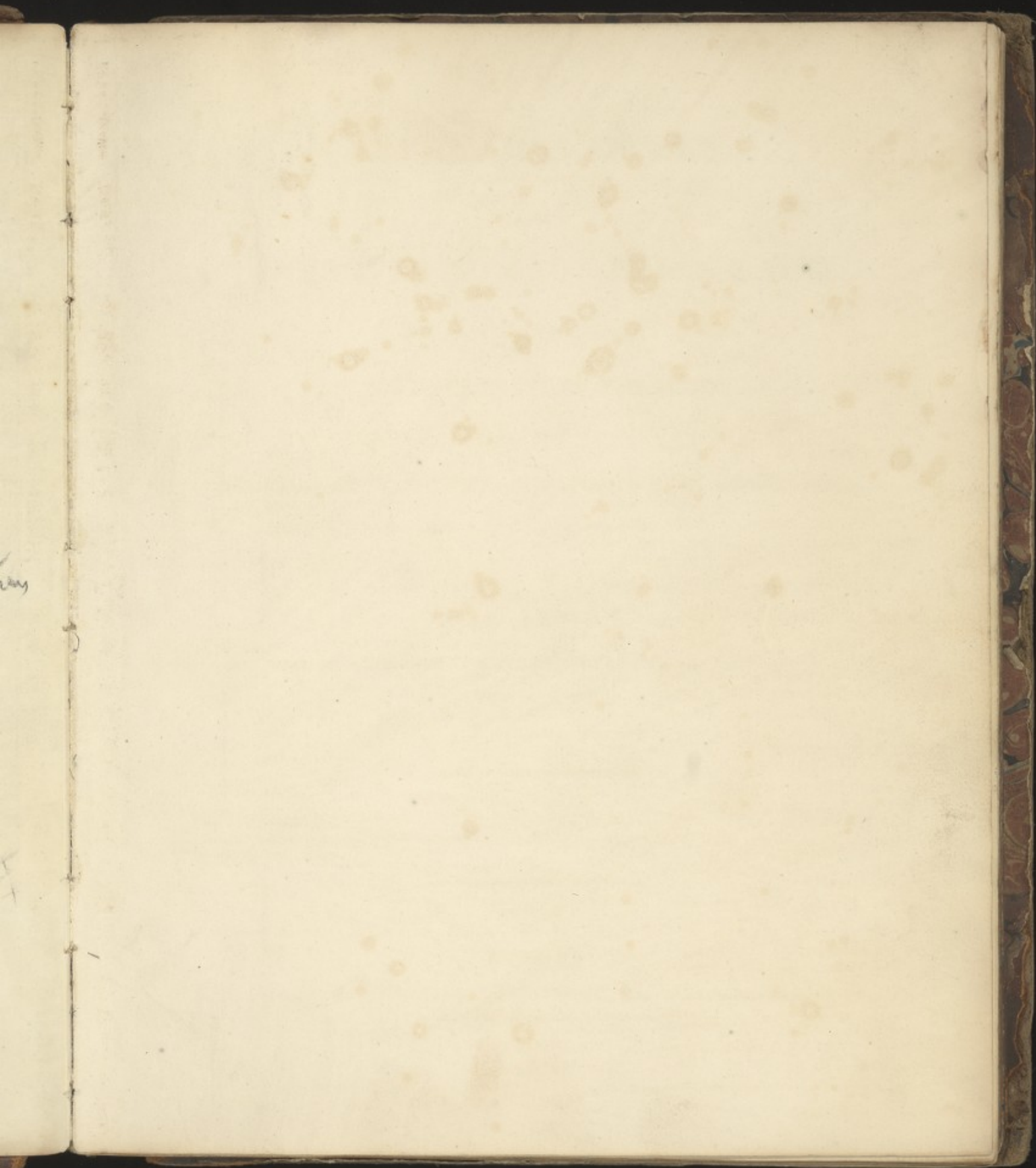
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Medical notebook by a northern
physician - J.F. ?? - c 1810 - 1840

Includes 2 drafts of a letter
sent to the editors of the
Pharmaceutical Times, and
notes of some curious events.
Many extracts but some original observations



LIBRARY DIARY

IMPROVED COMMON PLACE BOOK

AN EXPLANATORY TREATISE

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS

BY JOHN H. BROWN

AN INDEX

TO THE FIRST EDITION OF THE COMMON PLACE BOOK

NO. 1 OF THE

THE COMMON PLACE BOOK, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS, AND THE INDEX, AND THE

THE COMMON PLACE BOOK, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS, AND THE INDEX, AND THE

THE COMMON PLACE BOOK, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS, AND THE INDEX, AND THE

LONDON

PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND FRANKLIN, 22, NASSAU ST.

AT A SMALL PRICED, FOR THE SALE OF THE

1811

THE
LITERARY DIARY;
OR,
IMPROVED COMMON-PLACE-BOOK:
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
AN EXPLANATORY TREATISE;
AN
ABRIDGMENT OF THE AURIFODINA OF DREXELIUS,
BY BISHOP HORNE;
AND
AN INDEX,
FORMED, WITH SOME VARIATIONS, ON THE CELEBRATED PLAN OF
MR. LOCKE.

' Let us be as wise as they in our studies ; let us take the best authors, and out of them the best things : otherwise, like summer flies, we have neither honey nor wax : our conversation and writings are poor and empty.'

HORNE'S DREXELIUS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR TAYLOR AND HESSEY, 93, FLEET STREET;
BY J. MOYES, GREVILLE STREET, HATTON GARDEN.

1811.

THE
LITERARY DIARY;

OR,

IMPROVED COMMON-PLACE-BOOK.

A COMMON-PLACE-BOOK is a Register, or orderly collection of things, which occur worthy to be noted and retained in the course of a man's reading or study; so disposed, as that, among a multiplicity of subjects, any one may easily be found.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOKS are of great service; they are

a kind of promptuaries or storehouses, wherein to reposit our own ideas,* as well as the most valuable thoughts of others, to be ready at hand when wanted. Various plans have been laid down by different persons; but that which comes best recommended, is the method of that great master of order, Mr. LOCKE.

The following directions are amply sufficient to explain his method. They are given entire, in order that his original plan may be adopted by those, who prefer it to the IMPROVED METHOD which is suggested in the subsequent observations.

DIRECTIONS.

1. In paging the book, make the figure on the top of the left hand page serve for the right hand also: thus every subject will have a double page assigned to it, and a multiplicity of figures will be avoided.

2. Consider to what head the thing you would enter is most naturally referred; in this head, or word, regard is to be had to the initial letter, and the first vowel that follows it, which are the characteristic letters on which the whole use of the Index depends.

Suppose, for instance, you would note down a passage which refers to the head *Beauty*: B is the initial letter, and e the first vowel; look into the Index for the partition B, and therein the line e (which is the place for all words whose first letter is B, and first vowel e; as *Beauty, Beneficence, Blessings, Blemishes, &c.*) and if no numbers are already inserted to direct you to any page of the book where words of this characteristic have been entered, turn to the first blank double page you find, and write what you have occasion for under the head *Beauty*; beginning the head in the margin, and writing what follows within the marginal line, that the head may stand out and show itself.

3. Should that double page be partly occupied by some word of the

same characteristic, proceed as if it were a fresh page, by writing the head, as above directed, immediately under the subject which is already entered.

4. When the double page is filled, write at the bottom, in the margin, the number of the next blank double page, (unless it be the one immediately following, in which case there is no necessity for a direction;) and underneath the head-word, in the new page, write the number of that from which the subject is brought forward.

5. Whenever you commence a fresh double page, enter it in the Index.

6. If the head-word be a monosyllable, beginning with a vowel, as *Art, Egg, &c.* it should be entered in the Index under A a, E e, &c.

Lest it be imagined that these classes are not sufficient to comprehend all kinds of subjects without confusion, we are assured by Mr. Locke, that in all his collections, for a long series of years, he never found any deficiency or imperfection in his invention.

* The author of *Hudibras* had a Common-place-book, in which he had reposit, not such events or precepts as are gathered by reading, but such remarks, similitudes, allusions, assemblages, or inferences, as occasion prompted, or inclination produced; those thoughts which were generated in his own mind, and might be usefully applied to some future purpose. Such is the labour of those who write for immortality.—JOHNSON.

THE IMPROVED METHOD.

THE high reputation which Mr. LOCKE's method has acquired, both in this country and on the Continent, is a strong testimony of its merit. His comprehensive Index certainly unites two great requisites—simplicity of arrangement, and facility of reference. But these advantages are partly counterbalanced by the obscurity which attends such concise notices as his Index requires; and by that want of connexion between the subjects of the same page, which is the natural consequence of an indiscriminate alphabetical arrangement.

To secure the advantages, and correct the faults of Mr. LOCKE's method, it is necessary that separate books be appropriated to every important or general subject; or, that the contents of the same book be distributed under certain general heads. These general heads or subjects will of course vary, according as the inclination of every individual leads him to prefer one branch of literature or science to another: but it is imagined, that the Table, which is given in page 8, will be sufficiently extensive for general use; at the same time that it affords room for the insertion of any other minor divisions of a subject, which may particularly interest the writer.

In the use of this Table there can be no difficulty. The number of the page whereon each general subject is begun, must be specified in the line which that subject occupies in the Table. In general, no further reference will be requisite until the regularity of the numbers be interrupted by pages dedicated to another general subject.

Every general subject will of course embrace a number of particular topics. The subject of each of these component parts should, where necessary, be expressed in the margin by an adequate word; which word should be referred to under its characteristic (*viz.* the first letter and first vowel) in Mr. LOCKE's ruled Index.

Every *original* paragraph should be distinguished with a

number (1, 2, 3, &c.) inserted in the margin. These numbers should go on progressively through each general subject; but they must not be continued from one general subject to another. They serve to connect together, as well as to point out, the writer's casual observations. They also enable him to make notes or comments on any matter in his Common-place-book, by means of the reference which they afford from one place to another. If a passage in page 4, for instance, be commented upon in page 39, paragraph 48, these figures $\frac{39}{48}$ placed in the margin of page 4, opposite to that passage, will be a sufficient indication where such comment may be found.

Analyses of argumentative or didactic works, occupy, in general, a considerable portion of every Common-place-book. By this improvement on Mr. LOCKE's method, the utmost facility is afforded to this species of literary labour. The whole work, whatever it be, will rank under some one or other of the heads in the general Table; while the particular Index takes cognizance of every individual feature of it. The Treatise which is subjoined to these remarks, is itself an excellent specimen of analysis.

In a separate Common-place-book may be copied the most interesting and best written Letters, or parts of letters, which every man receives in the course of his familiar correspondence. These collections, judiciously made, and conveniently arranged, form a constant source of the highest gratification.

A part of the same book may be used as an Obituary of private friends, with biographical memoirs of those with whom the writer is most intimately acquainted. It is a relief to sorrow, at the time, to record every particular word and action of those who are the subject of it: It rescues their memory from oblivion; and perpetuates those pleasing recollections and impressions, which time, and subsequent occurrences, would otherwise impair or destroy.

It is one advantage of the present plan, that it does not interfere with any other arrangement. Even those who prefer an alphabetical Index, wherein the title of every subject may be registered at large, for which any *printed* form is of course unnecessary, will find the space which

Mr. LOCKE's Index occupies too small to be of consequence. It is then merely a blank paper book, the first pages of which may be appropriated to an alphabetical Index of one or two letters on a page, according to the inclination of the writer.

To use this book as a DIARY, nothing more is requisite, than to date it regularly, and write straight forward, disregarding the arrangement of each subject under its respective class. Place the day of the month by itself in the *centre* of a line, that the collections of each day may be readily distinguished. Make a *marginal* note of the subject of

every paragraph, and enter the principal word of that note in the Index, according to the rule laid down in the IMPROVED METHOD. Connect the dispersed parts of the same subject together, by inserting in the margin, immediately under the note, the number of that page whereon it is continued.

AN
ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
AURIFODINA OF DREXELIUS.

BY GEORGE HORNE, D.D.

LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

THIS is an excellent tract on the necessity of taking notes in writing, in order to profit by what we read; and the manner of doing it is prescribed.

The memory is unfaithful, and the best memory cannot retain all. *Augustin* complained of the many things he had suffered himself to lose, and was obliged to seek after them again. Much time is lost in this way. Instances are given of learned men endued with great memory, who yet all assisted themselves by making collections—*ergo notandum et excerpendum*.

Pliny Secundus, the secretary of nature, attained to prodigious erudition by this method, which he observed constantly; inasmuch that his nephew tells us, he never read any thing without making extracts. While he was lying in the sunshine; at supper; after supper; while he was bathing; while he was dressing, *liber legebatur, adnotabatur*. Even while he was on a journey, an amanuensis was with him; who wrote in gloves if the weather was cold. While his nephew was walking out for the air, he used that memorable expression, *poteras has horas non perdere—O temporis parsimoniam, quam ignota es et rara!—Omnium rerum jactura reparabilis, præterquam temporis*.

Extracts are necessary, even to a poet, who works from his imagination. We see an example of this in *Herman Hugo*, whose *Pia Desideria* are an ingenious contexture of the Scriptures and the Fathers together; out of which, when he had collected, he made this excellent use. Extracts are the life and soul of *history*: and no history can be composed without previous notation. Even orators must read, and note, and transfer the excellencies of others into their own page. Which of them all did ever arrive at the summit of learning, without constant application to notes and extracts? *Aristotle* exceeded all that went before him; but not without the making of infinite collections from the books they had left behind them. Among great divines, examples are given of *Augustin*, *Jerom*, *Cyprian*, and *Bernard*; and after every one, *Drexelius* presses the inference, that nothing great ever was, or ever will be done, without industrious notation. At last he adds an example from his own experience, and protests, that he would not part with his notes for any price but

that of heaven itself. In displaying the profit of it, he observes, 1. That whatever subject was proposed, he could tell all the authors that had written upon it; even though the subject were minute and out of the way. A friend wanted to borrow his book: but most authors are of use only to those that have read them. He reckons a man nothing, if he could not talk an hour upon a subject. 2. In preaching: If the Scriptures were duly read and extracted, a man's store would never be exhausted. 3. For instructing any person who comes to consult or ask. Particulars of time and place can rarely be recollected without notes. 4. A man may subsist upon his own stock, in case of sickness, or under any hinderance, or in time of age, when he must write, but cannot read. It is miserable to be running to the baker, when we should be going to dinner: think of the ant and the bee. The author declares of himself, with advantage and satisfaction he used the fruits of thirty years labour, and that, if his life were to last ever so long, his fund would never be out. He was a great example of his own doctrine. 5. In all kinds of speaking and writing, he found himself in readiness: and could engage to write two books in a year on different subjects out of his *excerpta*. There is little difficulty in building, when all the necessary materials are ready at hand. 6. It is of excellent use in conversation; keeps it from flagging, and places us above the necessity of vain repetitions, such as women and ignorant persons fall into for want of matter.

After the doctrine has been confirmed by testimonies and examples, the author considers the *reasons*. 1. It is observed, that the attention is fixed better by writing and noting, than by repeated readings. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* reports, that *Demosthenes* transcribed *Thucydides* eight times. *Jerom* wrote over many volumes. 2. The matter is deeper impressed upon the mind. In reading, the eye wanders, and the judgment is less exact. Money is not examined merely by looking at it: we rub it, and weigh it, and sound it, to distinguish between the precious and the

die; and by a similar method we must distinguish truth from error, and one style from another. 3. What is written is not forgotten—*littera scripta manet*—as it was said in a former chapter. 4. How many volumes, for the benefit of the public, have been sent abroad from the mere industry of collecting! *Antiquæ lectiones, Florilegia, Horæ subsecivæ, Musarum horti, &c. &c.* And if we find the collections of others so serviceable, how much more so will our own be! When we ourselves are the collectors, our own uses and purposes are provided for; and we may derive more use from one page of this sort, than from a hundred by another person, who works according to his own views, not according to yours; as every scholar will discover, who has any exercise in this way: he takes only what suits him; turning and twisting every stream into his own channel. (This teaches how we are exposed when another person picks out a history for us.) 5. The ant collects in summer for her food in winter. This is beautifully described and applied—*itionibus ac reditionibus eandem viam relegit milles, fatigari nescia—bramæ injurias non metuit, infæcundam hiemem non ægrè tolerat, &c.* The happy industry of the bee is described with the same poetical elegance—*Omnes apiculæ flores delibant, et velut judicio excerptunt—violæ suaves divitias—nec extrahunt nisi quod melioris succi est; venenum quod in flore deterius, araneis relinquunt. Hæc apum sedulitas, et in excerpto studiū, mellis et ceræ thesauris orbem opulentat.* Let us be as wise as they in our studies: let us take the best authors, and out of them the best things: otherwise, like summer flies, we have neither honey nor wax; our conversation and writings are poor and empty. 6. Notes form an epitome, and contain the essence of a library, and will supply the place of it: they will travel with us, where books are difficult to be met with. Take what you want out of the book you are reading, and it is done for ever: you need never turn it over any more. Incredible how useful a volume may be compiled in how short a time! Your own papers will always be found your best library.

Objections answered.—1. I have no design to write volumes like Origen. *A.* But the smallest thing cannot be well done without it—hence we have so many *jejune* compositions—and when any public exercise comes in course, not having dug, we are forced to beg and borrow.—2. Another objection: that persons who write, neglect the use of memory, and so lose it. *A.* This is not to set aside, but to assist, the memory; and keeps it in exercise; for, after all, you must remember when, where, what you have noted. Assistance your memory must have, unless it is universal, and you can carry off by heart the books of a library.—3. Many, and they not unlearned, do not practise this method. *A.* Make not those your example who turn out of the straight road, but follow those who are in it. They who do as well as they can without these helps, would do much better with them.—4. The old philosophers de-

livered to their scholars by ear and memory. *A.* But they wrote afterwards at home. The practice of all universities is an answer to this, where they write down notes of the lectures given to them.—5. You may lose your notes, and then what becomes of your learning? *A.* What if the sky should fall? Do men avoid laying up money, for fear the thieves should have it? or to build houses, for fear they should be burned? And suppose I should lose my papers, I may at the worst have more left upon my mind, than you who never wrote at all.—6. It will be troublesome to carry them about. *A.* If they are collected with judgment, according to the method I teach, they will never rise to a great bulk: besides, you, who are so afraid of being overburthened, consider how many articles were carried from place to place by every Roman soldier—*cibum, utensilia, vallum, arma*—and is not learning a sort of warfare?—7. It is a work of too much time. *A.* Your time cannot be better employed: and to some persons, all the time they spend in reading without it, is thrown away. Marking the book, as some people do, is a slovenly trick, and of little use.—8. There are indexes. *A.* Into which you will often look without obtaining any satisfaction—They promise great things, and often do little—Authors seldom make them for themselves—Many books have none—No index so good as our own, taken with the reading of the *context*—It is too late to consult indexes when you are to write or speak: and besides, it is part of the use of your own notes to direct you what books to consult, and what indexes to go to. Idleness is at the bottom of all these excuses: you read for ease and pleasure, not for profit; your reading is of no value—It is not worth while to build a granary to lay up chaff. There is no more benefit in reading a great deal, than in eating a great deal: the good is from what is properly digested. The work may have its trouble; but nothing valuable is obtained without it. Many of moderate parts become great by the practice of noting. That is properly your own, which is the result of your own observation: and nobody can tell, but by experience, the pleasure with which such a work is surveyed, both in its growth, and when it is finished. The scholar enters into his labours, as the bee into its hive.

PART II.

THE rules by which our practice is to be guided, are these following.

1. To enter upon the work *early in life*: the sooner we begin, the more we shall collect: musicians begin their notes when they are children; but better late than never. 2. To do it *with judgment*. The great question is, What to take, and what to leave? and the best way of settling it, is to lay in good principles of truth, (happy are they, thrice happy, that find them,) and to propose some scope, some objects, at which we aim more particularly. 3. To do it *continually*

—the pen should be always in hand—no book so bad, said Pliny, but some good to be found in it; and so observes our Mr. Herbert, where he treats of a parson's knowledge. Practice makes all things easy, and skill will come with use—read no book *quin excerpas*. 4. Extracts should consist not of common, but of select things. 5. At times review and read over what you have written: no greater pleasure: a man surveys his labours as he does the garden which he has planted, and sees how plants flourish in their proper borders. There is great profit in this, because it transplants things from the book to the memory. 6. Always keep in view the end of your own studies—The philologist fixes on one thing, the orator on another, the physician on another, &c. and the theologian on something different from them all. He will be thinking of the *places*, the *people*, the *times*, the *vices*, *errors*, &c. with which he is concerned; if an improvement occurs, he will note it, as a thing suggested by the note he is taking.

The method. Every thing that is done well, must be done in some order. It was the method of Drexelius to divide all his collections into three classes, which he called *Lemmata*, *Adversaria*, *Historica*: of these he had one title for *sacred*, another for *profane*; so in all he had six sortments. The first comprehended what related to virtues and vices, and subjects of conversation in common life; the second, wise sayings and notable things, ancient rites and customs. The third, examples at large from history. These were all referred to in three alphabetical indexes. Every person may choose his own method, with a good index accommodated. When Drexelius was asked by his friend Faustinus, how he could do so much as he had done? he answered, The year has 365 days, or 8460 hours: in so many hours great things may be done—*nulla dies, nulla hora sine linea*—the slow tortoise made a long journey by losing no *time*. He had several choice subjects, for each of which he reserved a volume by itself; and these he called works *singularis industriæ*; such were his *Res Nummaria*, which contained the whole history of money, and the wealth of different ages and empires; and his *Lusus Urbani*; his Epitome of Baronius, Livy, Tacitus, Cæsar, the two Plinys, and many others; his philological collection of words and sentences.

PART III.

WHAT authors we ought to read. 1. Every author who is the best in his way. 2. Such authors as suit best with our own genius. 3. The ancient writers are generally to be preferred to modern.

How we ought to read. 1. Not to affect that rambling sort of reading, which looks at every thing, but sticks to nothing. 2. To read an author through, from the beginning to the end. 3. Not to read cursorily, but with meditation and steadiness. The reasons are these. 1. Against rambling. You must settle somewhere before you can extract. He that is always travelling, will have many landlords, but few

friends. Meats do not profit, unless they are retained in the stomach; the wound will not heal, which is constantly interrupted with fresh applications: the plants will not thrive, which are too often transplanted. The squeamish stomach is amused with variety, and tastes of many things. Many persons read, as dogs drink out of the Nile, as they run, and therefore never profit much. Not more than two authors should be studied at the same time. And in all authors three things are to be observed. 1. The matter or subject, with the drift of his argument. 2. The words, style, and construction of his sentences. 3. The numbers, and cadence; for not only poets, but orators also consider the harmony of their periods. If the style of an author be rough, hobbling, and inharmonious, the reader is disgusted.

The memory will receive great help from method and imagination. Method is almost every thing in memory—*ordo anima memoriæ*. Nothing is so irregular in its nature, but that method will reduce it to order, and make it portable—*omnium instar mihi ordo*; without it we may as well write on water or sand. It is not so clear what he means by *imagination*; but I suppose it to be, the frequent thinking of a thing over again in the mind, by which means it will be so fixed as never to depart. As the mind was made to contain great things, let it not be overloaded with trifles. Remember *sin*, to bewail it; *kindness*, to return it; *death*, to prepare for it; *mercy*, to hope for it; *wrath*, to fear it; *eternity*, to despise the world, and all temporal things—so to *pass* through things temporal, as not to lose the things eternal.

CONCLUSION.

THE improvement of our time is the first consideration in human life; for on time depends eternity. Nothing but time can make a scholar or a divine; and he that makes the most of it, by some such method as is here recommended, is the wisest man. Many never discover its value till they have lost it, and would give the whole world, if they had it, to recover it again. The only laudable avarice is that of our time; of which there have been many great examples. Cato Uticensis made it his practice to carry a book with him into the senate-house, that, instead of hearing idle talk, he might read till business began. Plato had Sophron, the poet of Syracuse, laid at his pillow when he was dying. Abbas Dorotheus had a book open while he was eating, and by his bed-side against he waked. Bernard said, "Let us talk this hour out: on this hour eternity may depend." Beware of thieves, but especially of those who rob you of your time, for which they can never make you any amends. Read, note, be vigilant, be active, stock your memory; let no hour or minute be without its use. *Magna vitæ pars elabitur malè agentibus, maxima nihil agentibus, tota aliud agentibus*, i. e. in doing what is nothing to the purpose: Teach us, good Lord, so to value our time, and *number our days*, as to *apply our hearts unto wisdom*.

TABLE OF GENERAL SUBJECTS.

RELIGION.

Natural
Revealed

LANGUAGE.

CRITICISM.

POETRY.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

HISTORY.

Ancient
Modern
English
Natural

BIOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY.

Minerology
Geology

PHILOSOPHY.

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Political
Experimental

MATHEMATICS.

FINE ARTS.

Obstetrics. 101

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Surgery.

Pharmacy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Physiology 91

Anatomy 51

Anecdotes 150

Miscellaneous Hints for Essayists 105

Medical & Surgical Cases 103

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A a 58

e 130

i

o

u

y

B a 71

e 175

i

o 177

u

y

C a 103. 104. 133. 13. 70. 41 42

e 98

i

o 151. 71. 30. 79, 43, 45. 2.

u

y

D a

e 101

i

o

u

y

E a 105

e 58. 38.

i

o 30. 31. 32. 33

u

y

K 10

F a

e 70. 71

i 151

o 2. 107

u

y

G a

e 17

i

o 72

u

y

H a 86

e

i 105

o

u

y 43

I a

J e

i 7+

o 39. 40

u 2

y

L a 7+

e 38

i

o

u 39. 40

y

M

N

O

P

R

Q

M a 42

e 70

i

o 35

u

y

N a

e

i

o

u 115

y

O a 58 44.60

e

i

o

u

y

P a 103.14.

e 76 50

i

o 36

u 108

y

R a

e 2.2. 151.

i

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i

o

u 104 42,45,

y

T a 7 42

e

i

o

u 44

y

U a

V e

i 21, 45,

o

u

y

W a 131

e 105

i

o

u

y

X a

Y e

i

o

u

y

Z

1

Injuri
Resentm
Forgive

Ira

S. C.

Jeremie

Morality

Injury. In the scale of worldly greatness he is the hero who says, "I will
Resentment. not brook an injury — I will resent it: "in Christianity, he is most
Forgiveness. truly great, who can say, "I will forgive it." *See Geo. Plauton's speech at a Bible meeting —*

Sacred Drama

Drama I think scriptural or religious subjects are highly improper for dramatic writings or exhibitions and should be discouraged; the following lines from Rowley's poems said to be written by Chatterton are to the purpose. (S. P.)

"Plays made from ^{tale} *Kathie*, I holde unmeet;
 Lett somme grate storie of a manne be songe:
 Whanne, as a manne, we Godde and Jesus treate,
 In mine poe mynde we doe the Godhedde wonge."

Cromwell &c

S. Owen Dr. Owen preached "a sermon to the Keble C. Parliament Oct^r 24th 1651, a solemn day of thanksgiving, for the destruction of the Scots' army at Worcester, with sundry other mercies!!" Owen's sermons vol. ii title page.

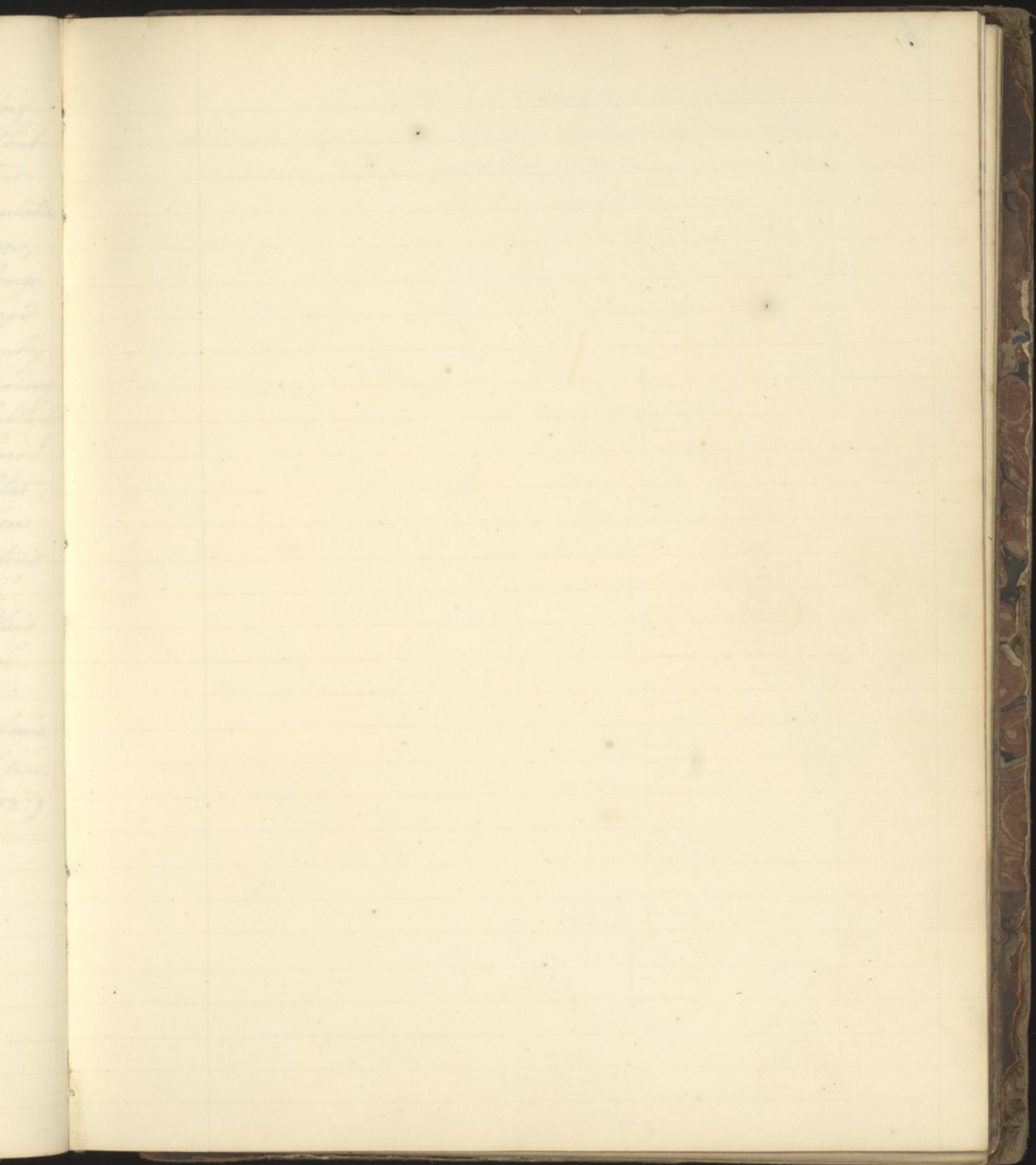
Jeremiah White The Rev. Jeremiah White was a Chaplain of Cromwell. This religious buffoon was retained in the Protector's family, to make prayers, or to make sport, as it suited the wiles, or the whims, of the crafty Usurper. But Jeremiah had fixed his affections on the Lady Frances, the fourth daughter of Cromwell; nor had the Lady Frances repelled his ardent suit. Cromwell soon learnt from his spies the profane intentions of his pious Chaplain. The love-struck man one day entered the apartment of the Lady Frances; Cromwell, guided by his spies, quickly followed, and
 (continued Page 4)

Notes. Genesis

- Chapter I Creation of the world, 26 of man in the image of God. 29th Appointment of food.
- II The first sabbath. 8 Garden of Eden. 16th Tree of knowledge 19 creatures named. 23 Woman made and marriage instituted.
- III The serpent deceiveth Eve. 6 Man's fall. 15 The promise given to the punishment of Man's fall.
- IV 22 Their loss of Paradise. Chap V The birth of Cain and Abel & Murder of ~~Cain~~ Abel.
- V 11 Curse of Cain. 19 Lamech & his two wives. Chap V The genealogy, age, and death of the patriarchs.
- VI from Adam unto Noah 26 The speaking and translation of Noah. Chap VI The wickedness of the world causeth the flood. 8 Noah findeth grace. 14 The order, form, and end of the Ark.
- VII Noah with his family enter into the Ark 14 The beginning, increase and continuance ^{the flood} of the flood.
- VIII The waters assuage 18 Noah gathereth forth of the Ark. 20 buildeth an altar and offereth sacrifices.
- IX 21 God's promise to curse the earth no more. Chap IX God bleth Noah & his seed and murder is forbidden & God's Covenant 13 Signified by the rainbow. 21 Noah is drunken, 25 Curseth Canaan. ^{29th death of}
- X Noah's generations. 2 The sons of Japheth, 6 Ham. 8 Minored the first Monarch. 28 The sons of Shem.
- XI One Language in the world & Babel built. 5 Languages confounded 10 generation of them. 27 of
- XII Terah Abraham's father. XII God calleth Abram, and bleth him with a promise of Christ &
- XIII His departure from Haran & Canaan is promised. XIII Abram and Lot return out of Egypt & By disagreement they part asunder 14 God's promise renewed to Abram.
- XIV The battle of Kings 12 Lot taken 14 is rescued by Abram 18 Melchizedek bleth Abram.
- XV 20 Who giveth him titles XV Abram is encouraged. 1 A son is promised. 6 He is justified by faith. 7 Canaan is promised again.

Jer^l/White discovered the unfortunate Jerry on his knees, kissing her Ladyship's hand! 'What!' cries the Tyrant—'What is the meaning of this posture before my daughter Frances?' The pious chaplain, with deep dissimulation in his heart, and a ready falsehood on his tongue, replied—'May it please your Highness, I have long courted that young gentlewoman there, my Lady's maid; and cannot prevail!—I was therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me!' Turning to the waiting maid, Cromwell sternly inquired—'What is the meaning of this? M^r White is my friend, and I expect that you will treat him accordingly.' The delighted waiting maid, desired nothing more, dropped a low courtesy to the protector, and said,—'If M^r White intend me that honour, certainly I shall not refuse him.' 'Well,' rejoins Cromwell,—'Call Goodwin!—this business shall be completed before I leave the room.' Goodwin came: poor Jerry could not retreat: the marriage was solemnized: and the pious chaplain lived fifty years with the wife of his choice!' (from Hobbes' memoirs of the House of Cromwell, Vol. 1. pp. 151, 152)

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17
The mind is not a mirror, it is a lamp.
It must be kindled, it must be fed.
It must be kept burning, it must be fed.

7
Taste

Definition of taste.
"That instinct, superior to study, swifter than reasoning,
and more rapid than reflection." —
Bonaparte

67+

The 19th of November 1770 at Carr-End, in Wensleydale,
was taken from a tree nailed to the front of the House
an apple, whereunto was frozen and suspended
an icicle sixty seven inches in length.

The above is from a note in my grandfather's hand writing.

Lance

The Lancet. Bleeding &c.

Lancet

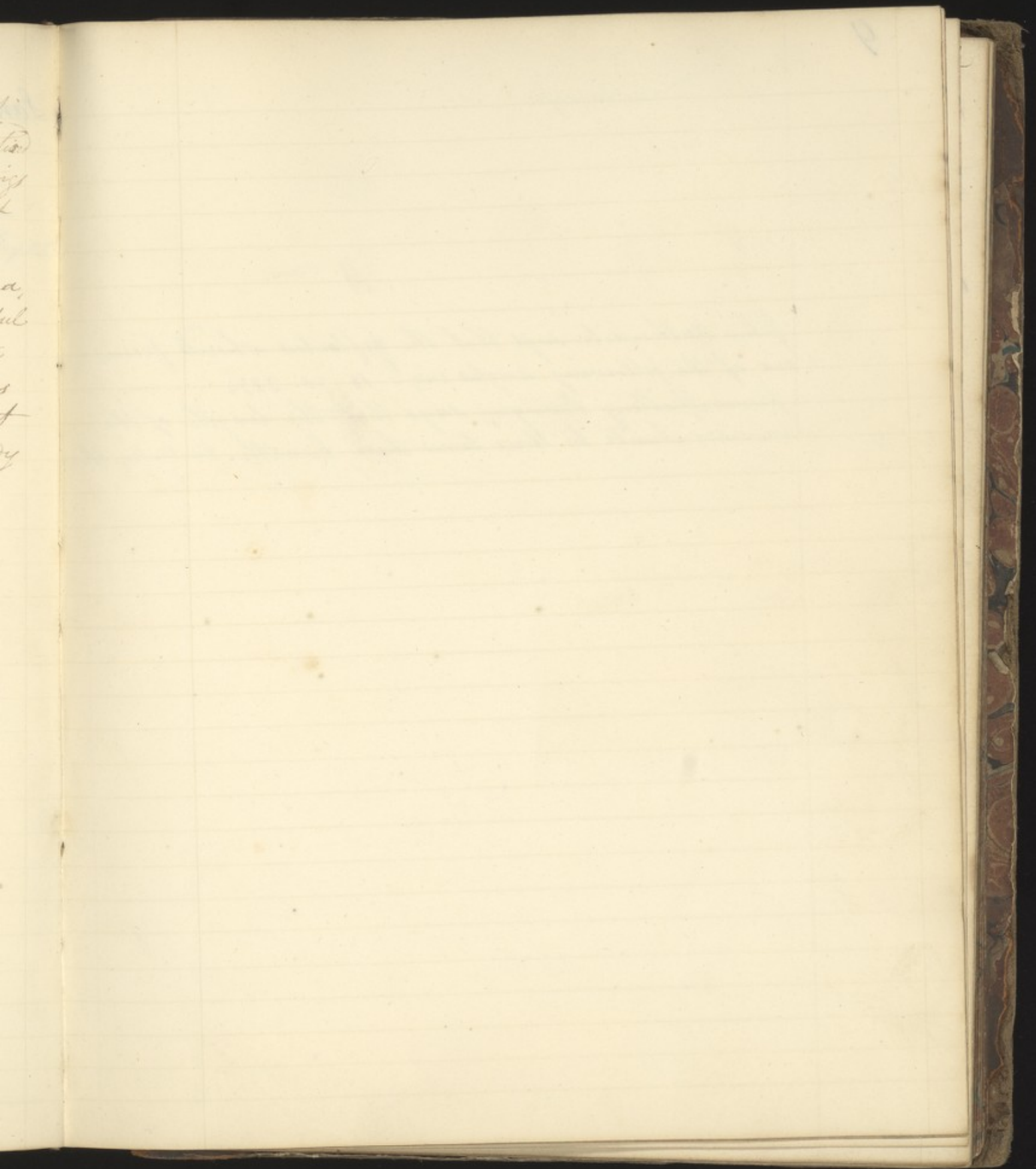
A Collection of some Aphorisms on the Lancet. from different ^{Authors} —

1st A minute instrument of mighty mischief. ()

2nd The Lancet is the right hand of Medicine (Dr. Armstrong)

3rd There is not a more excellent, instantaneous, and efficacious
remedy for removing various diseases both of the acute and
chronical kind, than venesection, prudently and cautiously
used

Venesection. This operation, is not only extremely beneficial, but of
 a very ancient date, having been commended and practised
 Phlebotomy about three thousand years, as we learn from the writings
 of Hippocrates, Celsus, and other ancient authors. Yet
 some physicians, both ancient and modern, such as
 Erasistratus, Paracelsus, Helmont, Portius Bentetoe, Sydenham,
 and others, have asserted it to be a most pernicious and unlawful
 operation, and have termed the practisers of it no less than the
 destroyers and butchers of mankind. But experience shews
 us, that all their objections are trifling and unjust; and that
 there is no remedy in the whole art of medicine more ready
 or serviceable, in curing or preventing the generality of
 diseases, than Phlebotomy.



The first thing I did when I arrived
 in the morning was to go to the
 bank and see how the money was
 going. I found that the money was
 all right, and that the bank was
 doing well. I then went to the
 office and saw the manager. He
 told me that the business was
 going on as usual, and that the
 customers were all satisfied. I
 then went to the warehouse and
 saw the goods. I found that the
 goods were all in good order, and
 that the warehouse was well
 managed. I then went to the
 factory and saw the workers. I
 found that the workers were all
 busy, and that the factory was
 doing well. I then went to the
 school and saw the children. I
 found that the children were all
 happy, and that the school was
 doing well. I then went to the
 church and saw the people. I
 found that the people were all
 happy, and that the church was
 doing well. I then went to the
 market and saw the goods. I
 found that the goods were all in
 good order, and that the market
 was well managed. I then went
 to the bank and saw the manager.
 He told me that the business was
 going on as usual, and that the
 customers were all satisfied. I
 then went to the warehouse and
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 church and saw the people. I
 found that the people were all
 happy, and that the church was
 doing well. I then went to the
 market and saw the goods. I
 found that the goods were all in
 good order, and that the market
 was well managed.

10
1841

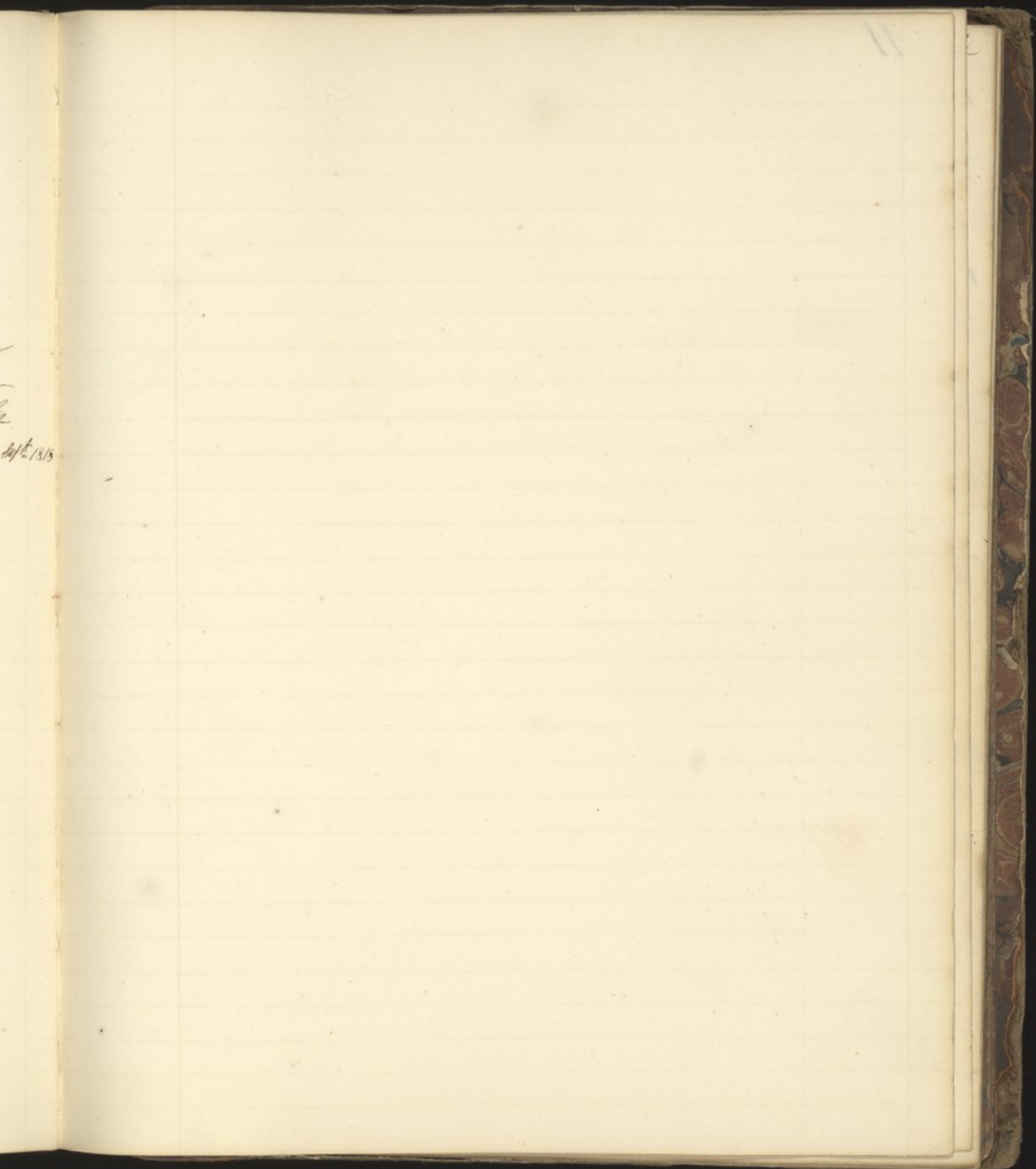
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who have
been admitted to the Society of
the Friends of the African Race
since the last meeting of the
Society.

Kaleidoscope

John Cuthwaite says that the reflectors should form
one of the following angles viz: 18. 20. $22\frac{1}{2}$ ———

James Spilling Bungay says that the length of the
mirrors should be three times their breadth. New Mo. Mag. Sept. 1815

Any angle is proper that will divide
without a fraction?

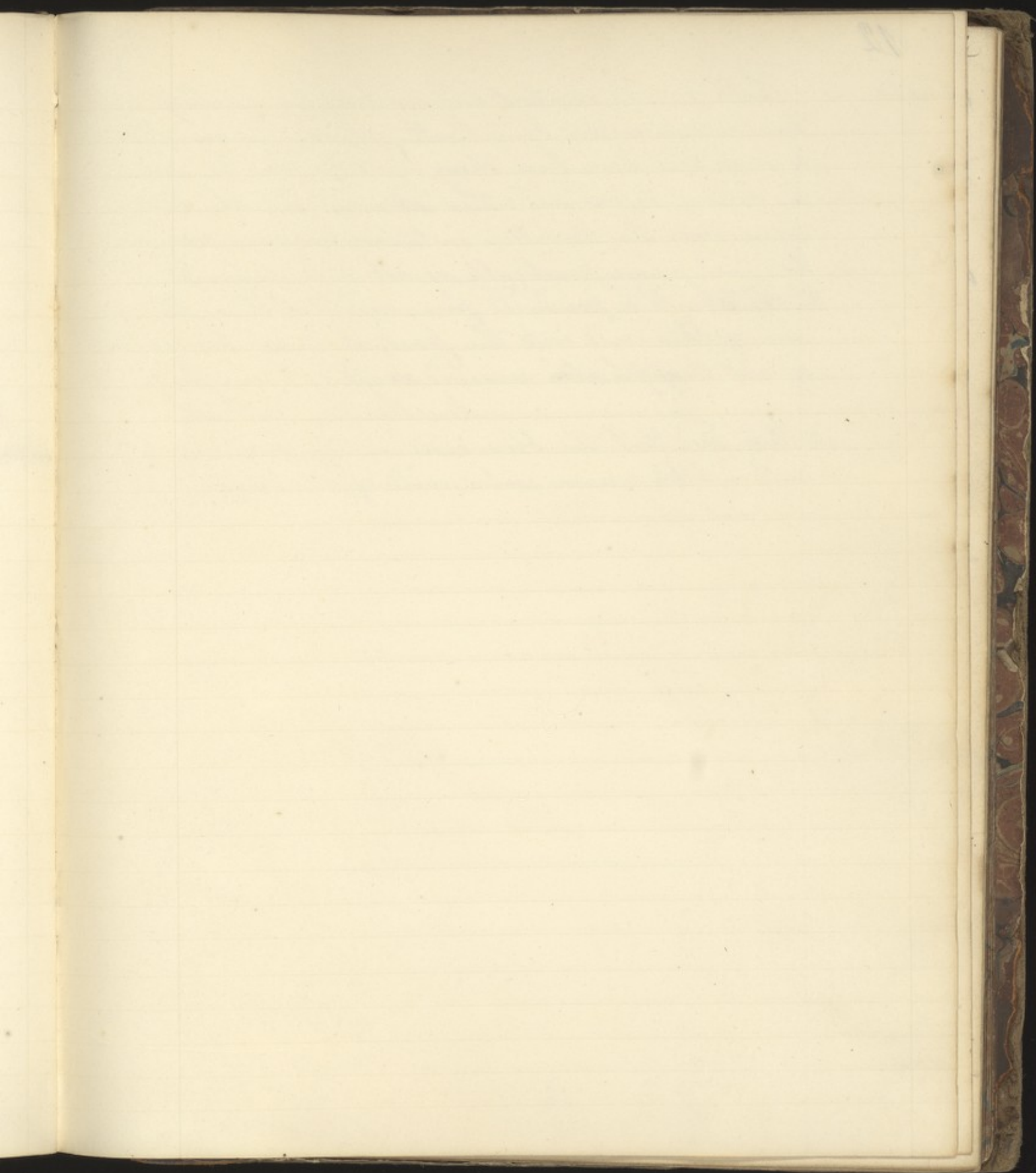


Calculus

John Barthwick says that the following should give
 rise of the following angles viz. 15. 24. 27 1/2

from which Gregory says that the length of the
 arc should be three times the breadth. But by

using the rule of the circle it is found that the
 arc is only 2.5 times the breadth.



12

Chalk

Chalk from its absorbent and neutralizing quality has been recommended by G. Booth, Allerton as an application to parts that have been stung by wasps, bees, &c and to the bites of vipers and other snakes and the bites of mad dogs. In the latter instances, however, excision of the part, where practicable, is not to be dispensed with. The Chalk should be powdered fine, mixed with a little water and rubbed well into the part; it may be washed off and the application renewed as often as necessary.

New Mo May Sept. 1848

It is said that the blue used in the laundry applied with a little warm water will afford instant relief.
Lead Mercury.

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Sept 1860

The
Passions

Some of the Rules or Laws, by which the human system and constitution are governed and conducted with respect to the Affections or passions of the Mind. From a dissertation on the influence of the passions upon disorders of the body by W^m Falconer M.D. F.R.S. The Essay to which the first Guthrie Medal was adjudged.

- 1st The mind, when awake, is constantly in a state of action or employment.
- 2nd When the action of the mind is diminished or weakened to a certain degree, sleep necessarily follows.
- 3rd As the mind when waking is always active and employed, we have no method of banishing one set or train of ideas, but by substituting another in its place.
- 4th There is an aptitude or disposition of the mind, to combine ideas together in such a manner, that the recollection of the one brings the other to the mind, and often, in consequence thereof, reproduces similar effects, to what the original idea had done when first excited.
- 5th A disposition to repeat actions, sensations, or motions, in the same manner, and at the same intervals, as they have before taken place.
- 6th A tendency to imitation, which seems to pervade in a good measure the whole animal creation and to be an instinctive propensity.

Habit
Custom

The passions may be considered as of two kinds, such as excite the powers of the vital system, or rouse the faculties into action, or such as depress and debilitate them.

Stimulating
Passions -

Pleasure, Joy, Love, Desire, Anger, Hope. Several of these, it must be observed, when excessive produce debility

Debil
pass
Equi
pass

Debilitating Passions. Fear, Grief, Pity, Shame, Disgrace, These will also
for a time and under some circumstances act as stimulants
Equivocal Passions. Envy, & Jealousy, are rather of an equivocal nature,
being stimulant or sedative, according to circumstances,
The former is composed of sorrow and anger, and the latter
of fear and anger, which being passions of an opposite
kind, their effects partake of the nature of that passion
which is most prevalent.

23. There are two other mental affections scarcely reducible to the
class of passions, yet, are of great importance in medicine.

1st A high degree of faith and confidence in the efficacy of
medicines

2nd A determined resolution of mind to resist the access of the
complaint.

Of all the passions, hope, both as a gentle stimulant,
and composing sedative, seems, in general, to answer the best
purposes, and to be most in our power to manage.

The Diseases, most under the influence
of the Passions

Classis 1^a ^{Pyrexia} Ordo 1^{us} Febris. Sect. 1^a Intermittentes.

Sect. 2^a Continua. Genus 5^{um} Typhus

et Miliar.

Ordo 2^{us} Phlegmasia

Genus 9^{um} Phrenitis

23^{us} Odontalgia

24^{us} Podagra.

Ord. 3^{us} Exanthemata

27^{us} Pestis

Ord 6^{us} Haemorrhagia.

42 Menorrhagia

Classis 2^a

Spec. Abatus

Classis 2^a 2^{us}

Classis 2.nd Nervosae. Ordo 1.st Comata. Genus 44 Apoplexia
 Ordo 2.nd Adynamia. Gen. 45 Syncope
 46 Hypochondriasis
 47 Chlorosis. Species Chlor. Amataia.
 Ordo 3.rd Spasmi. Gen. 53 Epilepsia.
 Classis 4.th Spasmi Ordo 1.st Tonici. Gen. 5 Crampus (Sauvages) Gen. 5
 5.th Unhelationes Ordo 1.st Unh. Spasmodica Gen. 44 Singultus Accidentalis. do
 Gen. 63 Hysteria
 Gen. 66 Melancholia
 Gen. 67 Mania
 Gen. 76 Scorbutus
 Gen. 91 Icterus. Spec 2.nd Spasmodicus
 Gen. 106 Nostalgia

atoia

Synop

es

Geometry

Proposition 1. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of which one end is given.

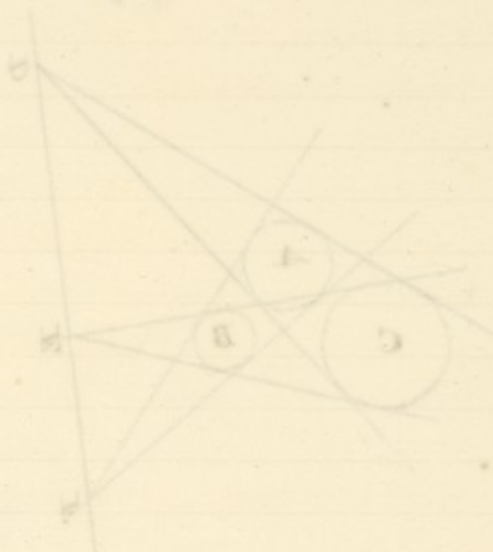
Let AB be the given straight line, and A the given end thereof.

It is required to draw a straight line perpendicular to AB, which shall pass through A.

Construction. With A as centre, and at what distance please, describe an arc cutting AB in C.

With C as centre, and the same distance, describe another arc cutting the first arc in D.

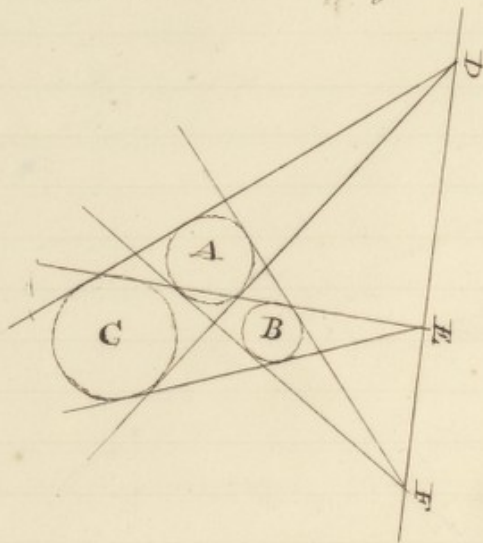
Draw the straight line AD, which is perpendicular to AB.



17
Geometry

Geometrical Proposition New Mo: Mag. Sept: 1778

If from any three unequal circles, A, B, C, any how situated, tangents be drawn to intersect each other, the points of intersection, D, E, F, will always be in a right line —

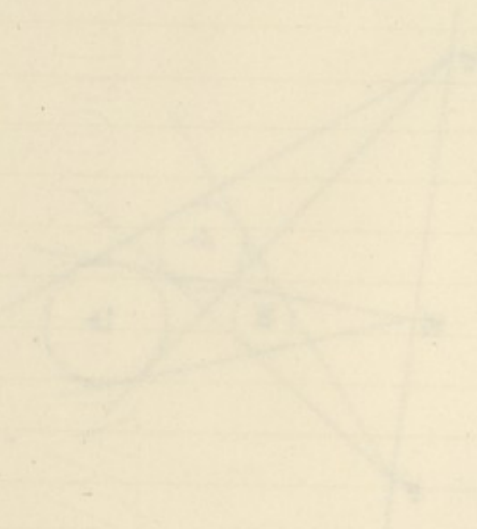


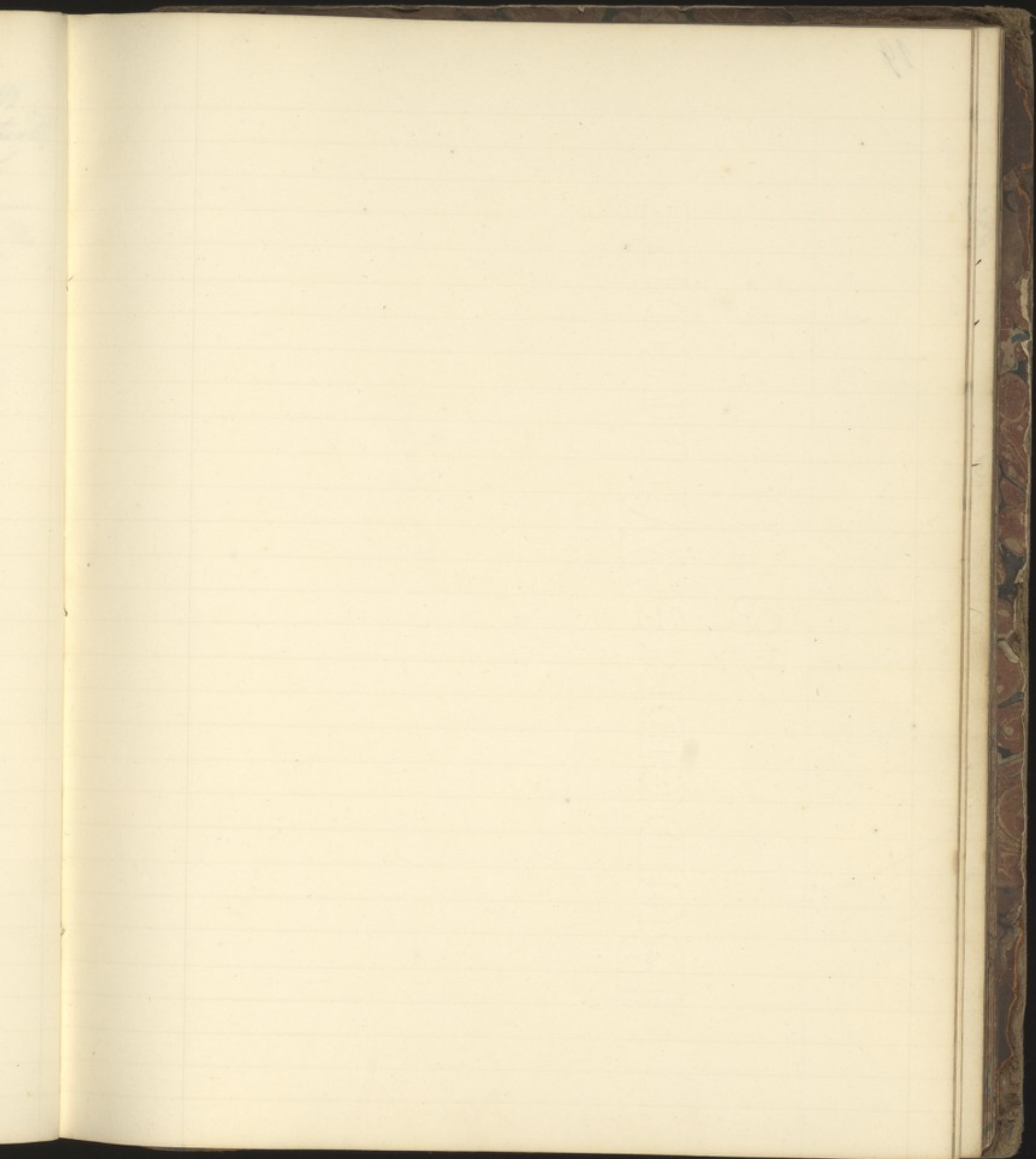
28
tute.

Geometry

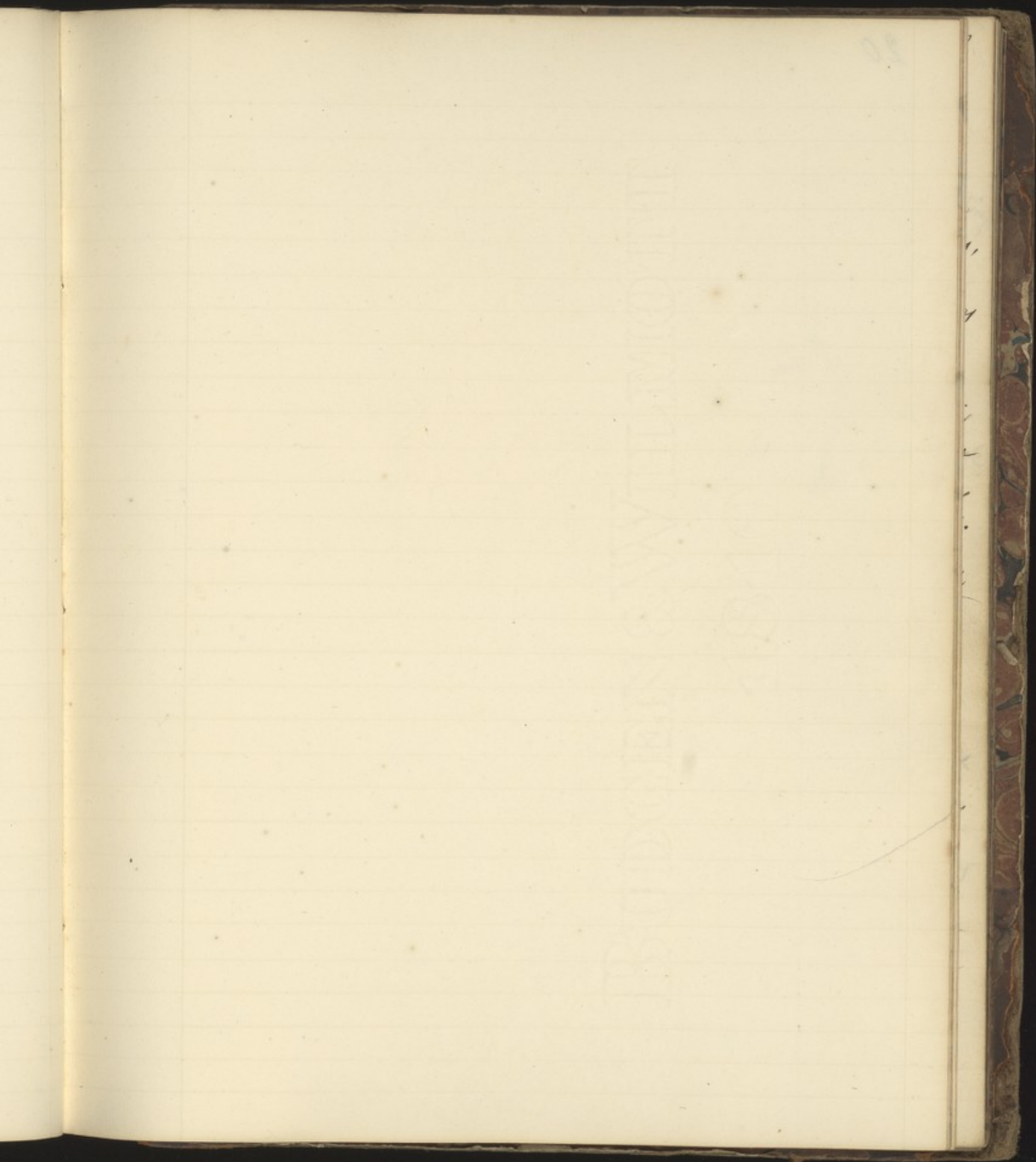
Geometrical Propositions Book the 1st Chap. 1st 1771

If from any three unequal circles, or two any four circles
tangent to each other, the points of
intersection of the tangents will always be in a right line

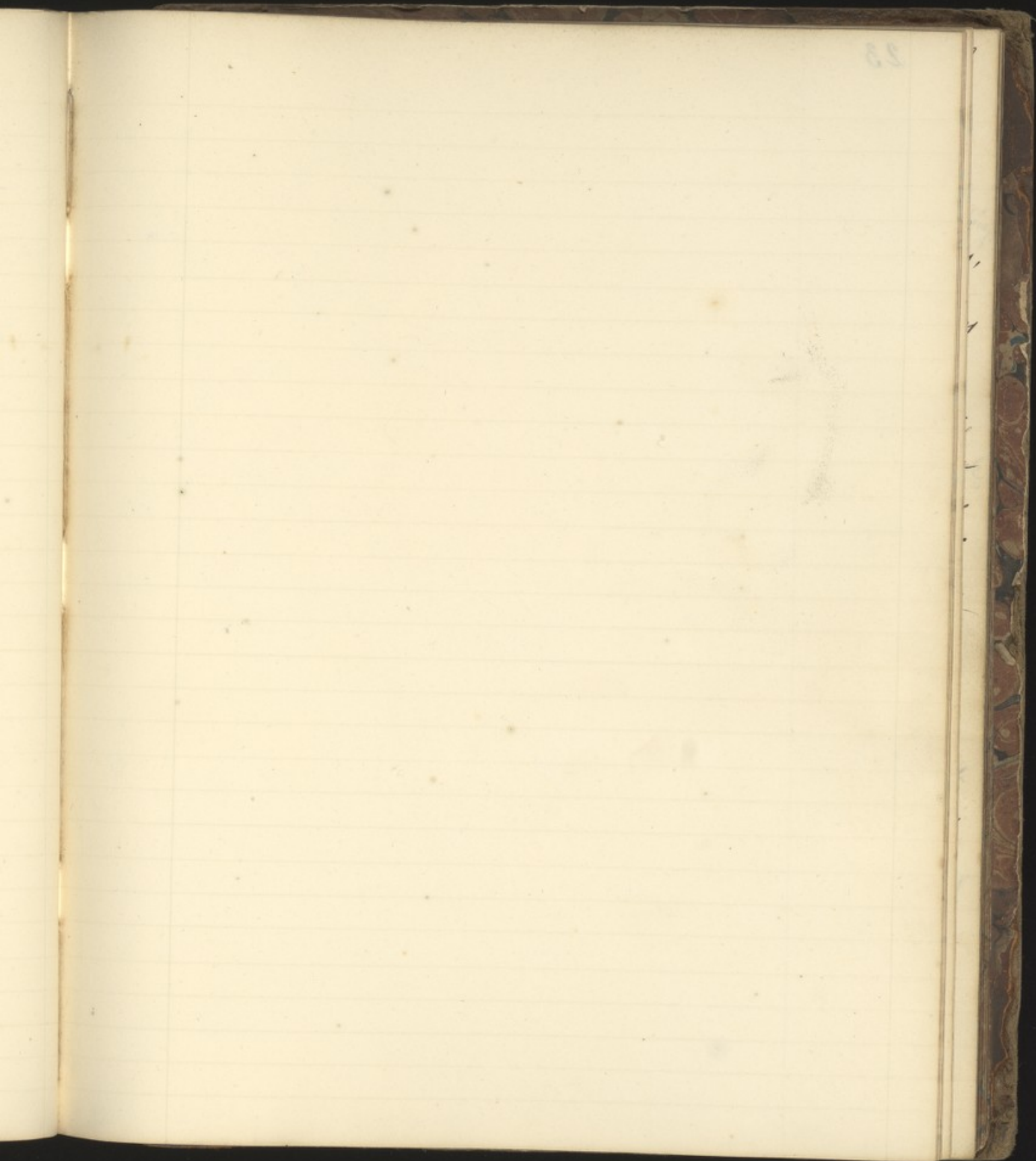


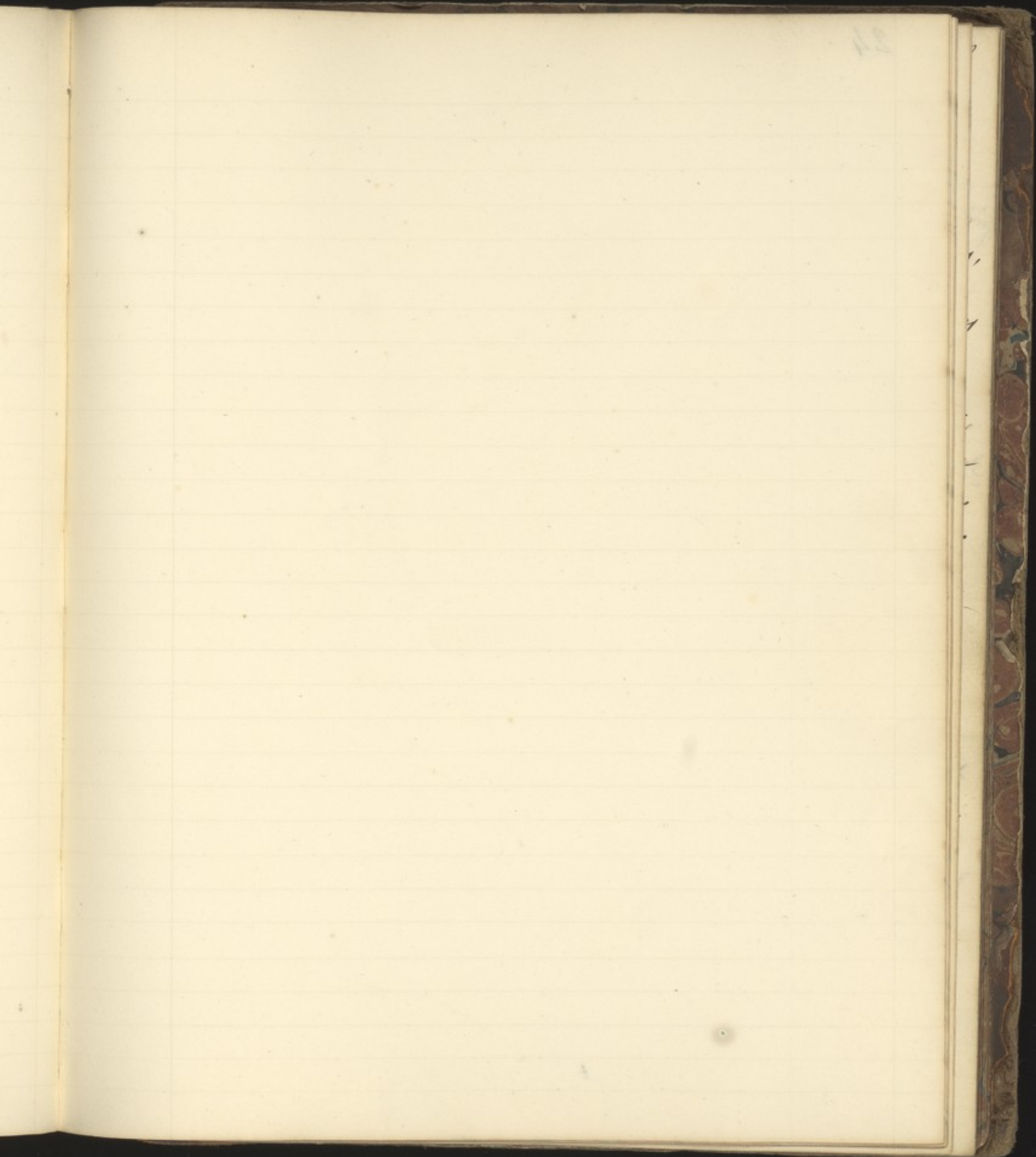


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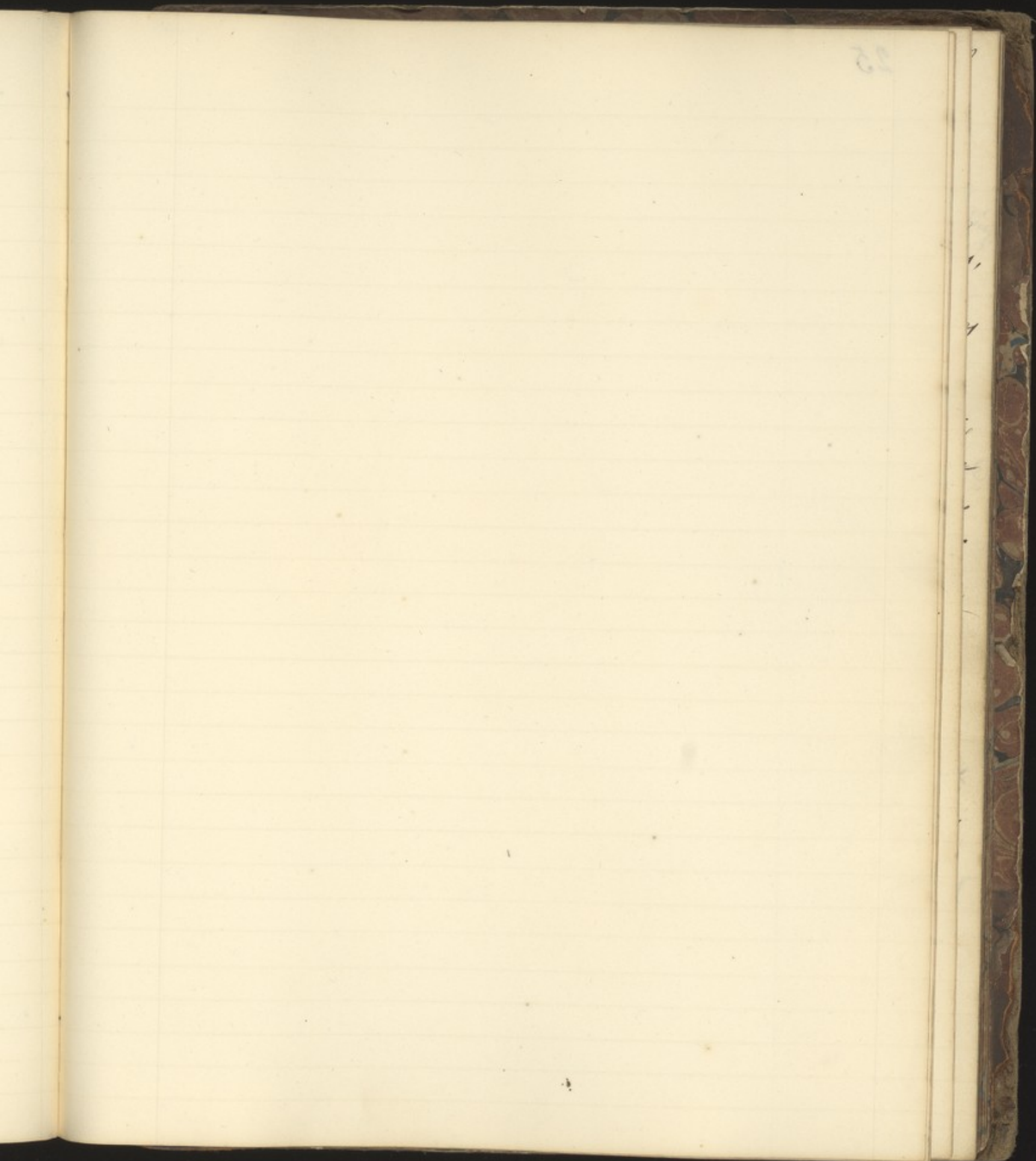


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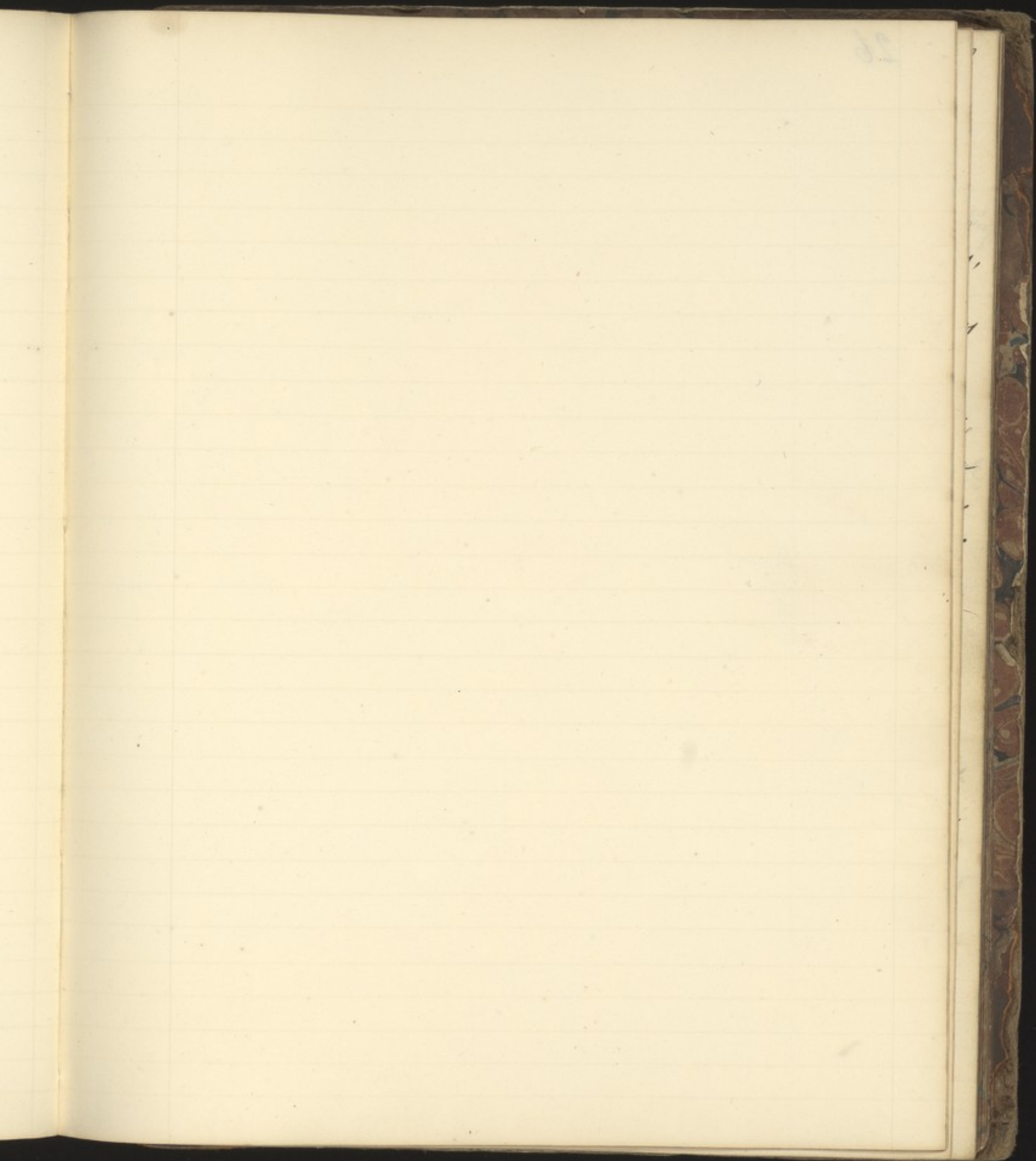




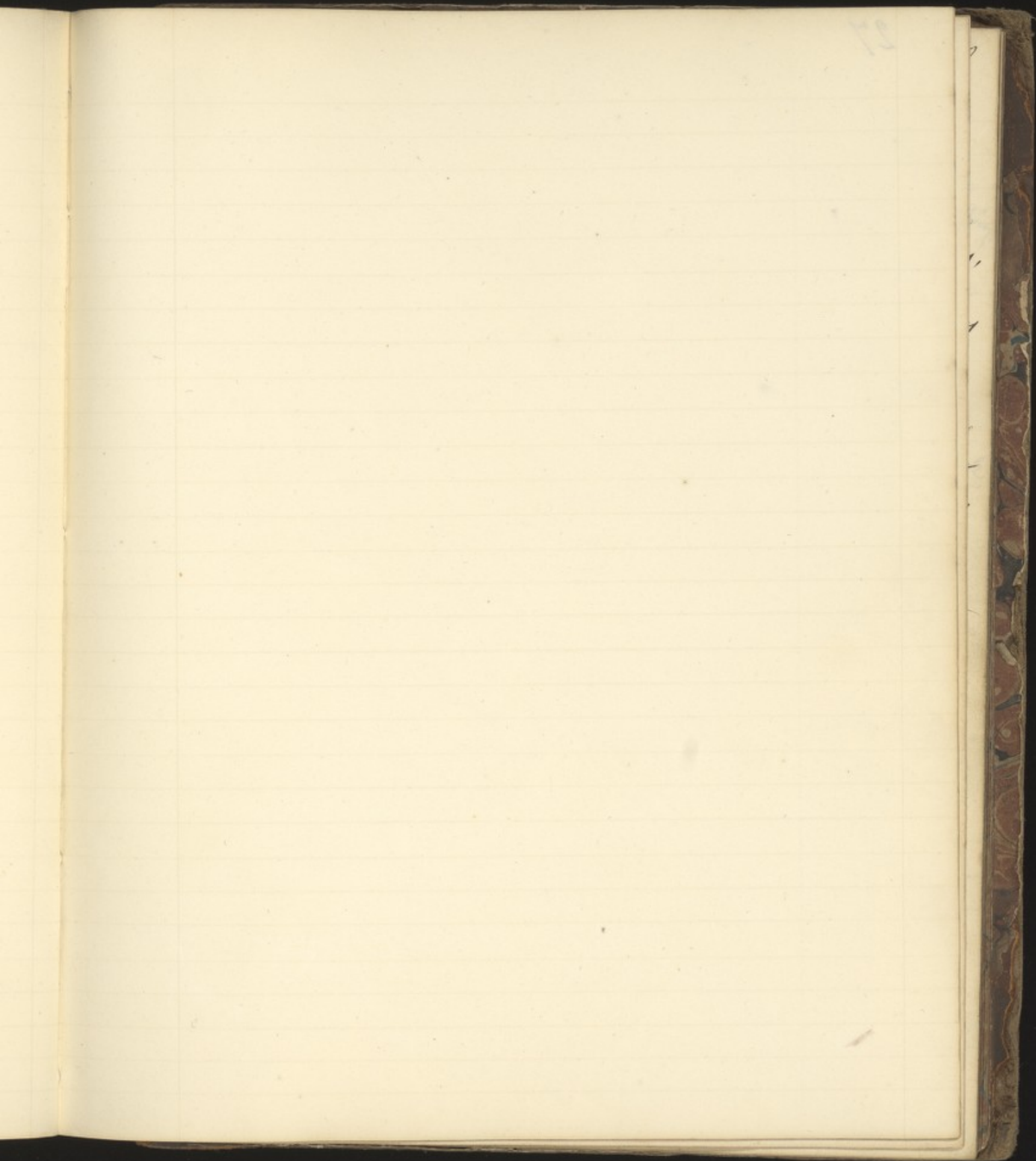
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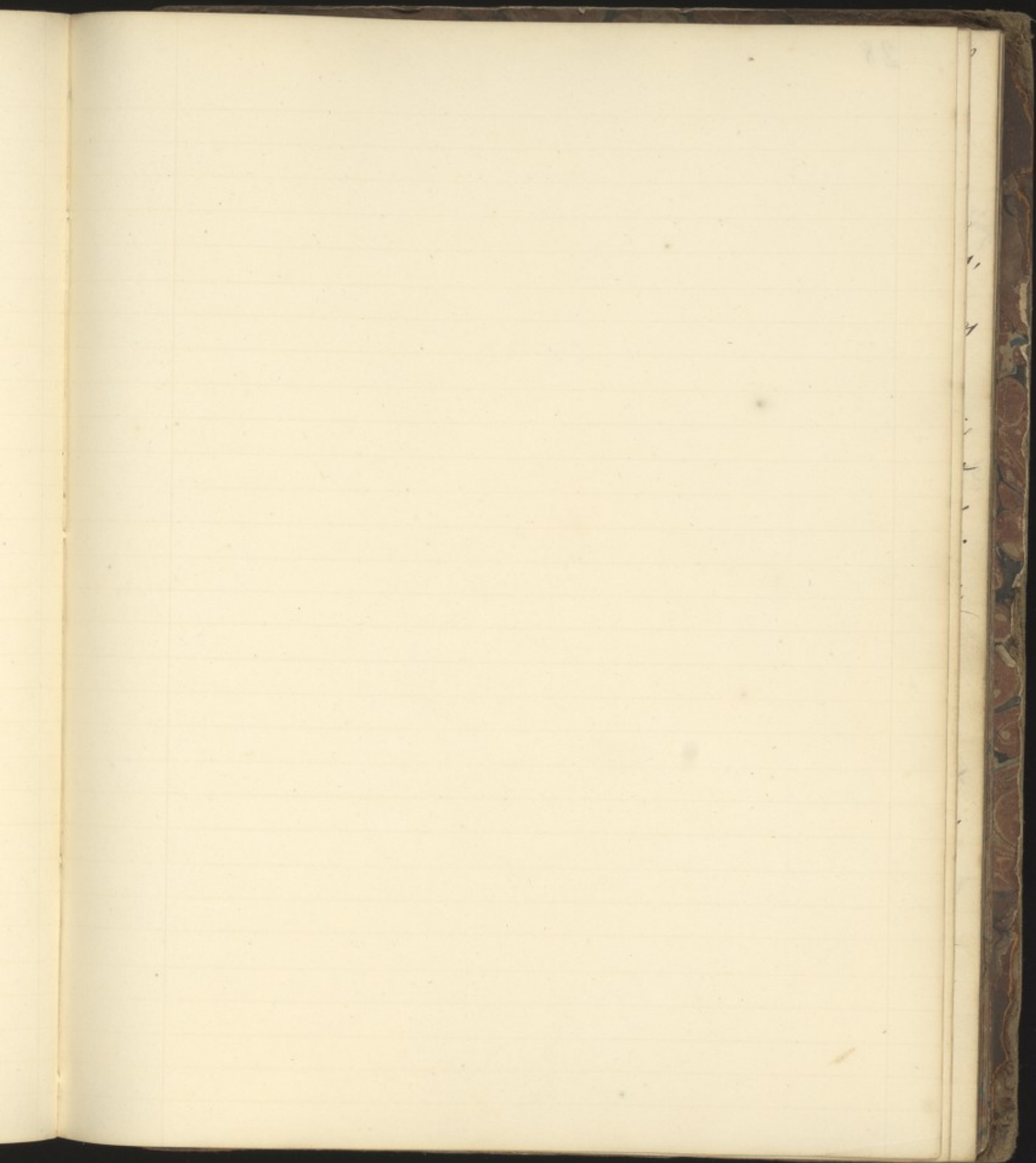
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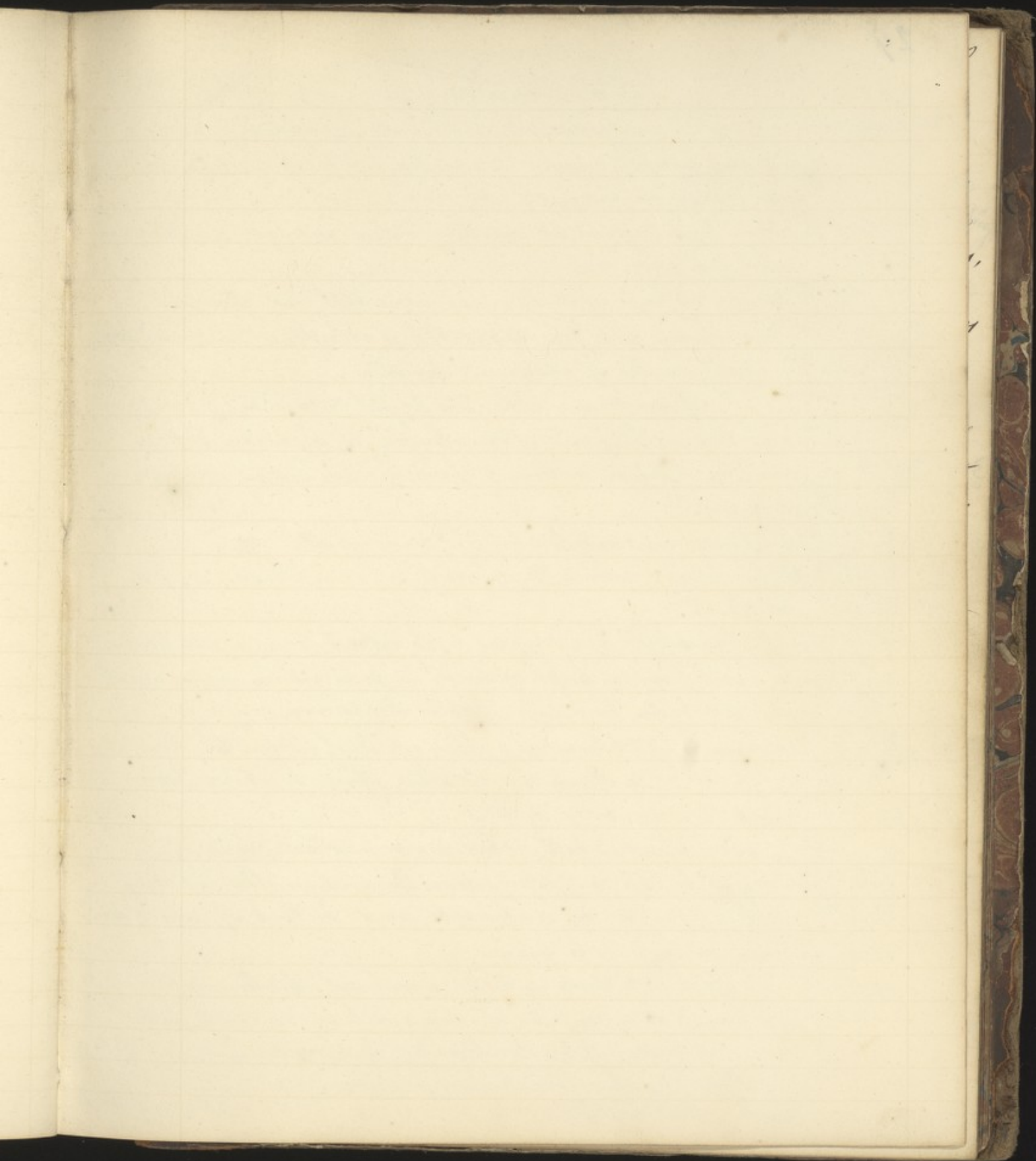
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29

06

On Elocution

Conversation To make conversation subservient to the acquisition of an easy, just and graceful manner of elocution—I think the following rules should be invariably observed.

- Rules 1st. Never begins to speak till you have a clear and full conception of what you have to say.
 2nd. Always express yourself in the terms that first offer.
 3rd. Never deviate into parenthesis, but go straight ^{on} in the shortest way.
 4th. Be totally careless of rhetorical decoration.

If you have a clear and perfect conception of what you would say, nothing can embarrass you in speaking, but the admission of foreign matter, a choice of words, or an affectation of ornaments.

* "Grace comes unlook'd for, if it comes at all." *

Every man speaks with propriety when he speaks without an effort.

All that should be attempted with respect to grace in elocution is to avoid positive ungracefulness. — forced gesture, vicious accent, false emphasis, barbarous phrases, humming, coughing, unmeaning expletives, and other effects of ill habits. How much oftner do speakers and actors offend by doing too much than by doing too little.

He, whose mind is full, whose conceptions are clear, will always be able to speak pertinently and forcibly, as long as he is prompted by sentiments, and he that speaks longer can never hope to be heard.

To speak is to think audibly; a confused thinker will necessarily be a confused speaker; and he who thinks with method, vigour, and perspicuity, wants nothing but the observation of a few simple negative precepts, with practice, to speak ^{with ease and} precision; grace will naturally result in proportion to the power of his fancy, and the rectitude of his taste.

These extracts are from Dr. Hawkesworth's advice to a society of literary young men who had requested his opinion as to the best method of improving their power of ideas, and of obtaining an easy, natural and graceful elocution. Northern Star No. 8 Jan'y 1818.

Success
Spea

On successful Speaking Maury.

It is only necessary, in fact, for the orator to keep one successful man in view amidst the multitude that surrounds him; and, excepting those enumerations which require some variety in order to paint the passions, conditions, and characters, he ought merely, whilst composing, to address himself to that one man whose mistakes he laments and whose foibles he discovers. This man is, to him, as the genius of Socrates, standing continually at his side, and by turns, interrogating him, or answering his questions. This is he whom the orator ought never to lose sight of in writing, till he obtain a conquest over his prepossessions.

The arguments which will be sufficiently persuasive to overcome his opposition, will equally control a large assembly.

But you may ask, where is this ideal man, composed of so many different traits, to be found, unless we describe some chimerical being? Where shall we find a phantom like this, singular but not odd, in which every individual may recognize himself, although it resemble not any one? Where shall we find him? — In your own heart. — Often retire there.

Survey all its recesses. There you will trace both the pleas for those passions which you will have to combat, and the source of those false reasonings; which you must point out. To be eloquent, we must enter within ourselves. The first productions of a young orator are generally too far fetched.

Success in Speaking continued.

His mind, always on the stretch, is making continued efforts, without his ever venturing to commit himself to the simplicity of nature, until experience teach him, that to arrive at the sublime, it is, in fact less necessary to elevate his imagination than to be deeply impressed with his subject.* — Make trial of your eloquence upon yourself: become so to speak, the auditor of your own discourses; and thus by anticipating the effect which they ought to produce, you will easily delineate true characters; you will perceive, that notwithstanding the shades of difference which distinguish them, all men bear an interior resemblance to one another, and that their vices have a uniformity, because they always proceed either from weakness or interest. In a word your descriptions will not be indeterminate, and the more thoroughly you shall have examined what passes within your own breast, with more ability you will unfold the hearts of others.

of
Method
Speaking

of Method in Speaking

Method is the art of ranking everything in the place that suits it; in fact I might boldly tell you at once, that method is nothing but good taste, that taste which regulates the order in which the different parts, reasons, proofs, and all the means of persuasion, should be displayed, for the purpose of producing the greater effect: the taste that creates the beauty.

* "the secret of using language, is to use it from a full mind."

Montgomery's lectures on Poetry

Of Method in Speaking continued

of reason, not that of fancy; the beauty of plenitude, not that of a single member. It disposes the springs that you are to put in motion for the purpose of pleasing, instructing, and persuading.

Before you cast about for the order in which you are to offer your thoughts, you must already have preconceived a general outline of your subject: the next process is, in that outline, to mark the place of your principal ideas; your subject will then become circumscribed, and you will see its extent. This plan will be your groundwork, it will support you, direct you, regulate the movements of your mind, and submit them to the laws of method. Without it, the best speaker will go astray, his progress will be unguided, and the irregular beauties of his speech will be at the mercy of hazzard. — It is for want of a plan, and for not having allowed reflection, to dwell long enough on his subject, that a man of abilities finds himself embarrassed, and knows not where or how to begin. He at once perceives a vast number of ideas; as he has made no comparison betwixt them, nor established any subordination among them, there is nothing that determines him to give the preference to one more than to another; he, therefore, stands a victim of his own perplexity. But when he shall have laid down a plan for himself, when he shall have gathered together, and put in order, every idea essential to his subject, the work will have arrived at the point of maturity; he will be eager

to give it birth, thought will succeed thought, with ease and pleasure to himself; his style will be natural and lucid; the delight he feels will best a warmth, which will flow through all his periods, and give life to every expression; his animation will increase; the tones of his voice will swell, every object will become prominent: and sentiment, in unison with perspicuity, will render the discourse both interesting and luminous. Weigh your own feelings, examine the emotions of others, endeavour to discover, in every occurrence of life, the spring of human passions, study to imitate nature, and with genius and judgment you cannot but succeed as a speaker.

One word more, and I quit the subject; accustom yourself, even in your common conversation, to link your thoughts to one another; utter none without a momentary examination, whether it is sound (and fit or not: justness and precision will glide from conversation into your first little essays, and from these into greater; and when, at last, nature shall have attained its maturity, and occasion touches the spring of genius, all the powers of your mind will burst into harmonious motion.

Action from H. Martineau's retrospect of Western Travel. Vol. 1 P. 384

Speaking M^r Preston says "His manner is as graceful as any thing so artificial can be. I never before understood the eloquence of Action. The action of public speakers in England, is of two kinds, — the involuntary gesture which is resorted to for the relief of the nerves, which may or may

Action continued

not be expressive of meaning; and the action which is wholly the result of study, — arbitrary and not the birth of sentiment; and therefore, though pleasing perhaps to the eye, perplexing to the listener. Mr. Preston's manner unites the advantages of these two methods, and avoids most of their evils. It is easy to see that he could not speak without an abundant use of action; and that he has therefore done wisely in making it a study. To an unaccustomed eye it appears somewhat exuberant; but it is exquisitely graceful, and far more than commonly appropriate."

Dr. Campbell's hints to young men who are training for public speakers. They may be perused with advantage by all who wish to read or speak in public with ease and propriety.

"The ancients, both of Greece and Rome, sensible of the importance of this article, in educating their youth for the forum and for the senate, were remarkably attentive to it; and it must be owned, their success in this way was correspondent to their care. For however much we moderns appear to have surpassed them in some, and equalled them perhaps in all, other arts, our inferiority in regard to eloquence will hardly bear dispute. It is not possible, however, that so great a defect in modern education, should be supplied by a few cursory directions, which is all that your leisure, and the prosecution of other and still more important branches of my plan, will here give scope for. To attain

a mastery in the art of speaking, would require much study, improved by exercise, and corrected by conversation. But though we cannot do all that we would, let us not, for this, think ourselves excused from doing what we can."

"The first thing, then, I would advise the young preacher at his setting out; in regard to the management of his voice, is cautiously to avoid beginning on too high a clef. The natural tone of speaking in conversation, is that which will always succeed best with him; in which, if properly managed, he will be best heard, be able to hold out the longest, and have most command of his voice in pronouncing. Let it be observed, that in conversing (according as the company is large or small,) we can speak louder or softer without altering the tone. Our aim therefore ought to be, to articulate the words distinctly, and to give such a forcible emission to the breath in pronouncing, as makes the voice reach farther, without raising it to a higher key.

Every man's voice has naturally a certain compass, above which it cannot rise, and below which it cannot sink. The ordinary tone on which we converse is nearly about the middle of that compass. When we make that, therefore, as it were, the key note of our discourse, we have the power with ease, of both elevating and depressing the

Public Speaking continued.

the voice, in uttering particular words, just as the sense requires, that they be uttered emphatically or otherwise. When we recommend the ordinary tone of the voice in conversation, as that we ought ~~we ought~~ in public to attempt to speak, we would not be understood to recommend an insipid monotony: we only mean to signify, that this should serve as the foundation note, on which the general tenour of the discourse should run.

On the contrary, it being one of the best preservatives against that egregious fault in speaking, by giving the voice the greatest latitude both in rising and falling with facility, is one reason why we recommend it. Every body must be sensible, that when the voice is at an unnatural stretch, it can give no emphasis to any word whatever, without squeaking, so that the speaker, for the ease ~~of ease~~ of his own lungs is forced to take refuge, either in tiresome monotony or drowsy cant. Besides, it deserves to be remarked, that most men, when earnest in conversation on an affecting subject, naturally, without any study, give their voice the proper inflections which the import of what is said requires. When, therefore, we speak in public, if we ourselves enter seriously into the subject, and are,

as it were interested in it, we shall, without any effort, being taught by nature and assisted by habit, give such an emphasis to words which require it, and such cadence to the sentences, as in conversing on serious and moving subjects ~~we~~ never fail to employ. Whereas, if we speak on a forced key, we cannot have the same assistance either from nature or habit."

"A second direction I would give, is, to be very careful, in proceeding in your discourse, to preserve in the general tenor of it, the same key on which you began. Many, who begin aright, insensibly, ~~insensibly~~ raise their voice, as they advance, till at last they come to speak in a tone that is very painful to themselves, and by necessary consequence, grating to their hearers. It will require much care, attention, and even practice, to prevent the evil."

Intemperate Vocal Declamation
from M^{rs} Moore Wooley's work on the
Philosophy of Temperance.

"Vociferous declamation is an evil of no less common than fearful magnitude, and is often quite as disagreeable to the auditory as it is hurtful to the speaker. Orators of all

Heal Declamations

kind, actors, singers, senators, clergy, and ministers of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, may be found, who are guilty of such excess. If at the outset the voice is pitched upon too high a key, and the habit of vociferating becomes confirmed, it will be found difficult, nay, almost impossible, to soften it down to a mellow, flowing, and conversational tone. After this remark, I scarcely need admonish all who are ambitious to shine as public speakers, or are panting to occupy a niche in the temple of fame, to endeavour to cultivate a bland and soft intonation."

Temperance Advocacy.

"The first essential of a public speaker is earnestness.

The man who is ^{not in} earnest need never hope to impress others. A perfect conviction of the truth of the subject is the very life of this earnestness.

A speaker must make himself acquainted with the habits, education, and daily occupation of the people he may address. To be truly ~~effective~~ ^{useful} he must have much general information, and a power of simplifying his thoughts.

It is not enough for an advocate to be convinced of the truth and to have acquired information; he must also feel the importance of persuading others; and this will teach him to value the time of his hearers, and that he may

Public Speaking Continued

employ it to the best advantage, he will previously select some particular point of view of the subject, on which he will arrange his ideas, facts, illustrations, and arguments; the people will awaken up his earnestness — habit will give readiness of expression — but the mind must be tutored into compression and order. While speaking, he lives for his audience and his cause; all else is forgotten. His desire is, to persuade and convince them, to concentrate their attention; to send them home roused to an enquiry into his subject.

Have done with cowardice, with bowing before evil customs. Go with society, and its laws, where they are right — oppose them and trample upon them, where they are wrong.

And let the advocates ~~of this and every cause~~ and supporters of this and every cause ~~for~~ for the good of multitudes, at home and abroad — putting self out of the question altogether — bring forward the truth they would teach, and make a principle of action in others, strongly, earnestly, affectionately; make fact the propelling power of every argument — persuasion the restraining force — Truth the sun of the system, shining with such pure brightness that all may look upon it with delight, and every heart feel its warming influence!

From R R Moores Temperance Lecture

"True Eloquence consists in an union of the rational, the forcible, and the pathetic; and to address the affections, as well as the reason, of mankind, is the dictate of the soundest philosophy.

Cold and feeble conclusions of discourses, are as disgusting to a just taste as they are unprofitable with regard to improvement.

I think this is also from R.R.R. Moore but am not quite certain.

Ex^t from Crisfield's Rhetoric.

The affections denote certain emotions of the mind, which, during their continuance, give a great turn to the Dispositions: "A man may convince, and even persuade others to act, by mere reason and argument. But that degree of eloquence which gains the admiration of mankind is never found without warmth or passion. Passion, when in such degree as to rouse and kindle the mind, without throwing it out of possession of itself is universally found to exalt all the human powers. It renders the mind infinitely more enlightened, more penetrating, more vigorous and masterly than it is in its calm moments. A man, actuated by a strong passion, becomes much greater than he is at other times. He is conscious of more strength and force; he utters greater

To page 36

Population
(and)
Production

Dr. Purves in his Treatise on Population and Production endeavours to establish the following fundamental principles.

- 1st That all effective labour is produced by demand yielding profit.
- 2nd That population is the cause and source of all demand.
- 3rd That it can never be excessive until the whole earth is cultivated up to its maximum.
- 4th That can never be but by a prodigious increase of Population.
- 5th That population, as to time, has never had any ratio of increase; the depopulating causes, as well as the populating causes, being quite irregular.
- 6th That the increase of the produce of the soil has no ratio as to time.
- 7th That all thinly peopled countries are the worst off for subsistence.
- 8th That an increase of population creates employment, and will continue to do so according to its increase, till cultivation reaches its maximum.

Population

"Population improves wealth, creates employment, advances wages, and contributes to the comfort of Man"

From P. 20.

Sentiments, conceives higher designs, and executes them with a boldness and felicity of which on other occasions he could not think himself capable. But chiefly, with respect to persuasion is the power of passion felt. Almost every man in passion is eloquent. Then he is at no loss for words and arguments. He transmits to others, by a sort of contagious sympathy, the warm sentiments which he feels; his looks and gestures are all persuasive, and nature here shows herself infinitely more powerful than art."

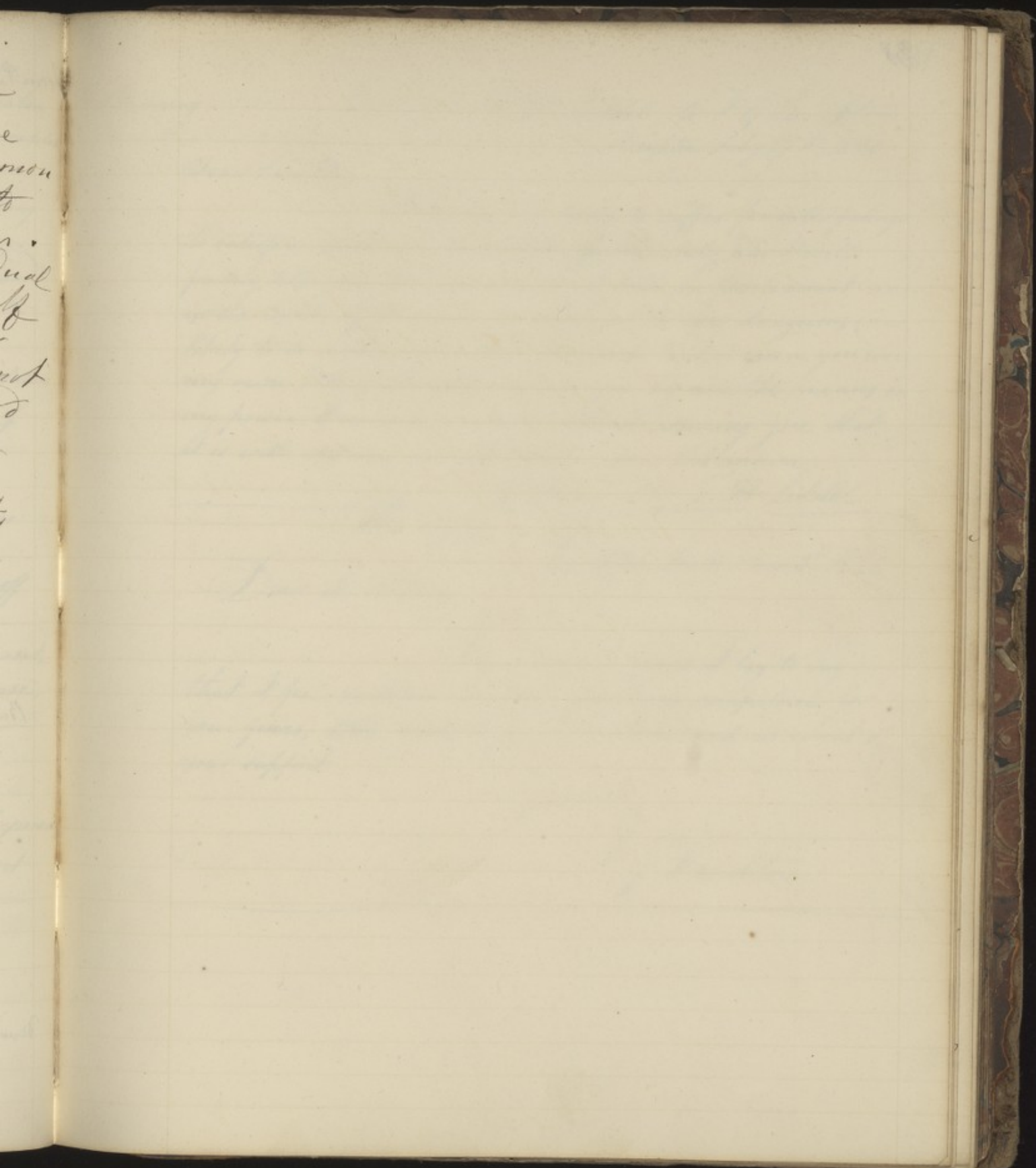
A speaker who would excite any particular emotions in the mind of his hearers, ought to manifest, more or less, the influence of such emotions upon himself.

But how very different is

this necessary warmth and emotion ~~it~~ ^{the} ~~very different~~ from mere excitement to which Davis alludes in his work on the True Dignity of Human nature. He says, "It must be confessed that the tendency of a certain style of preaching, is, to produce excitement only. A conviction of sin, deep and pungent repentance, humility, and devotion, appear by many preachers of this class to be regarded as mere accessories. The

great object aimed at is an excited state of the feelings. But it requires, we think, but a very small portion of common sense to discover the fallacy of giving to such results the name of piety or religion. They may be produced while the individual wishing to produce the effect is in himself either in an excited state of mind, or assumes the appearance of it. But is not this a most low and degrading method of instruction? It is mere excitement after all. The scriptures teach us a different lesson.

Davis on the Dignity
of Human Nature.



Election

Electioneering

38

Letter from T. H. Liddel to J. G. Lambton
Brighton Feb 27th 1820

Dear Lambton

These are not times to suffer private feelings to interfere with what I consider public duty and I will frankly tell you that your conduct both in parliament and in the County of Durham has appeared to me dangerous (and likely to do such incalculable mischief that, if even you were my own brother, I should oppose you by all the means in my power. I cannot conclude without assuring you that it is with extreme regret I return you this answer.

I am Sir, T. H. Liddel

The reply

Lambton Hall March 3rd 1820

Dear Sir Thomas

In answer to yours I beg to say that I feel gratitude for your frankness, compassion for your fears, little dread of your opposition, and no want of your support

Yours &c.

J. G. Lambton

Iodine

Lugol on Iodine Dr. Elliotson has exhibited a drachm of ~~Hydriodate~~ of Potass three times a day without any other effect than a diuretic one.

The discrepancy of medical men as to the effects of Hydriodate of Potass is in part accounted for by the adulteration of the article at present vended by druggists, and especially in that supplied to hospitals.

It is reported to have been successful in scrophulous enlargements of the glands of the neck, axilla, groin, and mesentery, scrophulous ulcers on all parts of the body, however extensive, abscesses, fistulae, caries, certain venereal affections, in real cancerous ulcerations of the face and scalp, scrophulous ophthalmia producing blindness, Cutaneous scrophula of the nose, upper lip and cheeks, large abscesses of the neck, caries of the vertebrae, lumbar abscesses, and of the sup^r & inf^r Maxillary bones. It is gratifying to learn that most of these diseases which were hitherto held incurable were generally relieved by the internal & external use of the various preparations of Iodine.

Iodurated Mineral Water ^A

	No 1	No 2	No 3
Ry Iodine	℥ ½	8r 1	8r 1 ¼
Hydriodate of Potass	℥ 1 ½	8r ij	8r ijss
Distilled Water	3viij	3viij	3viij

Perfectly transparent, beautiful orange colour. Keeps for considerable time.

Another mode of preparing this mineral water

on a larger scale is as follows

R Iodine ———— ℥j
Hydroiodate of Potass — ℥ij
Distilled water — 3viij } **B**

This solution contains $\frac{1}{24}$ of Iodine poured into 16 pounds of distilled water, it forms 32 bottles of 3viij of the mineral water No 1 by diminishing the distilled water $\frac{1}{2}$ we compose No 2 by using $\frac{3}{4}$ of water we obtain No 3. Or it may be given in drops once or twice daily 40vj morning fasting & afternoon an hour before dinner in half a glass of water flavoured with sugar. Every week the daily dose is increased by two drops until it shall have reached thirty or thirty six daily.

For children under seven years old two drops daily to be increased to five drops twice a day morning and evening. From 7 to 14 years not to exceed sixteen drops daily. Given in greater quantity it passes off too soon by the kidneys but may be given as a diuretic in abdominal dropsy with much success.

Iodurated ointment for external local treatment
R Iodine ʒss
Hydroiodate of Potass ʒiij
Fresh Lard — 3ij } **C**

To be prepared fresh when required

Solution for external use
R Iodine ʒss
Hydroiodate of Potass ʒiij
Distilled water ʒij } **D**

In cases of *Scrophulous* & *Scrophulous* to be applied with a syringe over

Iodine continued

Lupul Iodine Eye Lotion

Vinture of Iodine 50 drops

Laudanum 36 80

Distilled Water 4 8

In obstinate Scrophulous Ophthalmia

Iodine plasters

Emplast Plumbi ʒij

Iodine ʒr 30

Hydrodat. Potasse ʒij

Ext^o Opii ʒr 30In Enlargement of Parotid & other glands,
ointment of Iodine & opium

Iodine ʒr xiv

Hydrodate of Potass ʒij

Rosaceus Laudanum ʒij

Fresh Lard ʒij

Dressing for Scrophulous Ulcers.

E

Nov 11

11

Dear Mr. Brewster. I have your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you.

I have been very busy lately and have not had much time to devote to my correspondence. I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

I hope you will soon be able to resume your usual avocations. I am sure you will find much to interest you in the study of the natural history of the country.

I have been very much interested in the study of the natural history of the country and have been very much interested in the study of the natural history of the country.

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Result of
Capillary & Marshall Halls experiments on
Circulation the capillary circulation.

In the Frog's foot. When the larger arteries have subdivided into tubes which are successively smaller than those from which they issue at a certain point of this subdivision a smaller artery is observed to turn into two each of which is as large as itself which vessels when traced are found not to terminate in smaller tubes but to communicate with others of the same size as themselves. These vessels therefore which are intermediate between the arteries and veins are cylindrical and of an uniform character, anastomosing with one another so as to form a complete network of cylindrical tubes and retard the circulation of the blood so as to accomplish the purposes of secretion and nutrition. The arteries and veins on the contrary are conical and are never found directly to anastomose with one another. +

2 layers By applying alcohol to the web of a frog's foot & capillaries the superficial layer of capillaries was stopped circulation and another observed below in which motion was proceeding.

In the lung of a Salamander. This division of the minute arteries into the capillaries in the lungs of a salamander is more immediate than in the systemic circulation and the passing of the capillaries into the veins is equally abrupt as the ultimate arteries do not only give

Capillaries

Capillary circulation of capillaries from their ^{ends} sides but lateral also from in the lung pores and the veins receive them in the same of a Salam way; the capillaries communicate in every under possible way, but the arteries and veins do not directly communicate. Through this net work of capillaries the blood flows ^{from the arteries} with an even and rapid current and as each artery communicates with several it appears to run like divergent rays from a point and on leaving the capillaries to converge to the pulmonary veins; this arrangement is probably for as wide an exposure to the air as possible.

* Dr M. Hall observed in the mesentery of a toad an artery to be reflected and proceed back as a vein but has not been able to decide whether it ultimately enter the capillary circulation or be a true vein.

Dr M.

Rem on
of the
Maxilla
BoneRemarks
It

Tartrate of Iron

An excellent preparation of iron where it is desirable to act at the same time on the bowels and kidneys along with its chalcate effect as in *Adema*.

Dose

Two drams three times a day.

Its effect is often rapid, improving the blood, regulating the action of the heart and rendering the complexion florid.

Removal

of the Superior Maxillary Bone. In the case of removal of the superior Maxillary Bone by W. J. Scott at the London Hospital reported in the *Lancet* of Jan'y 21-1832. It is said the patient throughout the operation which occupied $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour and was conducted with coolness and decision behaved with the most stercal fortitude. On being asked by W. Scott whether he suffered much during the operation, he answered with a smile "Oh I'll tell you another time and cheerfully undertook to walk to his bed: he was greeted with the hearty plaudits of all the spectators. The patient is reported to have afterwards expired in convulsions.

Remarks Was it judicious to allow the patient to walk to bed with ligature on the common carotid and after such an operation?

Removal of Superior Maxillary bone long he lived after the operation nor
 how ^{continued} what was the supposed cause of the con-
 vulsions. It appears to me to confirm
 the opinion of the French author (See
 Johnson's Medical) who stated that pa-
 tients who bore operations the most
 heroically did not recover so well as
 those who cried out during their pain.
 (Read that paper) Was the above patient
 prepared for the operation by any previous
 treatment?

Relief of In a paroxysm the application of tight
 ligatures (twisted handkerchiefs) to the
 in Cholera parts affected produced in a case at
 Sunderland such relief that the patient
 spoke of it the following day as a fine thing
 for cramp. Joseph Keates treatment of
 Mary Thistlethwaite was equally successful.

Hypoc
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Ch. J.
 m. h.

Hysterical
epilepsy -
treatment

from Dr. Williams clinical Lecture at
the London Hospital - (Lancet)

Oxyd Zinci

Oxyd of Zinc is a tonic medicine which
has considerable influence in restraining
convulsive actions of the epileptic character
attending hysterical fits, epileptic fits being
produced by whatever irritates the brain
long enough to make it react violently
and involuntarily, whether the irritating
cause be in the head as tumours or spicula
of bone; or remote from it as injuries or in-
flammation of viscera, or cold extremities,
or such irritation as worms in the intestines,
the cutting of teeth, or uterine irritation
in which case the fits though epileptic
to all intents and purposes receive the name
of hysterical. After the removal of the cause
the effect will remain for long sometimes
in the cerebellum and spinal marrow,
producing a renewal of fits as in cases from
teething and even from fright.

*R. Serp.
utrina*

Serpentine also is a powerful antispas-
modic; ʒss with the same quantity of
℞ Ricini has been found highly beneficial
in Epilepsy and Hysteria, it is useful in
cases combined with inflammatory affecting
when other stimulants are inadmissible more
particularly in some painful puerperal
states. As a carminative it relieves the

Nuxvomica is a cathartic it relieves the flatu-
 epilepsy, leant distrust of the stomach, and bowels.
 In large doses it purges. If it occasion
 ardor urinae, it should be discontinued

Turpentine
in paramenia
obstructions.

Dr Elliotson.

As a stimulant to the womb one of
 the best remedies that can be resorted
 to is *St. Terbinth.* ʒj bis die, omitted
 when it irritates the urinary organs,
 increased to ʒij bis die till the cata-
 menia returns —

- Opium quantity taken by different opium eaters.
- 1 A female for 10 yrs before she was 40 took $\frac{3}{4}$ of solid opium daily - died at 43
 - 2 An eminent literary gentleman has taken laudanum sometimes to the extent of 9 or 10oz daily for the last 20 yrs. He is now 45 and takes 9 drams per diem.
 - 3 A lady at 50 has taken 3oz daily for many years -
 - 4 A charwoman 2oz daily for many ^{yrs} died at 60
 - 5 An eminent literary gentleman now 60 yrs old has taken it since he was 15. Takes now $\frac{3}{4}$ of a quart bottle of laudanum and one of alcohol daily -
 - 6 A lady now at 70 has taken $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of laudanum daily for 40 yrs -
 - 7 An old woman of the age of 80 has taken the same quantity for about the same length of time -
- Lancet.

These rare cases are no reason for supposing that ~~Opium~~ can be taken with impunity. It cannot be shown that the above individuals sustained no injury, but even if they did not they could only be considered exceptions to a general rule. J. H. $\frac{12}{21}$ 42

Remarks on Cholera

To the Med. & Sur. Jour.

Cholera
suppression
of urine

Cholera Among the various remedies suggested for the cure
suppression of Cholera I do not remember one that is aimed
of urine in with sufficient precision at restoring the function
of the kidneys. The total suspension of this
function seems to be the grand peculiarity
of the disease; and its restoration ought to form
in my opinion a more decided object in the
treatment.

It would probably well repay the medical philosopher to enquire how far the symptoms of typhus, yellow fever, plague, &c. depend on the retention in the blood of matters that ought to be passed off by the organs of secretion; it could not prove a barren subject.

If we conceive that each secreting organ, when in health, consumes a given quantity of the nervous fluid (whatever it may be), it would be well to enquire what are the results when in disease, that quantity is reflected back from each organ into the system. That which ought to be consumed by the uterine secretion, when reflected from the uterus, causes sometimes profuse biliary secretion or green sickness; in other cases globus hystericus, in other hysterical convulsions. May not that which is reflected from the kidneys in cholera cause the spasms peculiar to this disease? and if this be the case would not be spasms be

Cholera best relieved by the restoring the function of the suppressed kidneys.

When the kidneys of a dog are extirpated, the nervous fluid which ought to be disposed of in him by the urinary organs, seems to be reflected upon his liver, causing a very profuse biliary secretion, which seems in his case to supersede the spasms peculiar to cholera. The serous part of the dogs sanguineous mass, that ought to form urine, seems to be thrown off from his intestines, and discharged by profuse watery vomitings, and purgings like those of Cholera patients. According to this view of the phenomena of cholera, it would seem expedient to restore the kidneys to action as speedily as possible; and also (as being the most useful and efficient outlet of the nervous fluid when reflected from secreting organs) to urge the liver to action.

Bartholin

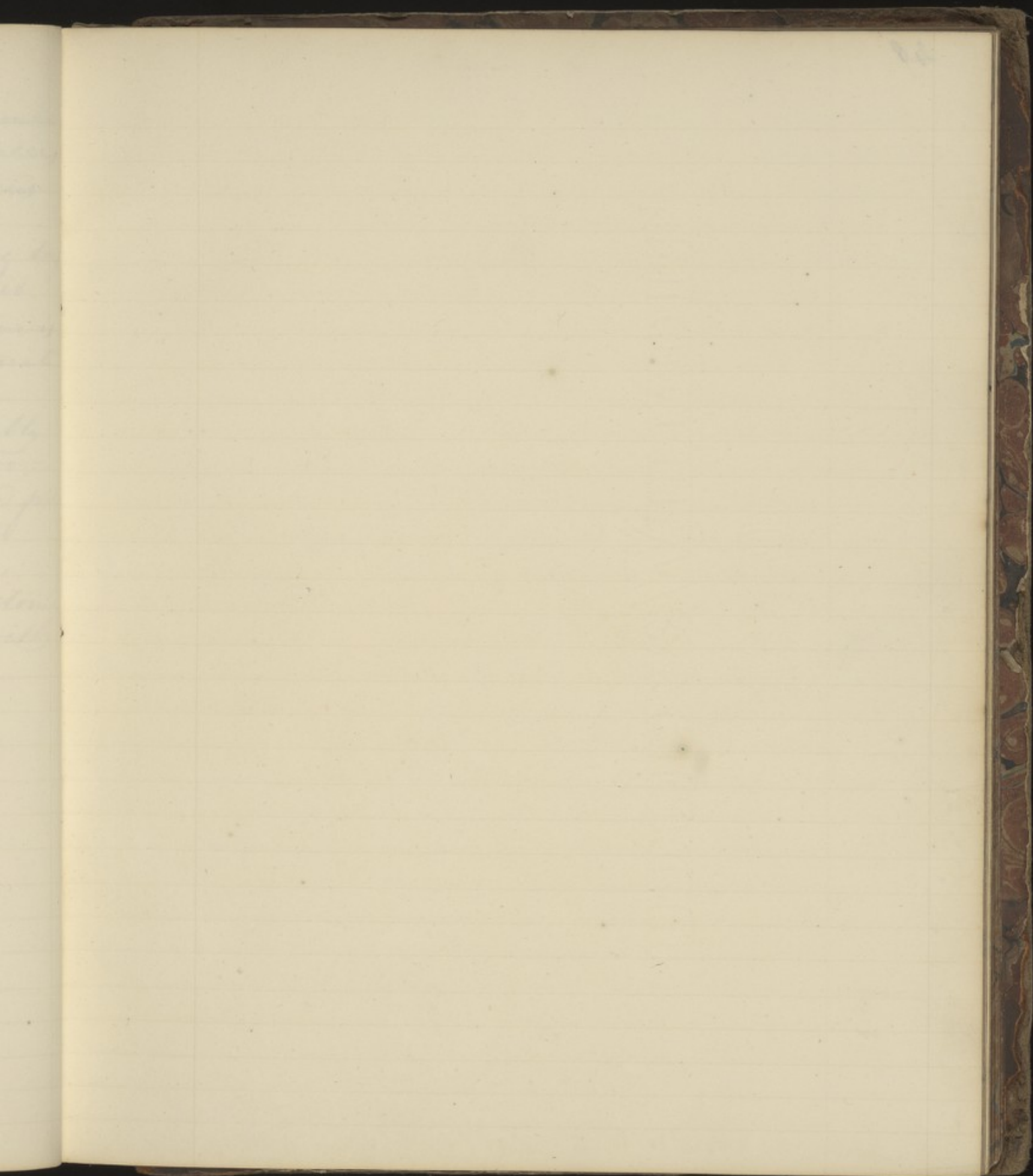
* Note Mayo's outline of human physiology, 1st edn. page 94. — "M. M. Prevost and Dumas found that by the removal of a single kidney from a cat or dog, little effect is produced upon the health; but that within three days after the removal of the second, copious, liquid brown evacuations take place, with vomiting of the same matter, rapid small pulse, great constitutional irrit-

Cholera: tation, and laboured breathing: the animal
 suppression of urine dies between the 5th and 9th day. "Abgenick's
 of urine Elementary Compendium of Physiology, trans-
 in — lated by D. Milligan, 2^d Edit. p 466: —
 the extraction of one kidney from a dog does
 not impair the health of the animal; it
 merely appears that the secretion of urine is
 augmented, and that it is effected with great
 rapidity.

Extraction of the two kidneys infallibly
 destroys the animal in the space of two,
 three, four, or five days. I have for
 a long time observed that in this case
 the secretion of bile is augmented, in
 a proportion truly extraordinary, the stomach
 and intestines being literally filled with
 it.

3. Mo 11-1832

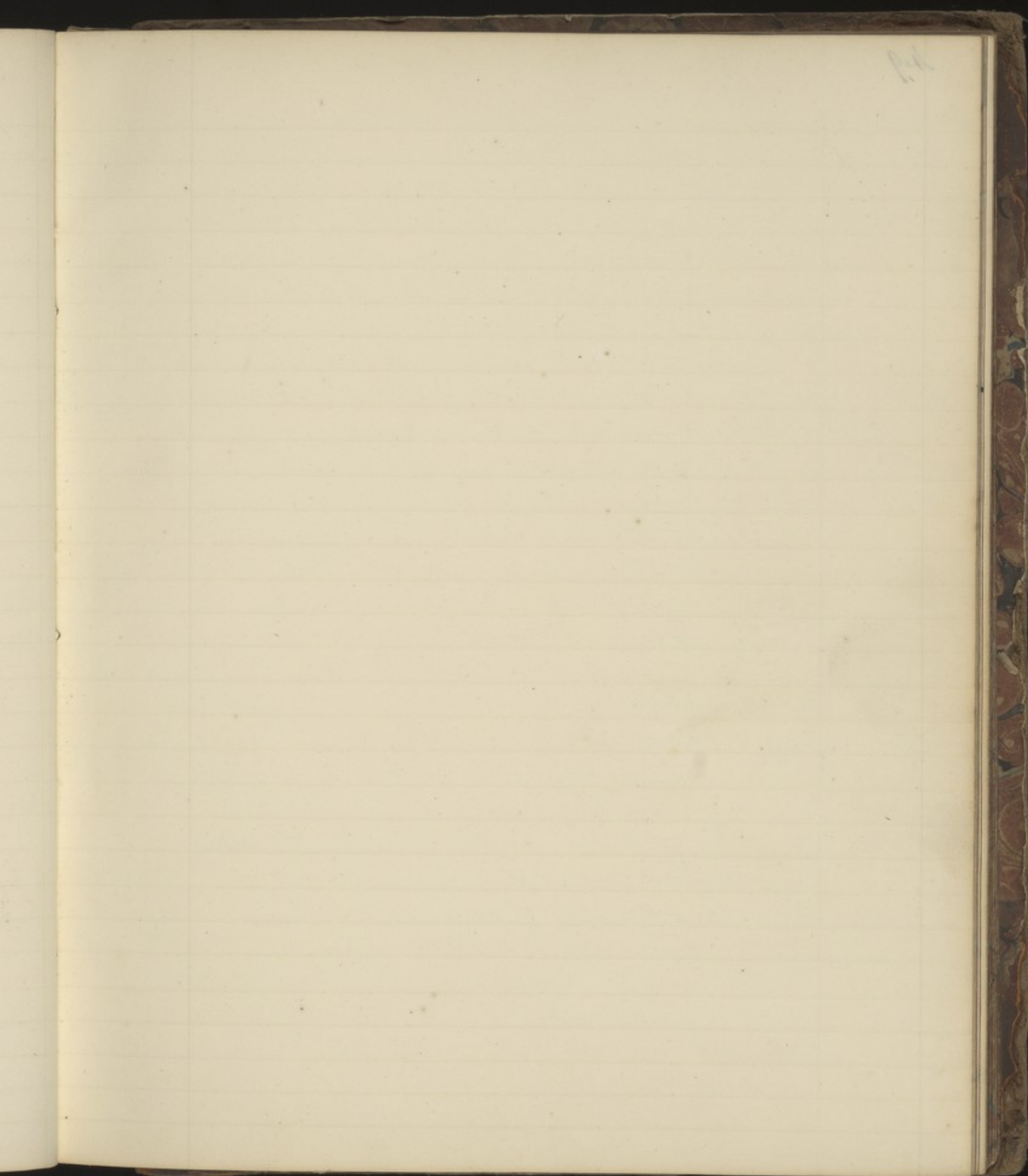
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Anatomy,
H. Cline junr.
on the
Teeth.

Notes on H. Cline's Lectures
on the teeth.

Man has two sets of teeth temporary and permanent, or rather the first and second sets. A tooth is divided into several parts, the basis, body, fang and cervix. Sometimes the part above the neck is called the crown. In this Lecture the second set of teeth will be considered. There are sixteen in each jaw they were formerly divided into four front incisor teeth. The two pointed teeth next them the canine teeth, behind these the four small molars and posterior to these the six large molars or grinders. The two last of the molars seldom appear till after puberty and are called the dentes sapientie. But teeth are now better classed by W. Hunter as follows, four incisores, two cuspidate four bicuspides & six molars, in each jaw. These different classes of teeth differ much in their bases but not much in the form of their fangs being all conical, they differ however in number.

They derive considerable advantage from their figure being adapted to resist ~~the necessary~~ ^{the necessary} pressure in eating. In examining the incisores we find that they have a thin edge for cutting and are so situated that the superior ones project over those of the inferior jaw which prevents their being blunted by each other, indeed it has rather the effect of keeping them sharp. When the teeth of the inferior jaw go outside of those in the superior it is a very inconvenient deformity.

The cuspidate have a firm round pointed basis. The bicuspides have two points, not quite so distinct in the lower jaw as the upper.

The Molars are formed pretty regularly with four points especially in a young subject where they have not been worn down, it is best seen either immediately after the tooth has cut or by dissecting down upon it before it is cut. They have several fangs. There in the lower jaw two and in the upper three. All the others have one

only

Sapientie

Enamel

Sapientia only, the bicuspidates excepted and they have not always distinctly two but a furrow on each side. Very often the *sapientia* appear to have only one or that the fangs have been crowded together for want of room. Some grinders of the upper jaw are found occasionally to have four fangs. The incisor teeth of the lower jaw are less than the upper ones because they form a portion of a smaller circle to enable the superior to lap over them.

The cuspidates of the lower jaw are also smaller. The fangs of the upper *Molares* project at their roots, and by that means avoid the antreum *Higmoreanum*. They have two fangs on the outer side and one on the inner as the former are placed in a larger circle than the latter, and that is the reason why most of the teeth should, in extracting, be turned outwards. On making a section through a tooth a small hole at the bottom a cavity is found corresponding to the shape of the tooth with a small hole at the bottom of a size sufficient to introduce a bristle, this cavity is lined in the inside and furnished with a vein, artery, nerve, and most probably absorbent vessels. Tooth ache is the more distressing because the nerve is confined. It is a curious fact that the cavity of the tooth is never opened by wearing, though the tooth naturally wears in mastication and the reason appears to be that the cavity is gradually filled up. It is frequently opened by disease.

Enamel

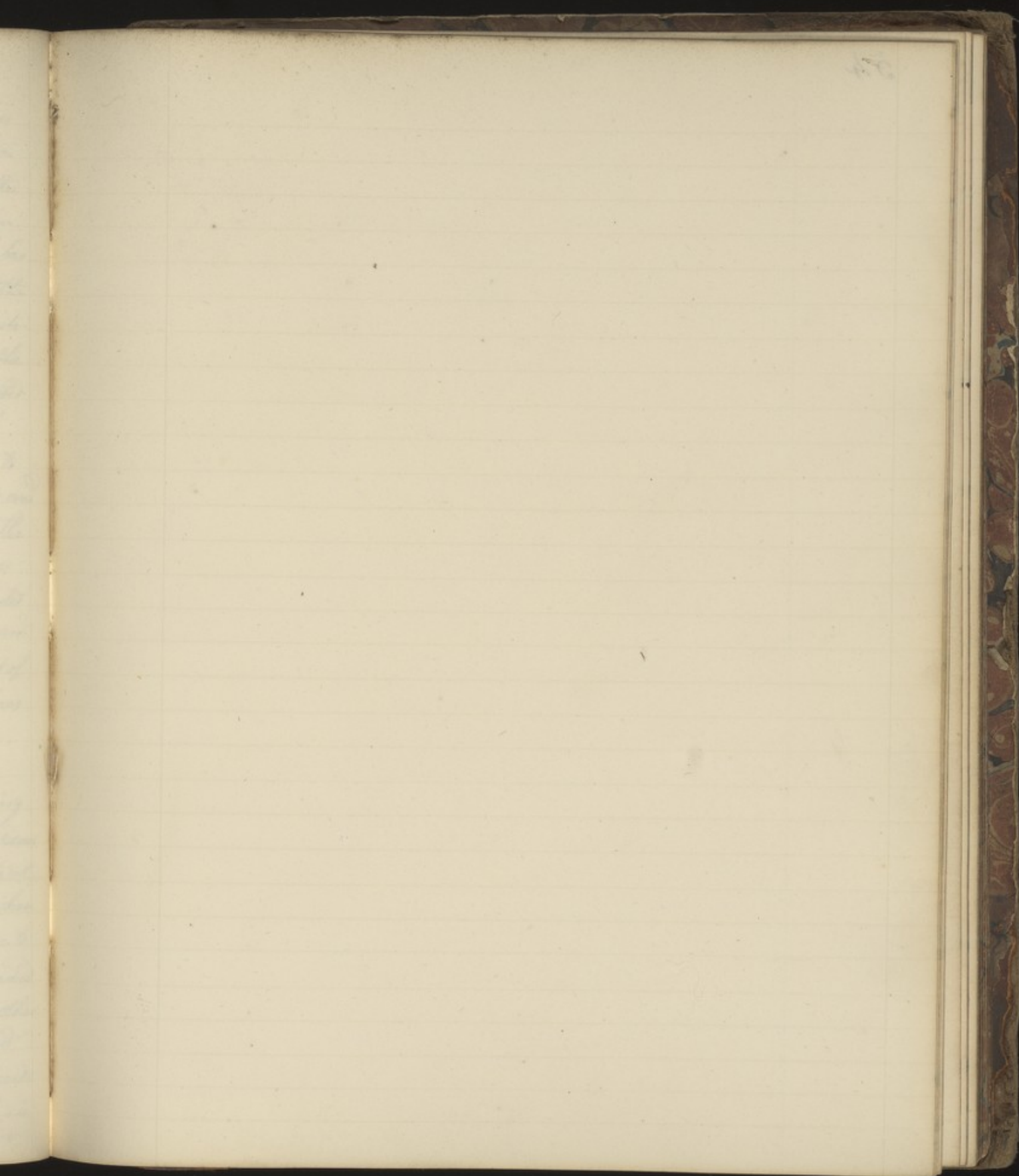
The tooth is composed of two substances the enamel and bone. The former is external and only covers the crown or that part which is exposed and worn. It is easy to distinguish the enamel from the bone by making a section through a tooth and holding it near a hot iron which will change the colour of the bone to a brownish black, whilst the enamel, if too great heat have not been applied, will remain unchanged. The enamel is the hardest substance of the human body soon spoiling a file or saw. It is brittle and has a
gillians

fibrous appearance and the fibres running longitudinally it is their points or extremities that are principally exposed to friction in eating, and consequently they last much longer than if the fibres had been arranged horizontally. Enamel differs also from bone in not being coloured by the animal eating madder. It has been commonly supposed that its use is to cover and protect the bony part of the tooth from the air, but this is certainly not its principle use as the bone is not more liable to decay when the enamel is removed except when the cavity is nearly exposed.

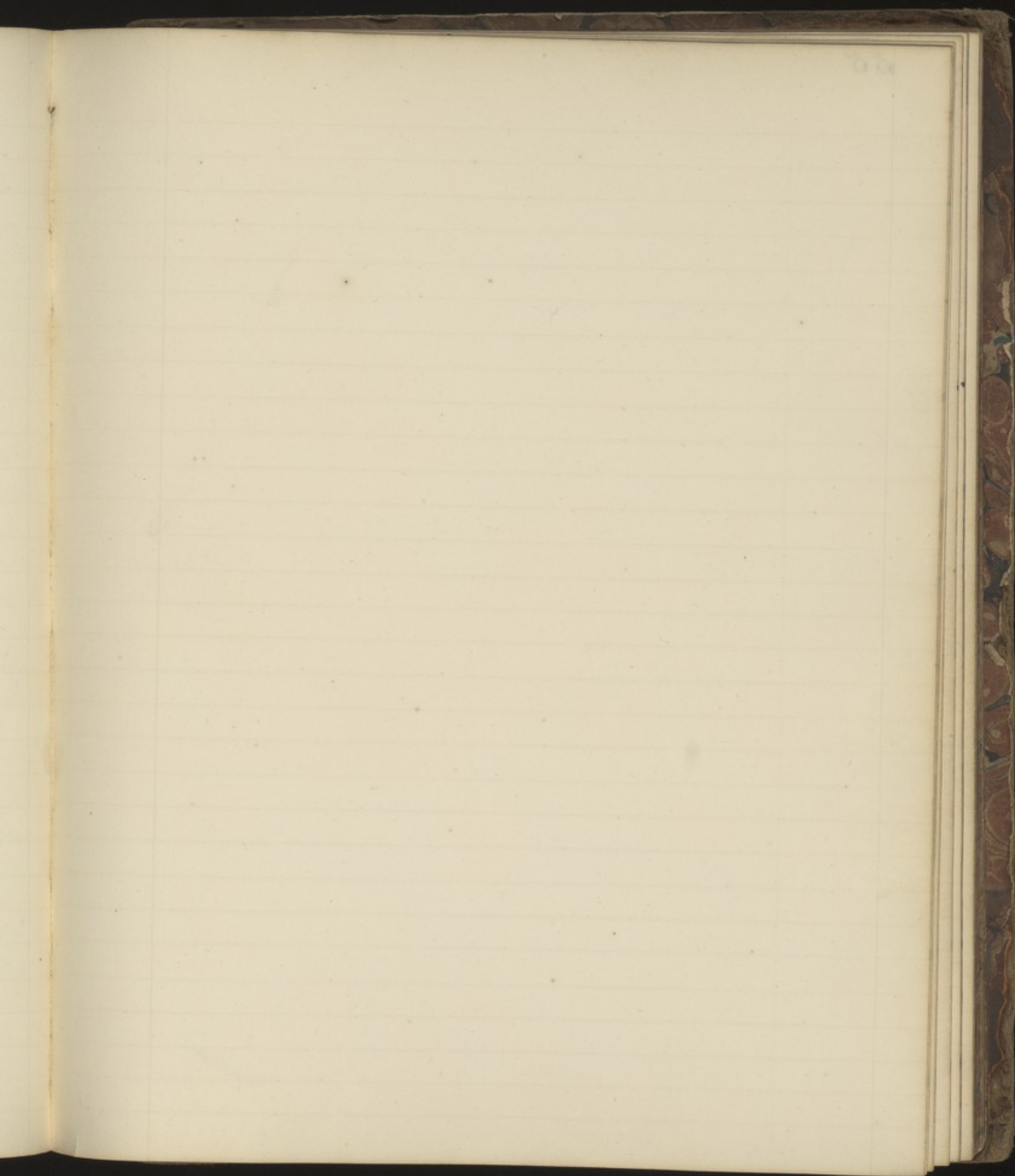
The *Uro Sauroes* file their incisors to a point and their teeth do not appear to be more disposed to decay. Its real use appears to be to give a hard surface for attrition, to prevent them from wearing and we find that it is thickest on the top and thinner on the sides. The bone of the tooth has more the appearance of ivory than common bone being more solid, and it cannot be injected. If it be put in dilute acid, part of it is removed but a kind of membrane remains and we should suppose from this that the bone is organized. The part of the tooth not covered by enamel has periosteum which also lines the alveolar processes. all the teeth have more or less motion, both sinking a little in the socket and yielding a little in a lateral direction, which prevents a jarring sensation from being communicated to the head when we eat any thing hard. There seems to be a connection between the alveoli and the teeth and a mutual dependance on each other, as the alveolar processes are absorbed when the teeth are removed, which gives an old person some resemblance to an infant from the shortening of the face and the greater motion required to bring the jaws together, the cheeks also become flaccid; on the other hand, when from disease or the use of mercury the alveoli are absorbed the teeth become loose and fall out having lost their support. It will be necessary to take a comparative view of the teeth of animals in

order to appreciate the advantages of the human teeth. Those of
carnivorous animals are completely covered with enamel and the
molars are more pointed for cutting and tearing their food. In
the graminivorous feeders, there is an intermixture of bone and
enamel.

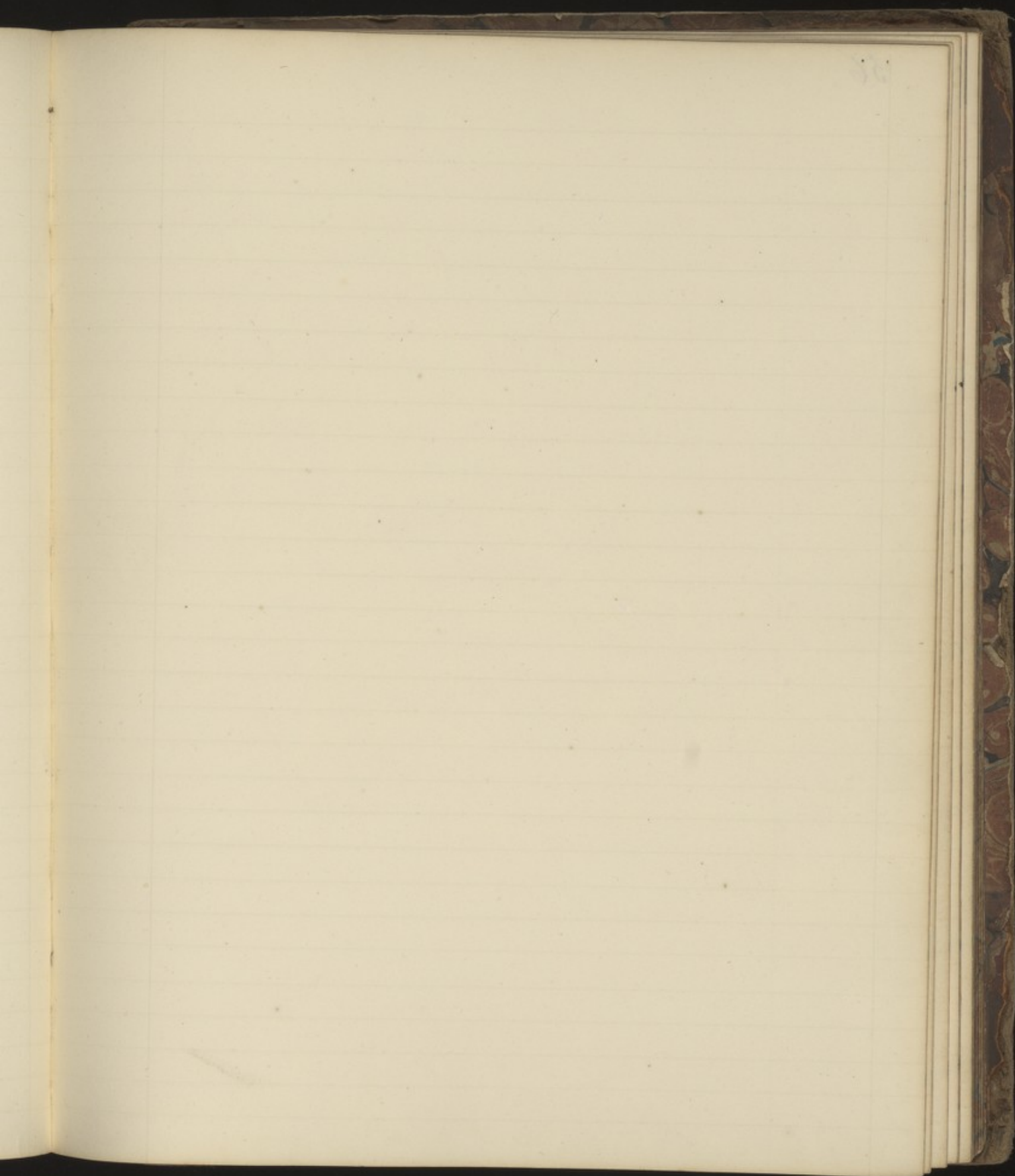
The upper jaw of the human tooth is
 composed of a crown, a neck, and a root.
 The crown is the part which is visible
 above the gum, and is covered by a
 substance called enamel. The neck is the
 part which is situated between the crown
 and the root, and is not covered by
 enamel. The root is the part which is
 situated below the gum, and is
 covered by a substance called
 dentine. The root is fixed in the
 jawbone, and is surrounded by a
 substance called the periodontal
 membrane. The crown is the part
 which is used for chewing food.
 The neck is the part which is
 exposed to decay. The root is the
 part which is used for anchoring
 the tooth in the jawbone. The
 enamel is the hardest substance in
 the body, and is composed of
 calcium phosphate and calcium
 fluoride. The dentine is a softer
 substance, and is composed of
 calcium phosphate and calcium
 carbonate. The periodontal
 membrane is a layer of tissue
 which surrounds the root of the
 tooth, and is attached to the
 jawbone. It is composed of
 connective tissue, and is
 responsible for the health of the
 tooth.



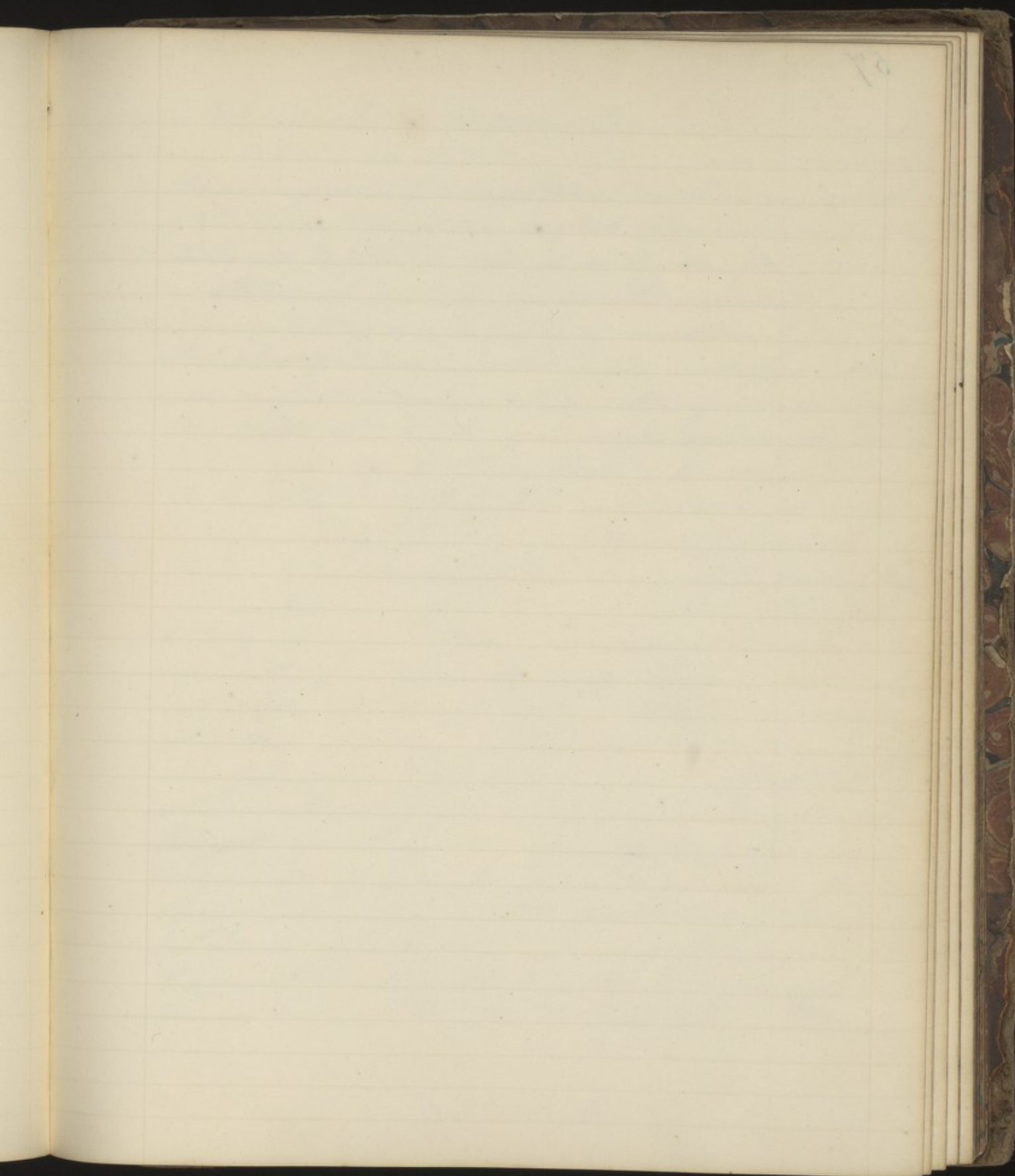
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5^u

Execution
Damien
Anatomy

Monthly
Magazine
August
1st 81

The physical impossibility of detaching the members of the human body, without the aid of artificial instruments, is illustrated by the execution of Damien (as related by Dr. Smollett) who was pulled by four young horses with all their strength for an hour, nor could be dismembered till the sinews of the arms and legs were cut.

An eminent Anatomist has given it as his opinion that the quadriga of four horses would not be able to detach the legs of a human body; but he was inclined to think that the arms could not resist their force.

organiza

Elementary Organization

- (1) It appears from the ~~Researches~~ *Recherches Microscopiques* of Dr. Milne Edwards, an English physician, residing at Paris, published 1830, that the simple organic constituent parts of plants and animals (which as far as they are capable of analysis by us, are globules of the diameter of $\frac{1}{8000}$ part of an inch) are capable when dissociated of independent life; that the death of an organized complicated being gives life to these parts when separated. The constituent globules can, it seems, only be deprived of life by being decomposed into their ultimate ~~particulate~~ chemical principles, viz. carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and azote; for, so long as organization remains, there is a capacity for life. If any thing was ever calculated to excite wonder and surprise, it is this discovery. That our bones & muscles - our fibres, hair & nails - and in short the solid matter of all animal and vegetable ~~bodies~~ contains the elements of life for myriads of individual beings ready to spring into action at the dissolution of the greater fabric in which they are merged, is one of the most remarkable truths that Physiological science has yet brought to light."

Elementary Organization

The first of the three principles of organization is the principle of unity. This principle is the foundation of all organization, and it is the basis of all the other principles. It is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be united in a common purpose, and that all the parts should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The second principle of organization is the principle of division of labor. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The third principle of organization is the principle of coordination. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The fourth principle of organization is the principle of control. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The fifth principle of organization is the principle of communication. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The sixth principle of organization is the principle of motivation. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The seventh principle of organization is the principle of evaluation. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The eighth principle of organization is the principle of innovation. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The ninth principle of organization is the principle of adaptation. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

The tenth principle of organization is the principle of growth. This principle is the basis of all the other principles, and it is the principle that all the parts of an organization should be organized in such a way as to be able to work together in a harmonious and efficient manner.

Persesquinitrate of Iron

from Mr Kerr's paper in
the Edinburgh Journal

Method of preparation. Take of small chips or pieces of Iron wire 3ij
Nitric Acid $\text{f}3\text{ij}$ Water 2f oz. Muriatic
Acid Zj ; put the iron into an earthen
vessel and pour on it the Nitric Acid
diluted with 15oz of water. Set aside till
the acid unites with the iron, then decant
from the undissolved iron, strain and
filter, add the muriatic acid with the remain-
der of the water, as much as is necessary to en-
large the whole to 30oz . 3oz of Nitric Acid
dissolves one ounce of iron so that some
metal in the above must remain undissol-
ved. The solution will be completed in
from 7 to 12 hours. If a stronger acid be used
this will take place sooner but the heat cool-
ed may cause other combinations of the
acid and iron. This solution consists of
the persesquinitrate of iron but if not soon
decanted will undergo a change into the
pernitrate and protinitrate. The first
being insoluble. The latter though remain-
ing dissolved not possessing the properties of
the persesquinitrate.

Colour. The solution when properly prepared
viewed by reflected light has a dark red
nearly black colour by transmitted light.

it has a beautiful dark red tinge.

Chemical carbonate of soda throws down a precipitate of properties a pure red colour, if the process have been carried too far this precipitate is greenish. The solution when containing only Nitric acid and peroxide of iron becomes turbid at the end of a few weeks, to prevent this change the mucic acid is added, its quantity being too small to affect the properties of the solution.

Taste The taste of the preparation is highly astringent but not caustic.

Application In cases of ^{simple} diarrhoea, ^{more} attended with vomiting and constitutional disturbances, occurring in children and adults, and in the colic diarrhoea of the last stage of phthisis, it seems to possess considerable power and to possess the property of diminishing the discharges of the mucous membranes.

Dose for a child under one year of age 5 drops of the solution twice a day, but it is preferable to exhibit it to children at the breast in the form of an emulsion with from 4 to 8 oz of warm water and nine to twelve drops of the solution as when received into the stomach it is liable to curdle the milk, for adults 10 drops may be taken twice a day at the commencement, or a teaspoonful used as an emulsion.

Ophthalmia

Wolfe's new remedy for

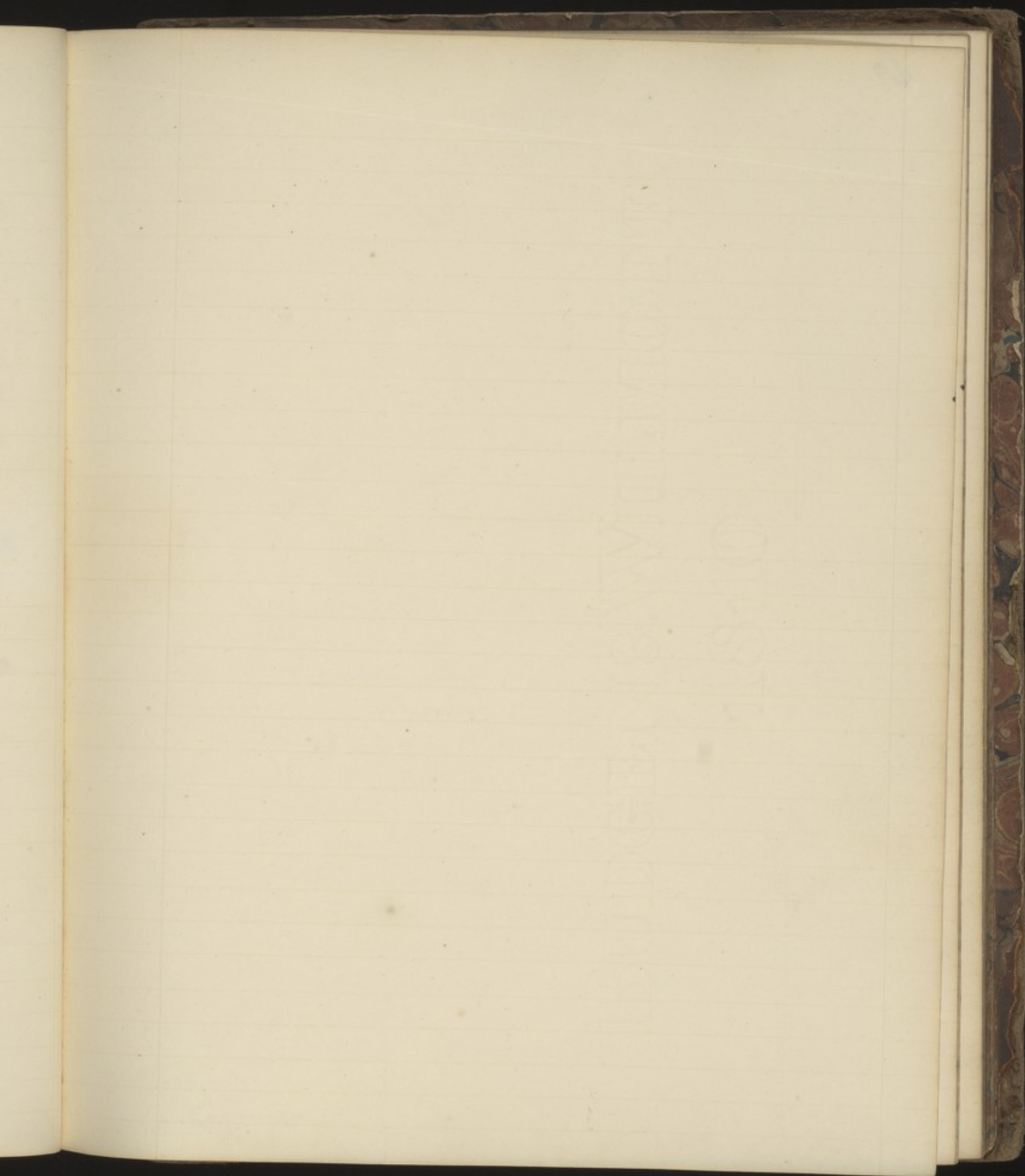
R. $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥. Otter. Sulph Comp: 3j

Spt Ammoniac Comp — 3j

Spt Vin Camphorat: 3j

℞ This Lotion to be applied over
the Eye lids forehead and temples
in Chronic and acute ophthalmia;
and also introduced into the nostril with the finger and
the usual regimen should be
employed at the same time —

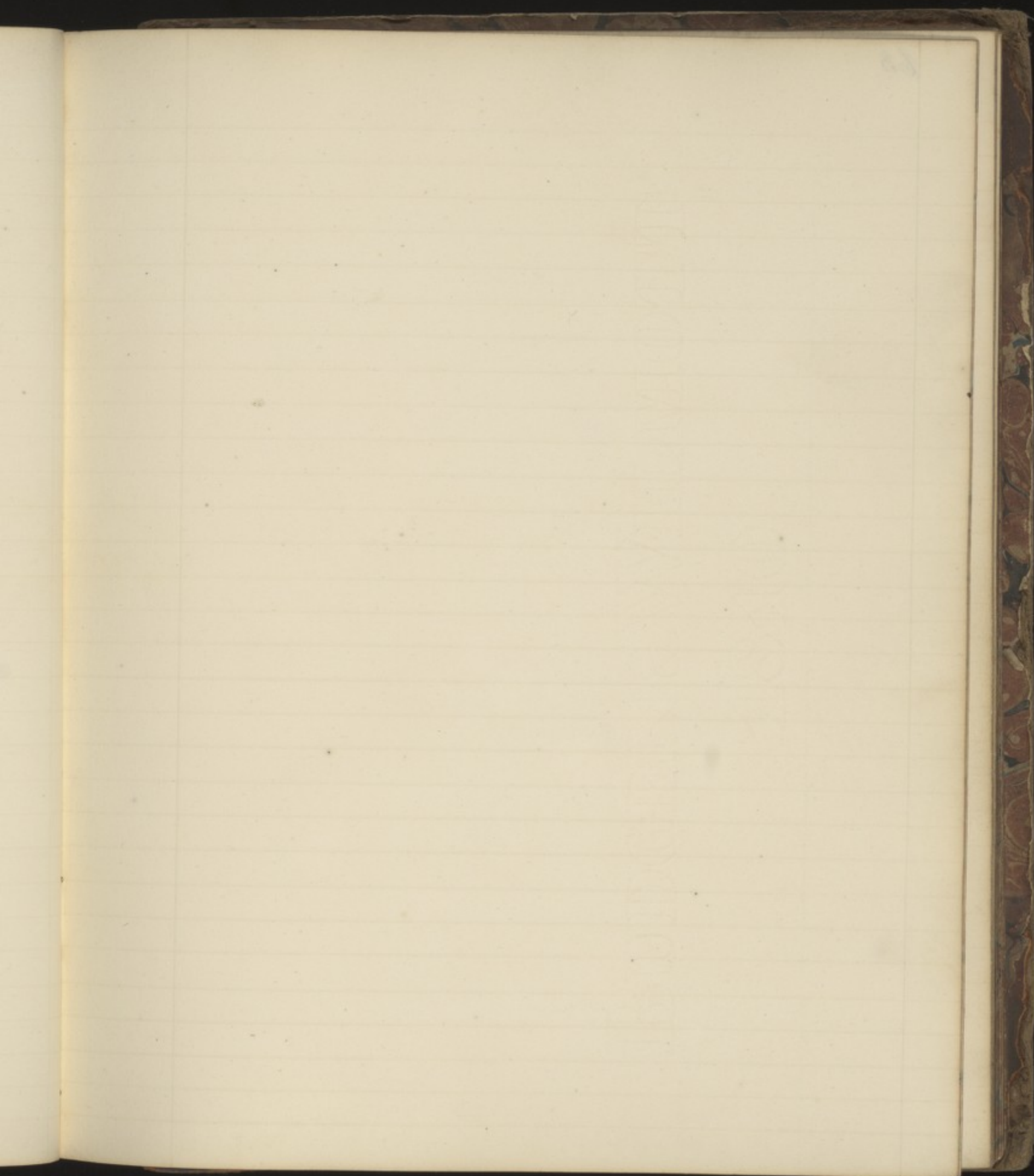
My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
the subject of the same. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]



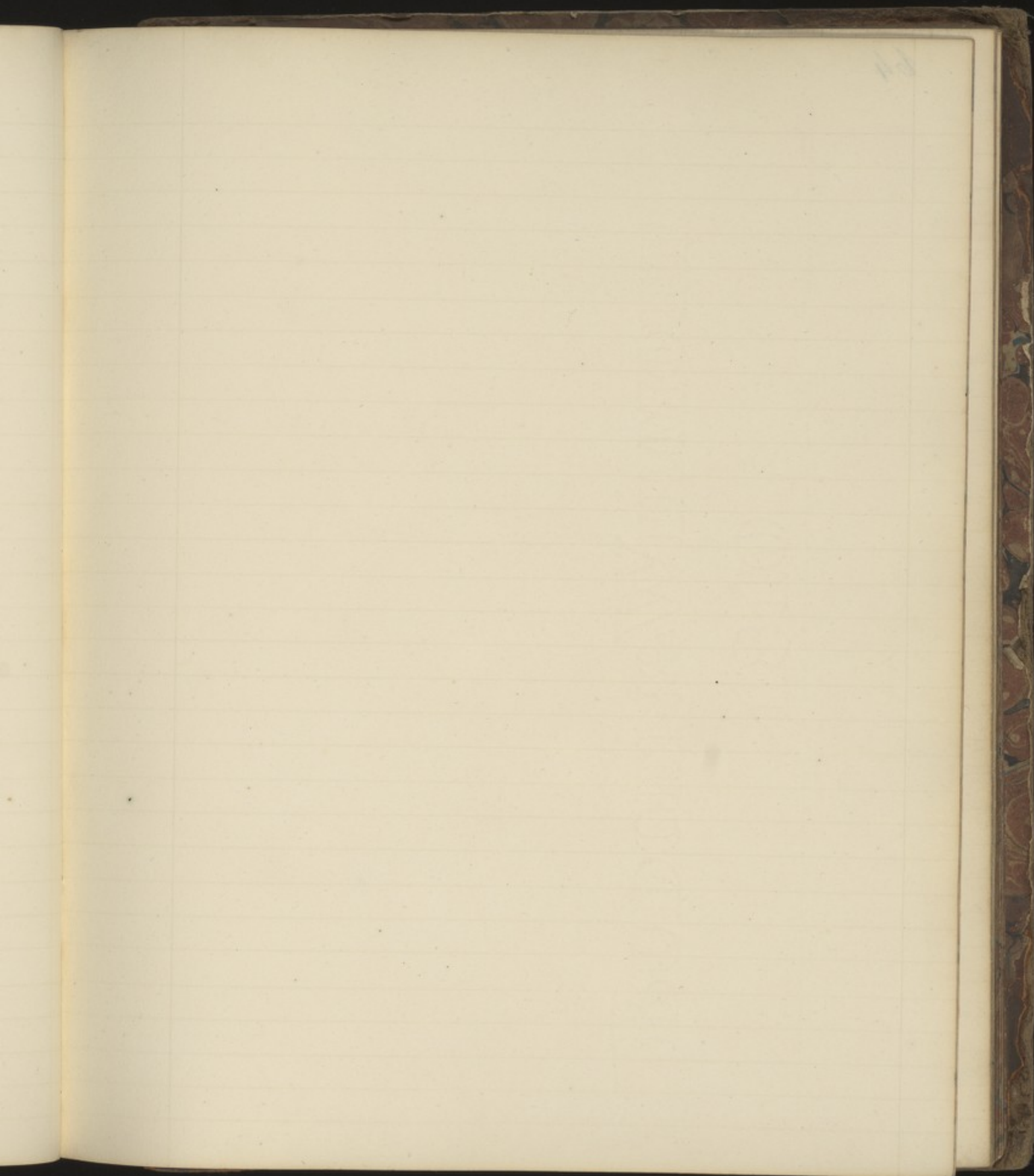
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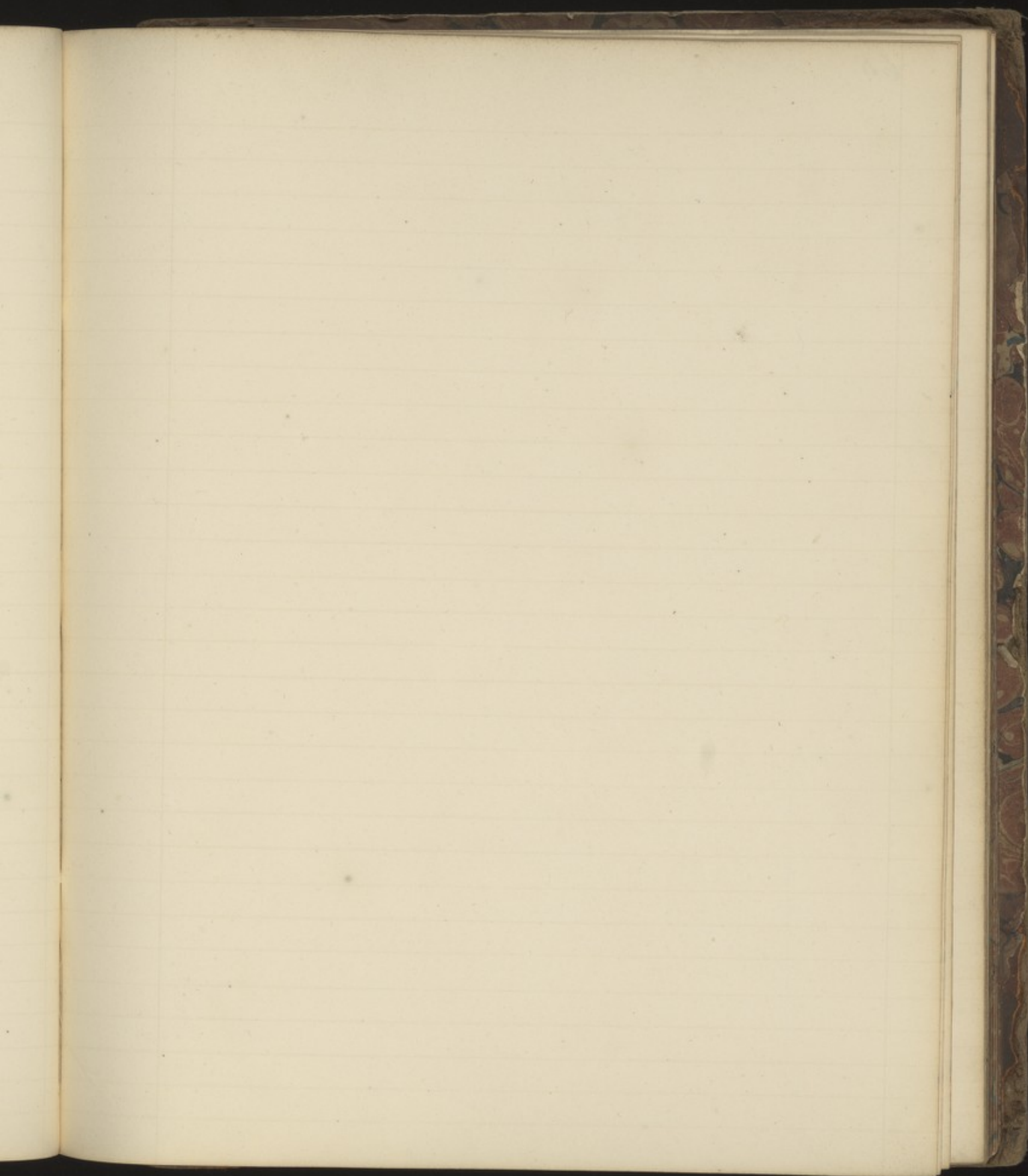
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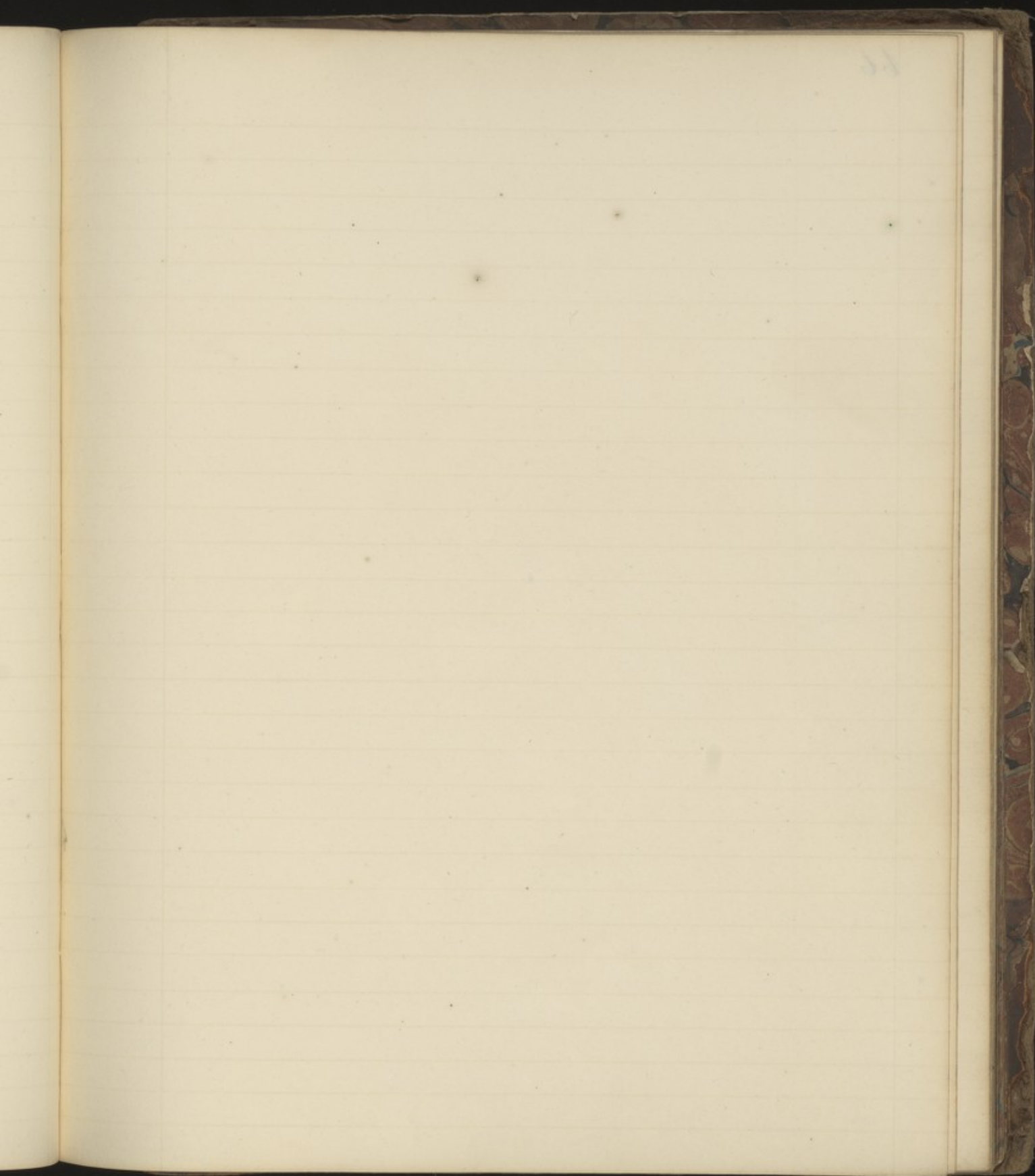
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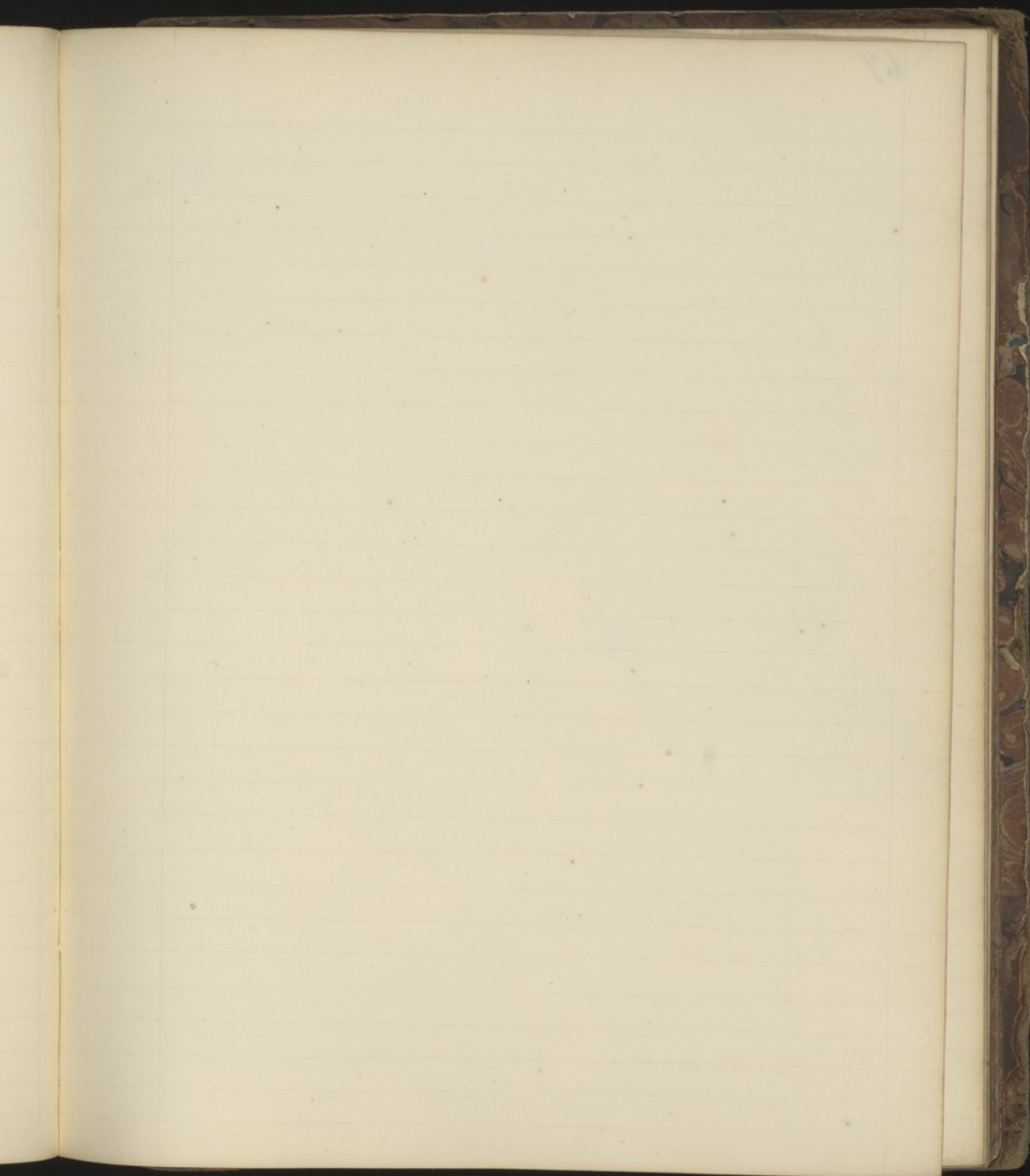
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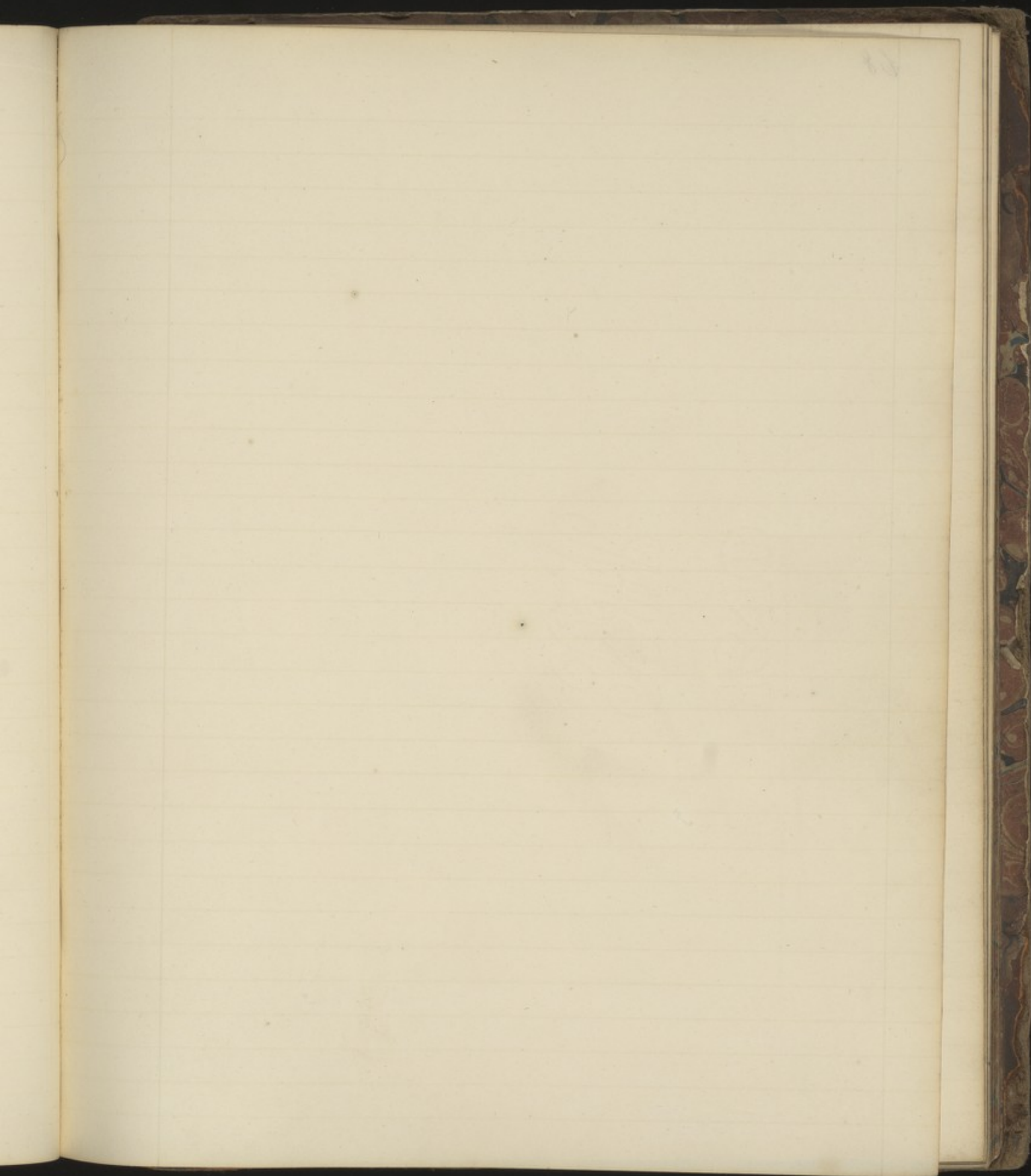
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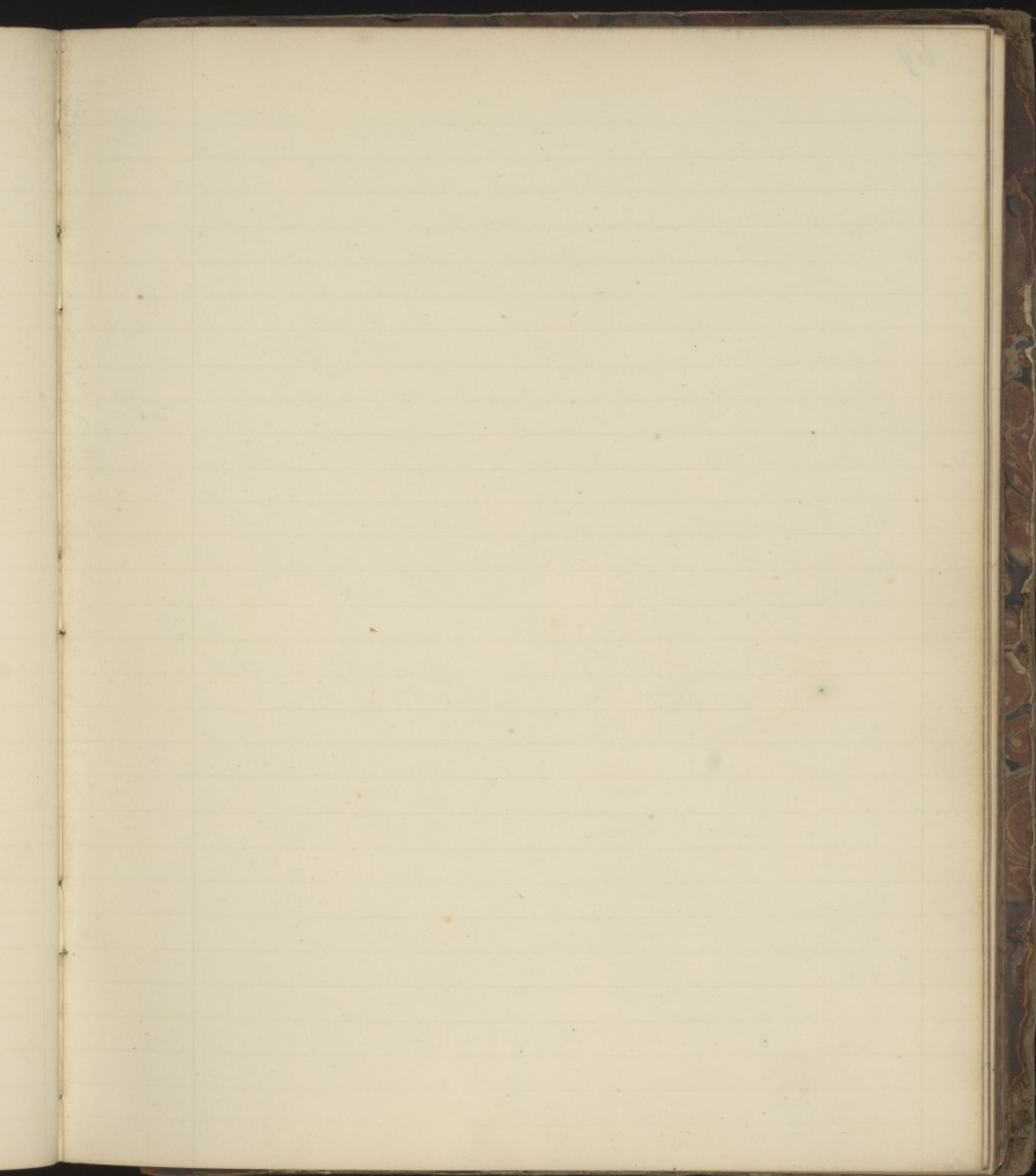
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69

My dear friend
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.
and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope
these few lines will find you the same. I have not
much news to write at present. I am still in the
same place and doing the same work. I have not
yet had time to write you more fully. I will
do so as soon as I have a chance. I am
very truly yours,
Your friend,
John Smith

70

Supper
of
Wine

Narc

Camp
Opie

Loori

Camp

Medicine

70

Suppression
of
Urine

Dr. Robert Hamilton Physician at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk says that he has found ten grains of Calomel, with two grains of pure opium, made into a bolus with any conserve, is the best remedy for suppressions of urine. If the first dose fails a second is to be given in six hours; and the Dr. says he has seldom had occasion to order a third. *Gentleman's Magazine 1777*
Page 182

Narcotics

The torpor following the drowsiness which succeeds the excitement from opium or any other narcotic may be overcome by Camphor as a stimulant. ———— *Repository*

Camphor
Opium

℞. Opium is the proper remedy for an overdose of Camphor. ————

The following preparation was communicated to me by Mr. Richard of Doncaster ————

℞. Sulf.

Misce vitæ montanæ vel lapidæ, quatuor
Unciæ puræ sulphatis Ferri, cum unum Unciæ Acidi
Nitrici. Cum est consistentia syrupi crassioris,
adde quinq. Unciæ Aquæ distillatæ.

Colatura per Chartam bibulam et depositus in
viride vitreo Lagenâ in obscuro frigido Loco. ————

Dosis ab 5 — 20 grs pro adultis. ————

It is the present Lignor Ferri Oxy sulphur

Camphor

Camphoræ Solutio

℞ Camphor ʒiijss ℥ss Vini Rectificati ʒss Solve,
adde Pulv. Uccaciæ ʒij tere bene adde
gradatim Aquæ puræ ʒvj Misce et colatura. ————

—— Gutta Viginta continent roborem totum
Julepis Camph ʒj ————

communicated by Mr. Richard

Lect. of Richmond

Cholera Morbus Dr. Wilson says that Nitric Acid ^{improves the vomiting} is a specific for, and appears to act as a charm in Cholera Morbus.

Barba a

Substitute for Dr. Perrin is of Opinion, that from the felsifugal virtues of roots of the ^{Plantain} Major ~~et~~ minor, ^{latifolia} of him it may be employed with advantage in intermittents.

As the plant is common in all parts it may easily be tried.

Colchicum
Ex^{tr}

"An Extract obtained from the Aetern Colchici by evaporation over the water bath is the mildest of all the preparations of Colchicum, and in all my experience I have not seen it disagree." Dr. Scudamore
Letter to Thos. Backhouse

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July
June

July

June

July

The first of the month was a very fine day, with a light breeze from the west, and a few clouds in the sky. The temperature was about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The wind was light and pleasant. The sky was blue with a few white clouds. The water was calm and clear. The sun was shining brightly. The birds were singing. The flowers were in bloom. The trees were green. The grass was green. The air was fresh. The day was perfect.

The second of the month was a very fine day, with a light breeze from the west, and a few clouds in the sky. The temperature was about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The wind was light and pleasant. The sky was blue with a few white clouds. The water was calm and clear. The sun was shining brightly. The birds were singing. The flowers were in bloom. The trees were green. The grass was green. The air was fresh. The day was perfect.

The third of the month was a very fine day, with a light breeze from the west, and a few clouds in the sky. The temperature was about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The wind was light and pleasant. The sky was blue with a few white clouds. The water was calm and clear. The sun was shining brightly. The birds were singing. The flowers were in bloom. The trees were green. The grass was green. The air was fresh. The day was perfect.

The fourth of the month was a very fine day, with a light breeze from the west, and a few clouds in the sky. The temperature was about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The wind was light and pleasant. The sky was blue with a few white clouds. The water was calm and clear. The sun was shining brightly. The birds were singing. The flowers were in bloom. The trees were green. The grass was green. The air was fresh. The day was perfect.

The fifth of the month was a very fine day, with a light breeze from the west, and a few clouds in the sky. The temperature was about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The wind was light and pleasant. The sky was blue with a few white clouds. The water was calm and clear. The sun was shining brightly. The birds were singing. The flowers were in bloom. The trees were green. The grass was green. The air was fresh. The day was perfect.

Letter to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the schooner "Albatross" for the service of the Navy. I am very glad to hear that you are so much interested in the subject, and I am sure that the Government will be very anxious to supply you with all the information in its power. I have the honor to inform you that the schooner "Albatross" is now on the stocks at the Navy Yard, and it is expected that it will be ready for service in a few months. I am sure that you will be very satisfied with the result of your purchase.

Yours
for

Print
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Cause
of Co

Gout

Gouty
form

Certain forms of the body very commonly announce a constitutional predisposition to the disease. These are, a full & robust habit - large head - strong bones, and thick skin. Dr Scudamore doubts the circumstance of the large head and thick skin, and adds - "a capacious and circular chest - large, full veins - loose solids"

Pink
sediment

Dr. Scudamore asserts that the pink sediment begins to fall at the commencement of the paroxysm, ^{in the Medical Repository} his reviewers, say it only takes place when the fit is fairly over. Dr. James Johnson's experience does not prove the rule absolute either way. The French authors are on the side of the reviewers. Medical Repository

Causes
of Gout

May be comprehended in three words

Predisposition, Plethora, Debility. Dr Johnson

Predisposition, a redundant circulation existing, with a relative debility of the vessels

Post

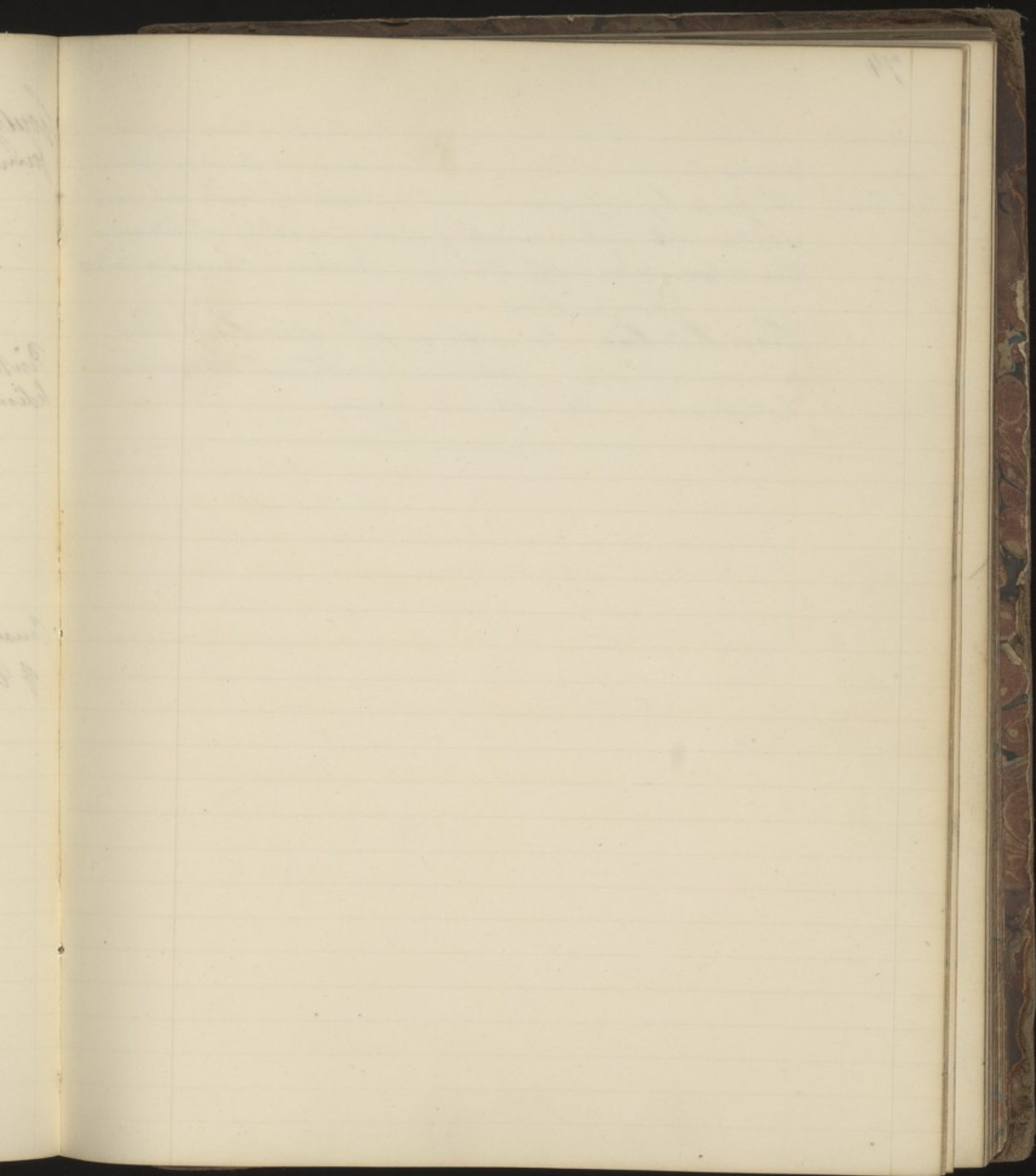
Under the name of the new American
a confidential publication to the
there are, a full and complete
they have not been able to
the circumstances of the case and
and only a conclusion and account of the

full and complete account of the
of the American people, that the
being to let the government of the
the government, and the people
the first of the new American
reference has not been made to the
other way. The French nation are in the
of the American people.

May be considered in the new

Publication, Boston, October 1841

Publication, a substantial circulation
with a relative value of the new



474

I think that the paper is better than the
other in color & more even, which is a great
advantage. The first of experience that we have of this
paper was in a much greater quantity of the same
the other was with the paper. *Handwritten signature* XVII

Handwritten signature
There has been some change of the
color of the paper in the same way.

Handwritten signature
Handwritten signature

Distilling

Distilling
from
Potatoes

M. Charles Mytse has proposed to distill Brandy from potatoes, in order to save corn, which is so dear in Sweden. He finds by experience that an acre of land, set with potatoes will yield a much greater quantity of Brandy than when sown with Barley. *Gentleman's Magazine Vol. XII*

1749

Observation

There has been corn enough spoiled and converted into a poison without treating potatoes in the same way.

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Phrenology

Phrenology is the name of the doctrine of the faculties of the mind. It is a doctrine which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. The mind is supposed to be composed of various faculties, each of which has its own sphere of action. The faculties are supposed to be organized in a certain manner, and the mind is supposed to be able to perform various acts by the aid of these faculties. The doctrine of phrenology is based on the idea that the mind is a complex system of faculties, each of which has its own sphere of action. The faculties are supposed to be organized in a certain manner, and the mind is supposed to be able to perform various acts by the aid of these faculties. The doctrine of phrenology is based on the idea that the mind is a complex system of faculties, each of which has its own sphere of action. The faculties are supposed to be organized in a certain manner, and the mind is supposed to be able to perform various acts by the aid of these faculties.

Phrenology
Craniology
Cranioscopy

Phrenology

The sum of the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim is, That the mind manifests a plurality of innate powers or faculties, each independent of the others, and distinct in its functions, and that a particular part of the brain is the organ of each faculty. For example the faculty of tone perceiving Melody, and does not reason; the faculty of ^{Causality} ~~Causality~~ perceives the relation of necessary consequence, but does not perceive melody. Hence the power of any individual to perceive Melody is in proportion to his endowment of the faculty of tone; and the power of any one to trace necessary consequences, and conceive abstract principles is in proportion to his faculty of ^{usality} ~~causality~~. As the faculties are independent and limited in their functions, one individual may be great in his power of perceiving melody, and weak in his power of tracing Abstract Principles or Vice Versa; or he may be great in both capacities, if he be able to manifest both faculties in an eminent degree. The power of manifesting each faculty depends on the size and activity of each organ.

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Phrenology continued

Faculties

Of the faculties of the human mind and of the Organs by means of which they are manifested, as discriminated by Dr. Spurzheim.

(and) 1. Faculties which produce propensities common to man & Animals
 Number of Organs

- Organs
- I Amativeuess. (or Physical Love.) Established by observations.
 - II Philoprogenitiveness. (or Love of Offspring). When the organ of this faculty is small, children excite little interest; when large they become a delight. Established
 - III Inhabitativeness. This faculty gives to Animals the propensity to dwell in a particular region of the earth; as goats on mountains, eagles on rocks. Conjectural.
 - IV Adhesiveness. This faculty gives the propensity to live in society. It also gives attachment to objects: Friendship is a modification of it. Probable
 - V Combativeuess. gives the propensity to fight. When the organ is large & active delight is felt in fighting. Established
 - VI Destructiveness. This faculty gives the propensity to kill, and also to break and destroy inanimate objects. Established
 - VII Constructiveness. This faculty gives the propensity to build; also to construct works of art. Birds which build have it large. Established
 - VIII Covetiveness. This faculty gives the propensity to acquire. When the organ is too large and active, it produces theft. Established
 - IX Secretiveness. This faculty gives the propensity to conceal; and the tendency to duplicity and finesse. Established

II Faculties which produce Sentiment. of these
No. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. are common to Man & Animals

- X. **Self-esteem.** This faculty gives the propensity to be pleased with one's self. If joined with superior Sentiments, and the intellectual faculties largely developed, it elevates the character, and the individual esteems himself for moral and intellectual excellence: If joined with a large development of the organs of the lower propensities, it debases the character; it produces esteem of the special propensities or faculties which the mind itself possesses. The inactivity or deficiency of it produces humility. *Established.*
- XI. **Love of approbation.** This faculty produces emulation: If directed to objects of importance it produces ambition: If to trifles, Vanity. When the organ is small or inactive, indifference to the opinion of others is felt. *Established.*
- XII. **Cautiousness.** This faculty produces caution; and if the organ be large and active, doubt, difficulties, and irresolution. *Established.*
- XIII. **Benevolence.** *Established.*
- XIV. **Love of approbation.** This faculty produces what is called goodness of heart: In animals, Meekness. *Established.*
- XV. **Veneration.** This faculty produces a disposition to piety and adoration. *Established.*
- XVI. **Hope.** In religion this gives faith. *Probable.*
- XVII. **Ideality or Imagination.** This faculty gives the tendency to elevate and embellish. It inspires with enthusiasm,apture and sublimity. The organ is largely developed in all great poets; also in orators; and in persons distinguished for power of imagination. *Established.*
- XVIII. **Conscientiousness.** This faculty produces the sentiment of justice. *Probable.*

Phrenology

Xviii Firmness. This faculty gives decisiveness of Character and perseverance, and also a strong and decided tone to the Voice

Established

III Knowing faculties, which form Ideas of objects, and their qualities and relations.

XIX Individuality. This faculty gives the talent of observing and becoming acquainted with objects and facts. It gives inquisitiveness of manner. The organ is largely developed in children. Established.

XX Form. This faculty takes cognizance of the form of objects. Some individuals far excel others in judging of form, and such have this organ large. It is necessary to a good painter. Established.

XXI Size This is conjectural.

XXII Weight. — Conjectural.

XXIII Colour. This faculty takes cognizance of colours. When the organ is large and active, it gives the talent of distinguishing shades with great nicety and exactness; When deficient, only light and dark ⁱⁿ shades are perceived, but not the difference of colours. Probable

XXIV Locality. This faculty gives the talent of observing and knowing places, and produces the desire to travel. Established

XXV Order. This faculty produces the talent of arrangement, and keeping every thing in its proper place. When the organ is deficient, — confusion, bad arrangement, and slovenliness of domestic and personal appearance are the results. Probable

XXVI Time. This faculty gives the talent of recollecting dates, and judging of time in general. — Conjectural.

Phrenology

- xxviij Number. This faculty gives the ~~power~~ talent of computation, and of calculating — Established.
- xxviij Tune. This faculty gives the perception of Melody. Estab.
- xxix Language. This faculty gives the power of learning words and languages. Verbal memory depends upon it. It is discovered by the eyes projecting outwards.
- iv Reflecting Faculties, which Compare and judge
- xxx Comparison. This faculty gives the power of illustrating subjects by comparison; of tracing analogies; and of perceiving agreement and differences. Established.
- causality
xxxix Causality. This faculty gives the power of tracing necessary consequences, and the relation of cause and effect. Established
- xxxix Wit. Established
- xxxix Imitation. This gives the talent of imitation and mimicry. Actors require it. * Established
- xxxix Politiciveness. (as named by H. H. Smith.)

* Actors also require secretiveness that they may conceal their own Characters whilst they person all others

Cholera

Hamilton Bell

The Treatise on Cholera Asphyxia by George Hamilton Bell James Johnson says is one of the best works that ever appeared on the subject.

The following picture of a case successfully treated, the author thinks will greatly aid the elucidation of the malady. A patient is brought into hospital in what has been called the third stage of the disease: his countenance is sunk; he has vomiting and purging; his skin is cold; his nails are blue; his pulse is scarcely perceptible; his breathing is oppressed, and he has spasms of the extremities. He is immediately placed in warm blankets; stimulants, including a dose of Calomel, are administered, and a vein is opened in each arm with the largest orifice. At first the blood flows very sluggishly, perhaps it is only procured by kneading the arms, but by and by the stream is more free, and as the blood flows it is improved in its colour, the patient feels the greatest relief, the pulse rises, and the colour of the blood testifies that the lungs are restored to their function. Little else is necessary, the patient has a second dose of Calomel administered, is left in a warm bed, and falls asleep. In the course of a few hours a cathartic is prescribed to remove the coagulæ which the restored secretions are pouring into the intestinal canal. It only remains to guard against local congestion and reaction; but in general, in a case treated

Cholera.

as above, there is no such interference with recovery. The suspended functions seem to be at once restored: the blood is arterial; the animal heat returns; the excrementitious take place, and the kidneys recover their functions. And it is particularly worthy of notice, that even persons the most ignorant of the doctrine of diseases, who are at all accustomed to see cases of Cholera, are aware that the passing of urine by the patient, is an unerring test that the disease has been overcome." § 23.

Such a case he observes must tend to show that, in Cholera asphyxia, the due proportion between the venous and arterial blood is destroyed. In all stages of it, the venous blood preponderates over the arterial. The author is convinced that the hypothesis of inflammation would not explain the symptoms — neither would that of pure nervous debility — nor depraved secretion; for all secretion in its proper sense, appears to be suspended.

"Here then was a disease in which, although there were great discharges of serous fluid from the alimentary canal, all natural secretions were at an end, the animal heat had disappeared, the heart and arteries had ceased to act, and the blood in the veins was impeded or stopped, yet the sensorial and respiratory powers were little if at all
impaired

Cholera

impaired."

The following propositions embody the conclusions to which our author has come.

- 1st The great ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves, is possessed of a power wholly unconnected with cerebral influence, which it may retain after the brain and spinal marrow are removed, and which may cease to exist while these retain the full exercise of their functions.
- 2nd To this system belongs the circulation and distribution of the blood; and it consequently has a most important share in regulating secretion, and in carrying on the involuntary functions. and,
- 3rd To the suspension of this power of the system, is to be ascribed the disease which has obtained the name of Cholera asphyxia.

Effect of
bleeding
explained

Effect of bloodletting in Cholera explained.
By bleeding we relieve the gorged vessels, and thus enable the weakened energies of the circulating power, to act on the ~~disburdened~~ organs of circulation, and to restore the current of blood. The lungs recover their function, pure blood is thrown into the left heart, the arteries are again filled with fluid fit to support life; thus, it is

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The following description includes the
 conditions which are the basis of
 the first group of symptoms and
 of course a part of a general type
 of disease with the exception that
 which is very rare in the human
 animal.

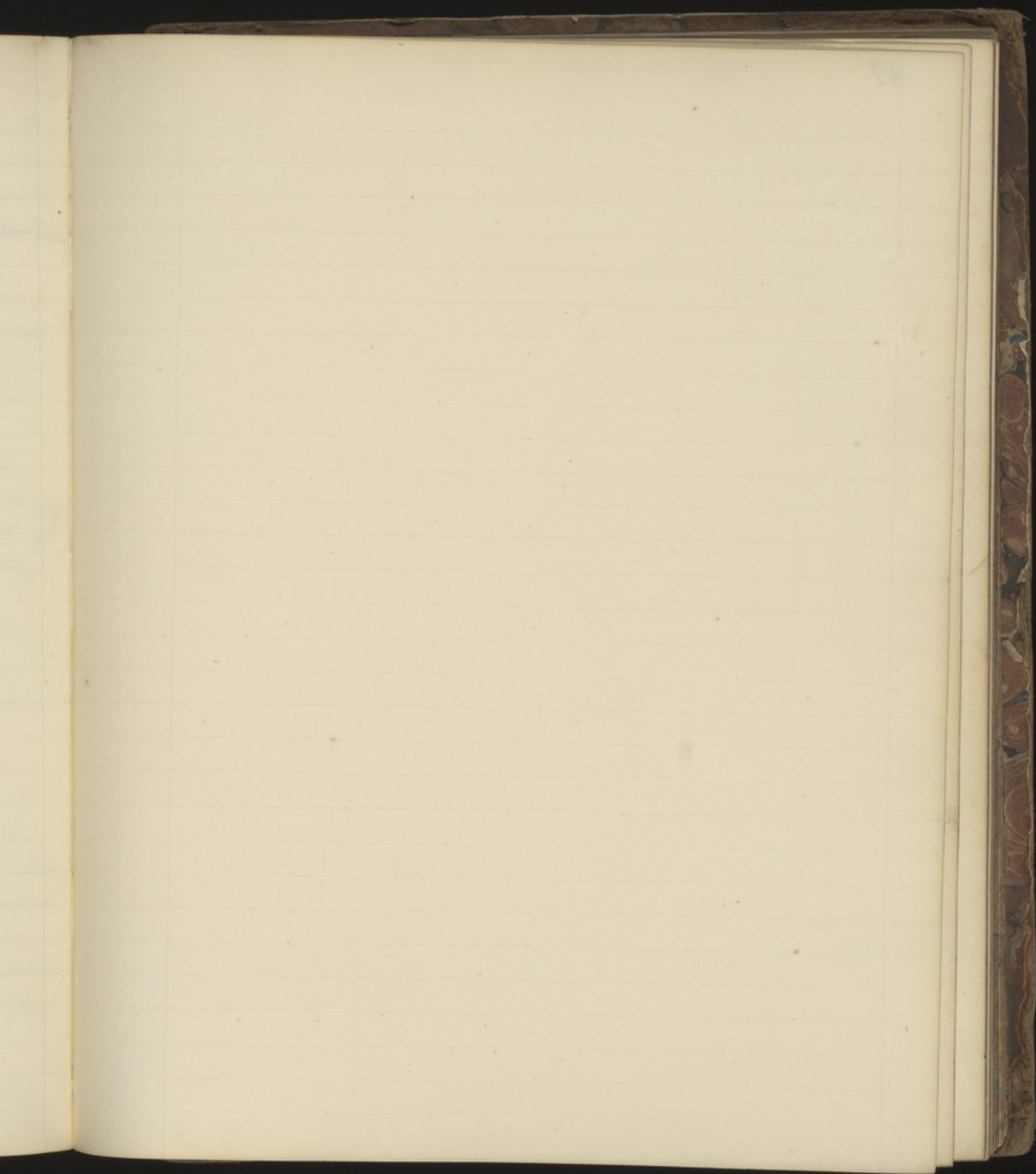
The second group of symptoms is a
 very rare type of disease which is
 the first of the group of symptoms.

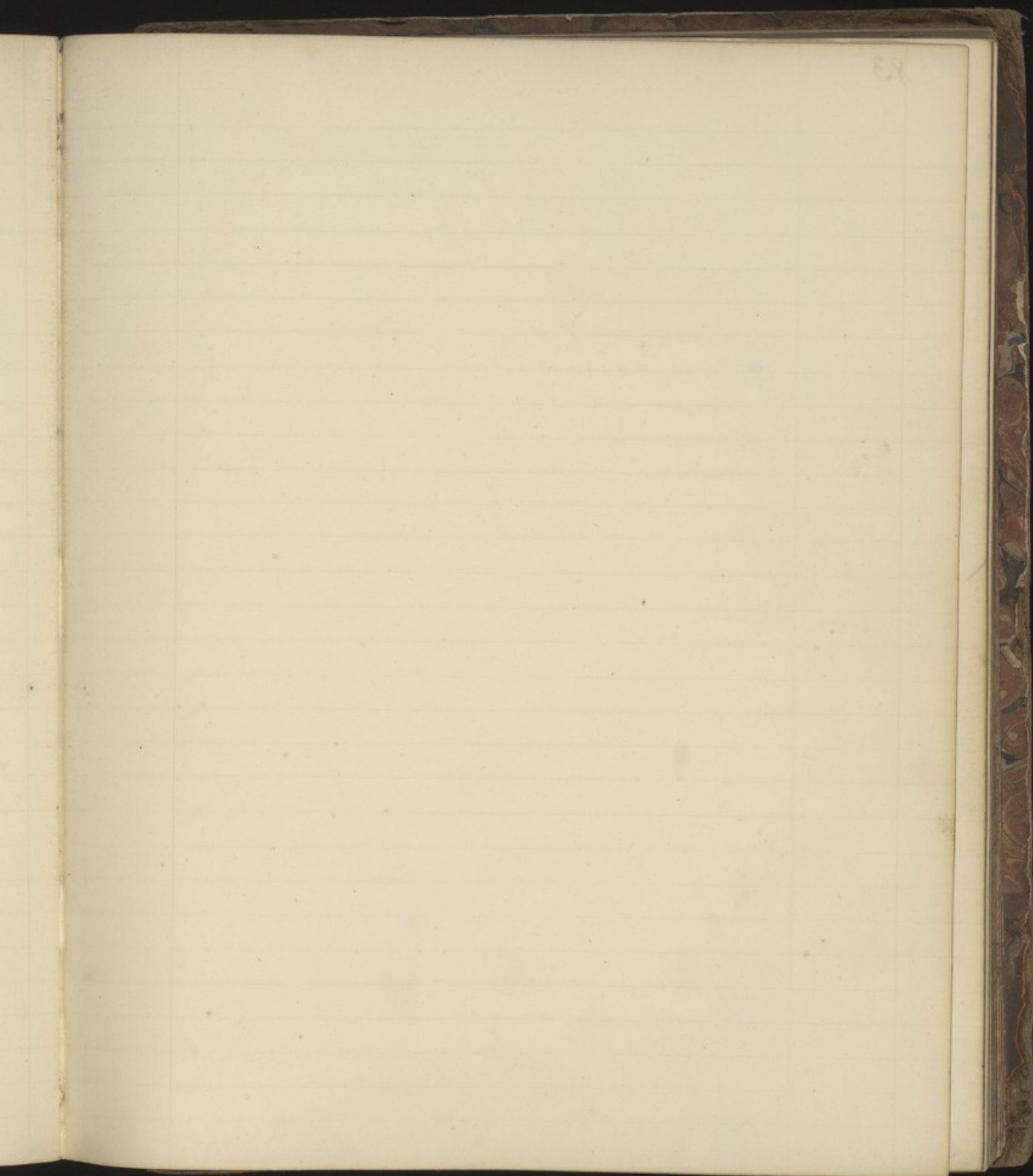
The third group of symptoms is a
 very rare type of disease which is
 the second of the group of symptoms.

The fourth group of symptoms is a
 very rare type of disease which is
 the third of the group of symptoms.

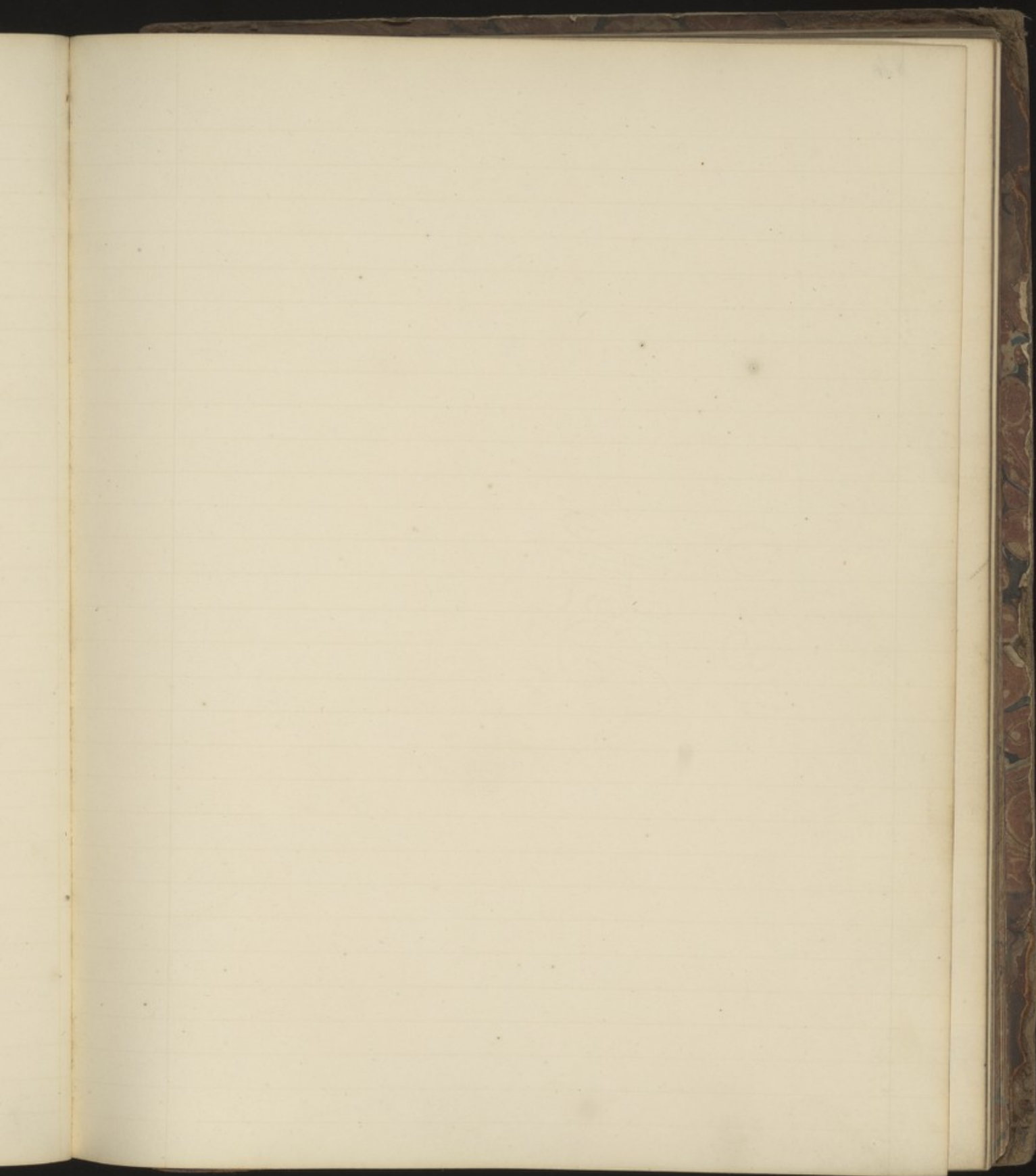
The fifth group of symptoms is a
 very rare type of disease which is
 the fourth of the group of symptoms.

The sixth group of symptoms is a
 very rare type of disease which is
 the fifth of the group of symptoms.

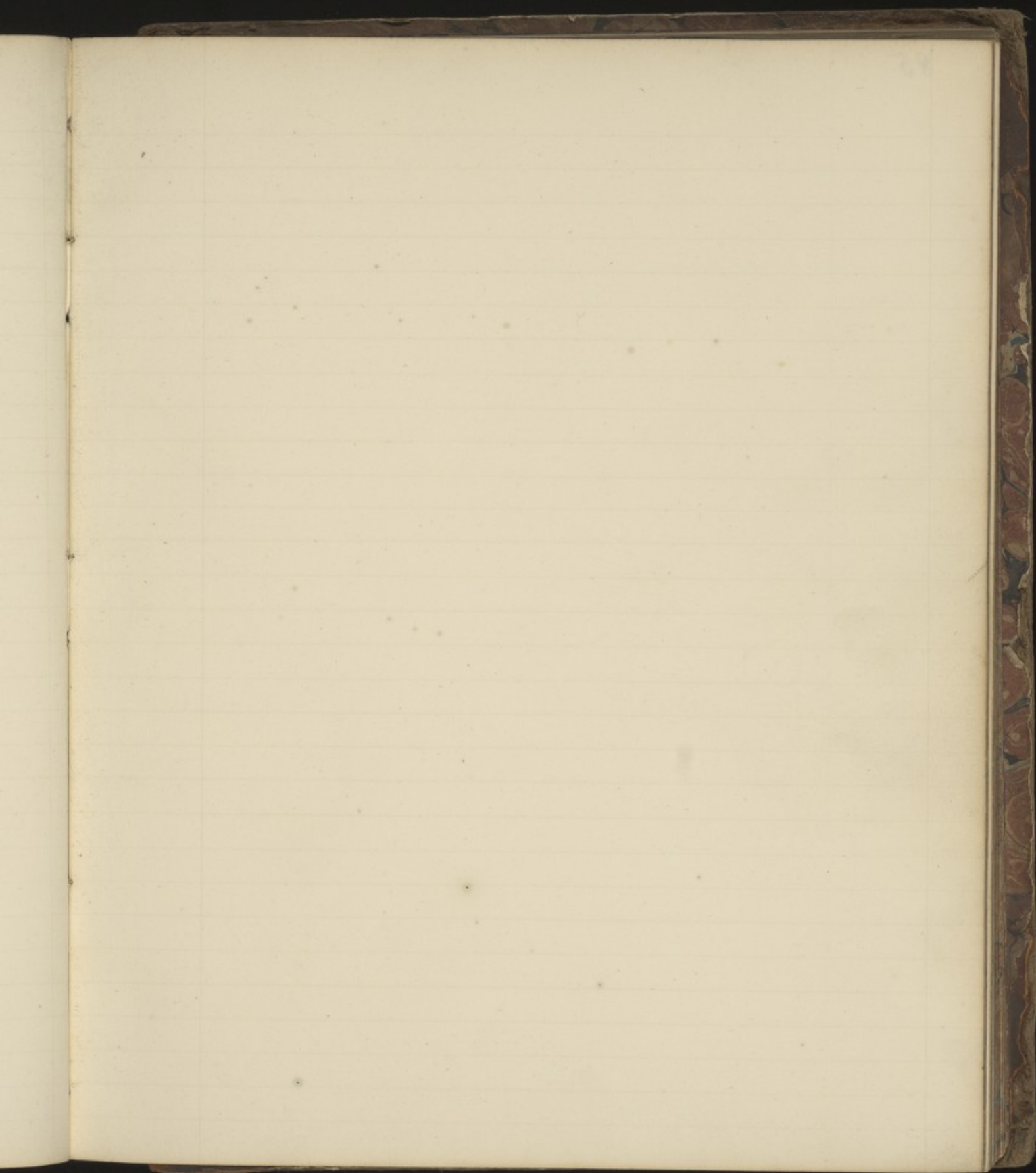




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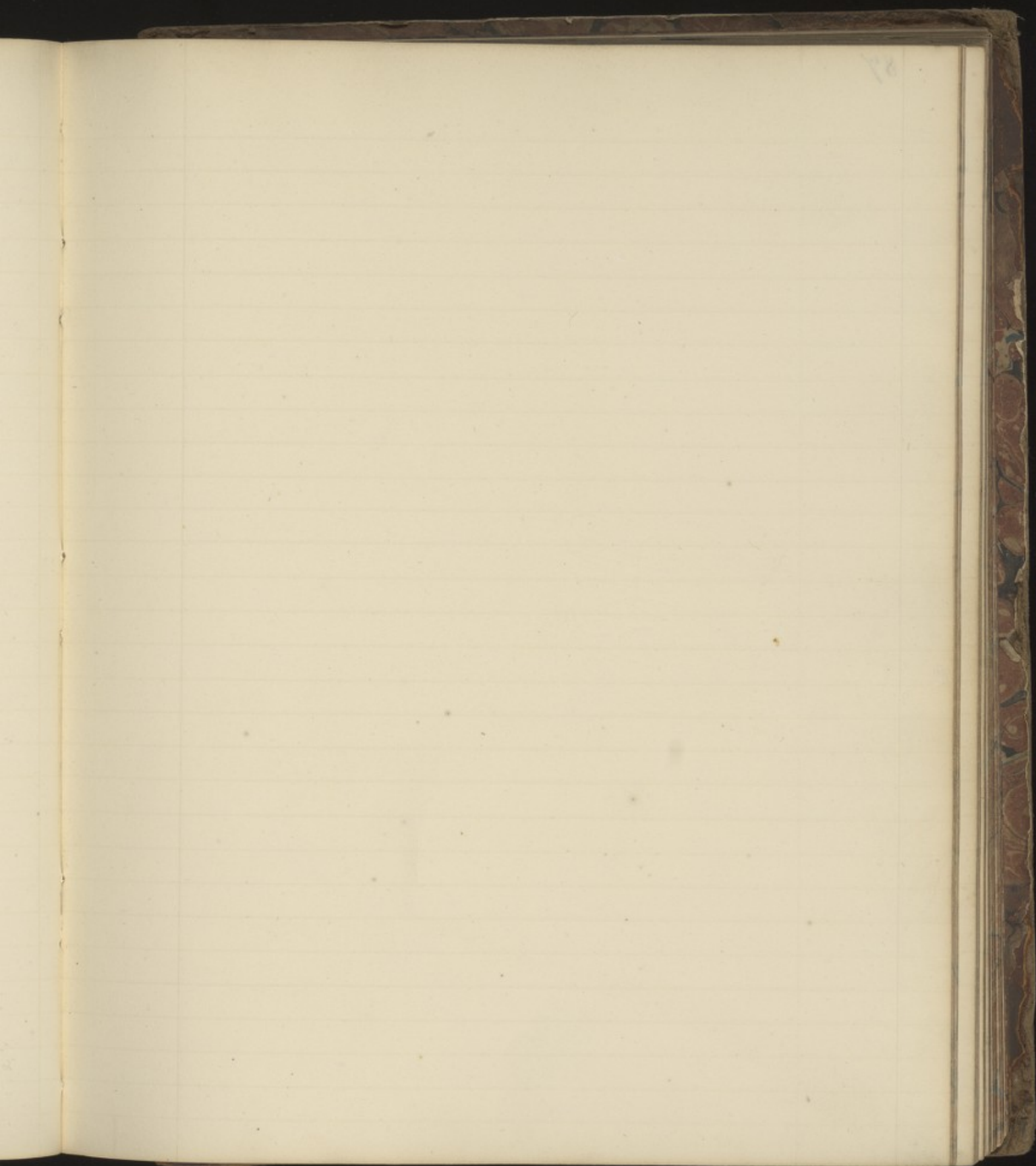


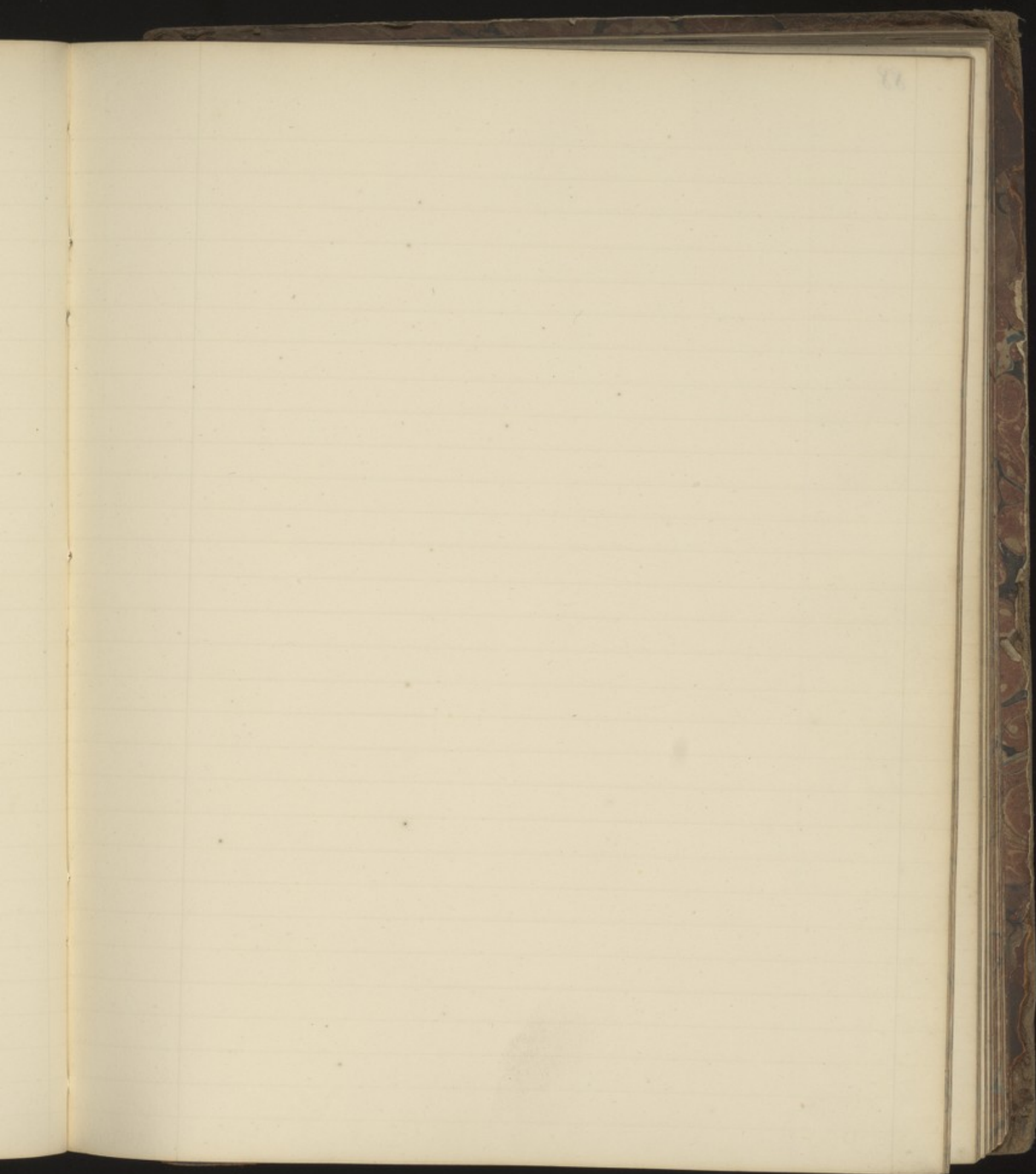
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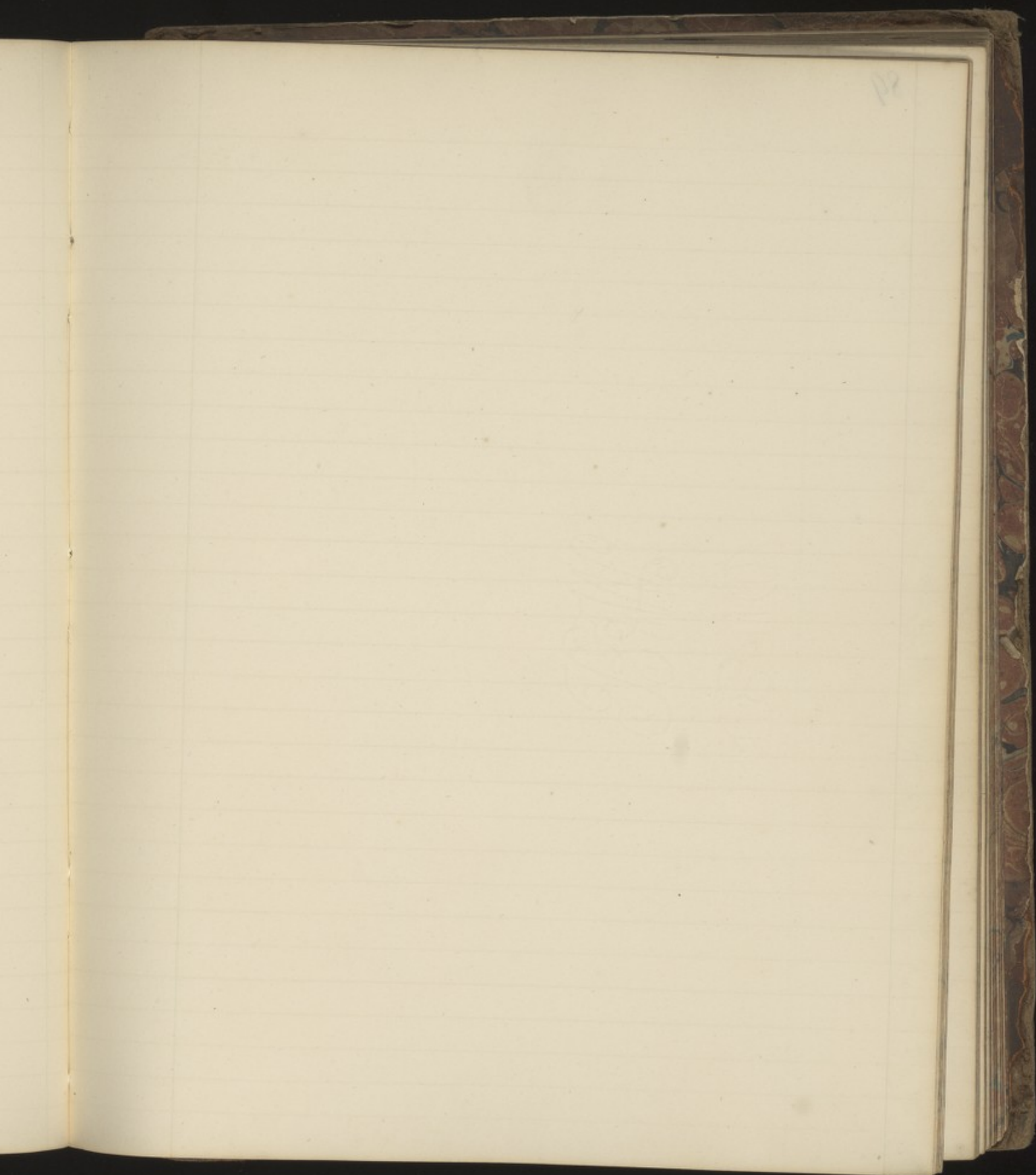


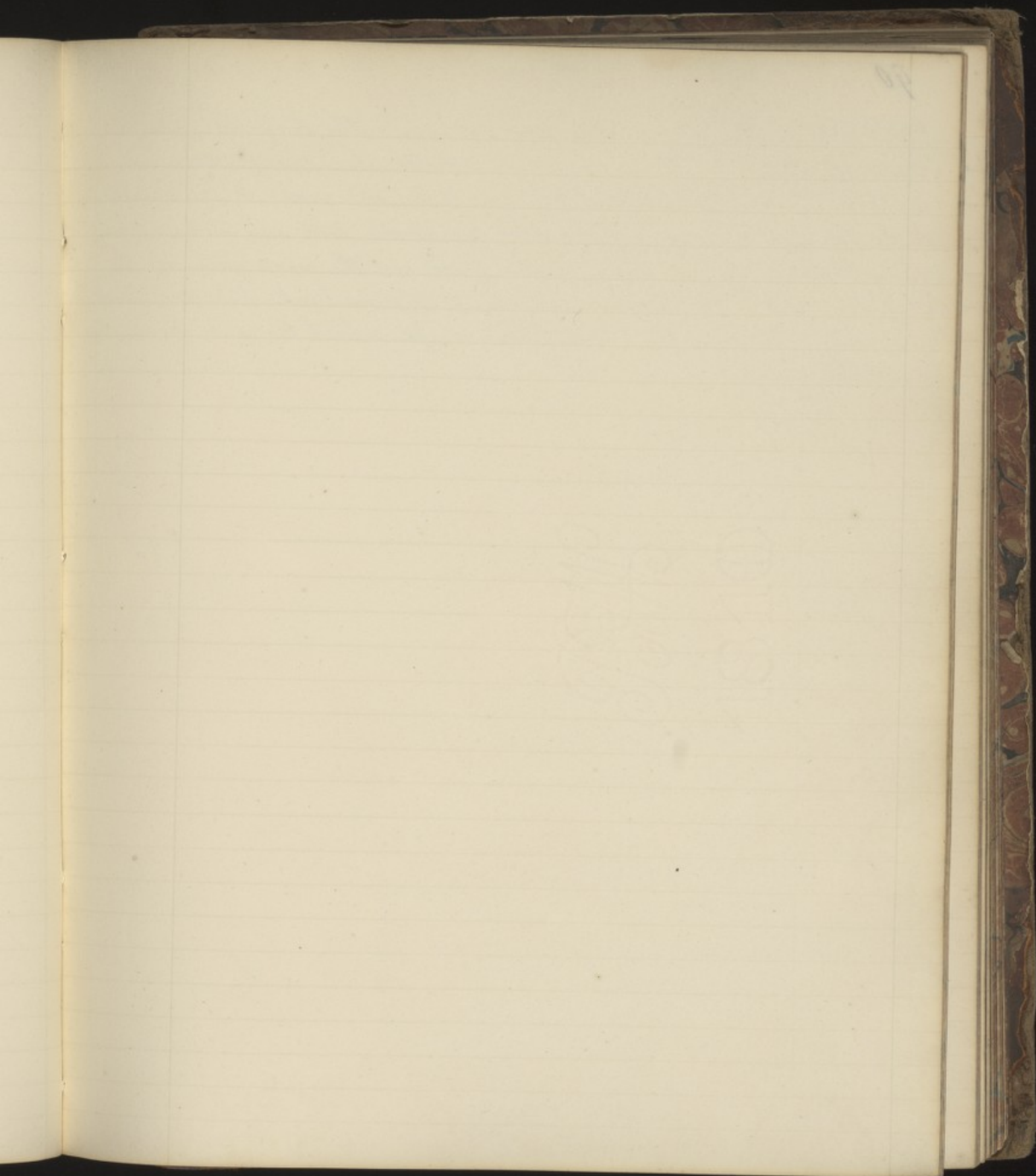
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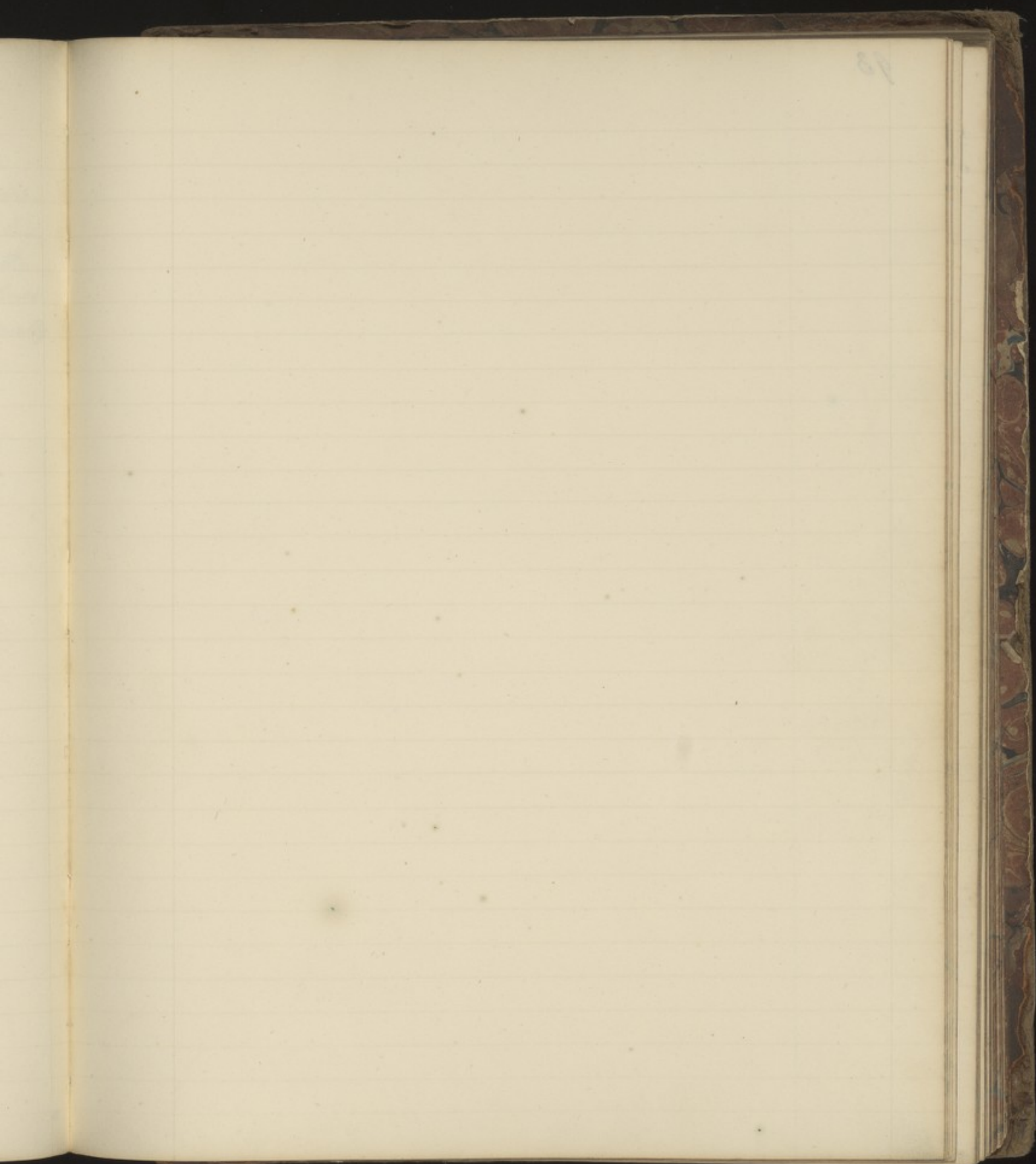




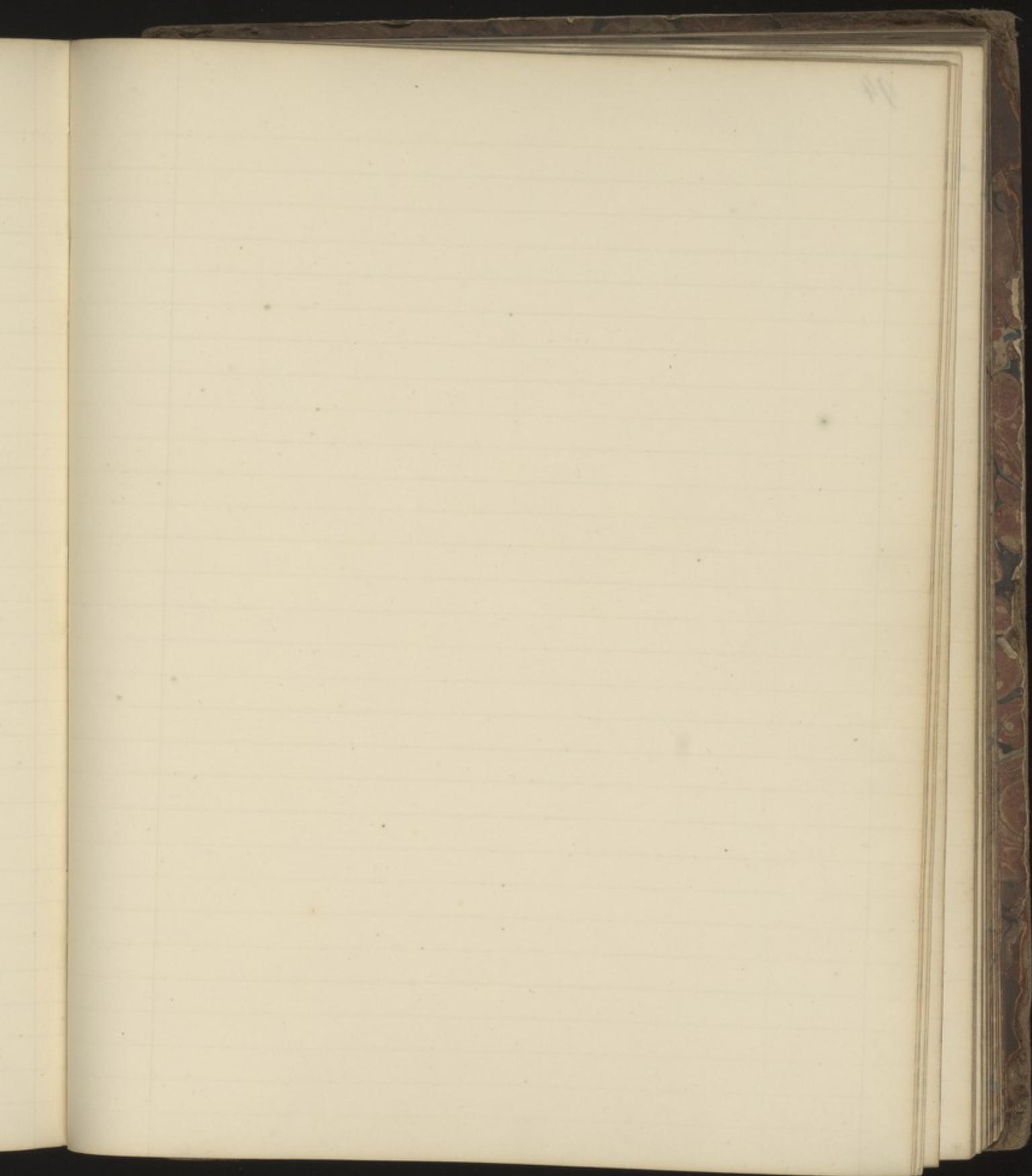
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~~Statistics~~ "Mr. Warnor did long and constantly lodge near the
 Physiology water-staves, or market in Woolstable. Woolstable is a
 Mr. Warner place not far from Charing Crofse, and nearer to Northumber-
 from the Ash-land-house). My lord of Winchester tells me, he knew him,
 nobleman Musgrave and that he says, he first found out the circulation of the
 at Oxford. blood, and discover'd it to Dr. Harvey (who said that 'twas
 copied from the he (himself) that found it) for which he is so memorably
 life of Watton. famous.

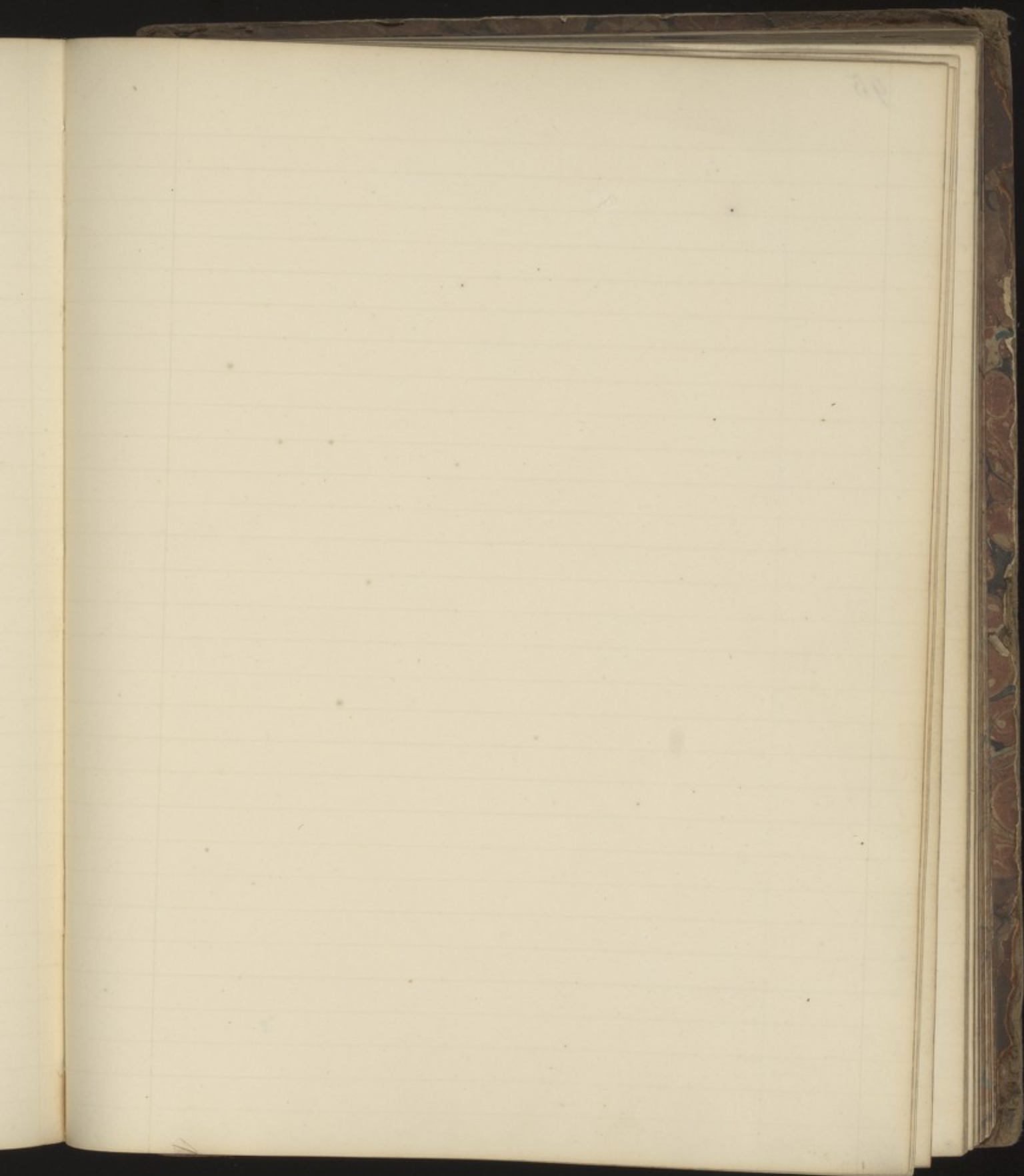
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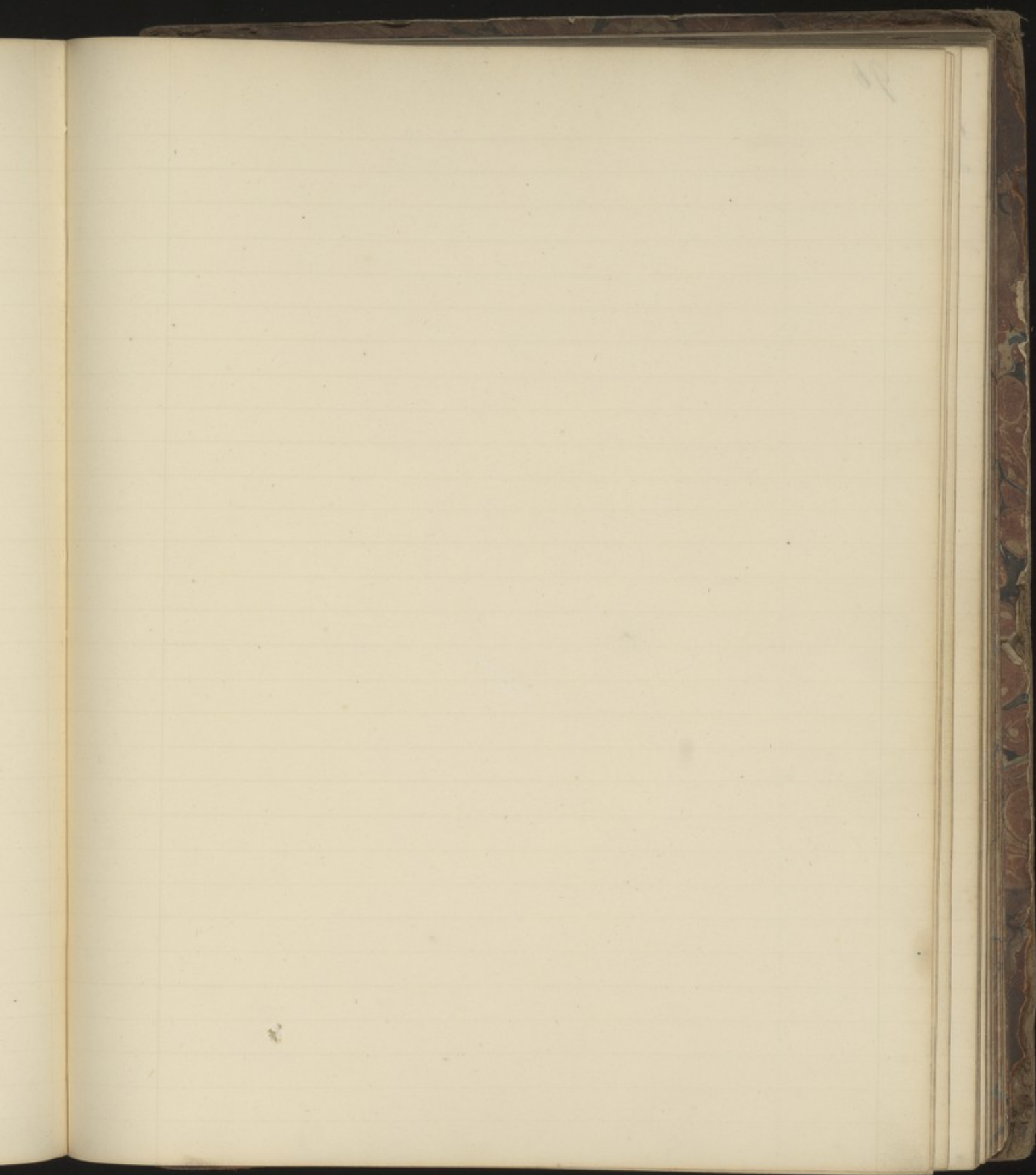
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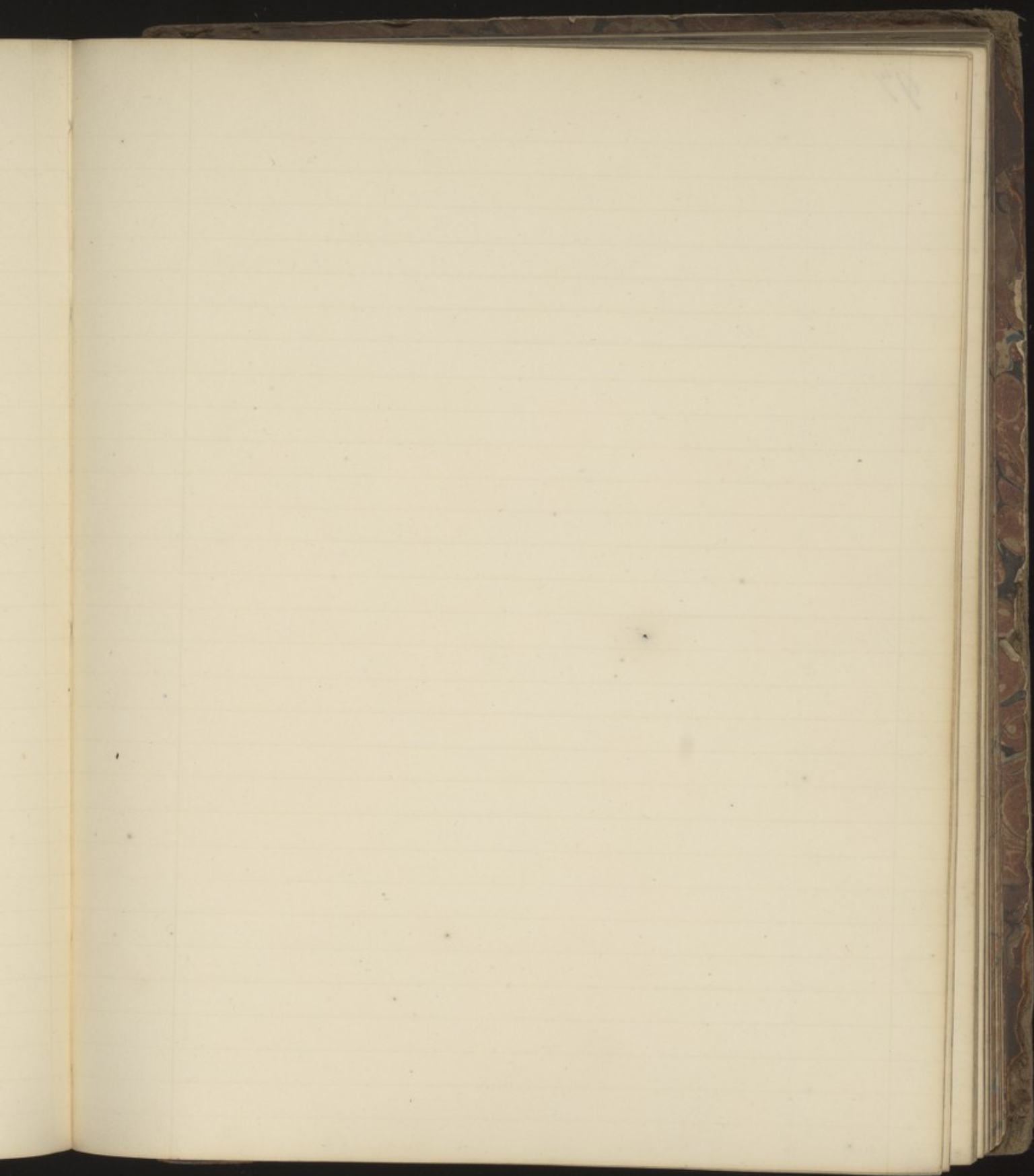
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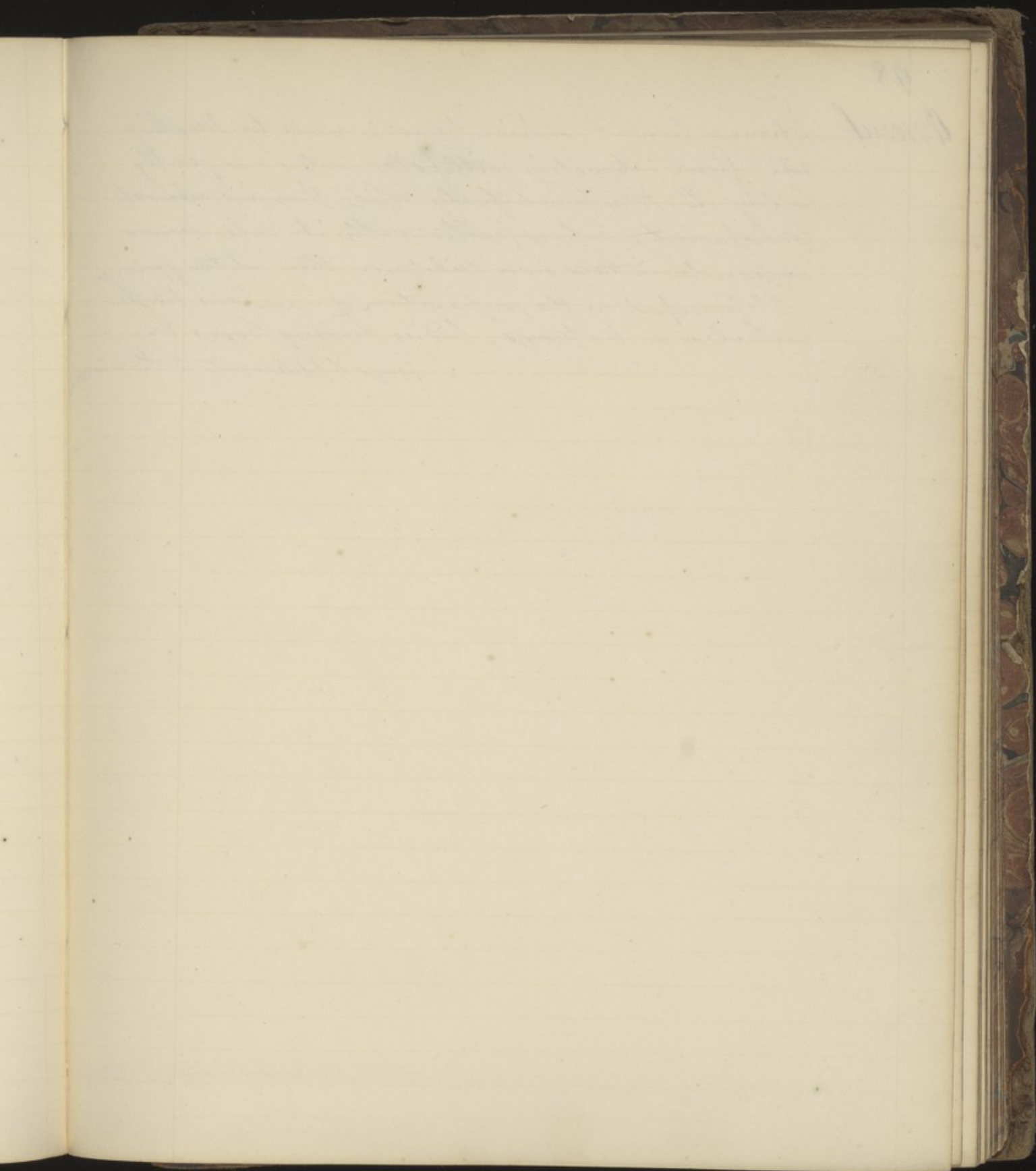
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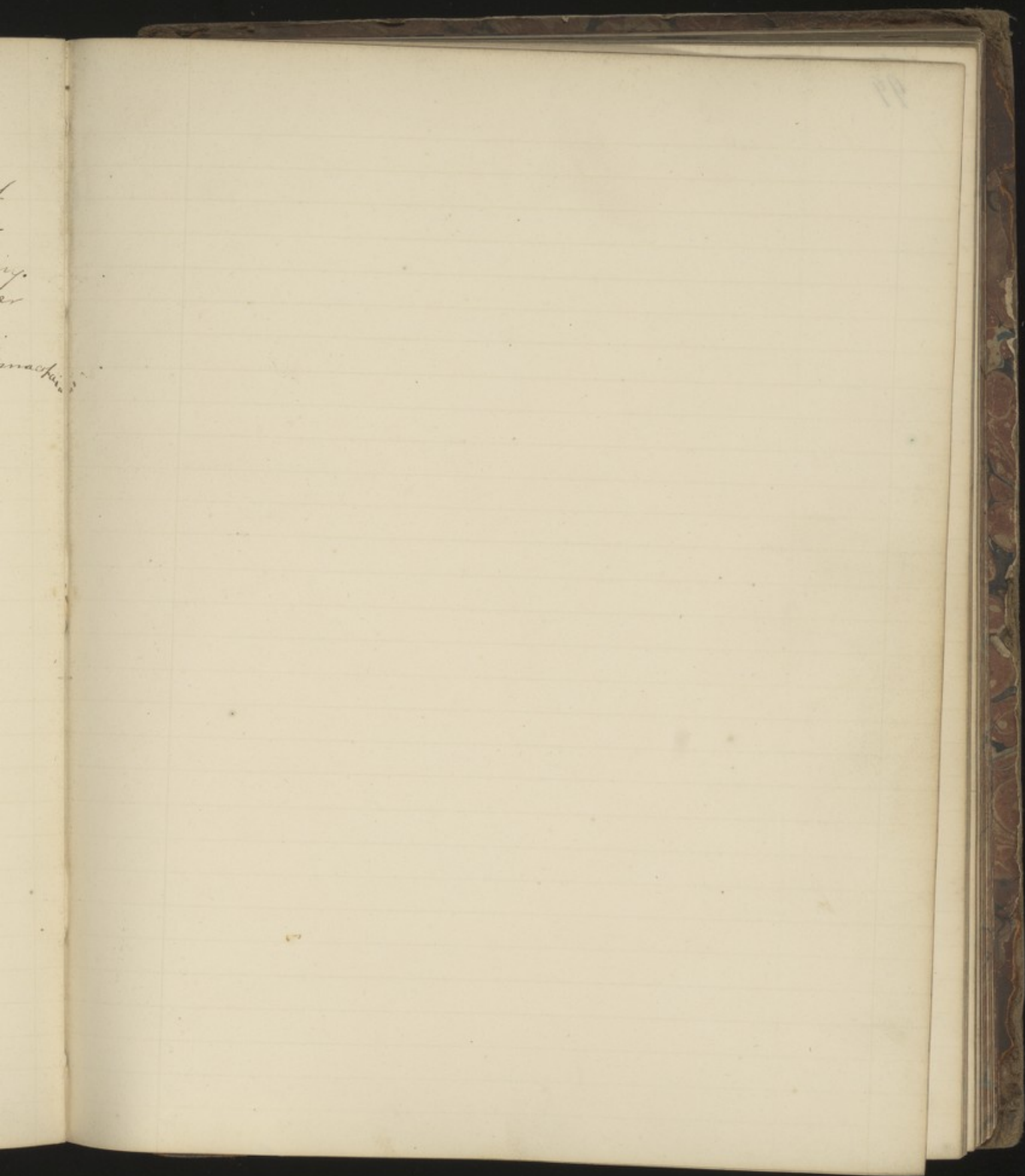
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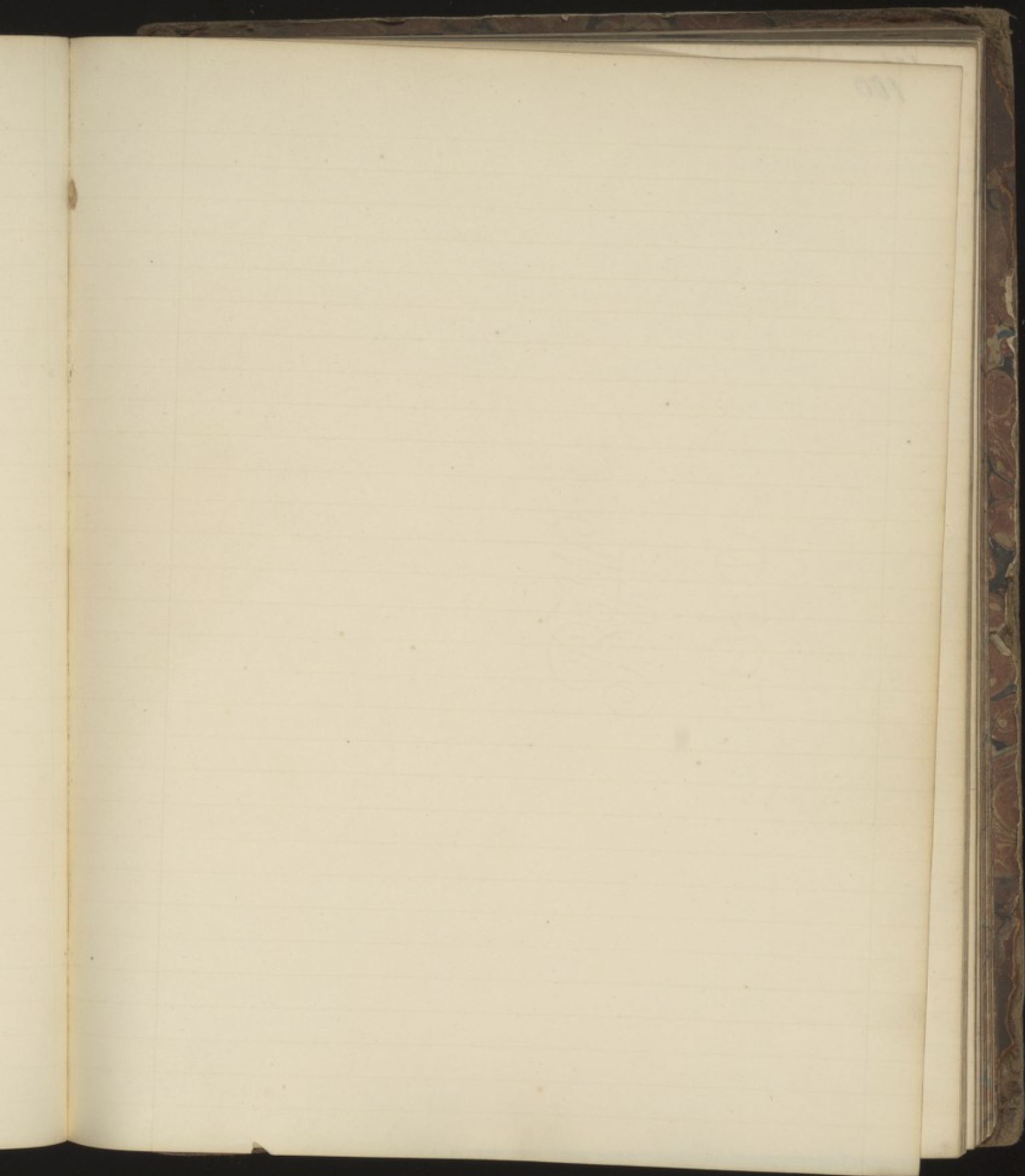


Cement Japanese Cement, or Rice Glue, is made by mixing rice & flour intimately with ~~cold~~ water and gently boiling it. It is beautifully white, & dries almost transparent. papers pasted with it will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joining.

It is useful in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea trays, Ladies Dressing boxes &c.

Grays Supplement to Pharmacop.





100

Obstetrics. May not Hamstham's cases of sudden death after sudden death. delivery. Medical and Surgical repository Vol. 2nd p. 42 be occasioned by the sudden change of situation of the heart? During pregnancy it is pushed upwards and its posture sometimes remarkably changed. When the child is delivered it is suddenly depressed may not this change sufficiently account for the fatal deliquium? See Bell's Anatomy Vol 1st p. 495. P.H

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201

1. *Delirium* - May not be a distinct cause of sudden death, but
 is often death-dealing, mental and physical exhaustion, but it is
 to be considered by the sudden change of situation in
 the heart & lungs, frequency of its fatal influence,
 and its location sometimes remarkably low, and
 when the child is delivered it is suddenly the same
 may not this change sufficiently account for the
 fatal delirium? See Bell's Anatomy Vol. I. P. 54.

Case.

A case of two placentas in a cow. In the spring of the year 1816 a cow belonging to A. Fothergill having completed the usual period of gestation, the parturient process commenced and proceeded as usual till the membranes appeared externally. They were ruptured by the force of the uterine action contractions and an unusual quantity of fluid escaped. In a short time another membranous protusion, in every respect similar to the former was perceived and ruptured by A. F. and soon the calf was extracted. On going to see the cow a short time afterwards A. F. found two complete placentas had been expelled. They were quite unconnected with each other. A. F. thinking it a curious circumstance I was requested to see them. On examination I found each was a perfect placenta with ~~the~~^{its} membranes and funis umbilicalis.

They were equal in size, and so similar in appearance that we could not have distinguished ~~discovered~~ which had contained the Fetus, had not the umbilical cord in one been perfectly natural, whilst in the other it was smaller, harder, and had somewhat of a ligamentous appearance and feel. I have heard of one or two similar cases amongst cattle and it is said to occur in the human subject. Vide Burns Principles of Midwifery p. 130. "Two cords have been met with connected with one placenta or two placentas belonging to one child." With respect to the cause of so unusual a circumstance as I take it to be, perhaps little but conjecture can be offered.

It was suggested to me by my brother, that there might have been a twin conception and that one Fetus

Dr. Cyprian says in his Dictionary of Practical Medicine that before the embryos rise & distend the uterus and nearly so & that it may be distended & the

* Lippel and Boyd in his Dictionary of Practical Medicine that when the embryo dies whilst
 small and nearly gelatinous it may be dissolved during the process of decay in the
 amniotic fluid.

Fetus had been previously expelled and the other retained. This we know has happened in the human subject. (see case of J. Kasper's wife page 104) But had twins been conceived and one Fetus been prematurely expelled, either the whole ovum must have been thrown off together, or the membranes been ruptured and the Fetus expelled without the placenta, in which case, the liquor Amnii must have been discharged without a possibility of reaccumulation. I have therefore been induced to think, that two ova had been impregnated and conveyed into the uterus where, after a certain time, and perhaps in consequence of some accident) one embryo had lost its vitality, yet no irritation had ensued sufficient to excite the uterine action, and the placenta remaining undetached has continued to be nourished, and the liquor Amnii to be supplied and the whole has gradually increased in size and having no Fetus to occupy any of the room, it would contain an unusual quantity of that fluid. But at what period of gestation the Fetus became inanimate and by what means it was removed, may perhaps be difficult to explain. If the Fetus was absorbed, which appears most probable, what prevented the funis from being destroyed by the same process? Perhaps the Fetus lost its life in a very early stage of gestation. In time, the putrefactive process would commence and by that means the Fetus might be separated from the funis; that cord being nearer to the uterus would be longer supplied with blood and would therefore retain its vitality. Many of the smaller vessels probably became impervious, those only remaining perfect which were necessary to carry on the circulation in the cord. ^{As the fluid contained in the ovum with the fetus was more viscid than that which escaped from the other membranes}

* sometimes it happens that the fetus is expelled whole, the placenta remains attached and nourished.

Case 1st
Observations on

Miscarriage
Case 2nd The wife of John Kapper a bookbinder in London was delivered of a child about a month before the period of utero-gestation was completed, and previous to that, about 4 months, she had had a miscarriage of one child.

Case. 3^d. A man in Guy's Hospital who had a very large
Fungus Haematodes of the right leg which was rapidly increasing
was recommended by Mr. Lucas to lose the limb which he
refused. It was thought that by obliterating the Femoral
artery its progress might perhaps be arrested and absorption
of the whole or a part of the tumour take place. The man
readily consented to this operation, in performing which
Mr. Lucas accidentally wounded the saphena vein from
which there was considerable Haemorrhage. A Ligature was
put upon the vein and the wound dressed. In a few
days however symptoms of great constitutional irritation
ensued and in less than a week mortification took place
in the Fungus. He was again advised to suffer amputation,
which he did exactly a week after the former operation.
• N.B. He is now likely to do well y^e 10th 1844. J.E. //

Note 1847. It does not now appear to me certain, whether the mortification
in the above case was occasioned by the obliteration of the vein or
artery, though it was considered at the time to be the former. ^{2^d}
The King of Prussia & Emperor of Russia's
Surgeons were present at the former
operation —

Wealth &c. "We purchase English Cloth, English Muslins,
 from English Buttons, &c. and admire the excellent
 skill with which they are fabricated, and
 wonder that from such a distance they can be
 afforded to us ~~at so low~~ a price, and think
 what a happy country is England! A
 happy country indeed it is for the higher
 orders; no where have the rich so many
 enjoyments, no where have the ambitious
 so fair a field, no where have the ingenious
 such encouragement, no where have the
 intellectual such advantages; but to talk
 of English happiness is like talking of
 Charlemagne's freedom, the Helots are overlooked.
 In no other country can such riches be
 acquired by commerce, but it is the one
 who grows rich by the labour of the hundred."
 "Wealth flows into the country, but how
 does it circulate there? Not equally and
 healthfully through the whole system; it
 sprouts into wens and tumours, and collects
 in aneurisms which starve and paralyse
 the extremities."

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The morning of the 1st of August was a fine day, and the weather was very pleasant. I went out for a walk in the park, and saw many beautiful flowers. The children were very happy, and played for hours. I also saw many beautiful birds, and heard the sweet song of the sparrows. The day was very warm, and the sun was shining brightly. I went back home in the evening, and found that the children had been very tired. They had played for hours, and were now sleeping peacefully. I was very happy to see them, and I knew that they had had a very good day. The day was indeed a very pleasant one, and I was very lucky to have it. I will always remember it, and I will always be grateful for it.

Frog

Naturalists

The manner of taking food.
 The ~~amazing~~ part of the business
 Magazine is to watch the manner in which the frog
 first notices his prey; and this I can
 compare to nothing so aptly as to what
 indeed, it very much resembles, a pointer-
 dog setting his game; he makes, in short,
 a dead set at it, oftentimes, too (if the
 relative position of the two animals so
 require it), with a slight bend or inclination
 more or less, of the fore part of the body
 to one side, just as we often see a pointer
 turn suddenly, when the game is on one
 side of him, and he has approached very
 near before he has perceived it. After a
 pause of some seconds, or more, the frog
 makes a dart at the worm, endeavouring
 to seize it with its ~~with~~ ^{his} mouth; in
 this attempt he frequently fails more than
 once; and generally waits for a short
 interval, acting the pointer, as it were,
 between each attack. Having succeeded at
 last in getting the worm into his mouth, if it
 be a large one, he is unable to swallow
 it immediately and all at once; and
 the portion of the worm which yet remains
 unswallowed, and extends out of the
 mouth of its destroyer, of course violently
 [writhe], about and struggles with a tortuous
 motion. With much, but somewhat grotesque,

dexterity, the frog then employs his two
fore feet, shoving and bandying the worm,
first with one, and then with the
other, in order to keep it as nearly as
may be in the centre of his mouth
till the whole is swallowed.

Punishment,
Southey's Wash
Cyler
Monthly review of
1839, p. 315

Ball
Justice can never link with Cruelty.
Is there among the catalogue of crimes
a sin so black that only death can expiate?
Will reason never rouse her from her slumbers,
And darting through the veil her eagle eye,
See in the sable garment of the law
Revenge conceal'd?
Does his death remedy the ills he caused?
Were it not better to repress his power
Of doing wrong that so his future life
Might expiate the evils of the past,
and benefit mankind?

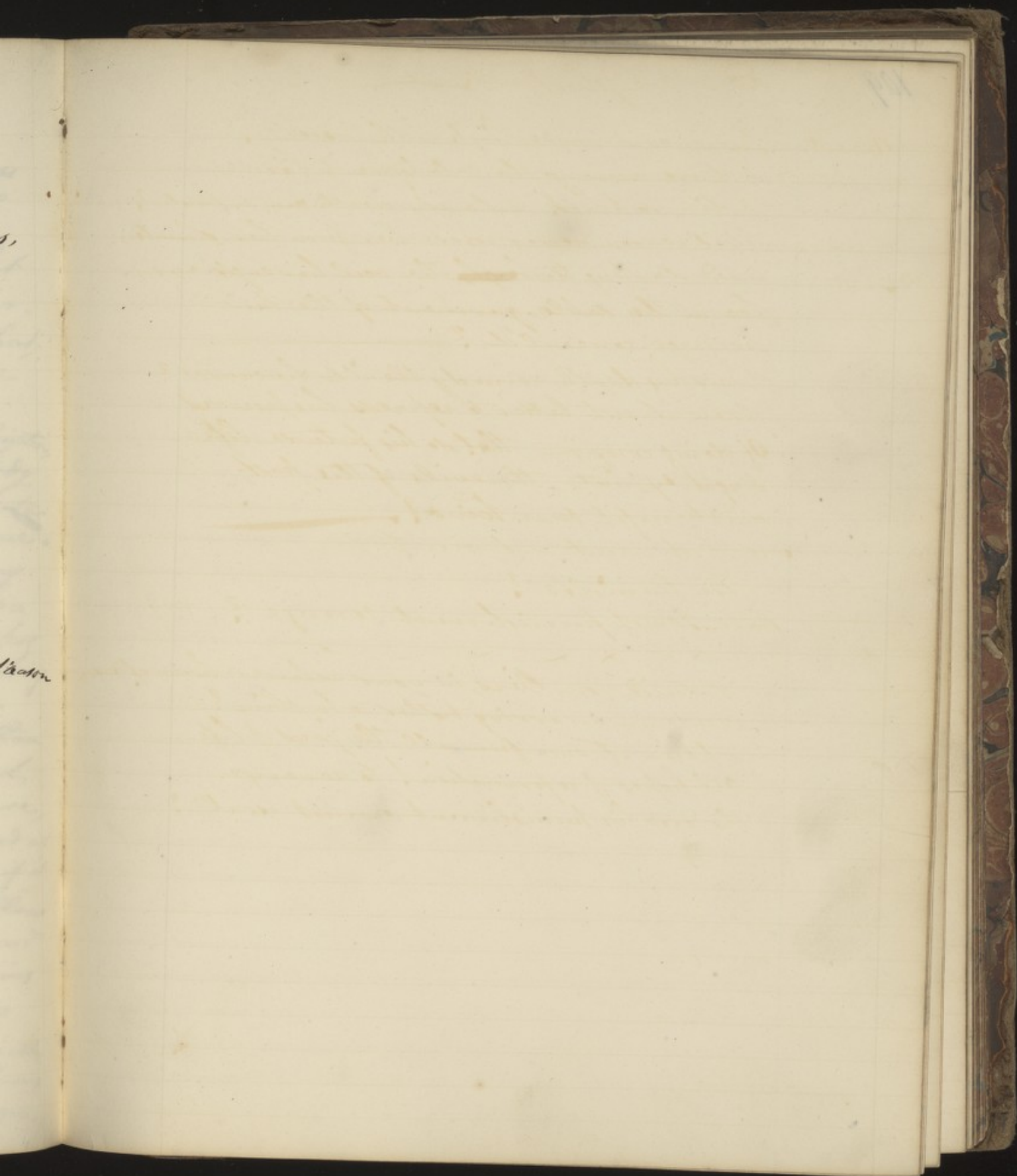
Piers But must not vice be

Be punished?

Ball. Is not punishment revenge?

x x x x x

Would you Piers, in your calmest hour of reason
Condemn an erring brother to be slain?
Cut him at once from all the joys of life,
All hopes of reformation! to revenge
The deed his punishment cannot recall?



"Justice can never look with severity.
 To those among the children of heaven
 it is a kind of duty to be exact &
 to be severe. But when we see from the shadows
 and darkness the light of the soul be bright & clear
 in the midst of the darkness
 how can we be so severe?
 When his death comes, the world becomes
 more silent than before to express his power
 of doing wrong. But in his future life
 he will be free from the evils of the past,
 and he will be more kind."

How can we be so severe to him?

He is punished?

But, what punishment can we give?

Is it not his own fault?

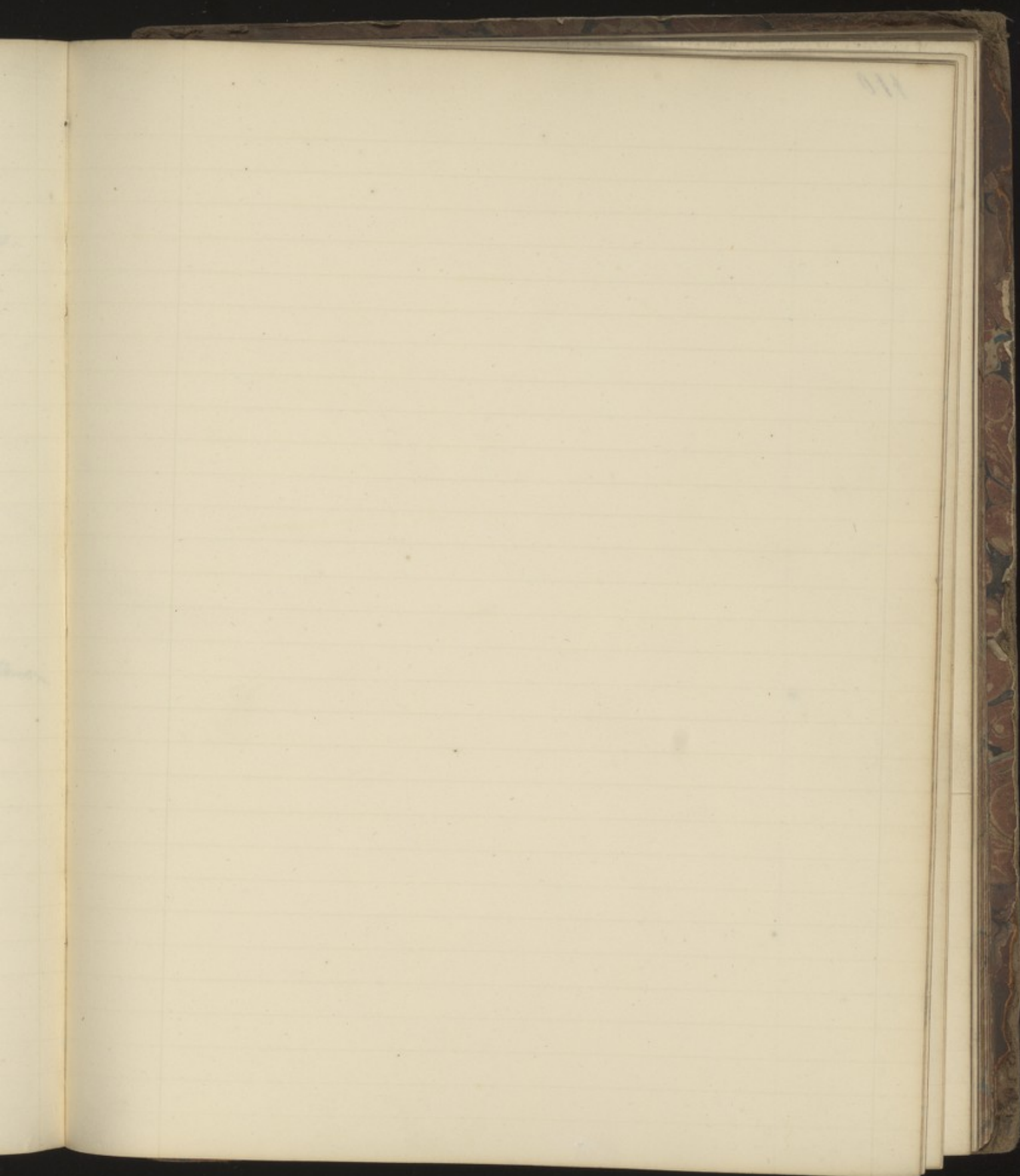
Should you live in your culture and grace

and in every other to be kind?

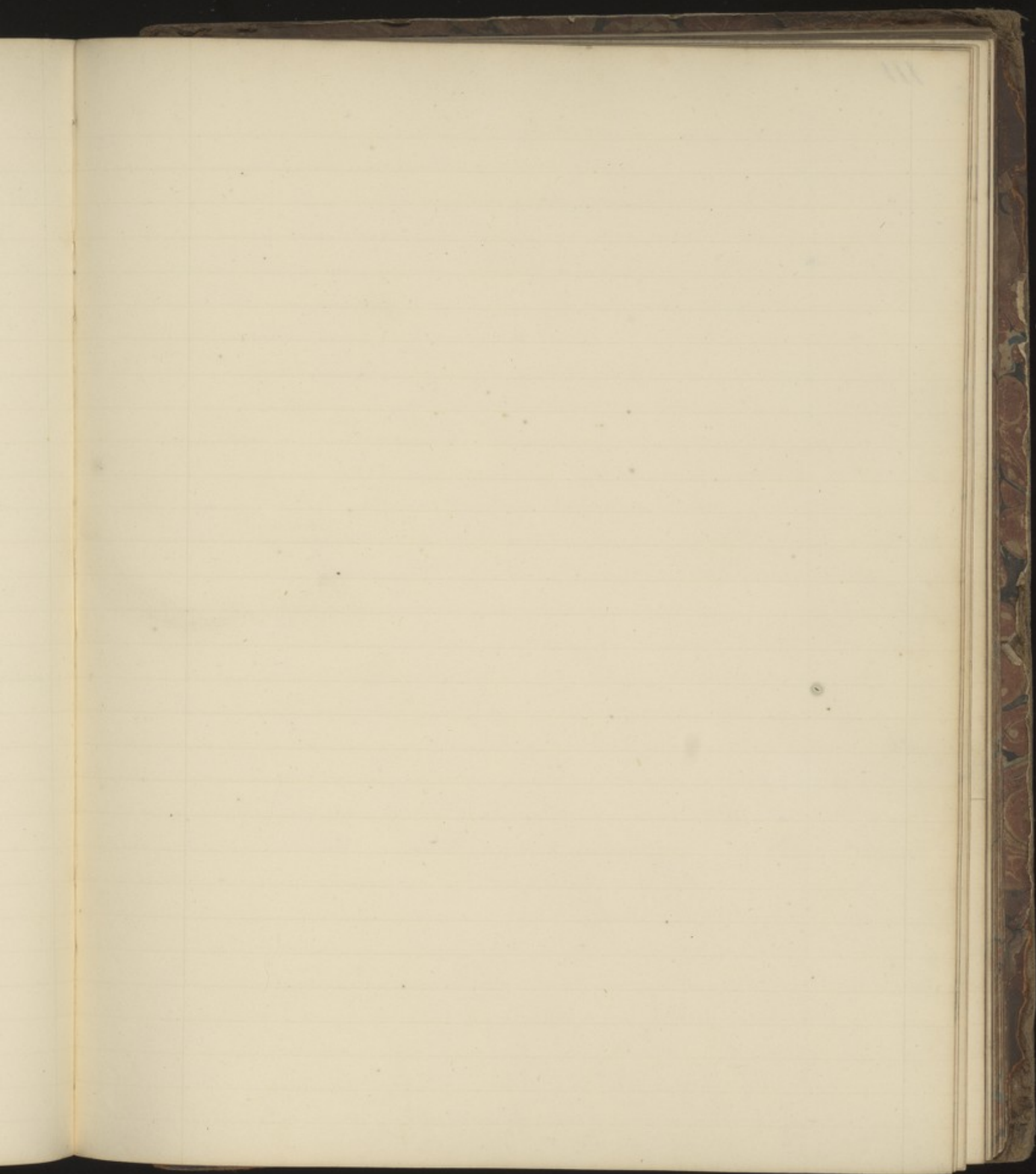
Let him be free from all the joys of life

and let him be free from all the pains of life

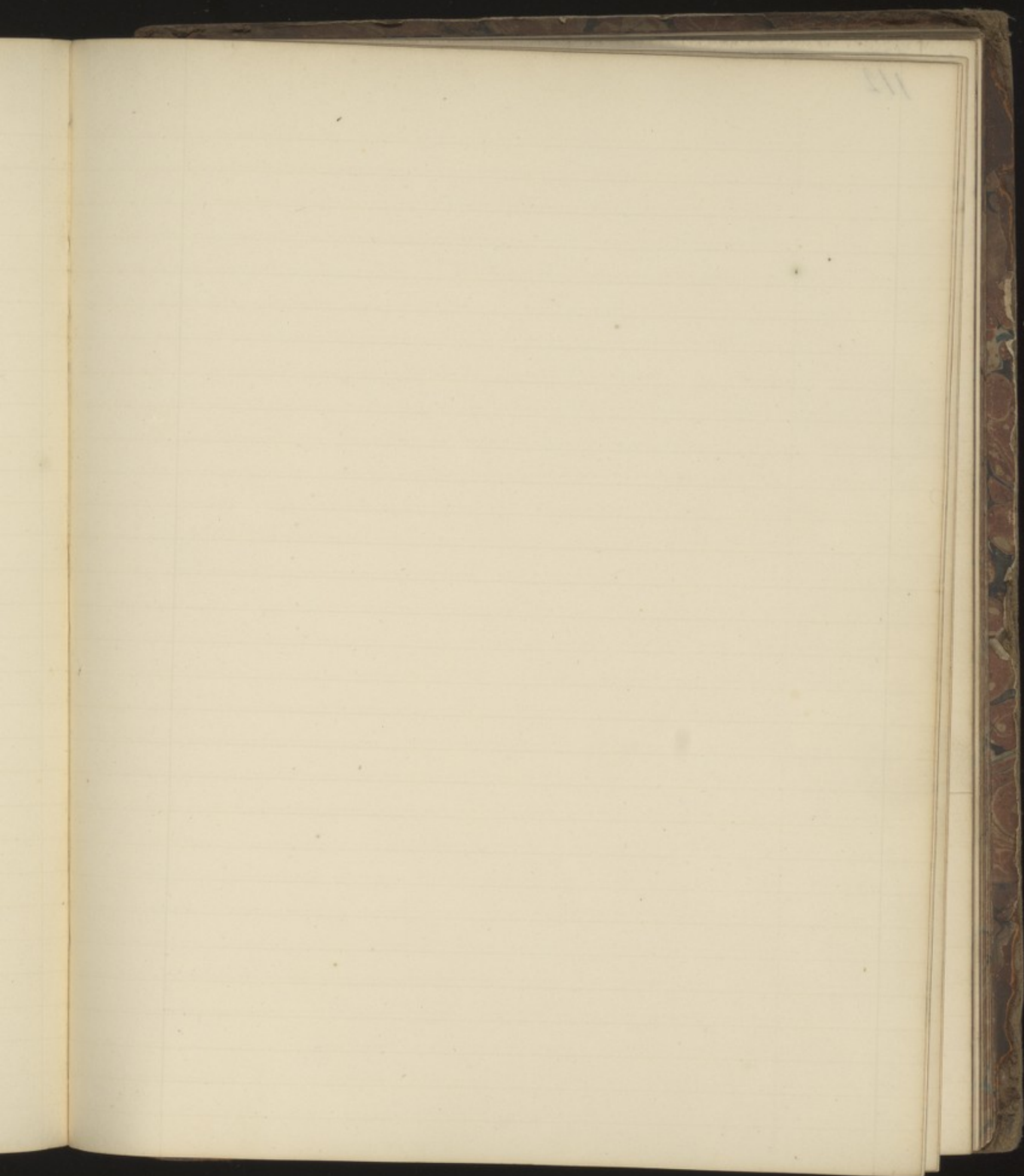
the best his punishment must be.



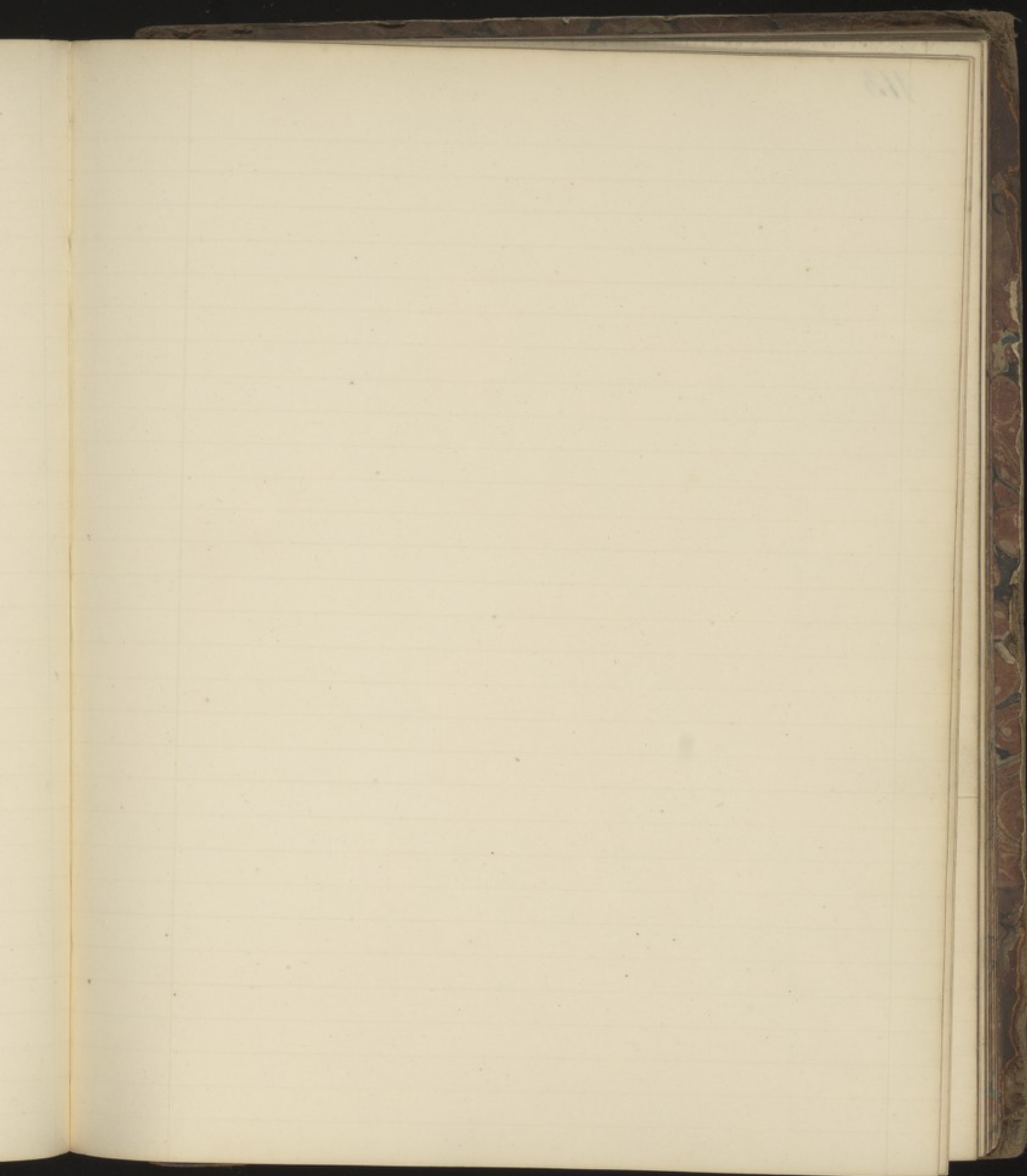
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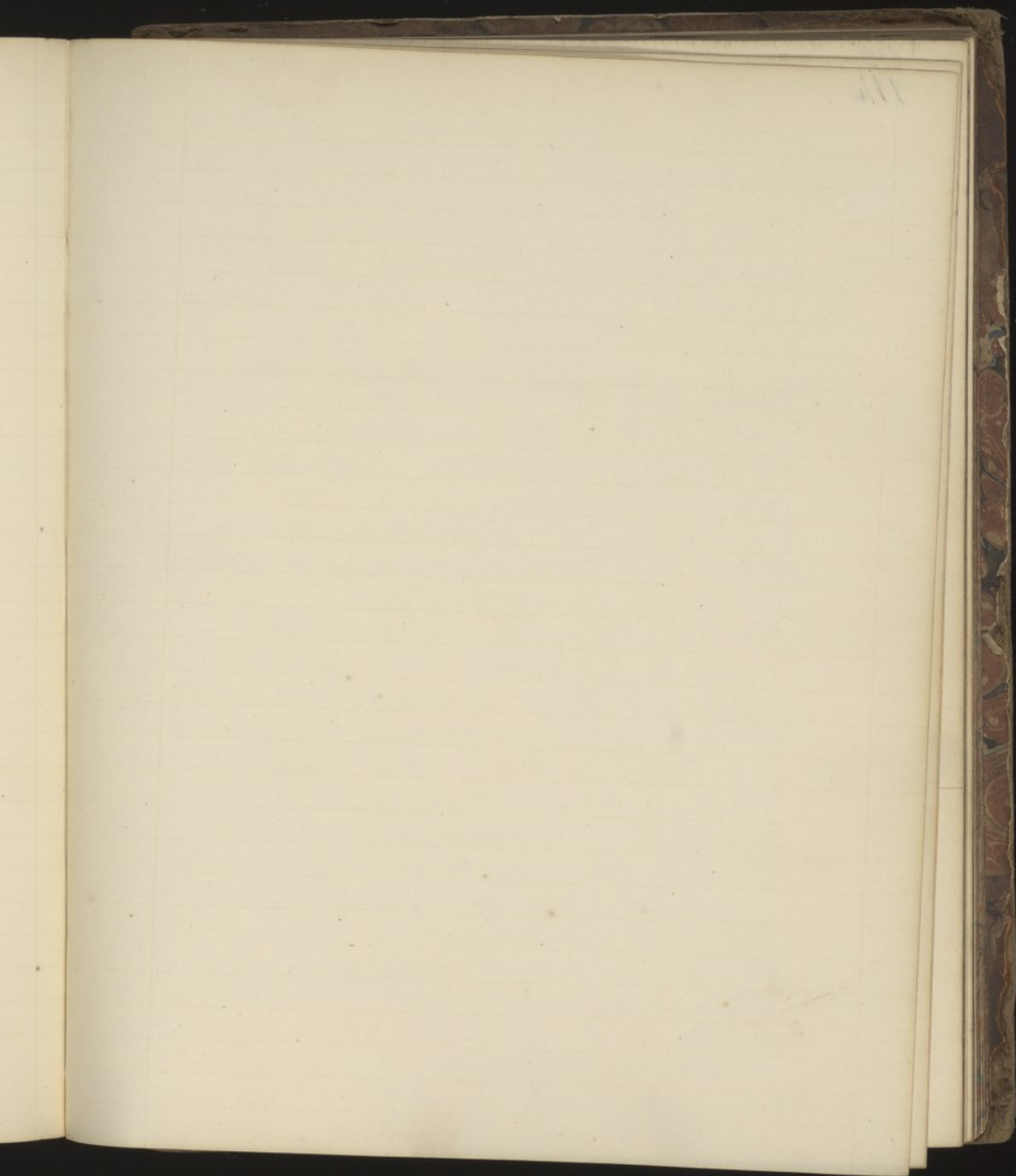
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113



114

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be a letter or a series of notes.]

Rules for the Management of Young Children,
in order to the preservation of their health
Directions, cautions hints &c.

Axiom 1st Proper Nursing tends to preserve the Human Species.

Axiom 2nd The Mother's breast is an infant's birthright, and suckling a sacred duty, to neglect which is prejudicial to the mother, and often fatal to her child.

Infant State.

- 1st Use a Child early to the Spoon & Spoon — in case of illness, or failure of milk from the breast in the mother.
- 2nd Keep an infant dry and warm — to preserve health, promote growth, and obviate chafing.
- 3rd Feed an infant in an upright posture — to give uniform distension to the stomach, which occasions puking, or acidity — and thus to obviate indigestion and gripes.
- 4th In the act of suckling, it is proper to take a child frequently from the breast, for a minute or two — to obviate too rapid a distension of the stomach, which occasions puking or acidity.
- 5th Expose an infant early to the air — to strengthen and enable it to withstand colds and to obviate purging.
- 6th Attend invariably to Cleanliness in an infant — to prevent diseases of the skin, slow fever, rickets, and declining.
7th Let an infant's dress be loose and easy, and free from pins — to avert accidents, glandular obstructions, and impediments to growth.
- 8th Place an infant, when asleep, on the right Side — to favour the descent of the food into the bowels, and to obviate indigestion.
- 9th Attend strictly to plaintive cries — by that means you may trace the first causes of illness; for a child will never cry so well and at ease —

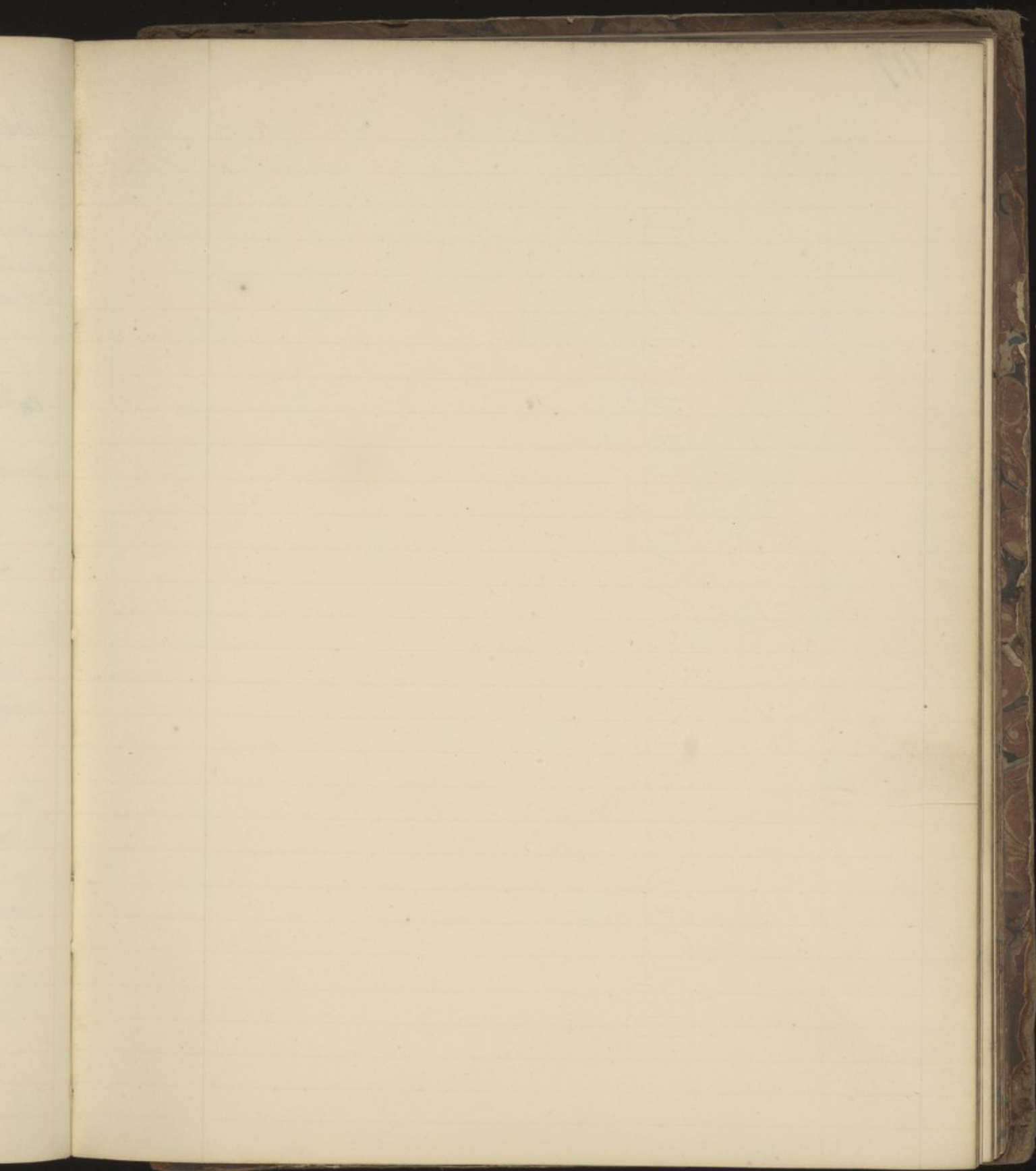
Rules &c 10th Wash a strong Child in cold water, and dip it
thrice a week — wash a weak one in warm water —
to refresh, promote healthy perspiration, and prevent
diseases of the skin.

11th Encourage a Child to stretch and thrust out its
limbs, and to crawl about.

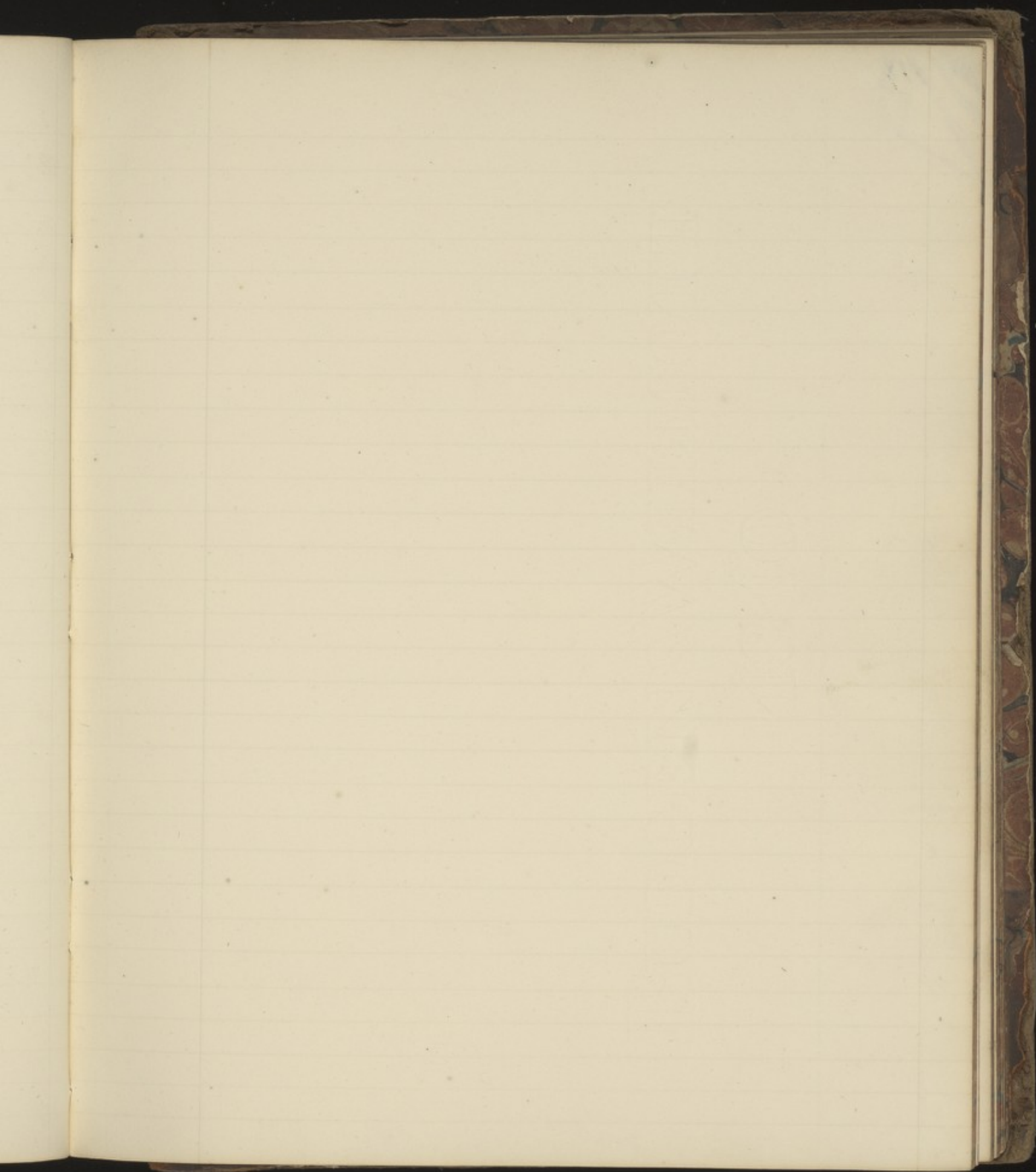
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Extracted from a pamphlet by J. Davis

Extract from a letter to Mr. D. D. Phelps

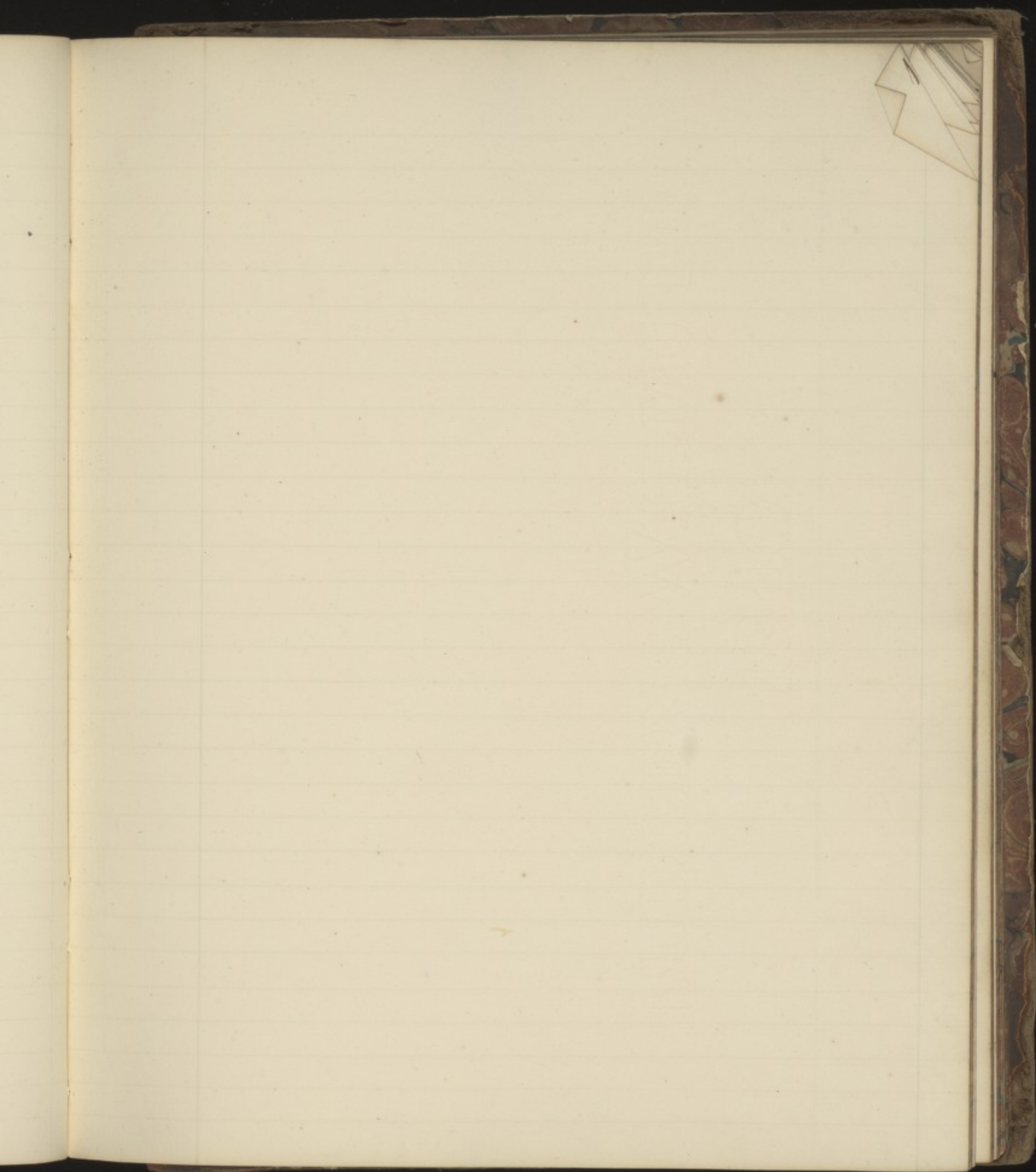
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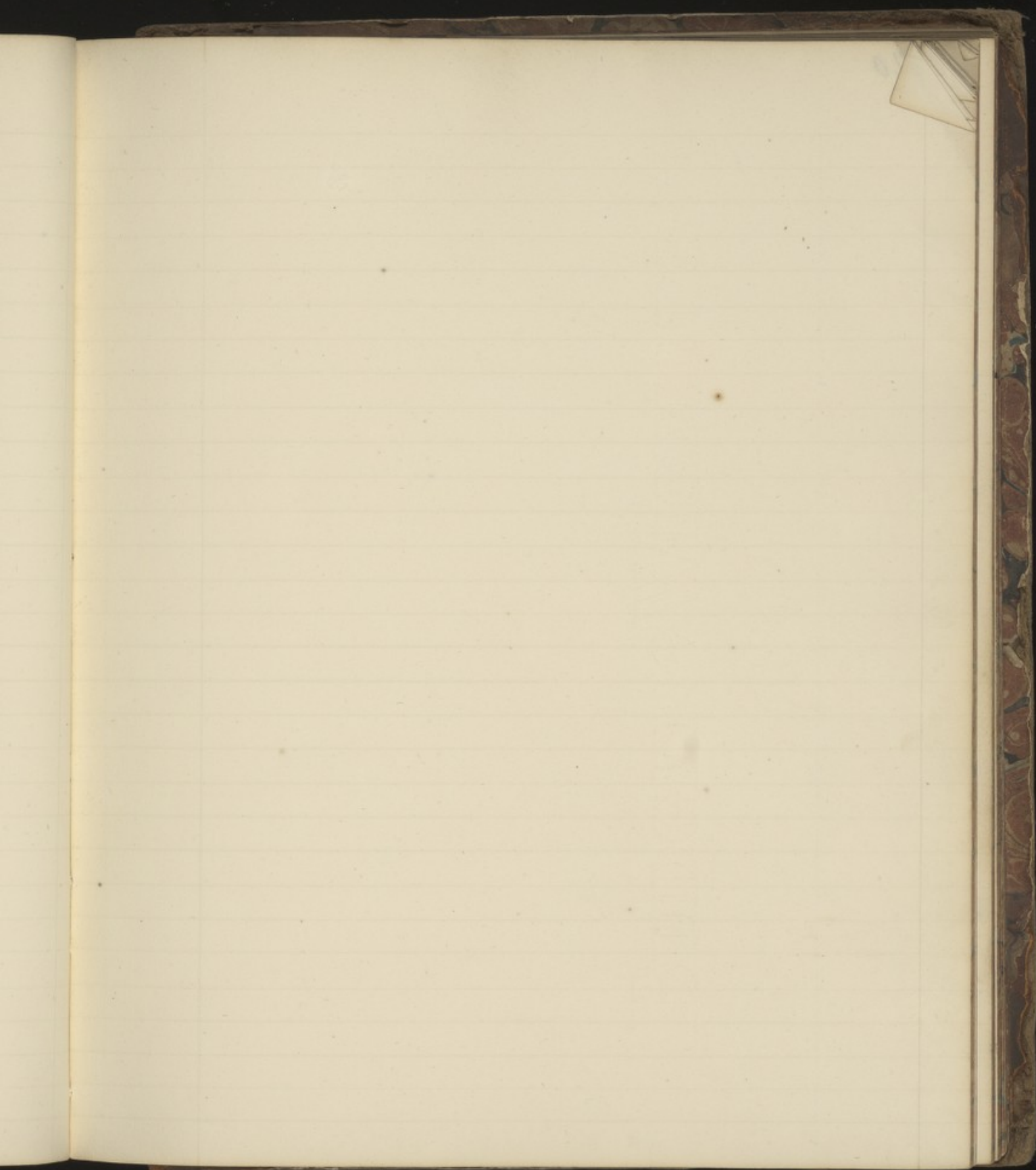
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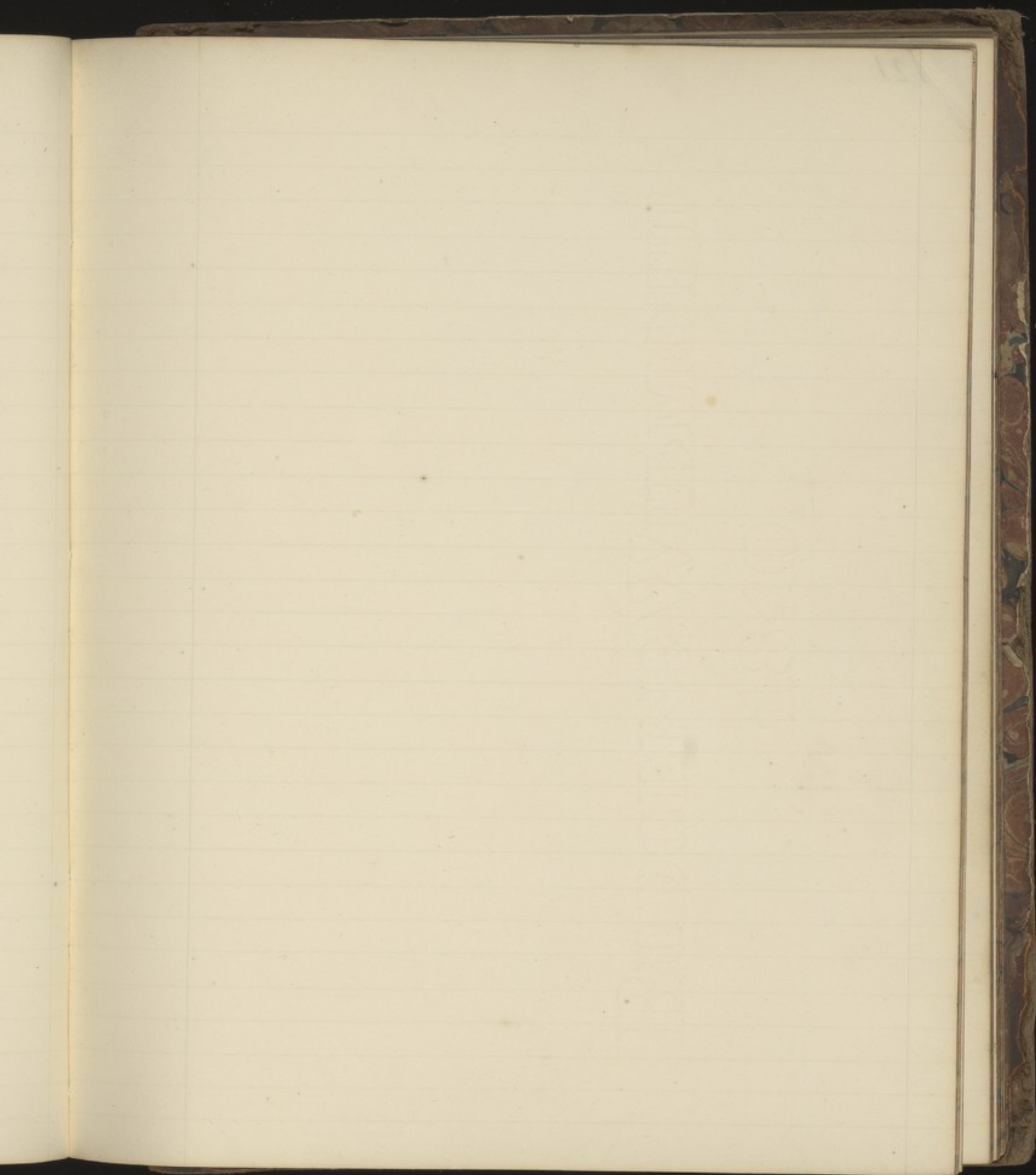
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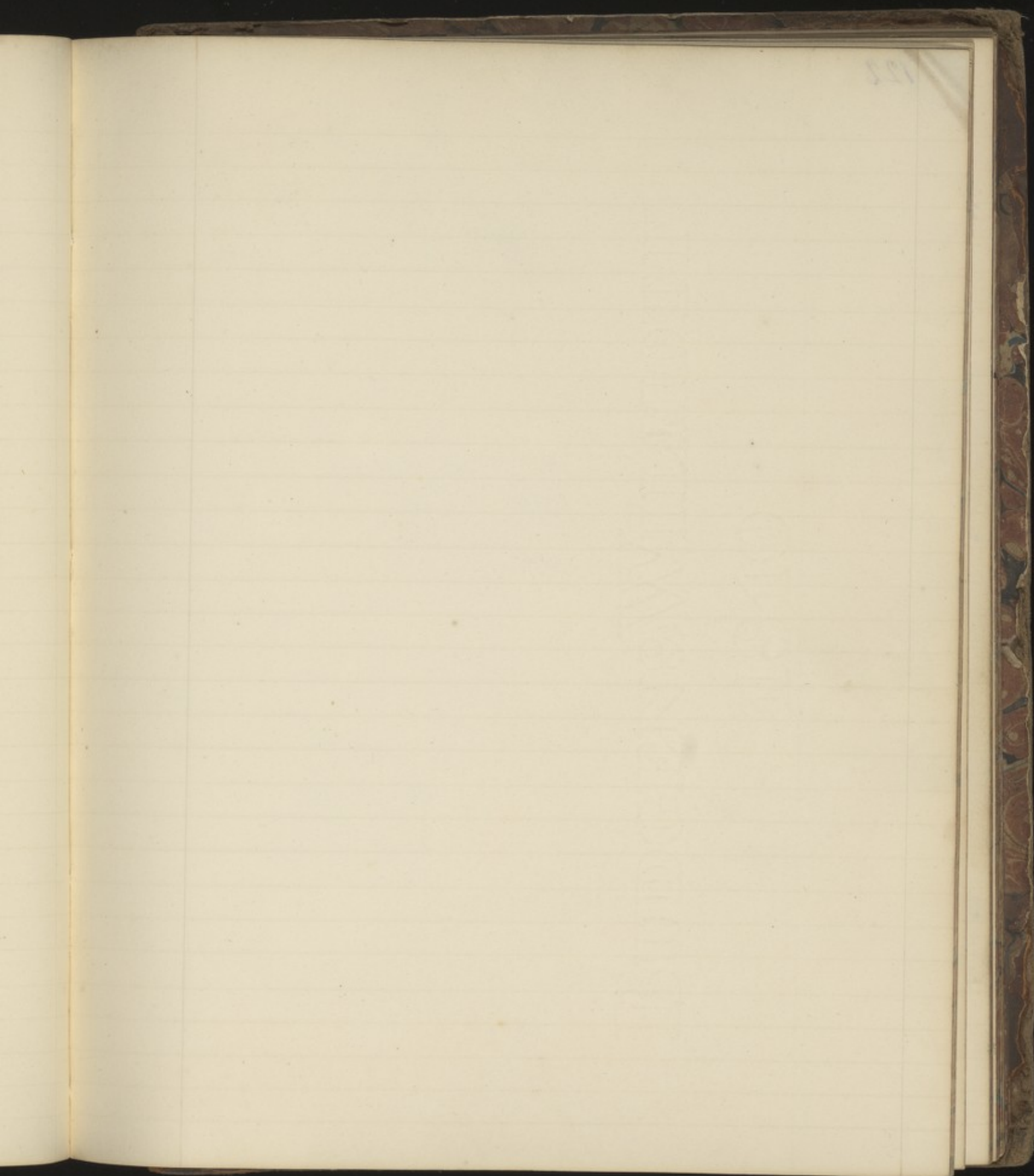


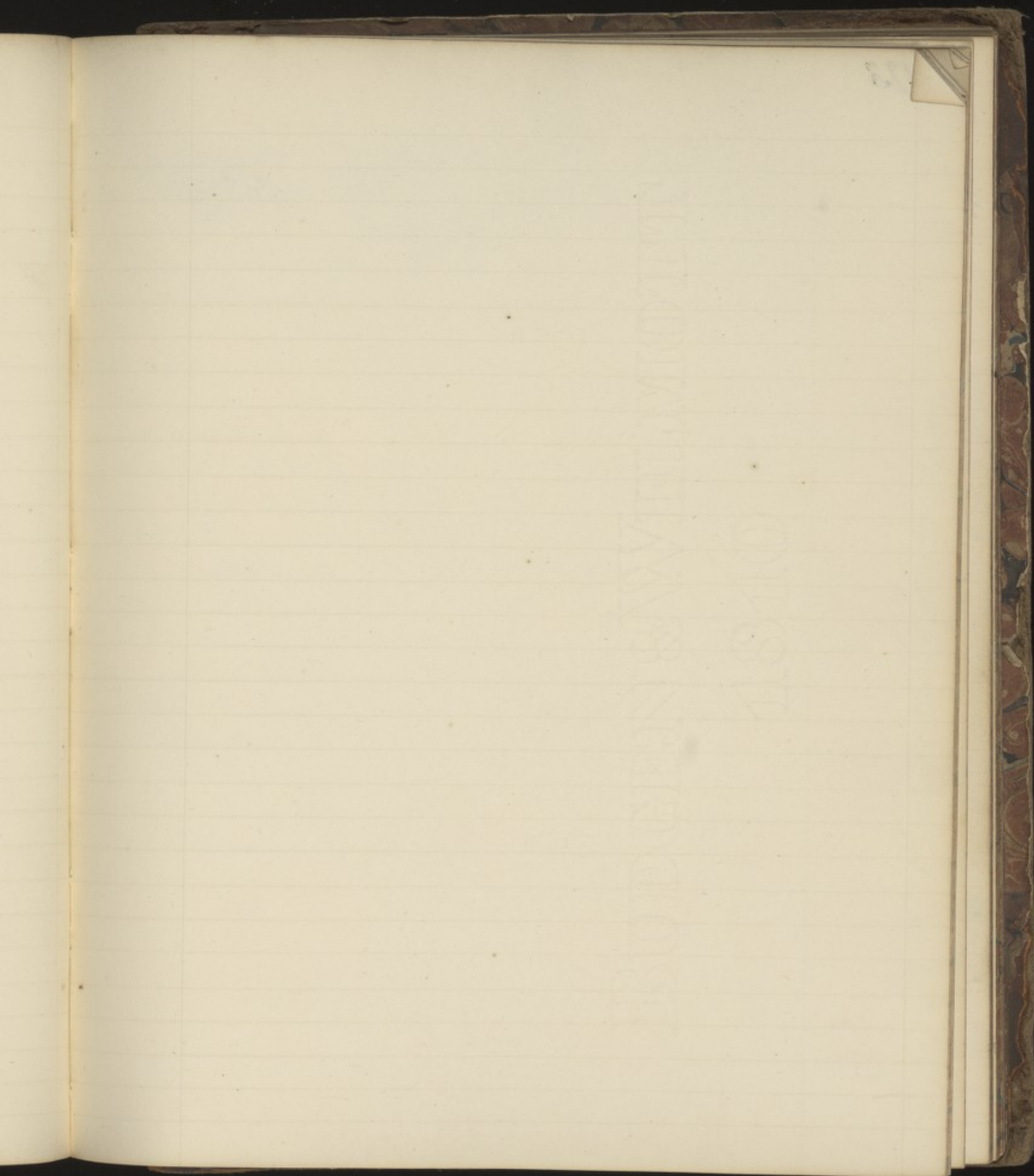
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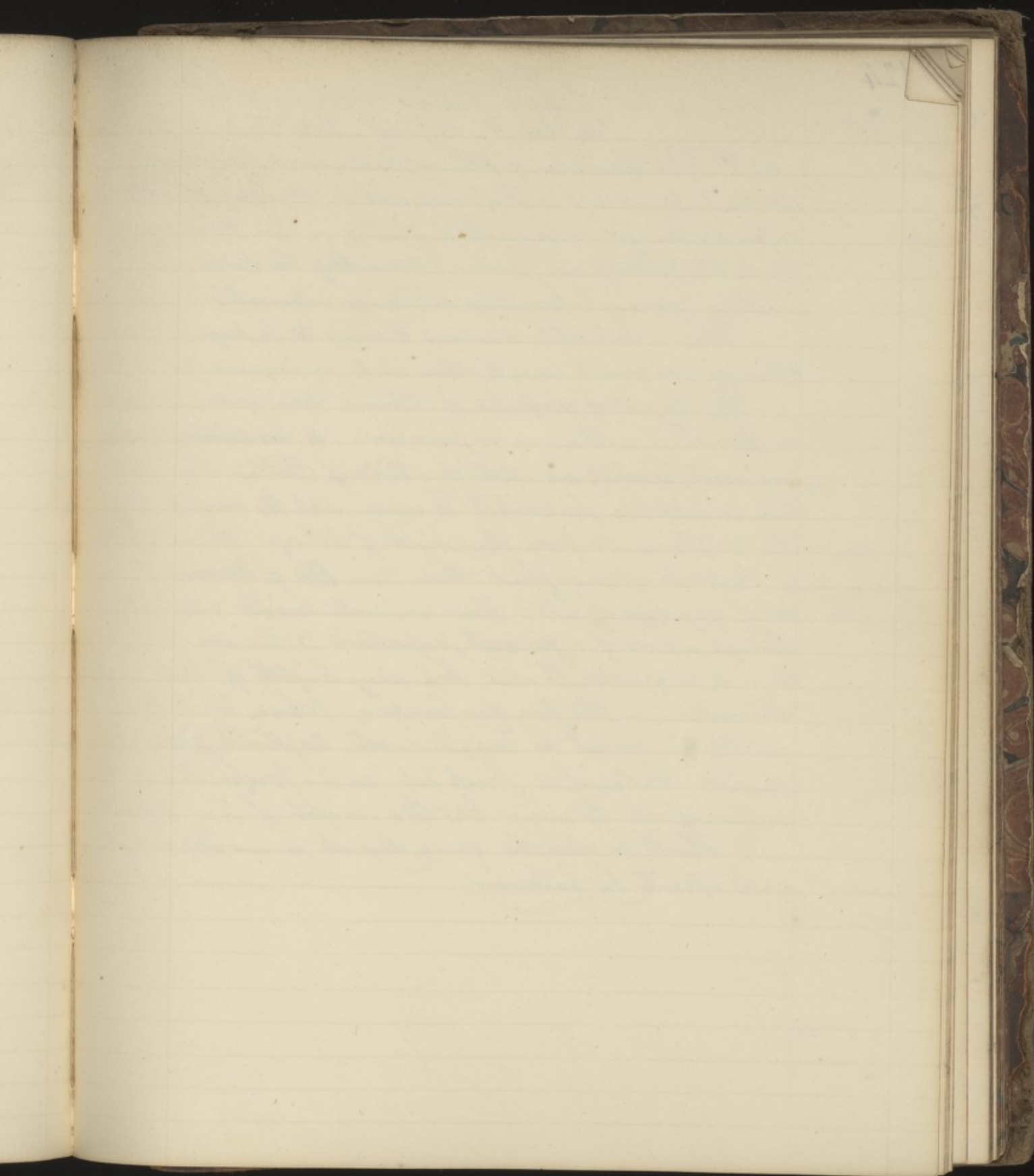
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123



124

a list of some Patents lately enrolled
see New Mo. Mag. Sept. 1818

To Mr Peter Hamelin of Albany Place, Kent Road Surrey,
for an Improvement or Improvements in Making of a Cement
or Composition for ornaments & Statues, or an Imitation of
Bricks, tiles & Stones, and joining & cementing the same, and
erecting, covering & decorating buildings internally & externally.

This is a valuable discovery & likely to be preferred to all
other compositions & even to stone itself for elegance & durability.

The Cement is composed of River-sand, Rock-sand
or Pulverized earthenware or porcelain. ~~to two thirds of which~~
~~are added~~ To which are added two thirds of Portland Stone Bothe.
Stone or such like pulverized To every 560 lbs weight of
this mixture add forty lbs weight of litharge then two lbs
of powdered glass or flint stone then 1 lb of Minium & 2
lbs of grey oxide of lead. These are well mixed and sifted
through a sieve of a fineness proportioned to the use to which
it is to be applied. It will keep any length of time without
deterioration in this fine dry powder. When it is to be
applied it must be mixed with vegetable Oils, as
linseed, Walnut, or Jojoba oil. in the proportion of 5
Gallons of oil to every 605 lbs weight of the composition.
It should be used the same day it is mixed or it
will spoil by hardening.

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Phall

a lot of small white fish

in the R. May 18th 1866

I sent Peter Thomas a quantity of small white fish for an experiment in feeding them in the making of salmon. The fish were small and white as an indication of fresh water. They were taken from the river and were very small and white.

The small white fish were very small and white as an indication of fresh water. They were taken from the river and were very small and white.

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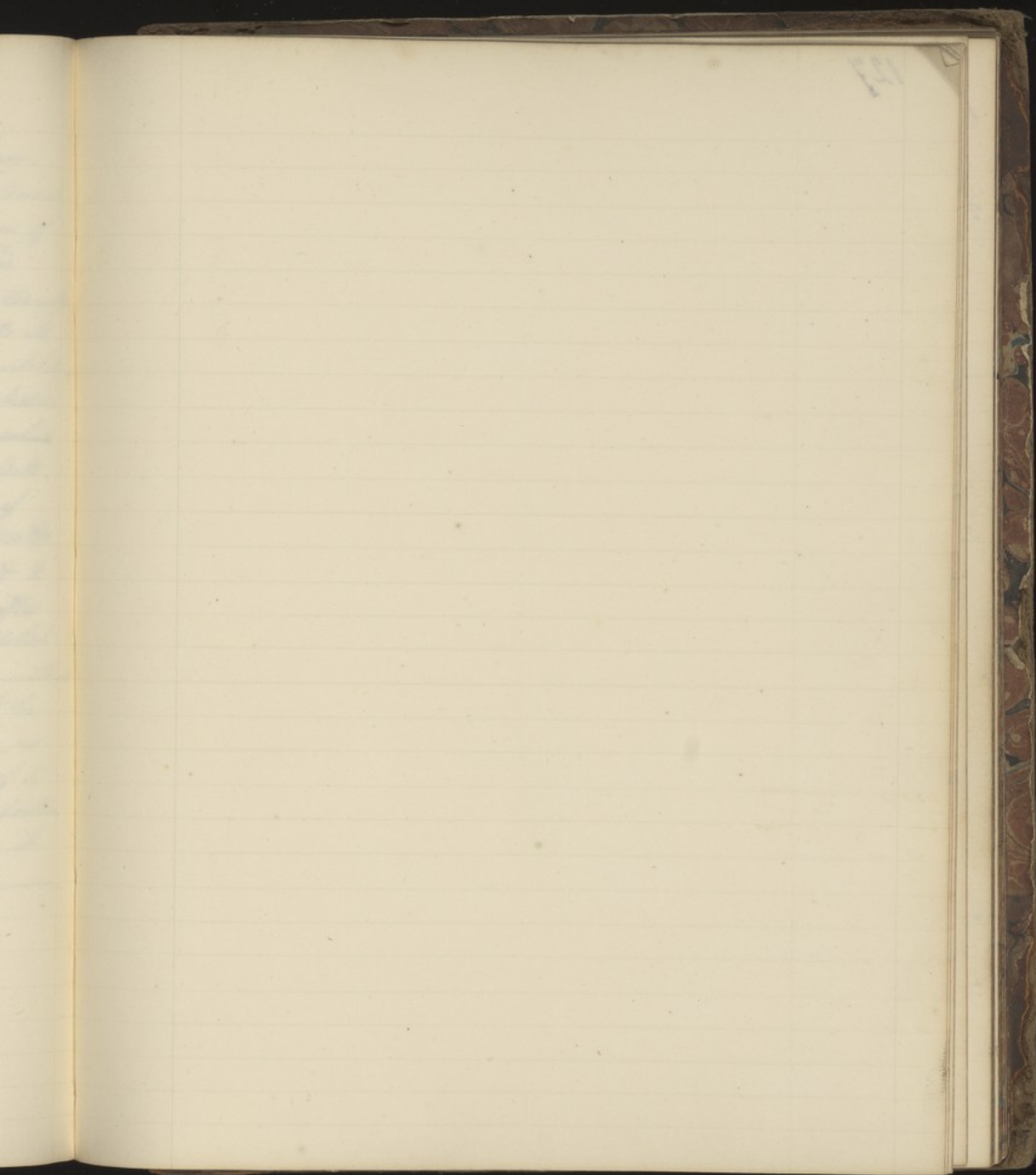
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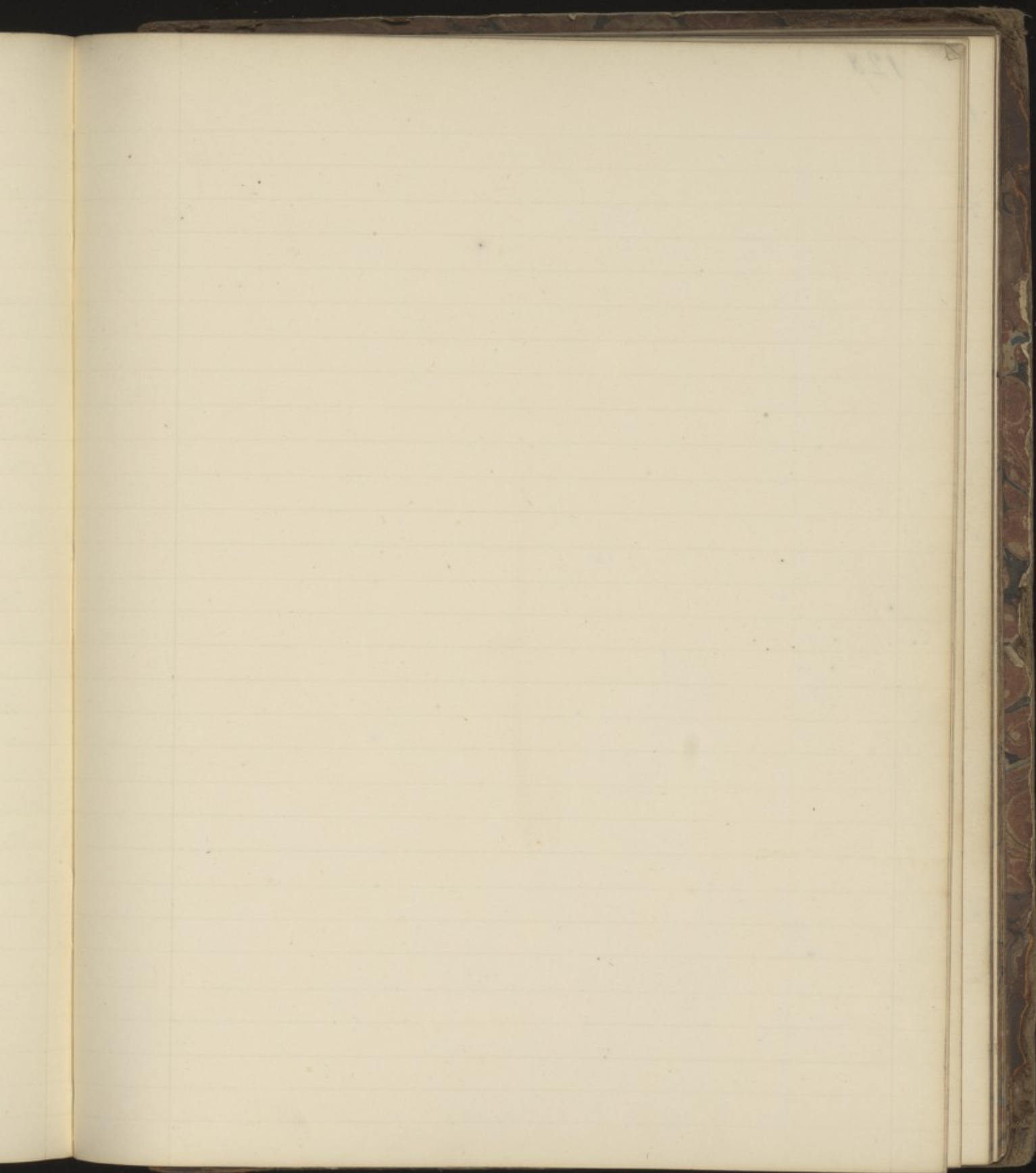
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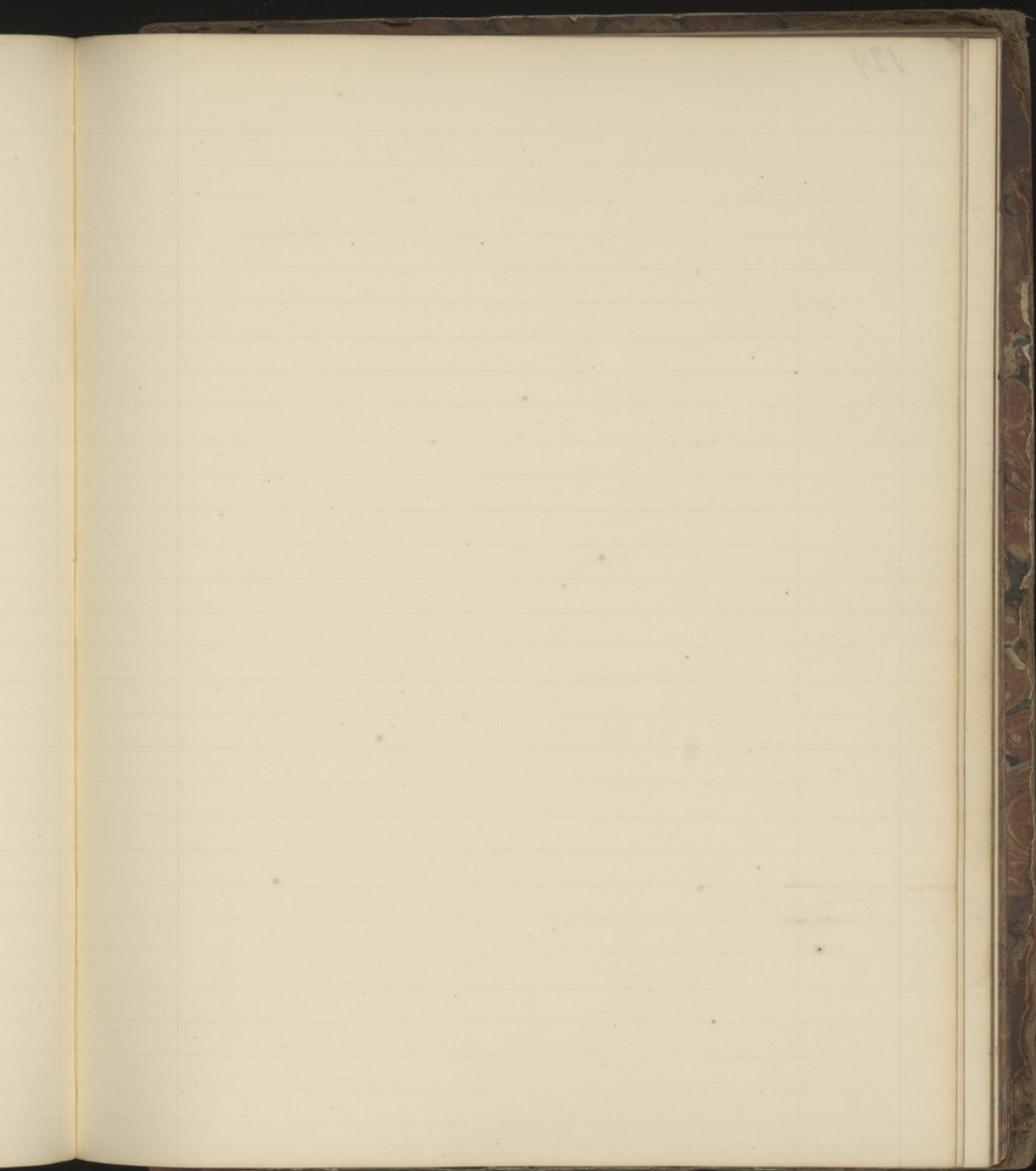
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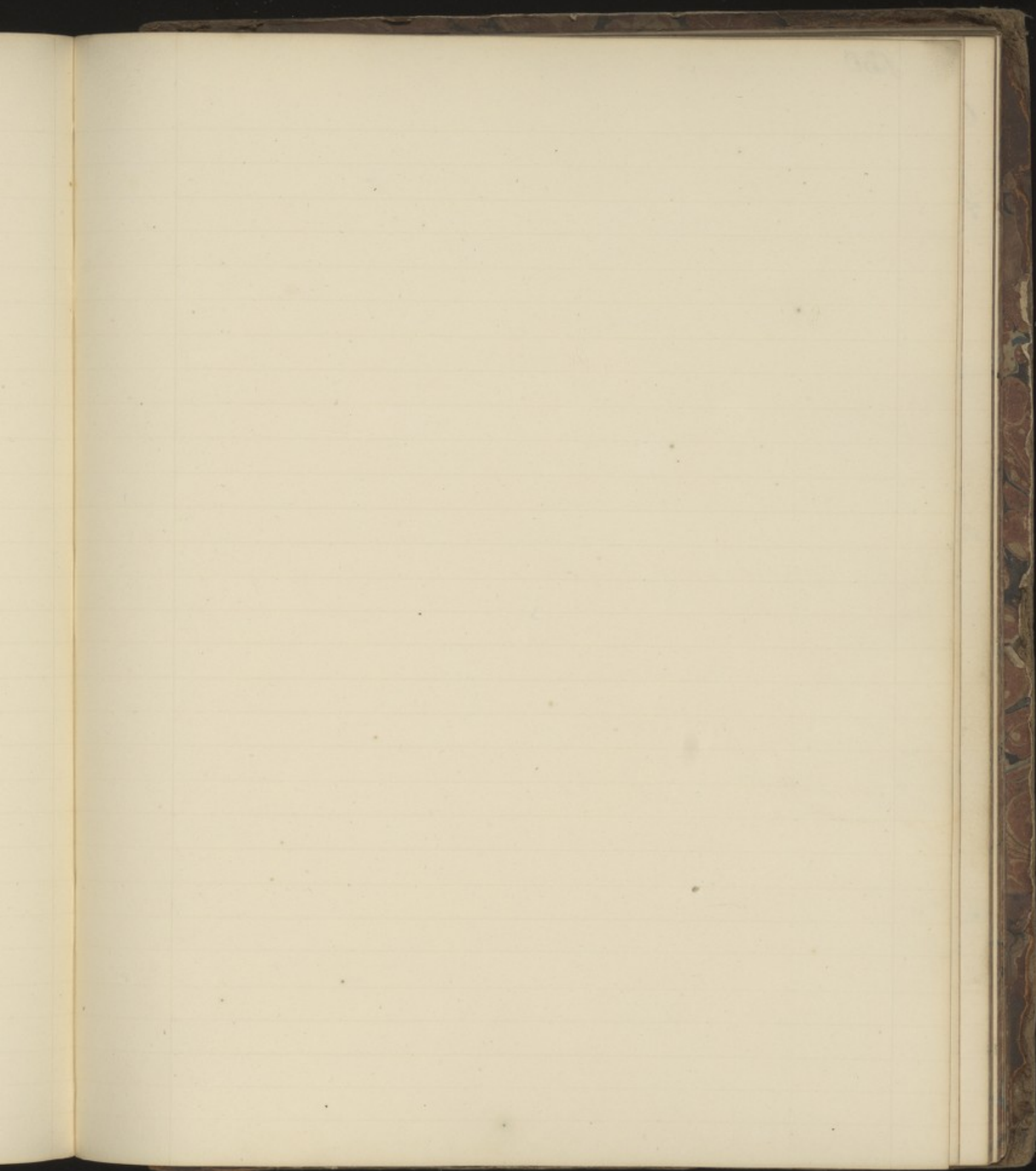
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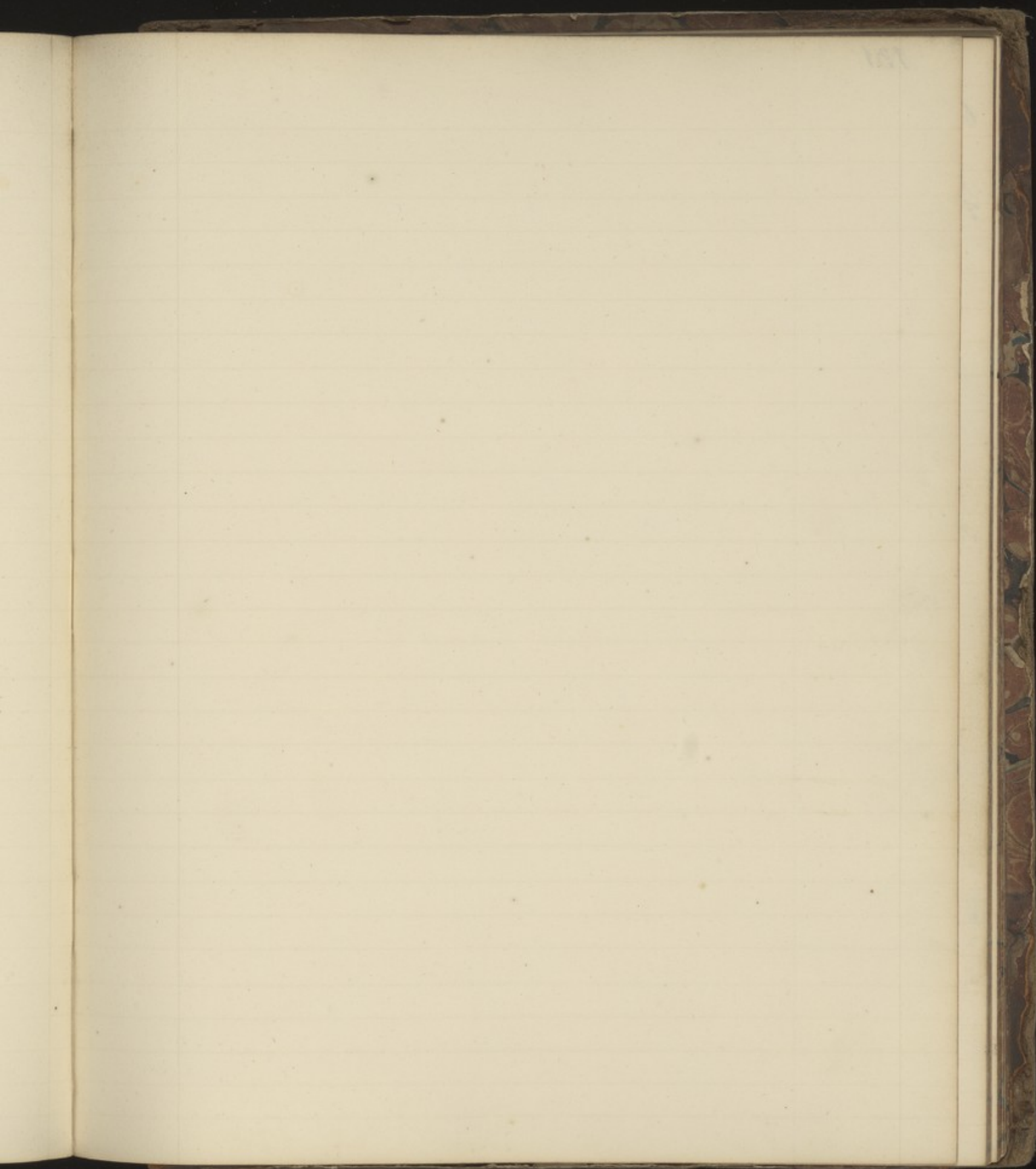
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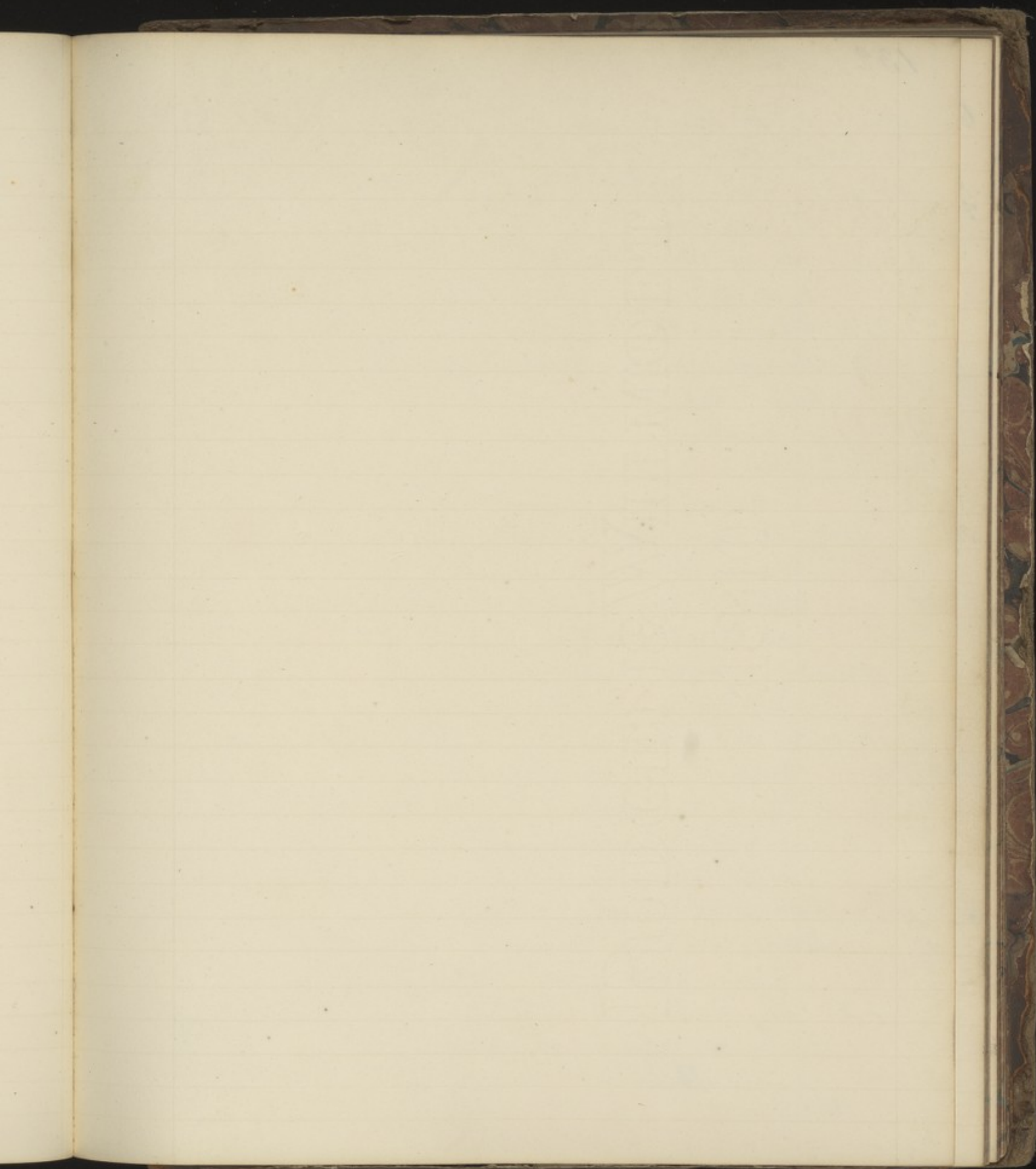


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132

Calculi.

Number
of Stones —

Of the number and size of Urinary Calculi taken from *Totterdell's* notes of *Astley Cooper's* lectures 12th mo 13th 1813
Astley Cooper has seen 22 stones taken from a man in *St. Thomas's Hospital* —

- 2 He has taken 37 stones from a man who had been sounded by another surgeon and who said there was no stone at all.
- 3 There were taken from the bladder of a gentleman at Worcester 142 stones of various sizes from that of a pea to a large bullet, and he has since undergone the operation for one stone. —

4th There is an account of a still greater number being found by *Sesseau* in a subject after death. —

Size of do.

- 1 The largest stone that *Astley Cooper* has removed (where the patient survived the operation) was 5½ oz & 3j. —
- 2 There is a stone 8 oz weight at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital after the extraction of which the patient lived. —

Observation — A large stone may be sometimes brought away very easily if it be of an oblong shape but if it be large and round there will be great difficulty in extracting it. —

- 3 *Thompson Forster* one of the surgeons of *Guy's Hospital* has a stone in his possession which was taken from a dead subject and which when recent weighed 25 oz —
- 4 But the largest stone that is known of, was taken, after death, from the bladder of a gentleman from Scotland by *St. James Earle* & *M. Cline* the weight was 44 oz. It is now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. —
- 5 There is a stone at *Trinity College Cambridge* which was said to have been taken from the dead body of a female in the time of *Charles III* and was shown to him. —

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Heights of Mountains		
Geology	England, Angleterre, Yorkshire	3000
	Ben Lomond, Scotland	3048
	Buddharack, Westmoreland	3210
	Ben Bulbin, Cumberland	3324
	Ben Alder, Wales	3436
	Ben Llyn, Cumberland	3530
	Ben Lethen, Scotland	3566
	Ben Davis, Scotland	4350
Italy	Vesuvius	5900
France	Mont de la Vierge	8000
	Mont de la Vierge	8200
	Mont de la Vierge	8300
Jamaica	Blue Mountains	7431
Germany	Snemitz Peak	8640
	Chemnitz Peak	8501
	Prignitz	8300
Spain	Canigou	9000
	Mont Perdu	11000
Canary Islands	Peak of Teneriffe	11323
India	Elbra	10052
Siberia	Siberian, Mount Elbrus	6796
	Mount Deltis	10319
	Schrekhorn	13000
	Mount Rosa	15000
	Mount Blanc	15662
America	City of Mexico	7324
	City of Puebla	9000
	Sierra Nevada de Guadalupe	13500
	Tungurahua	16170
	Cotacachi	18600
	Chimborazo	20282

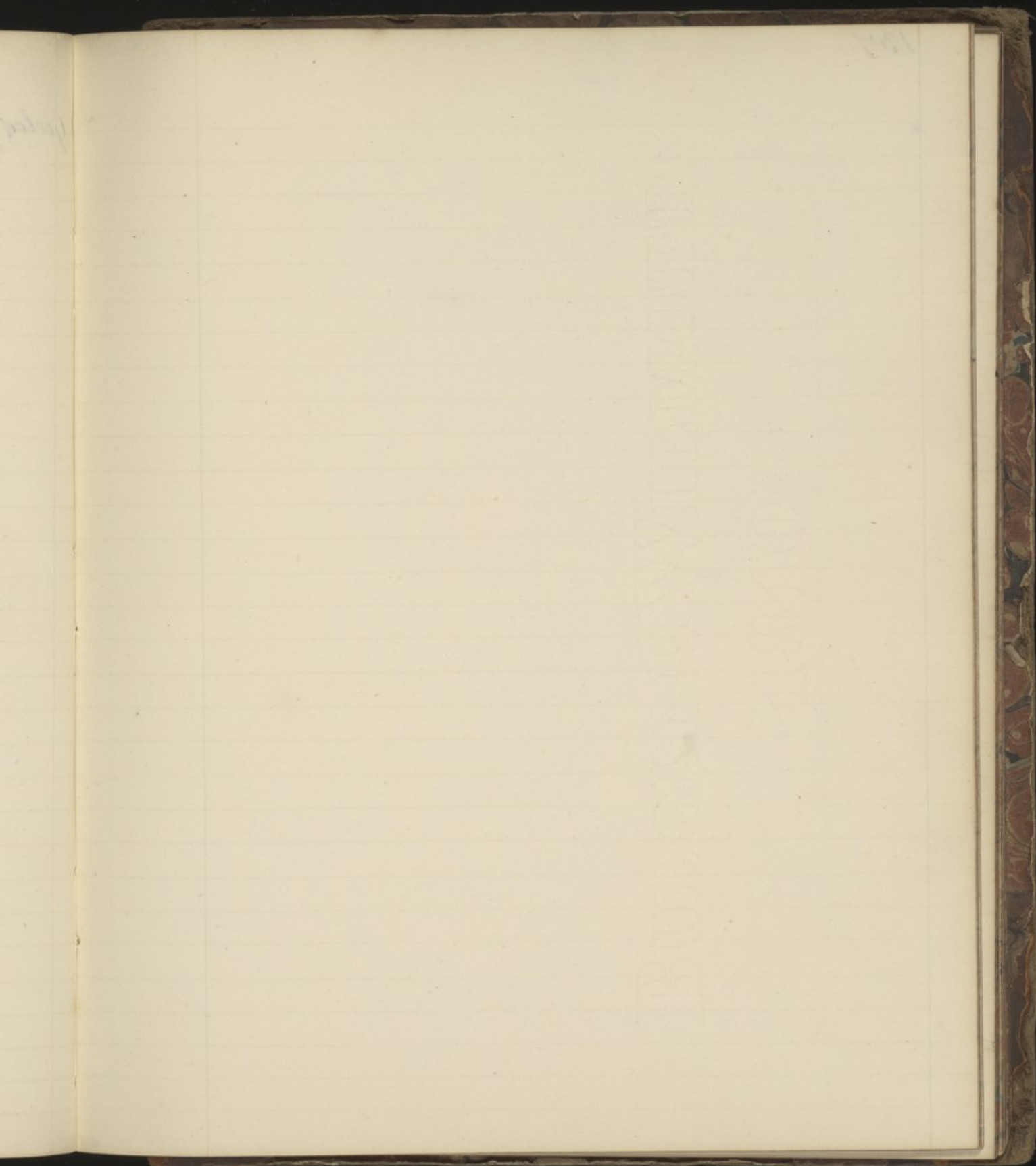
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Geo

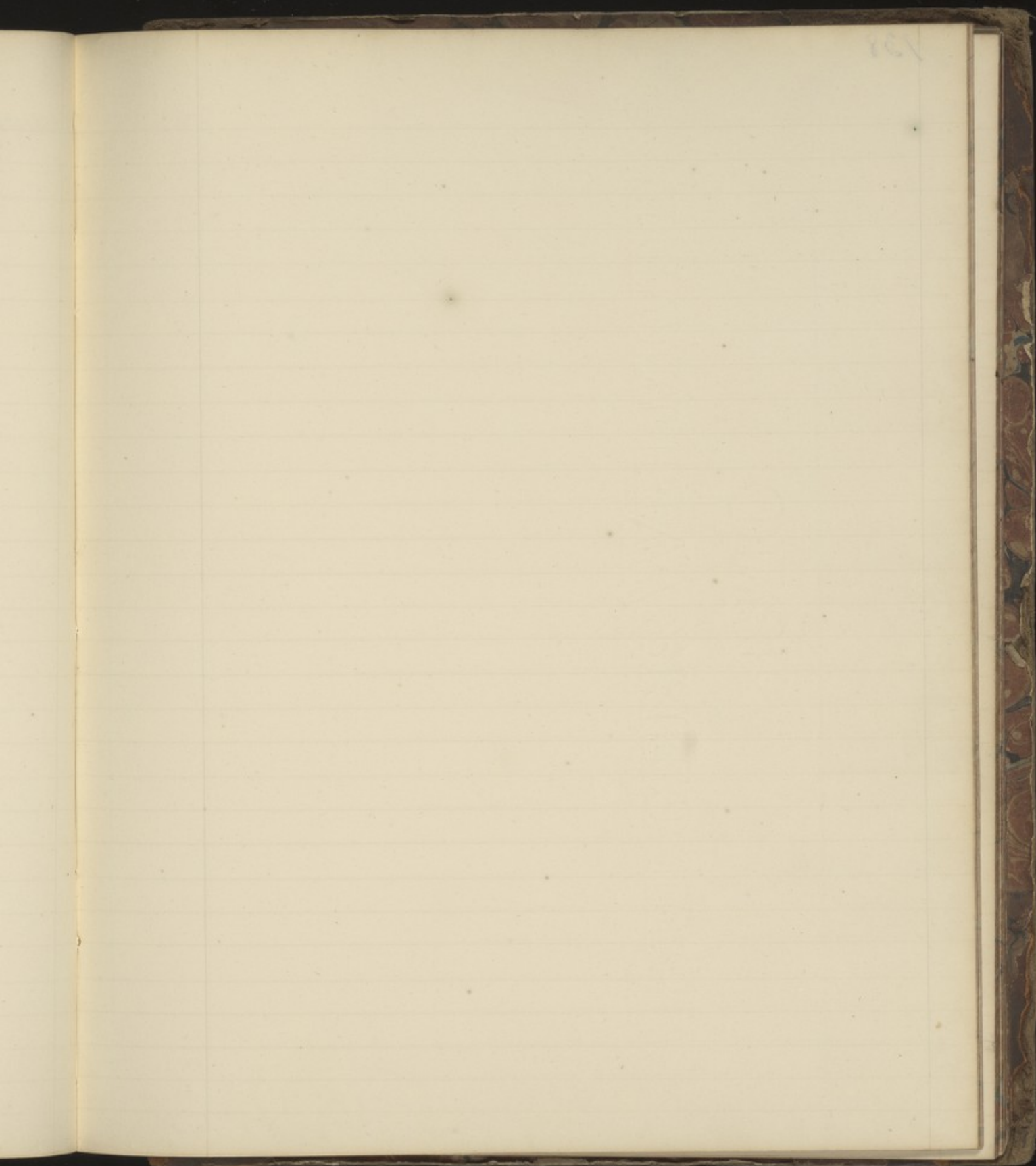
Heights of Mountains

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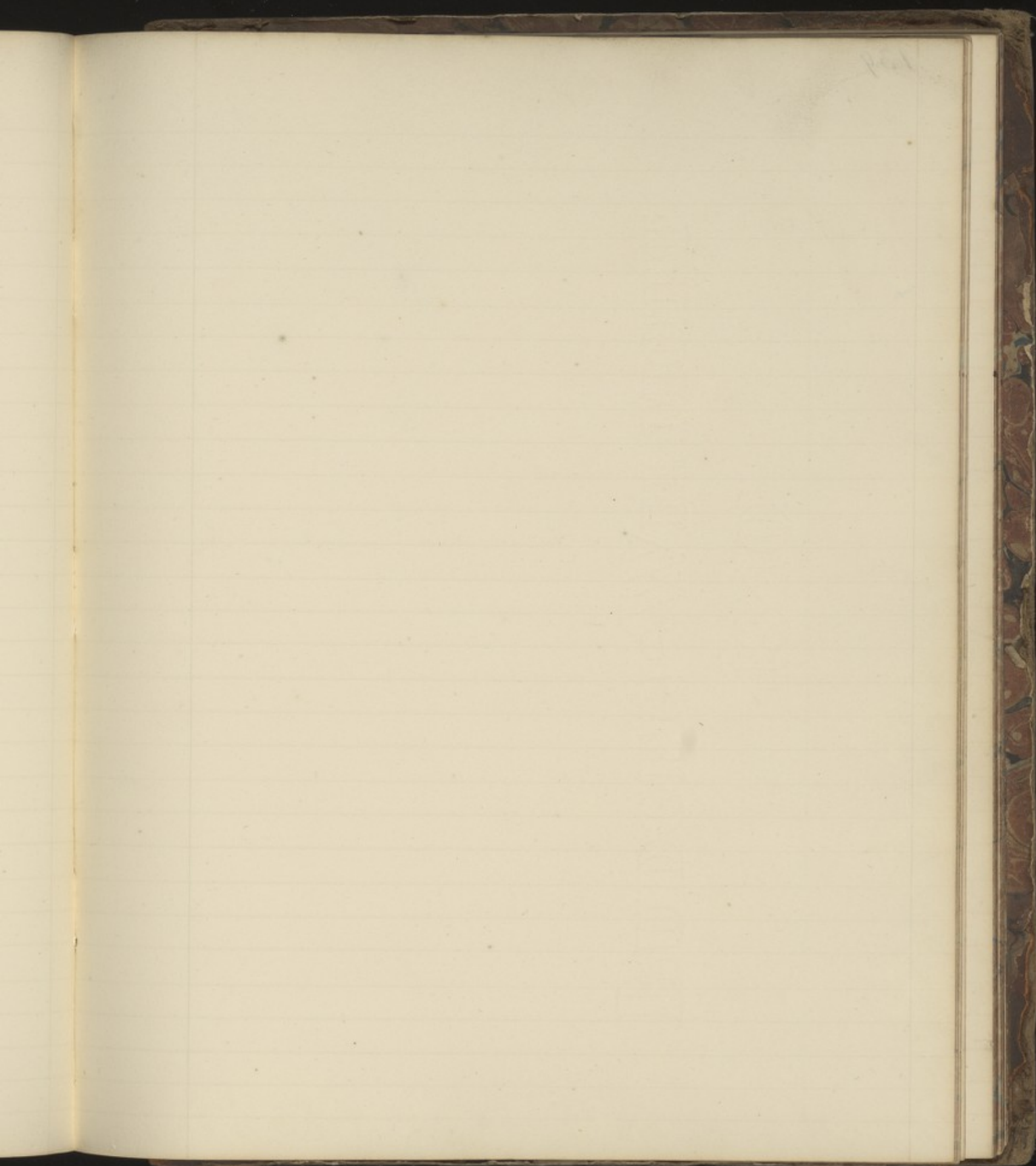
Geology	Britain	Angleborough, Yorkshire	3000?
		Ben Lomond, Scotland	3048
		Paddelback, Westmoreland	3240
		Holwelllyn, Cumberland	3324
		Snowdon, Wales	3456
		Skiddaw, Cumberland	3530
		Schikullien, Scotland	3564
		Ben Nevis, Scotland	4350
	Italy	Vesuvius	3900
	France	Puy de Dorne	5000
		Puy de Larnff	6200
		Blomb de Cantal	6300
	Jamaica	Blue Mountains	7431
	Germany	Sonnitz Peak	8640
		Rismark Peak	8508
		Krivan	8300
	Pyrennees	Canigou	9000
		Mont Perdu	11,000
	Canary Islands	Peak of Teneriffe	11,424
	Sicily	Alma	10,032
	Alps	Lake Saucer, Mont Olan	6796
		Mont Tittis	10,818
		Schreckhorn	13,000
		Mont Rosa	15,000
		Mont Blanc	15,662
	America	City of Mexico	7424
		City of Quito	9000
		Silver Mine of Jauricocha	15,500
		Tunguragao	16,170
		Cotopaxi	18,600
		Chimborazo	20,282



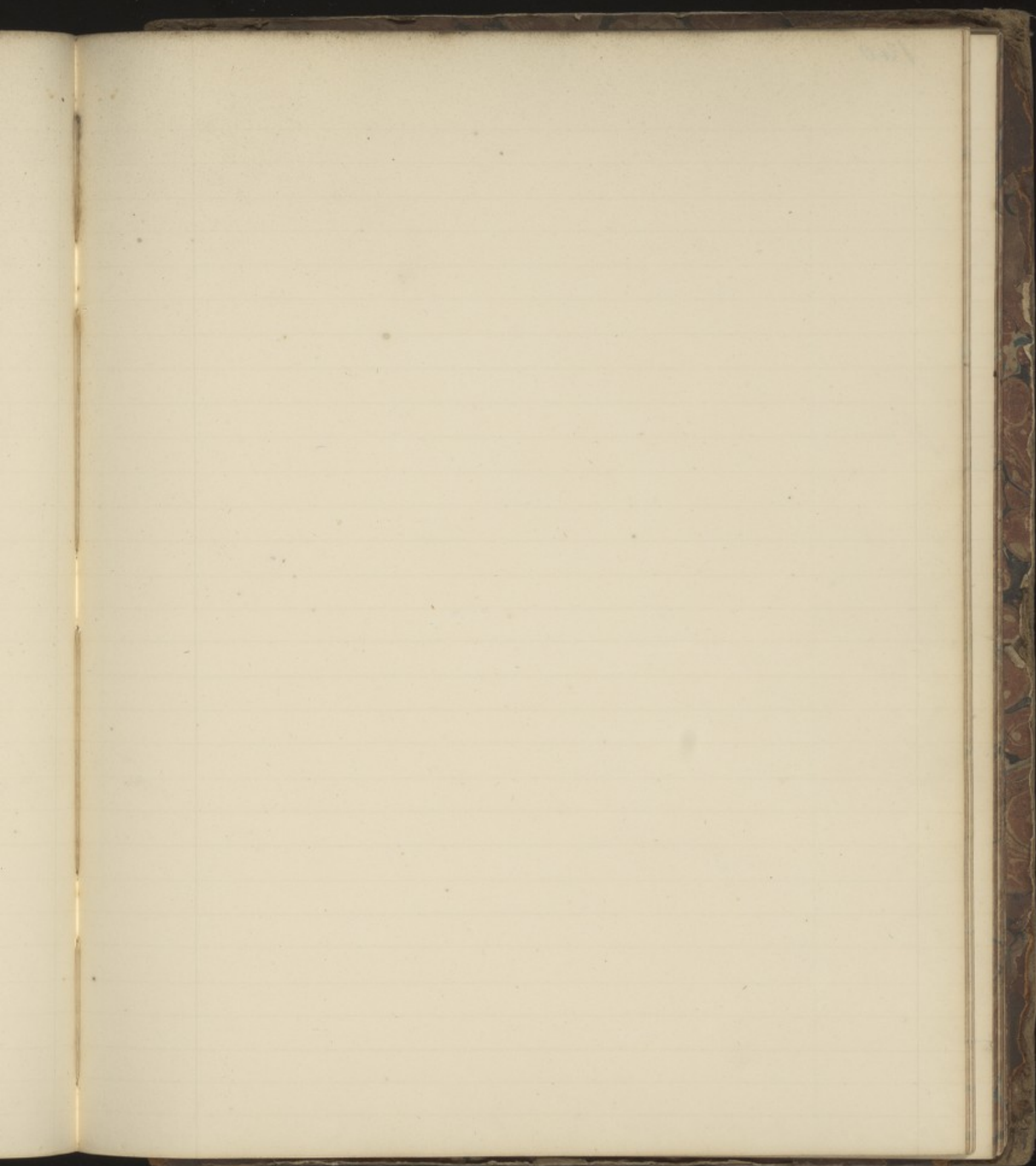
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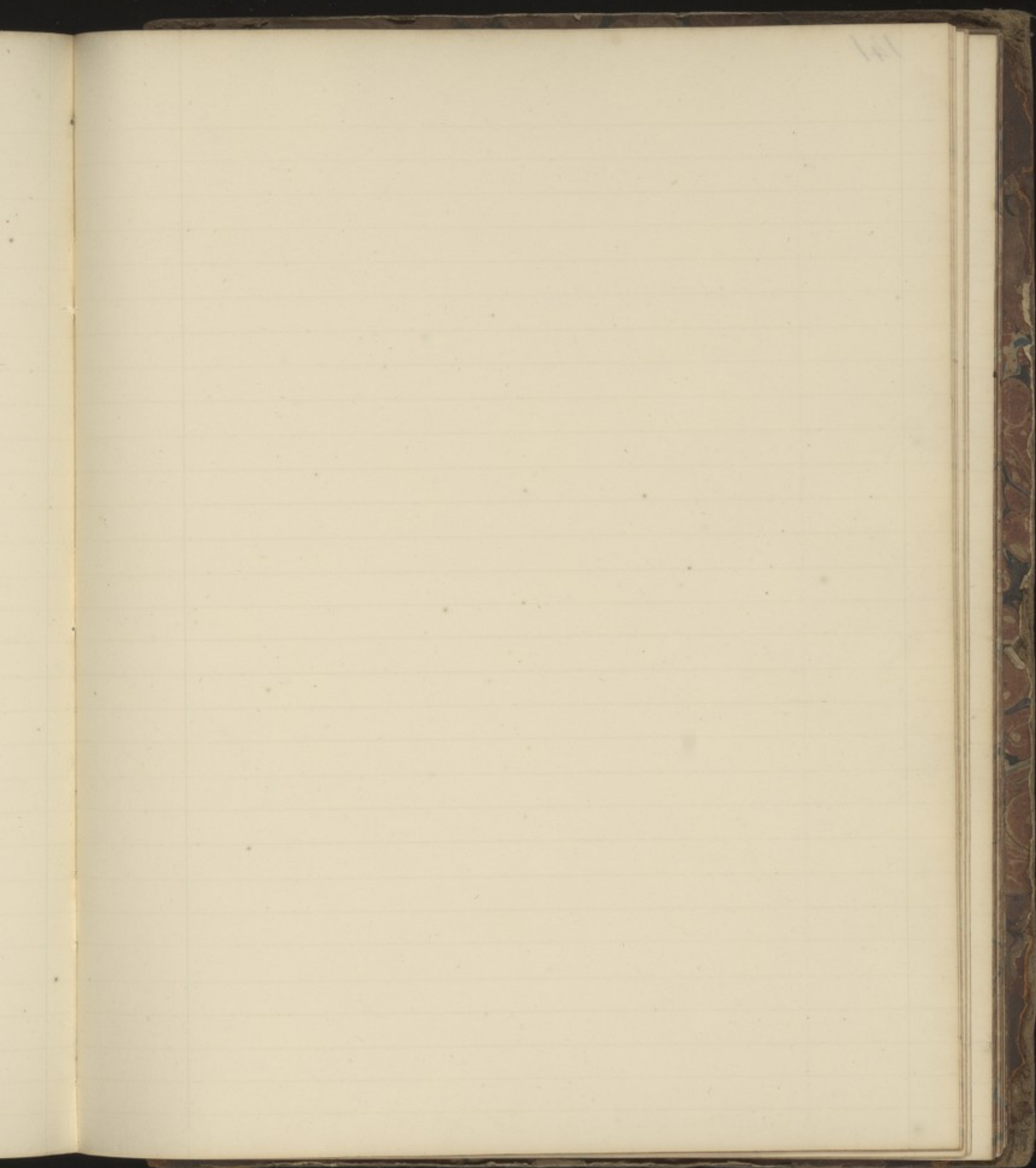
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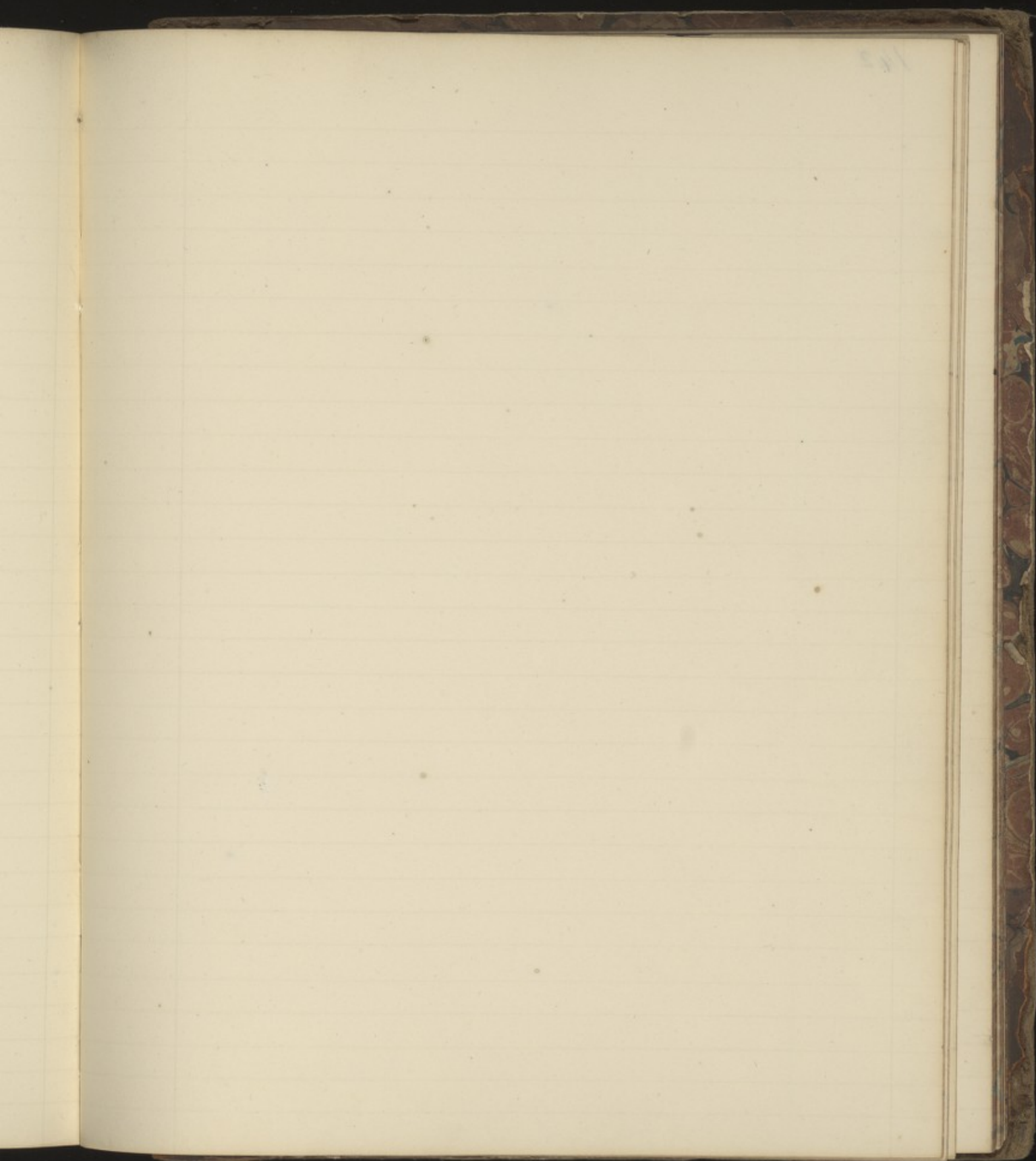
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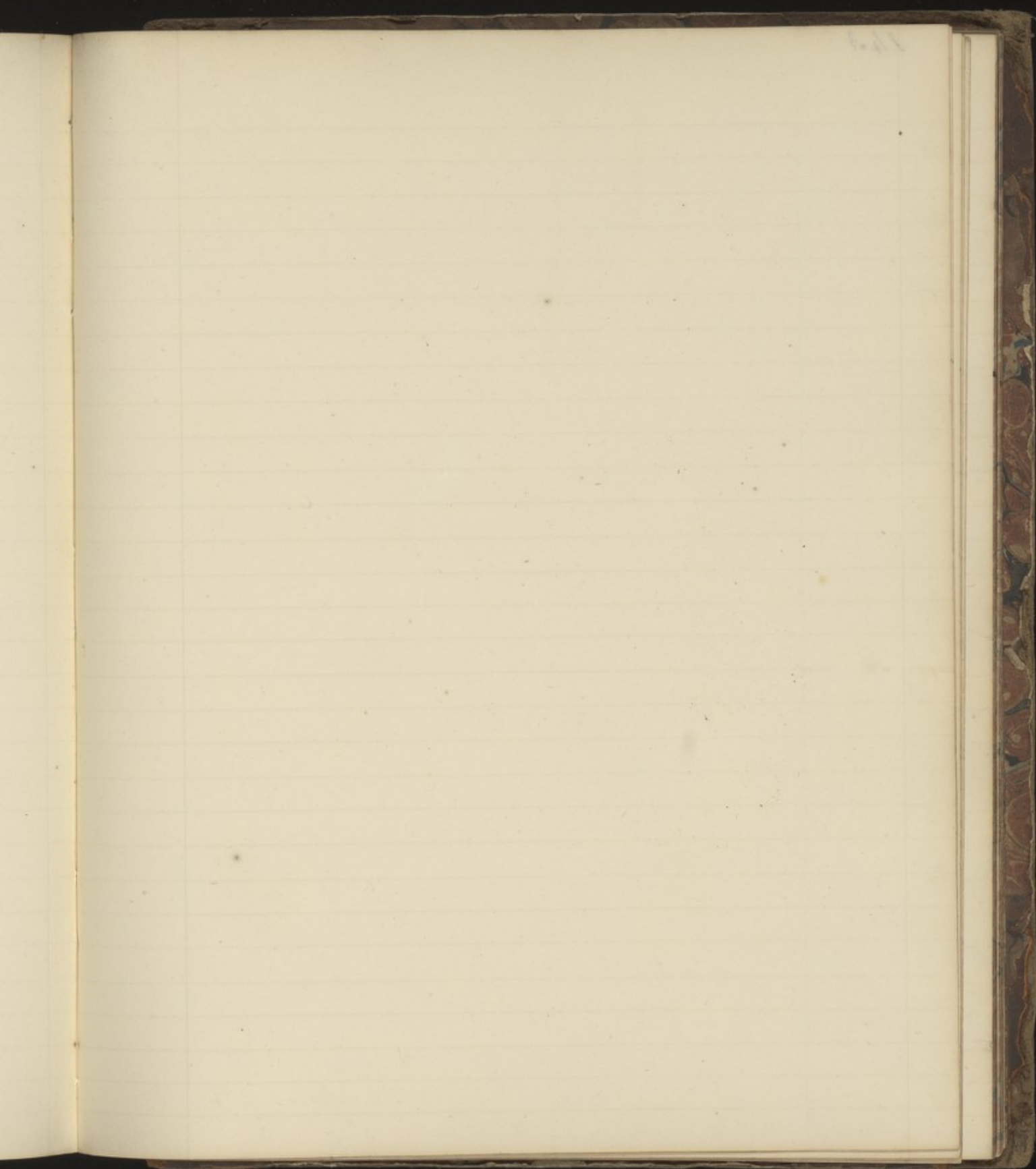
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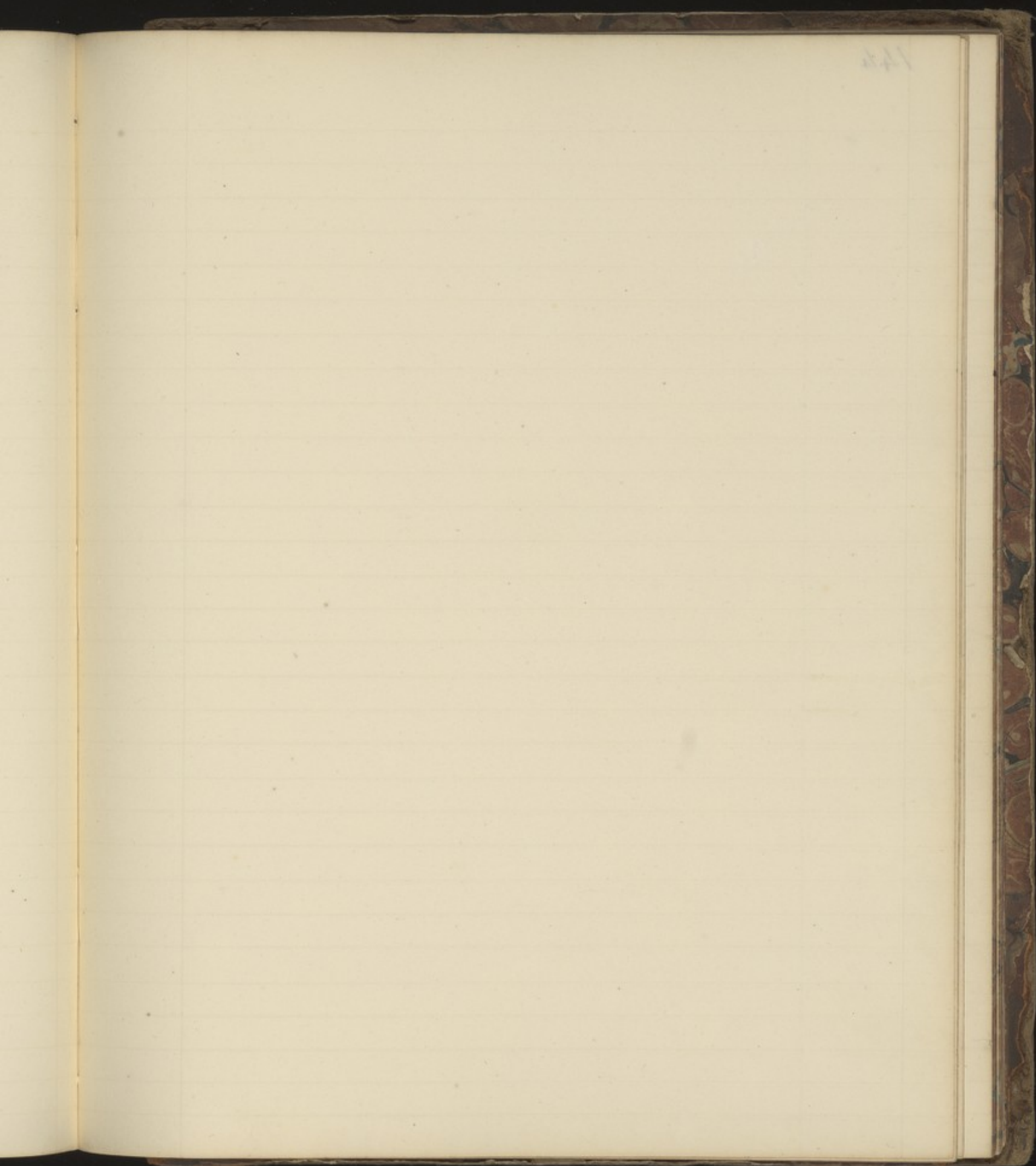
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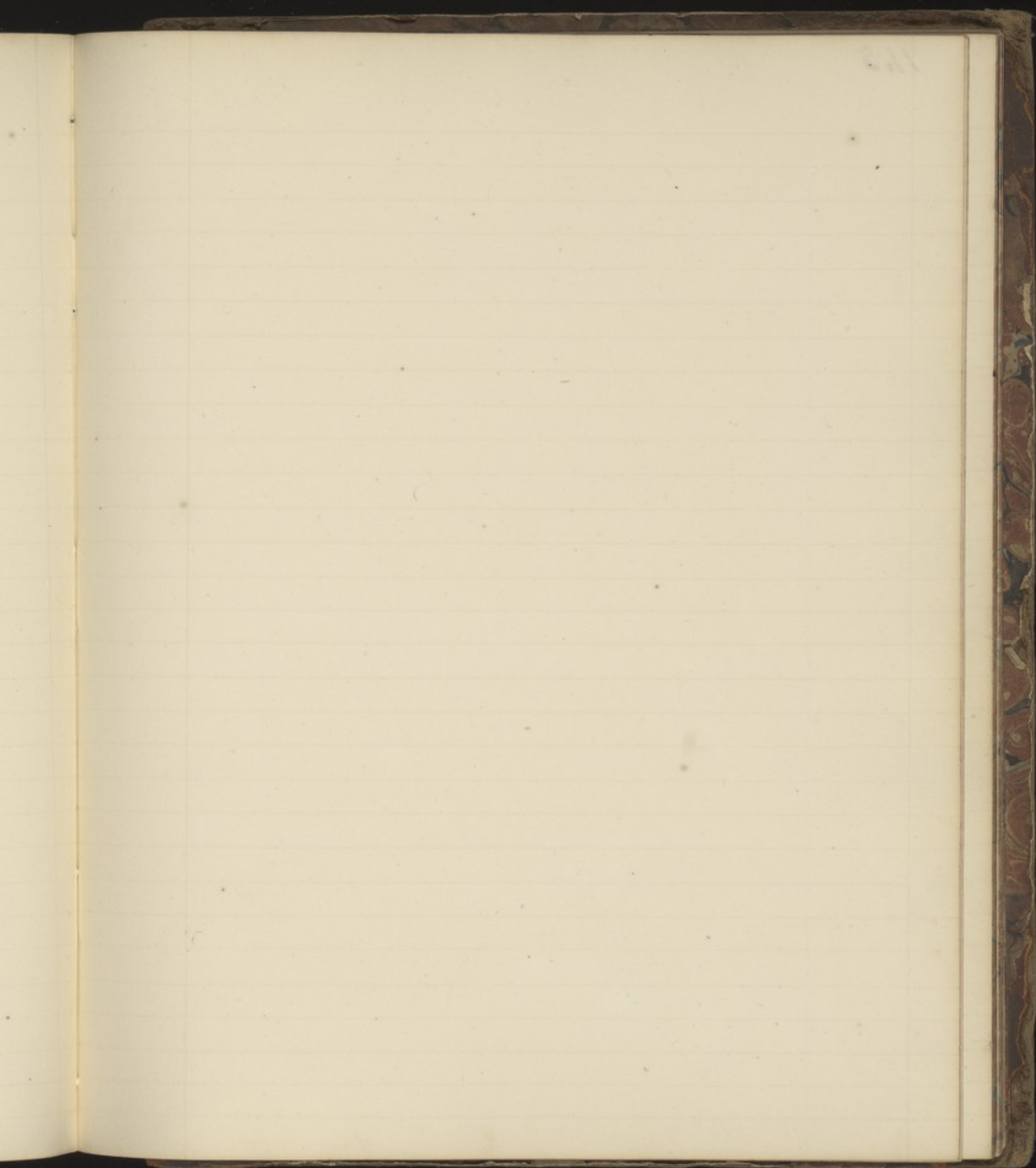
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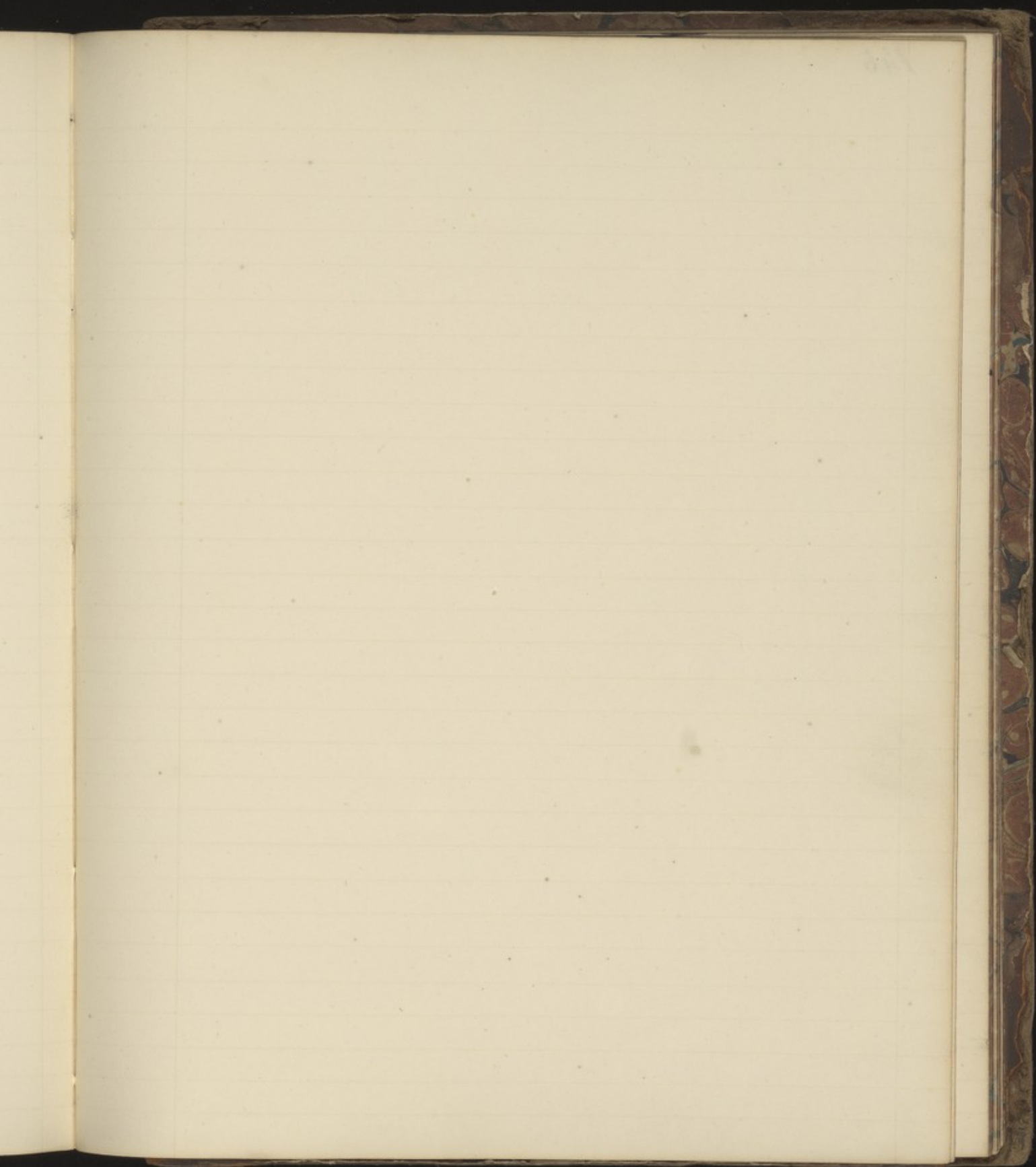
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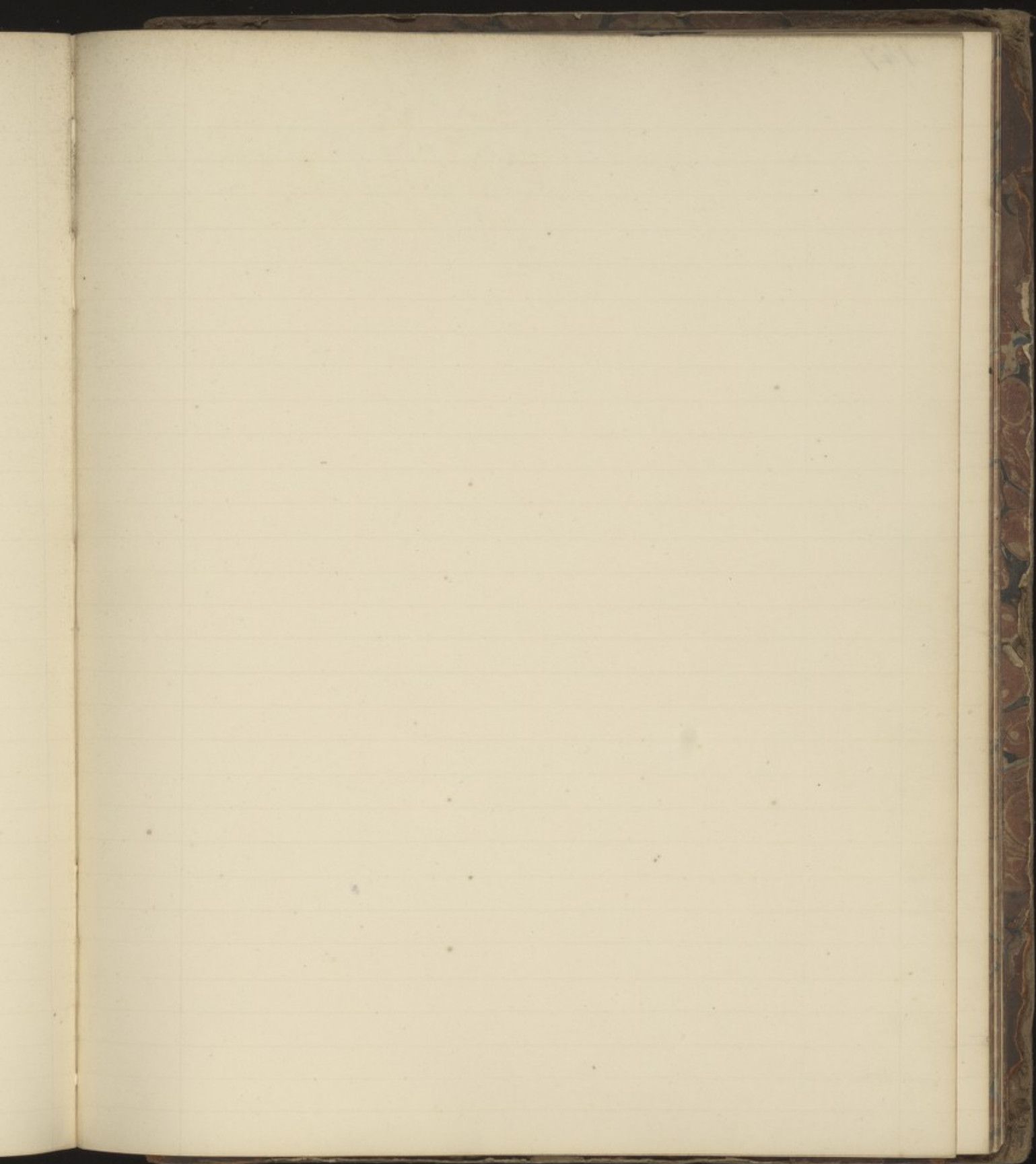
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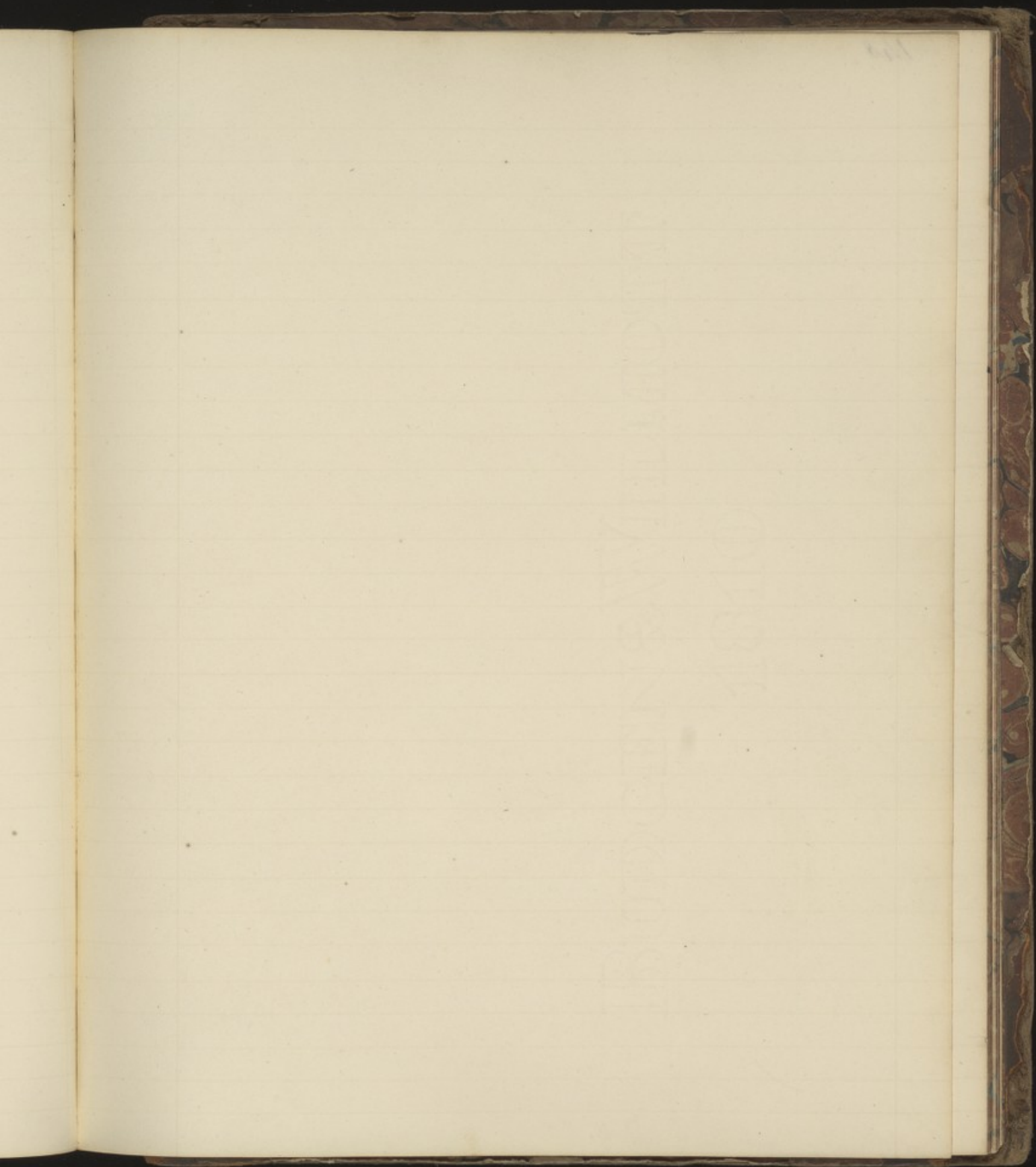
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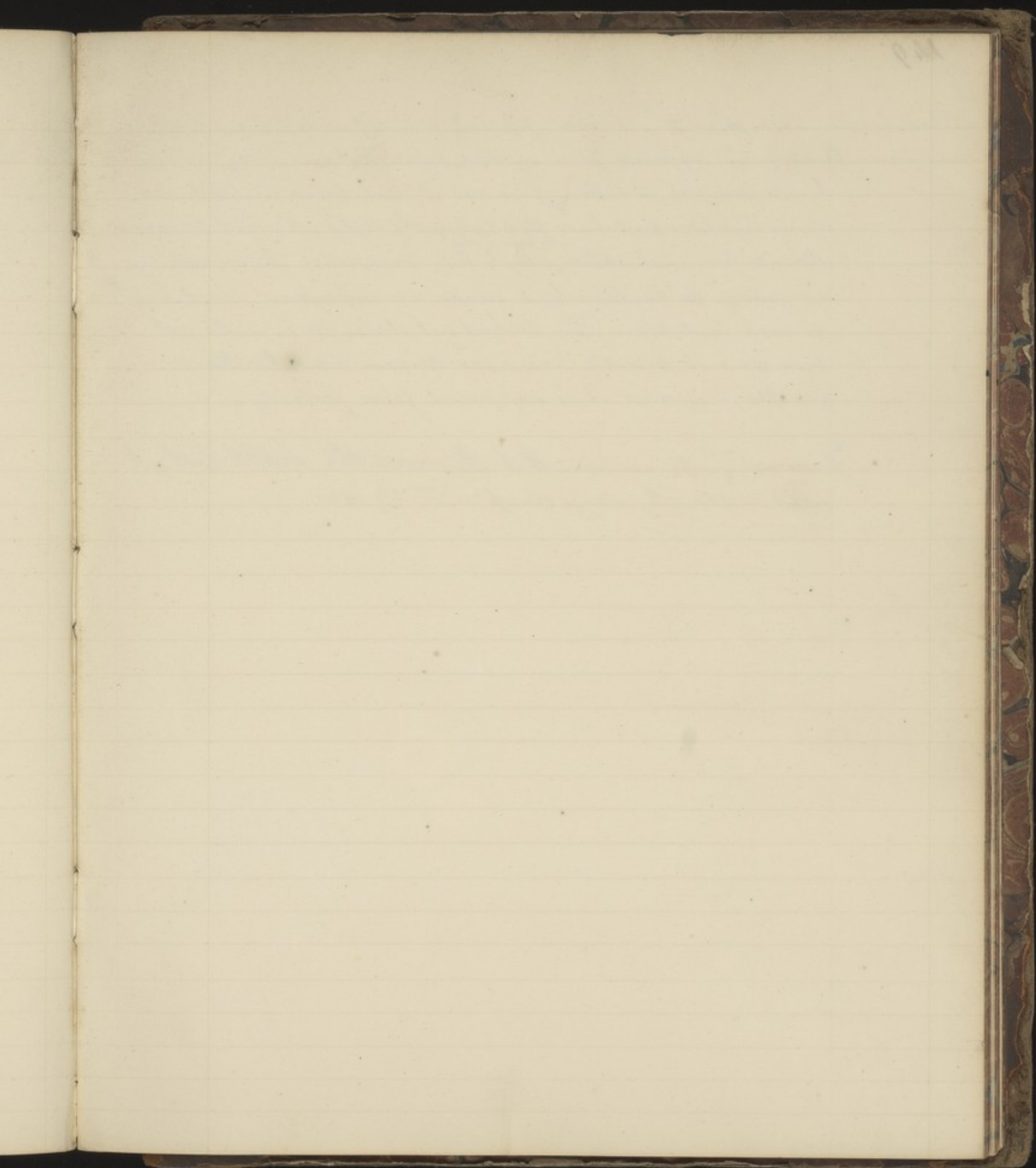
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Anecdotes 1813. 10th Mo 5th A man applied to be admitted as a patient original. 1st into Guy's hospital for a swelled hand, but on being ordered, by the surgeon, to take off his coat it was discovered that two strong ligatures had been tied extremely tight at about 2 inches distance from each other ^{on the forearm and} which had occasioned the swelling; (and one of the ligatures had made an impression about half* an inch in depth. This he had got done (for he could not have done it himself) in order to gain an admittance into the Hospital it is supposed from poverty.

*I am not ^{now} quite certain that this was the depth but it was certainly very deep J.F. $\frac{12}{2}$ 1841

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Conscience ~~Conscience~~ "Every case of conscience is only this
 St. Sanderson Is this action good or bad? May I do it, or may I not?"

Recreation "Make not a daily practice, which is nothing else but
 Col. Bot. Venables a profession, of any recreation; lest your immoderate love
 the experienced and delight therein bring a crop with it, and blast all
 Angler your content and pleasure in the same."

Content. Content will never dwell but in a meek and quiet
 Walton soul. And this may appear, if we read and consider
 in his what our saviour says in St. Matthew's Gospel: for there
 Complete he says, 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain
 Angler mercy: Blessed be the pure in heart, for they shall see God;
 Blessed be the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of
 God: And blessed be the meek, for they shall possess the earth.
 Not that the meek shall not also obtain mercy, and see
 God, and be comforted, and at last come to the kingdom
 of Heaven; but in the mean time he, and he only, possesses
 the earth as he goes towards that kingdom of heaven, by being
 humble, and cheerful, and content with what his good God
 has allotted him. He has no turbulent, repining, vexatious
 thoughts, that he deserves better; nor is vext, when he sees
 others possess of more honour, or more riches than his wise
 God has allotted for his share: But he possesses what he
 has with a meek and contented quietness, such a
 quietness, as makes his very dreams pleasing both to
 God and himself". (Complete Angler, P. 1. Ch. xxi.)—

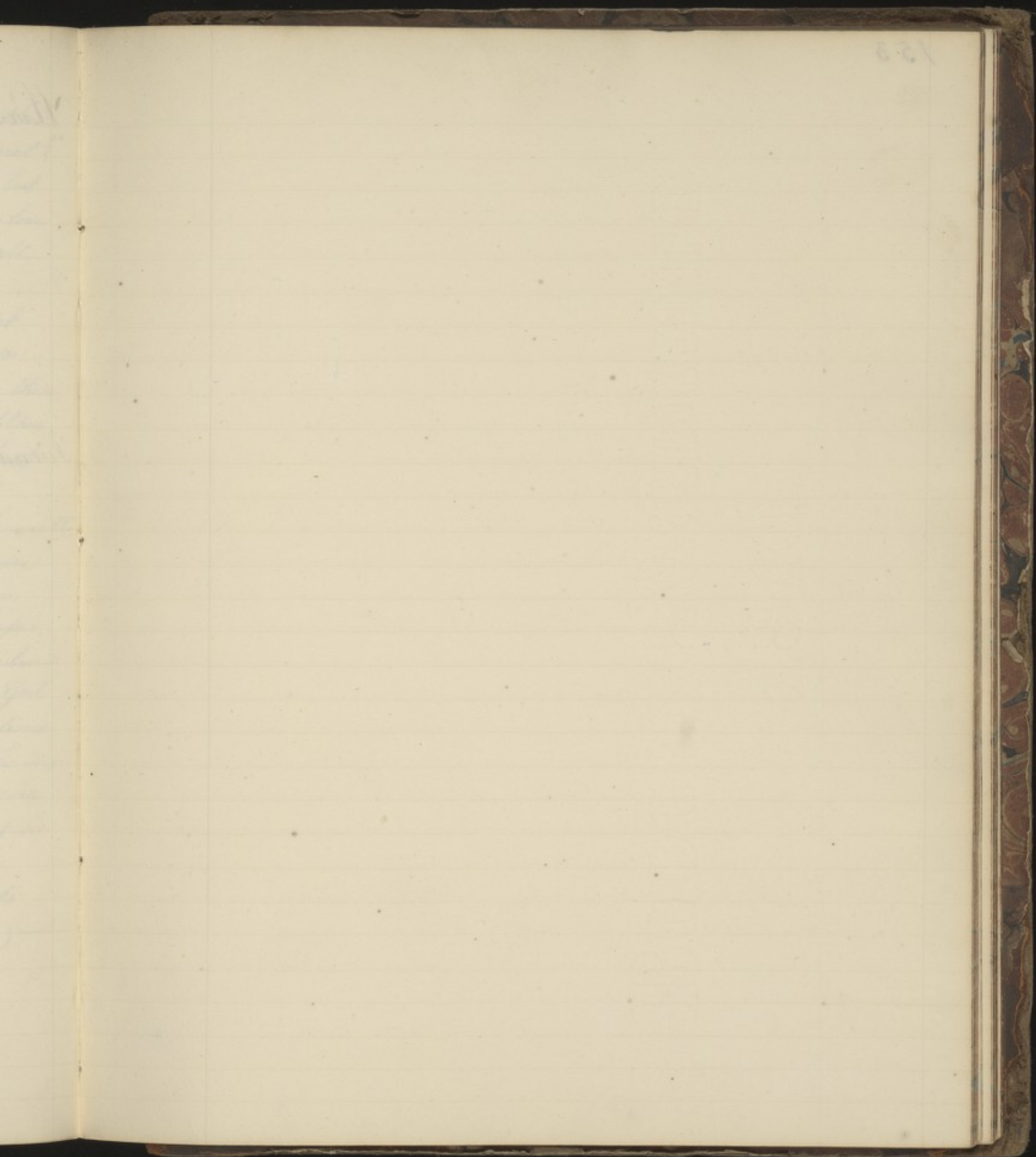
War

Christians are so far from being allowed to inflict evil, that they are forbid even to resist it: they are so far from being encouraged to revenge injuries, that it is one of their first duties to forgive them; so far from being incited to destroy their enemies, that they are commanded to love them, and to save them to the utmost of their power. If Christian nations therefore were nations of Christians, all war would be impossible and unknown amongst them. Soame Jenyns vol IV P 37

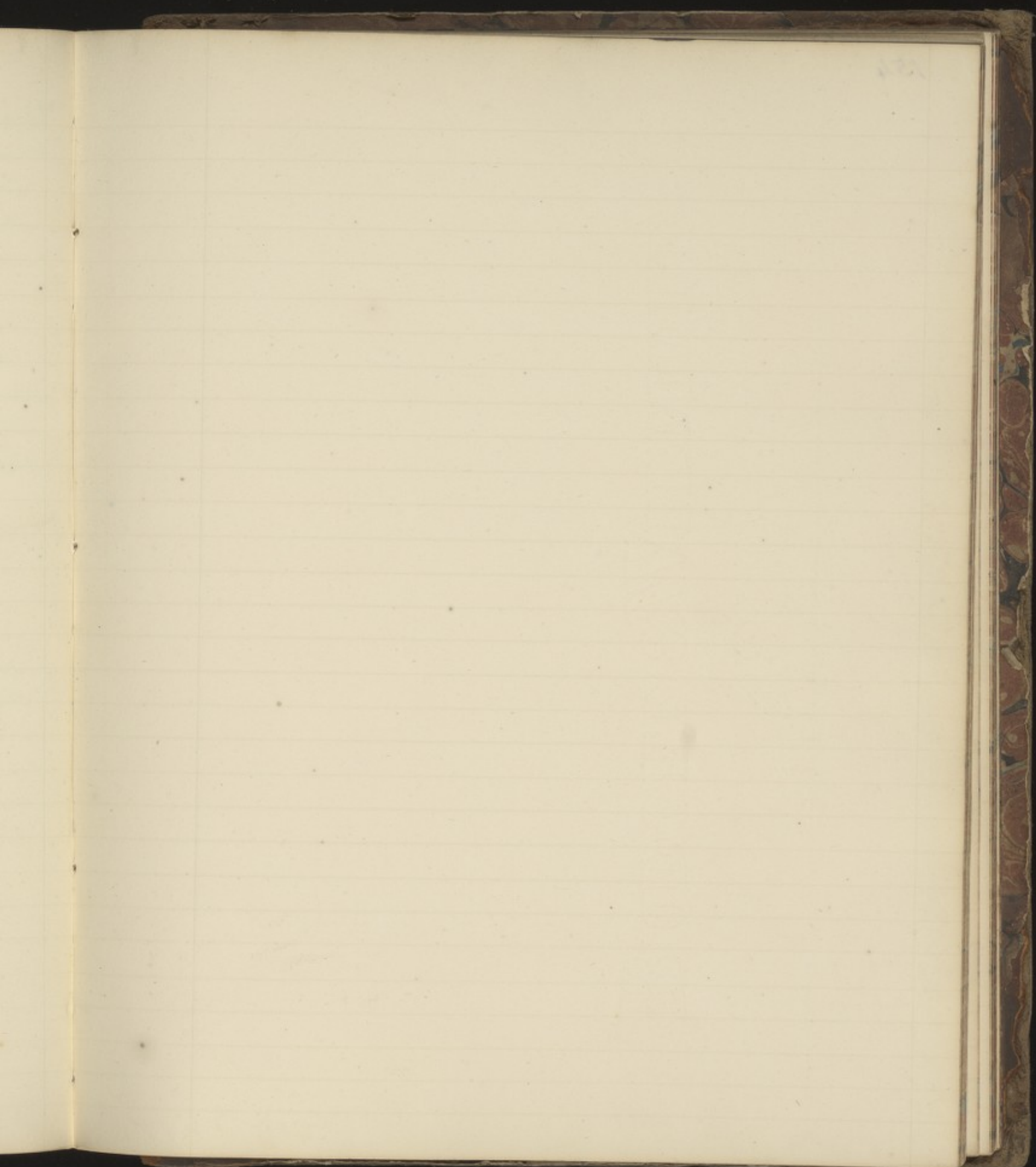
Friendship

Where friendships arise from similarity of sentiments, and disinterested affections, they are advantageous, agreeable, and innocent; but have little pretensions to merit; for it is justly observed, If ye love them, which love you, what thanks have ye? for sinners also love those, that love them.

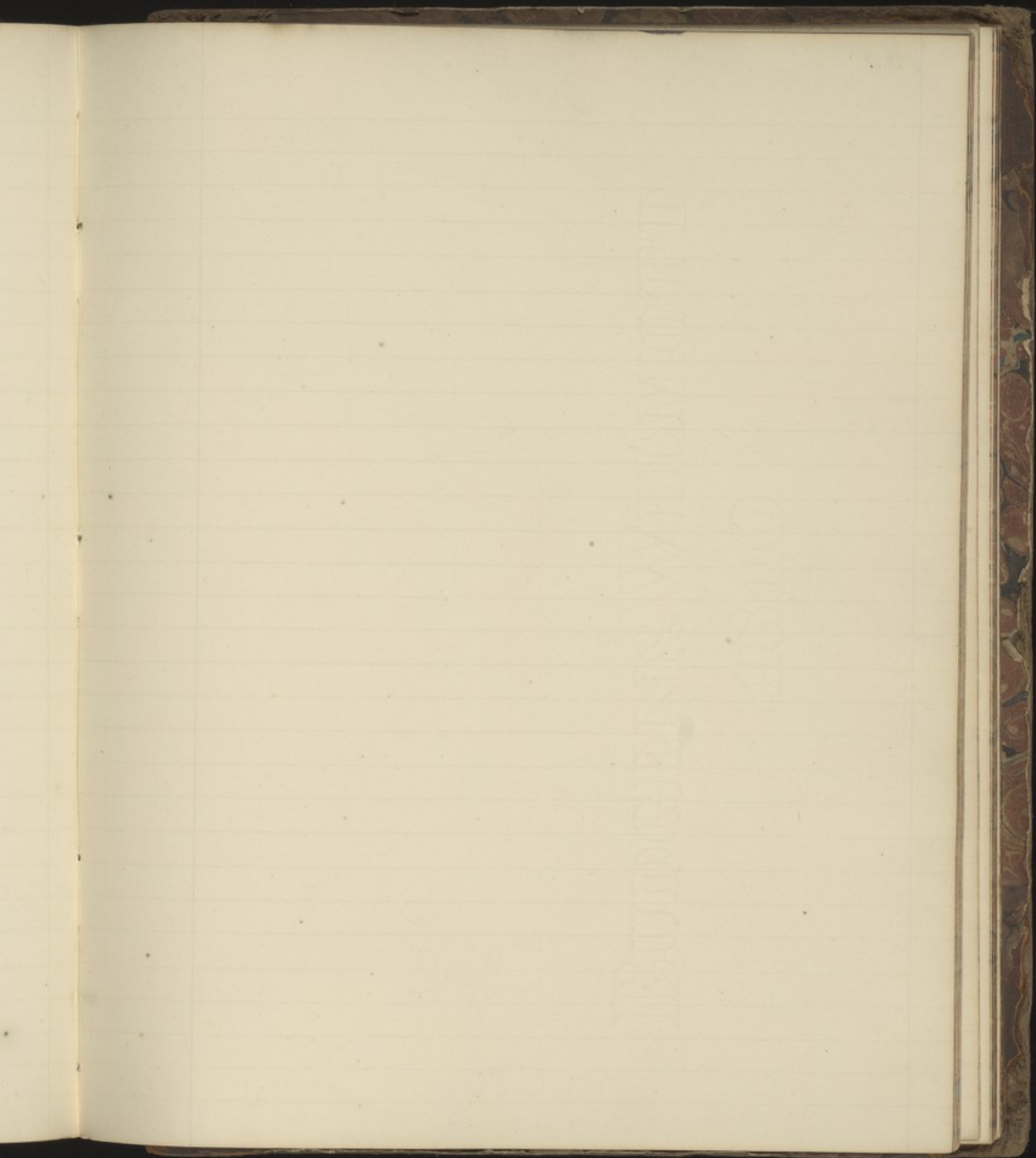
Soame Jenyns Vol IV P 40.



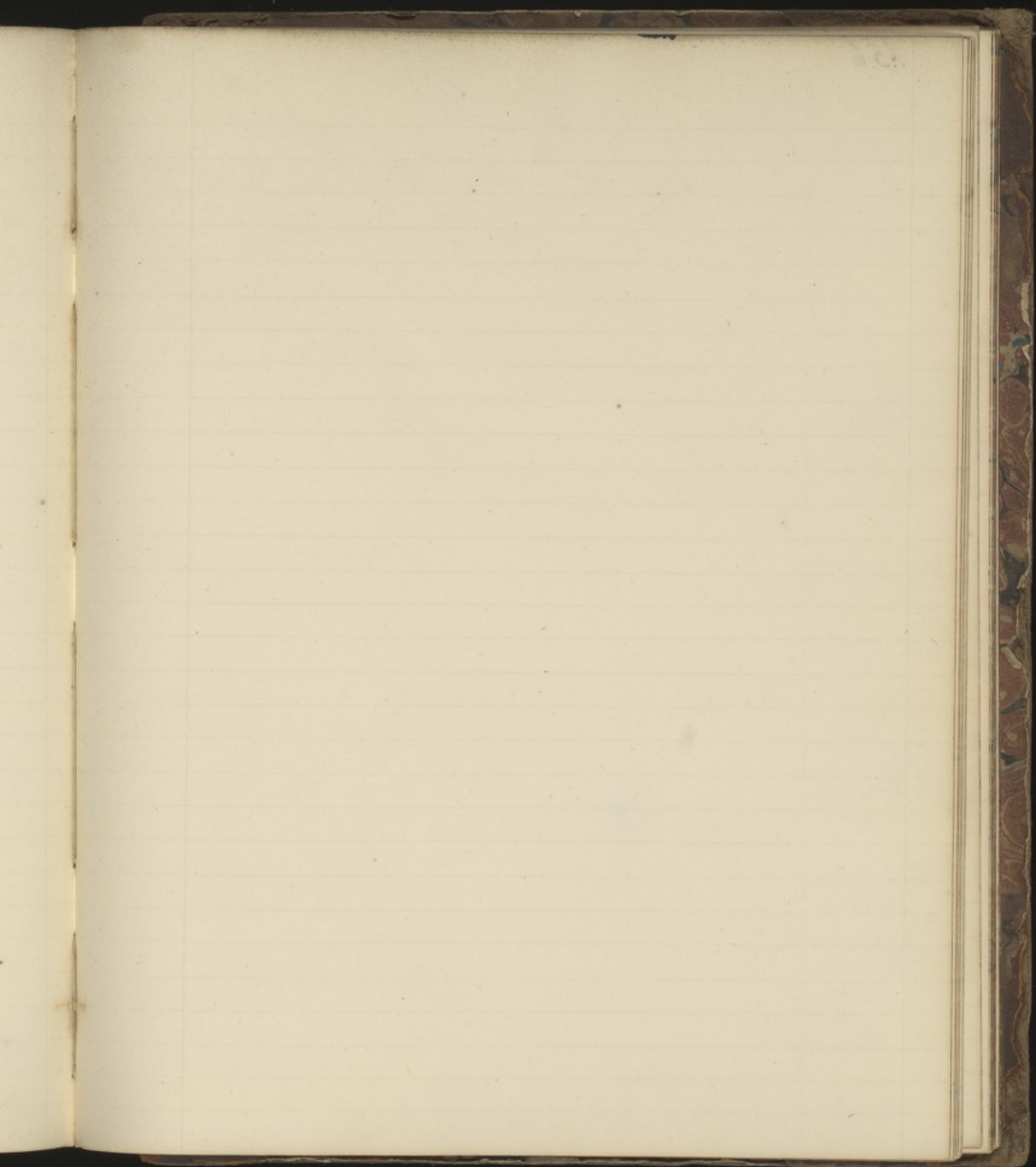
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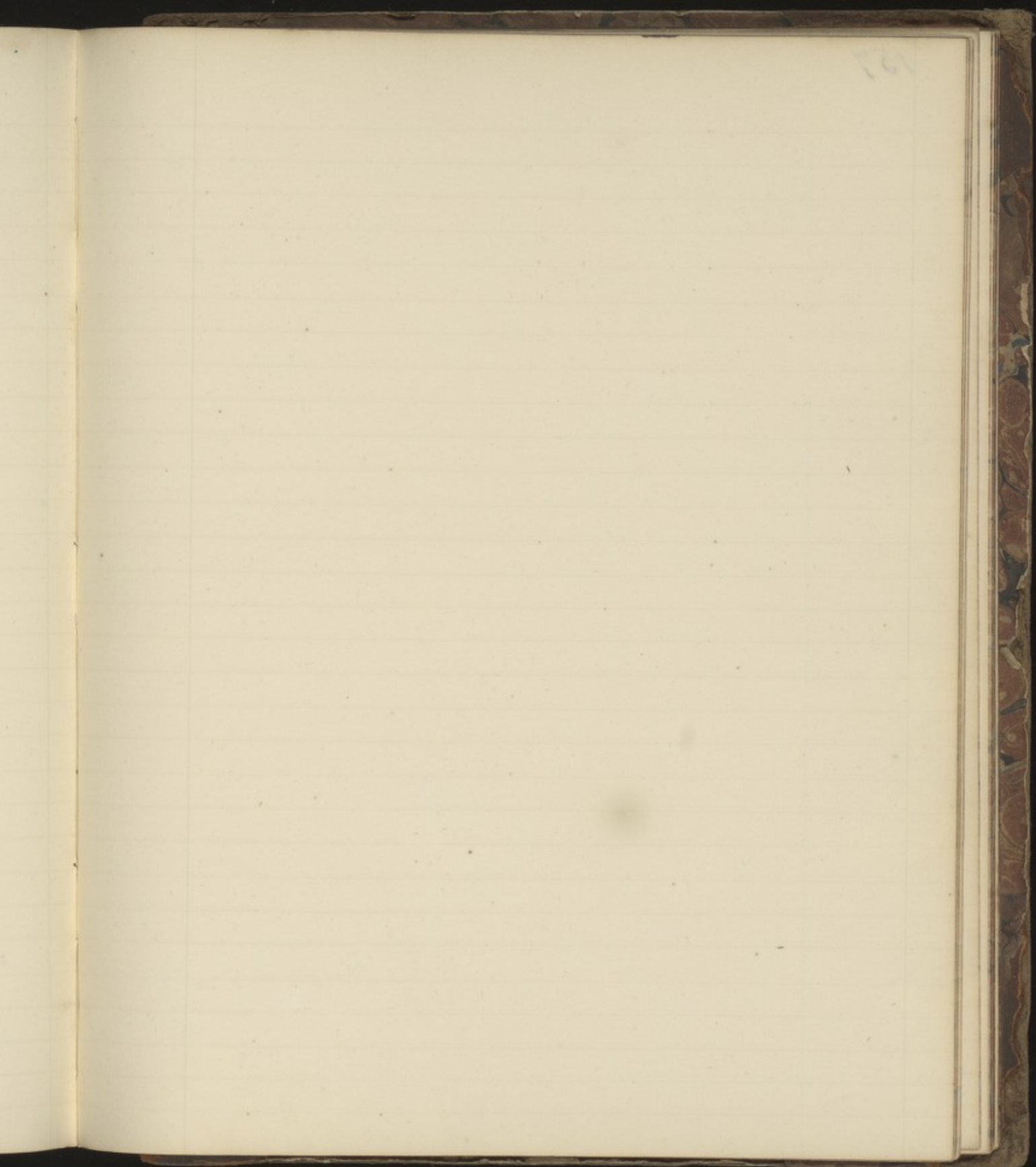
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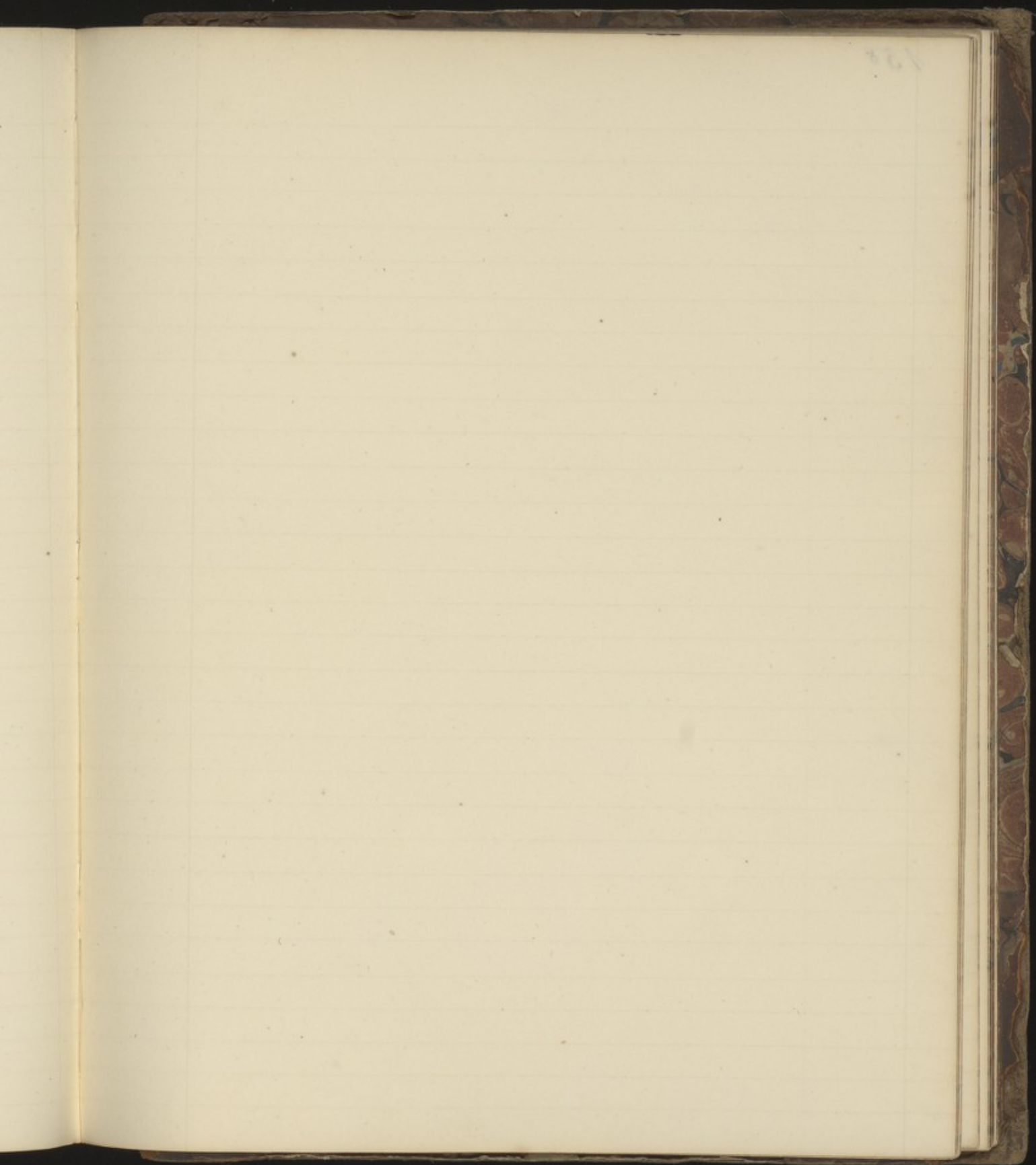
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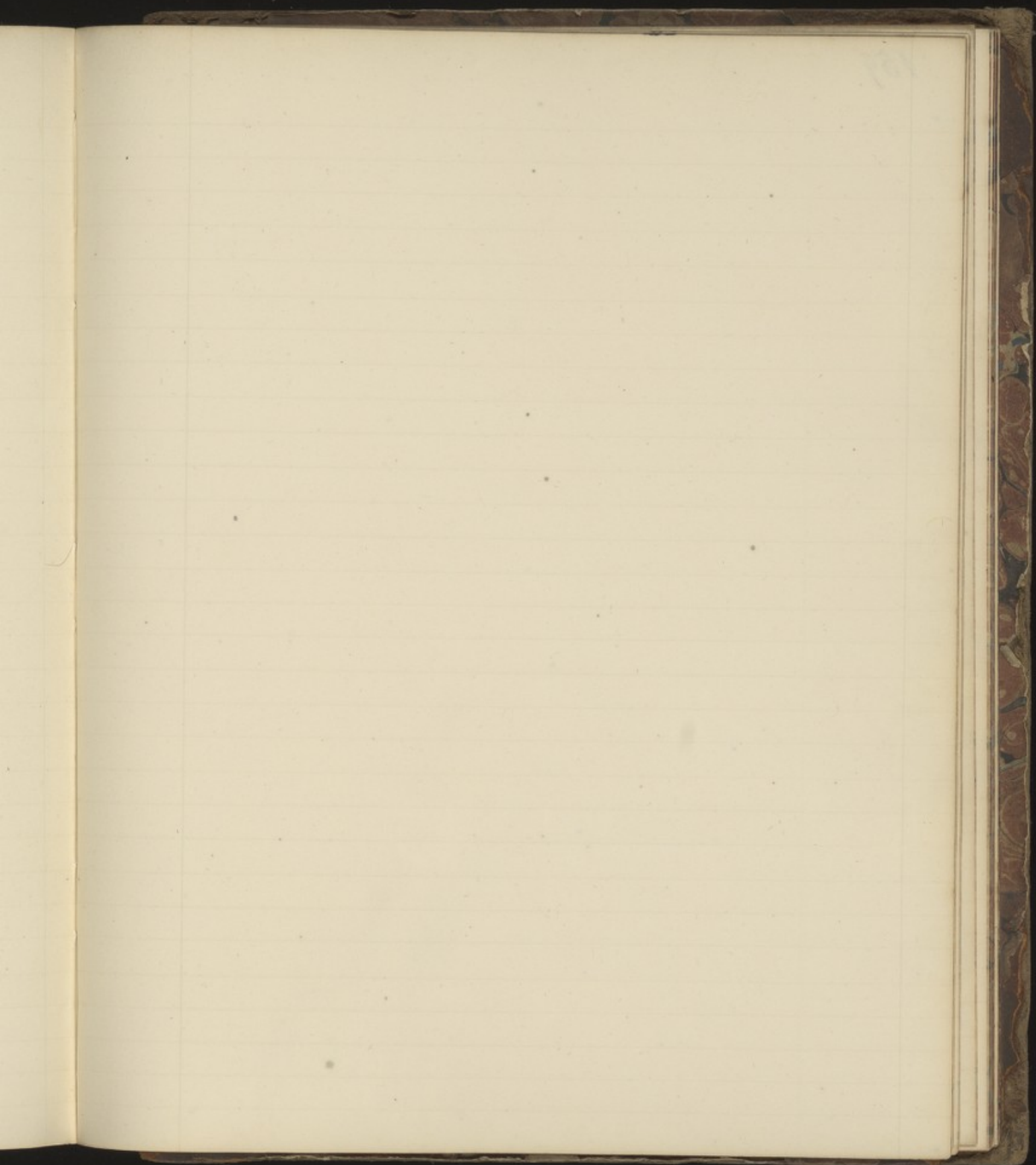
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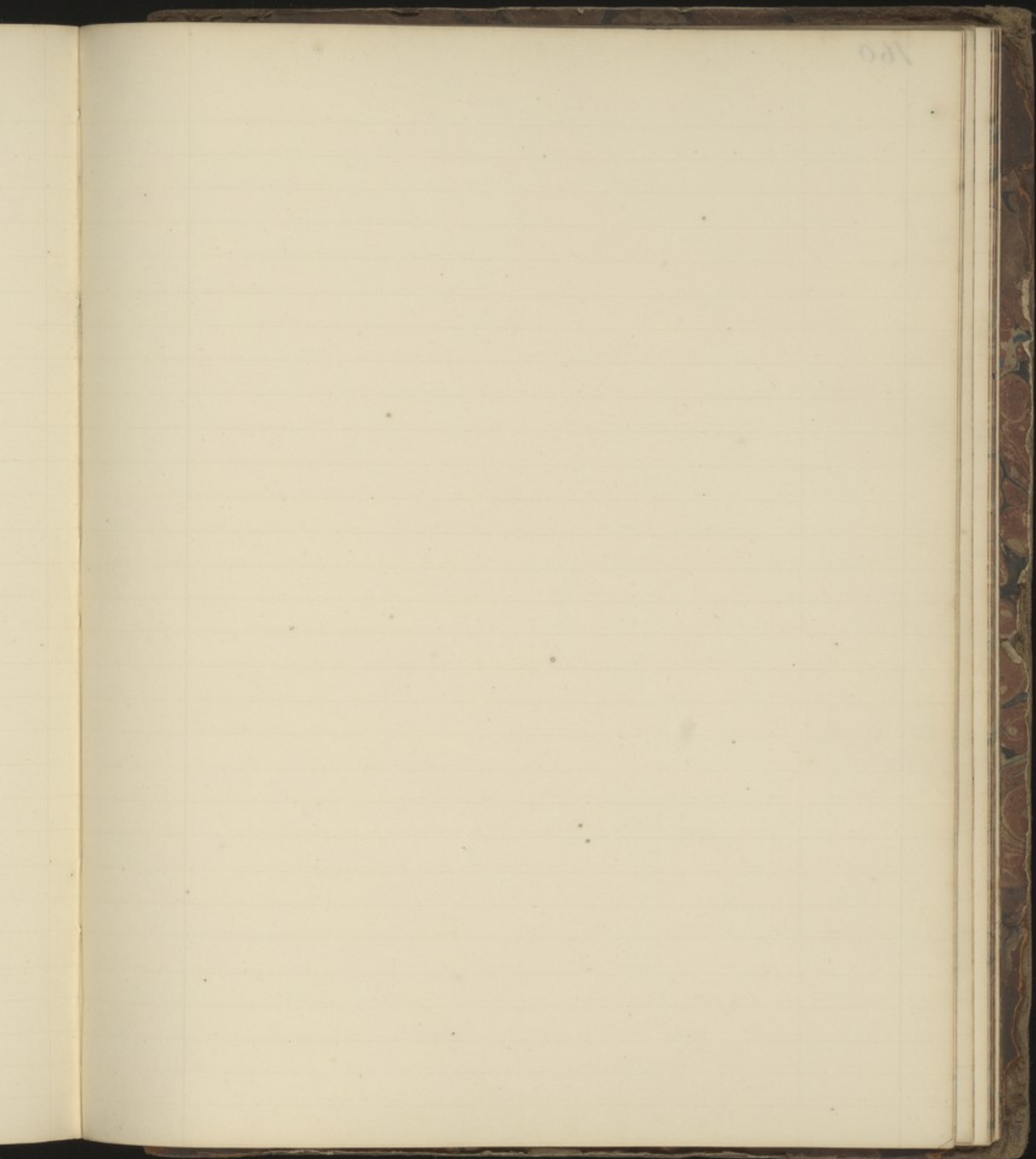
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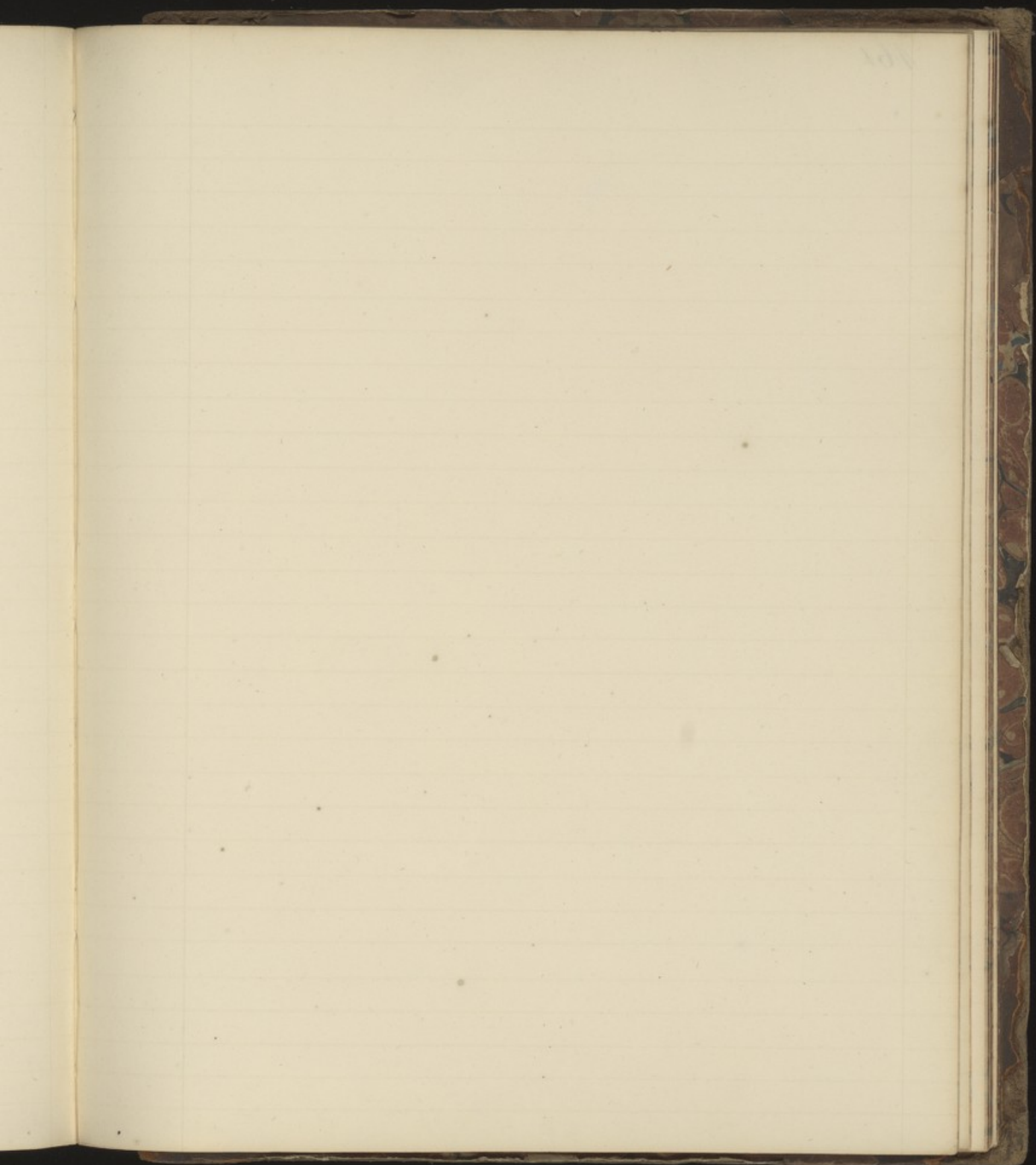
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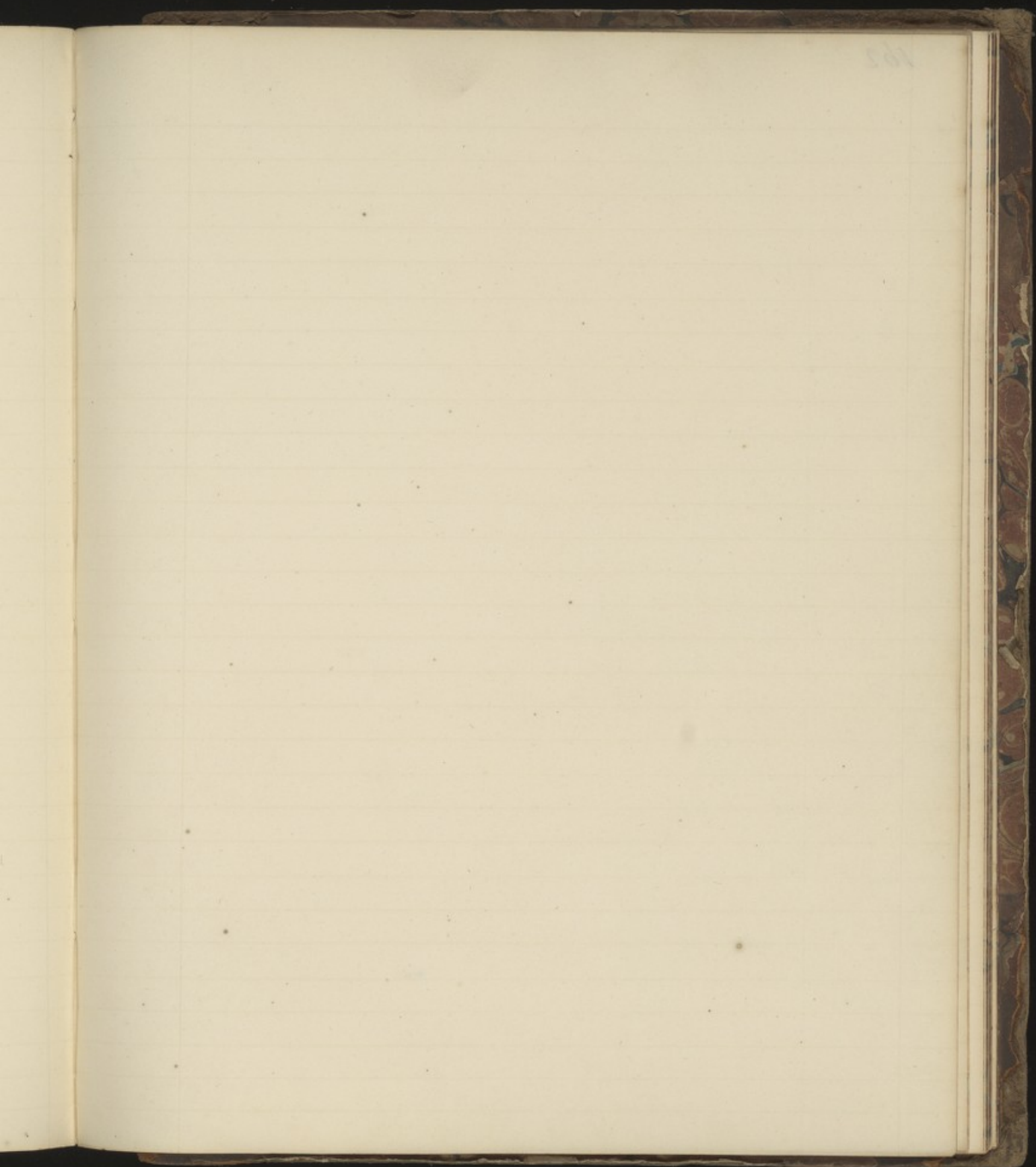
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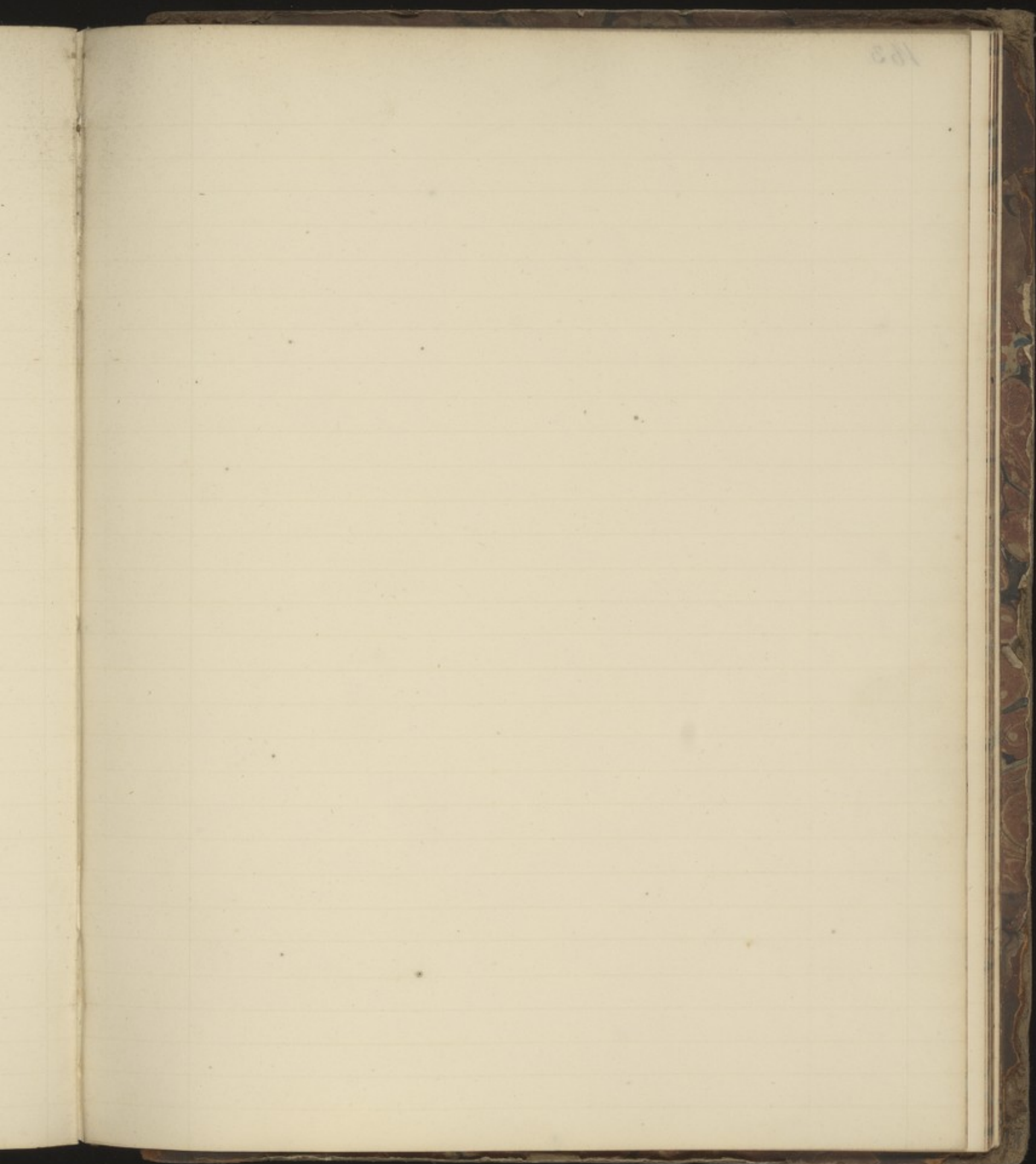
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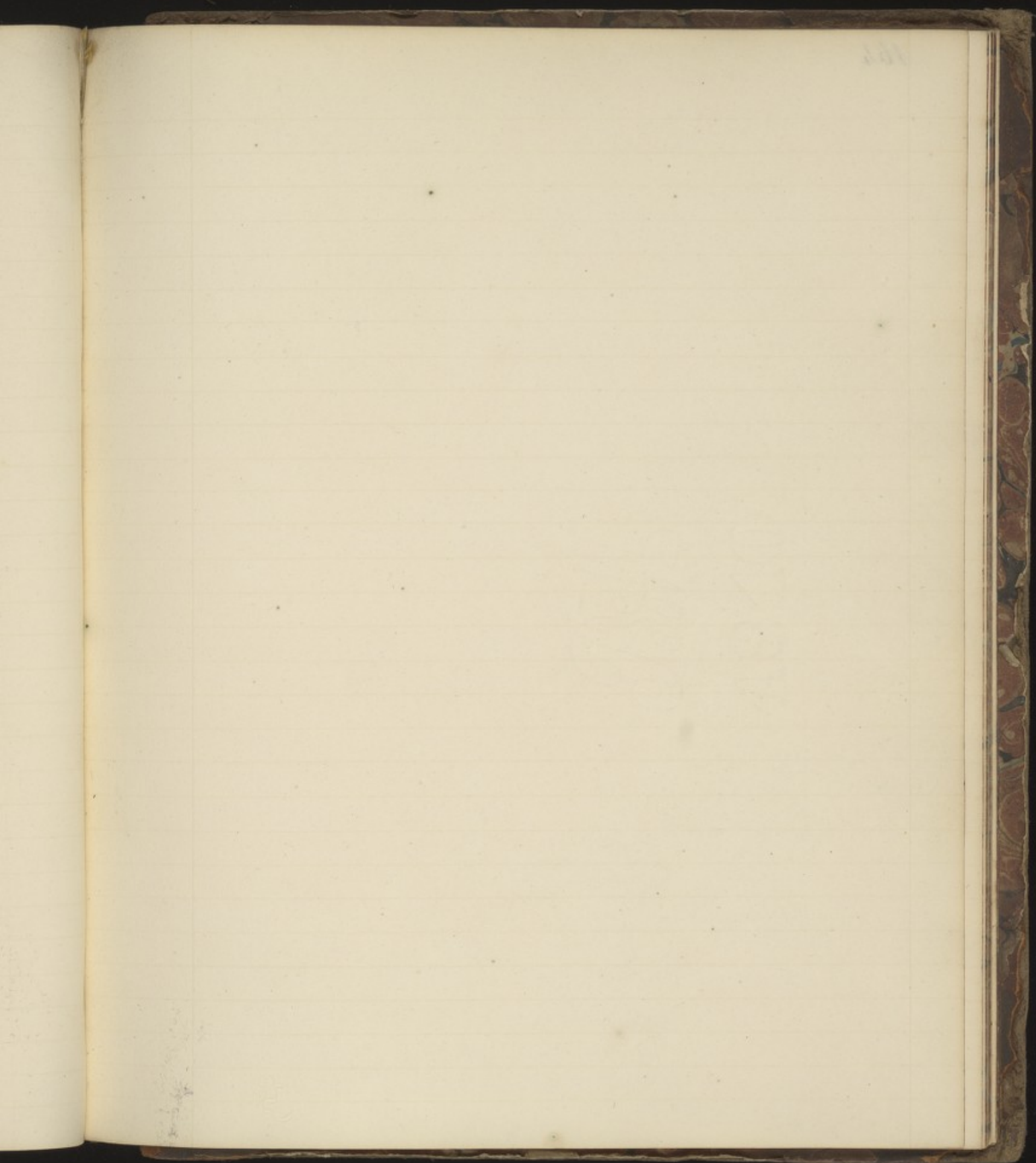
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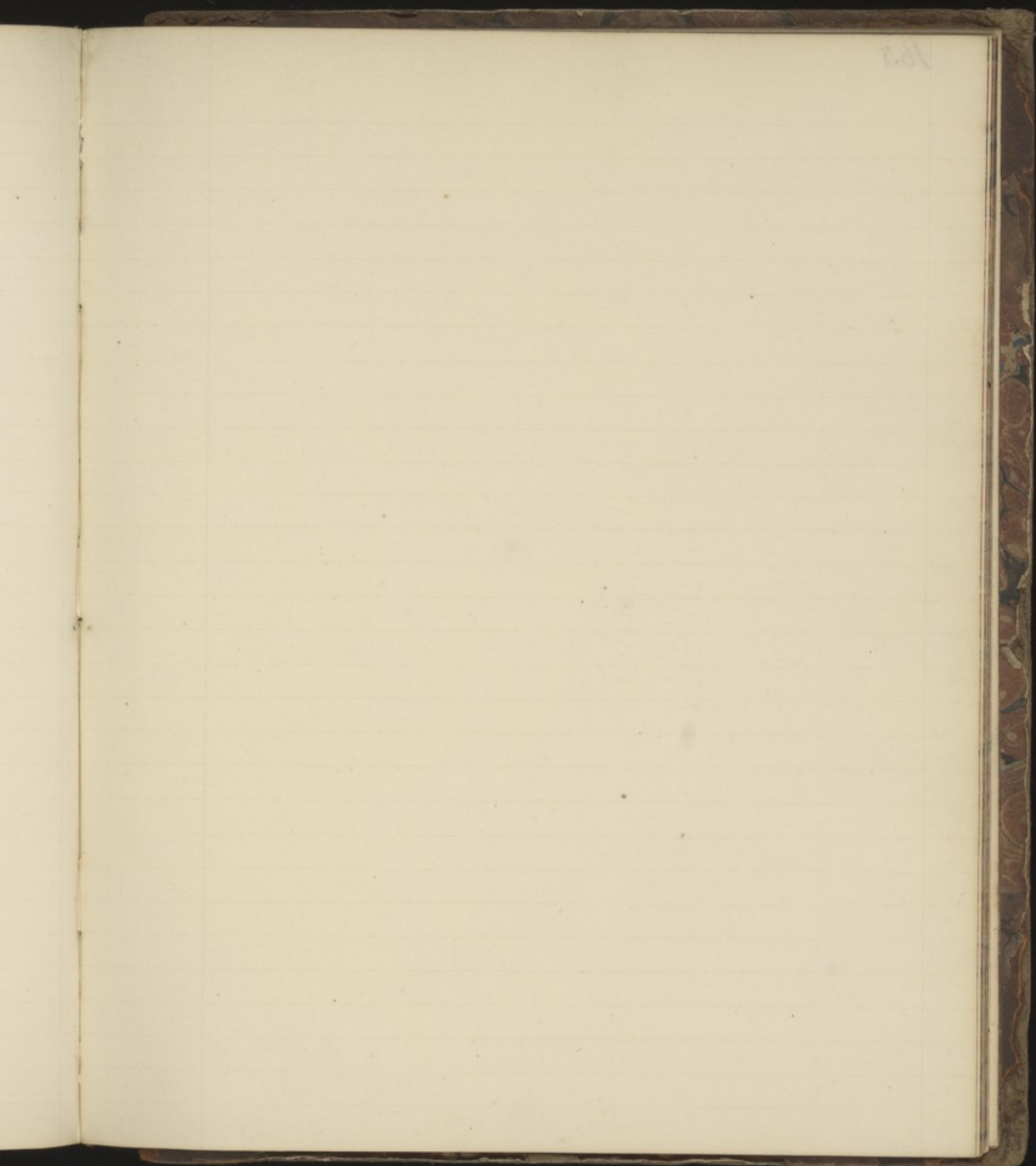
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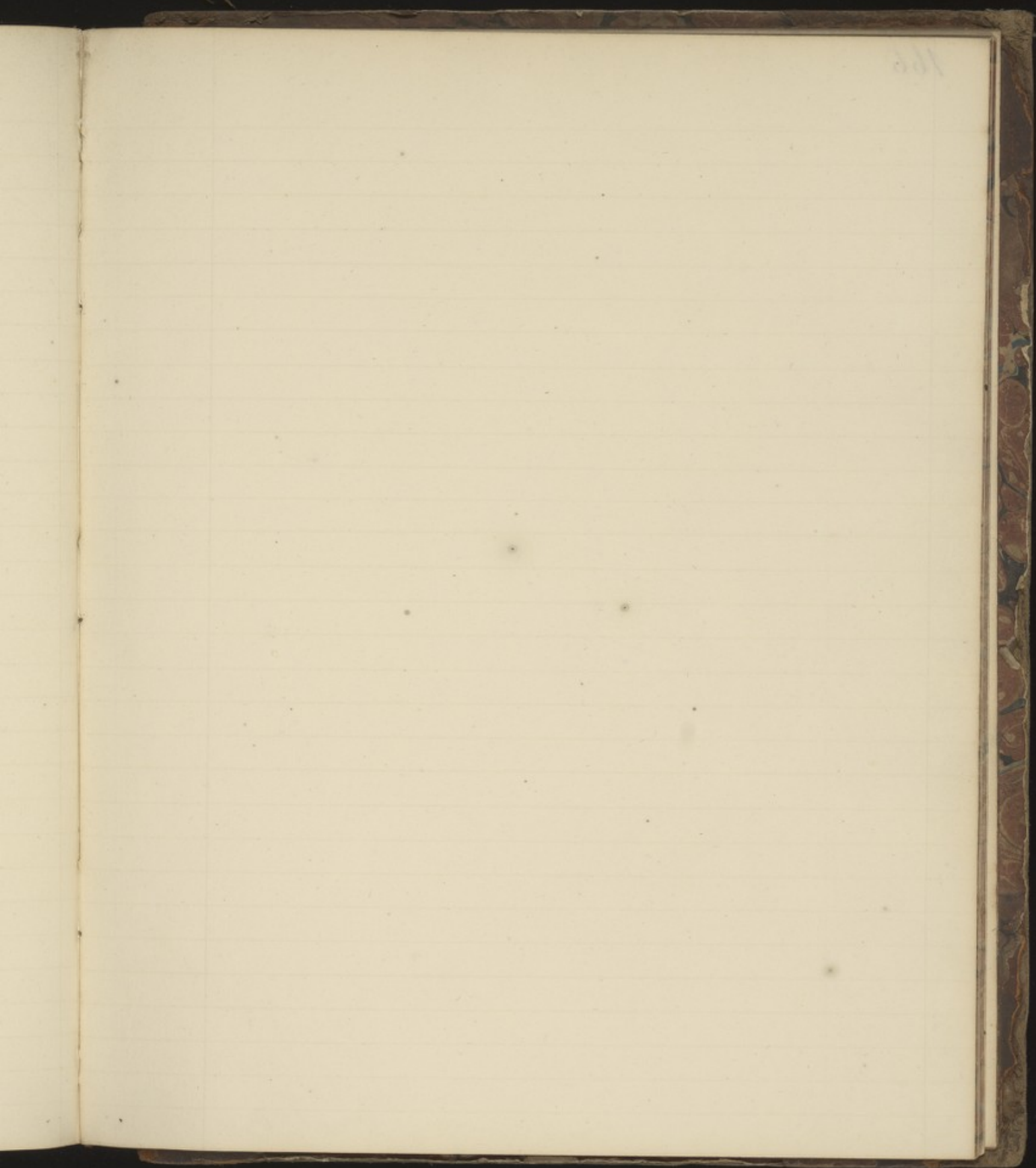
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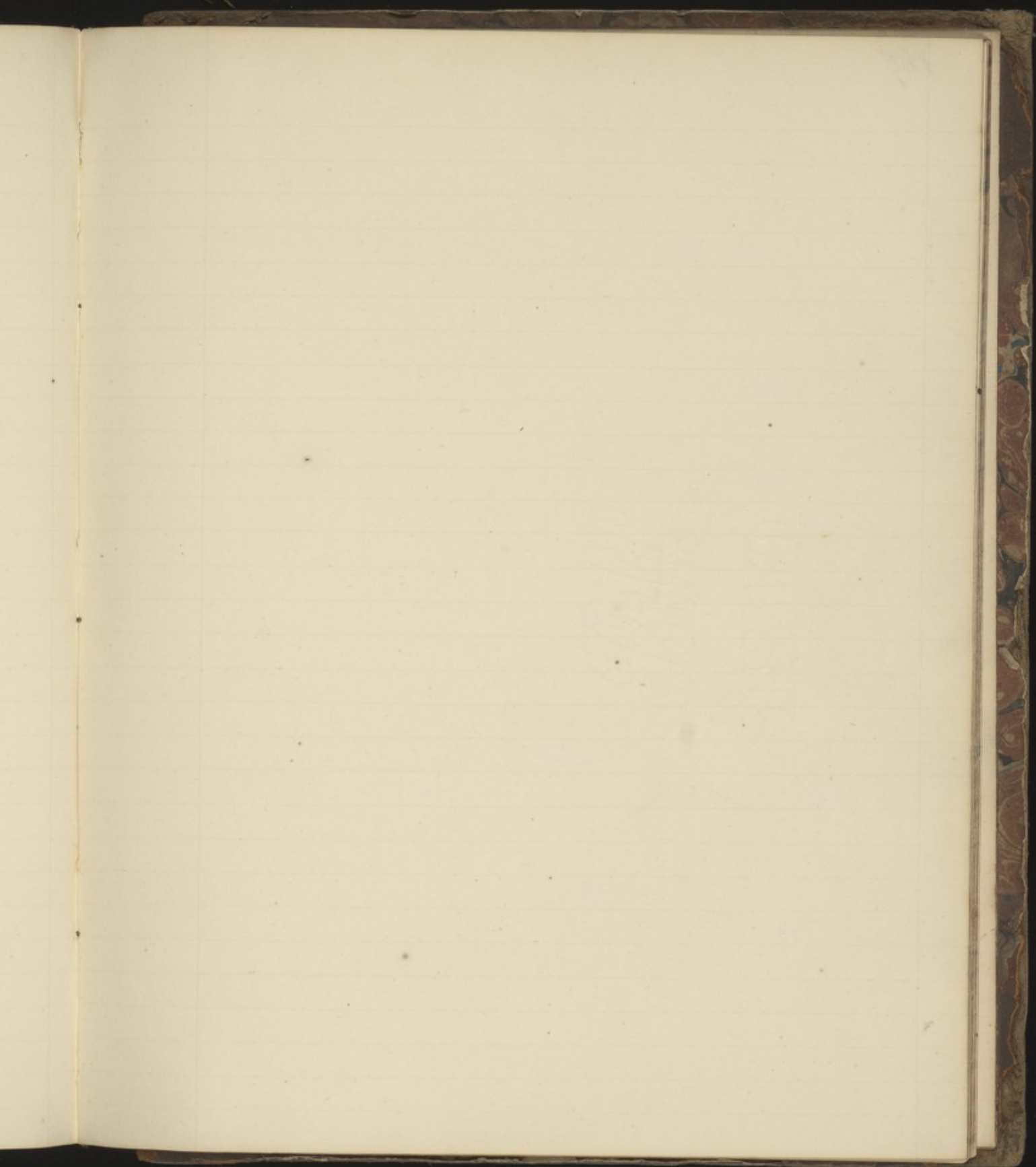
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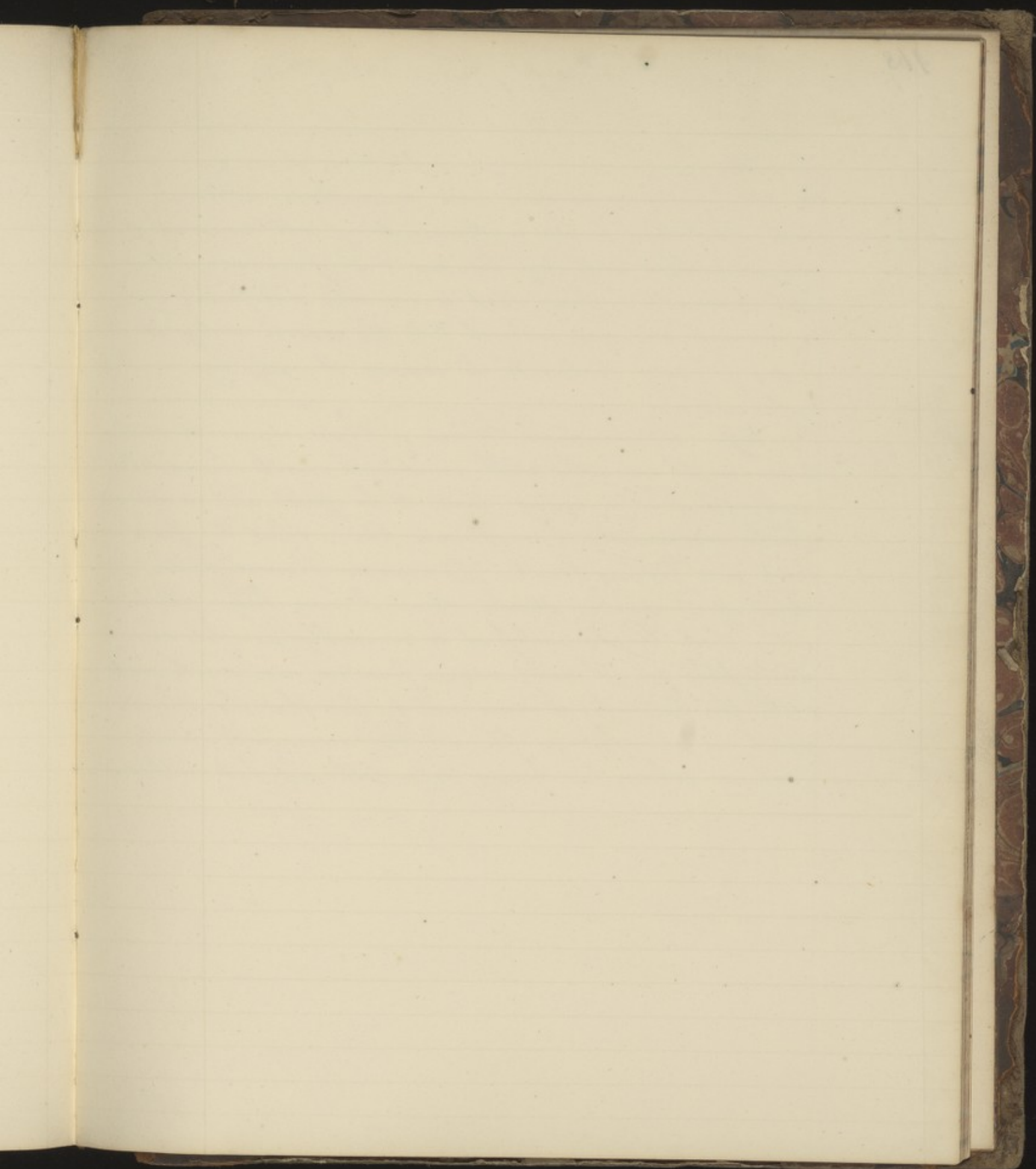
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Letter to Mr. T. W. Higginson

My dear Mr. Higginson,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are still interested in the
subject of the "Fruit of the Loom" and that you
are still of the opinion that it is a valuable
contribution to the literature of the time.
I have not yet had time to read it, but I
trust it will be found to be a most
interesting and valuable work.
I am, dear Mr. Higginson,
very truly yours,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison

List of Books read & Extracts

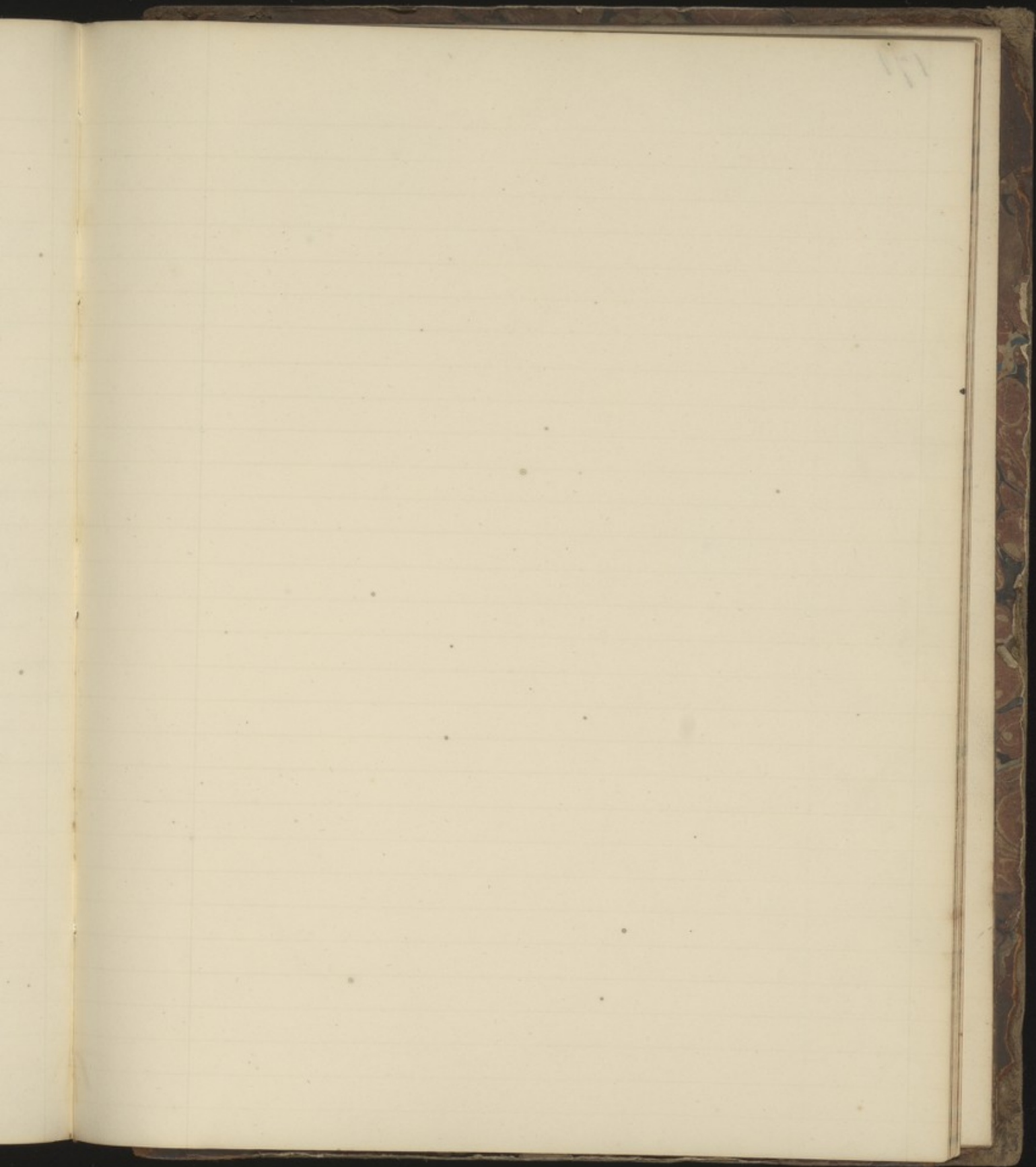
The Urinal of Physick &c by Robert Record M.D.
Printed 1654. — belonging to J. Robinson Linnæus.

Page 132. Galen in his third book, *De methoda medendi*, saith, That there be two instruments of all manner of invention, that is to say Reason & Experience. He that knoweth a thing that is invented and found by experience, and yet cannot tell the reason why it is so; plainly declareth to know it only by experience.

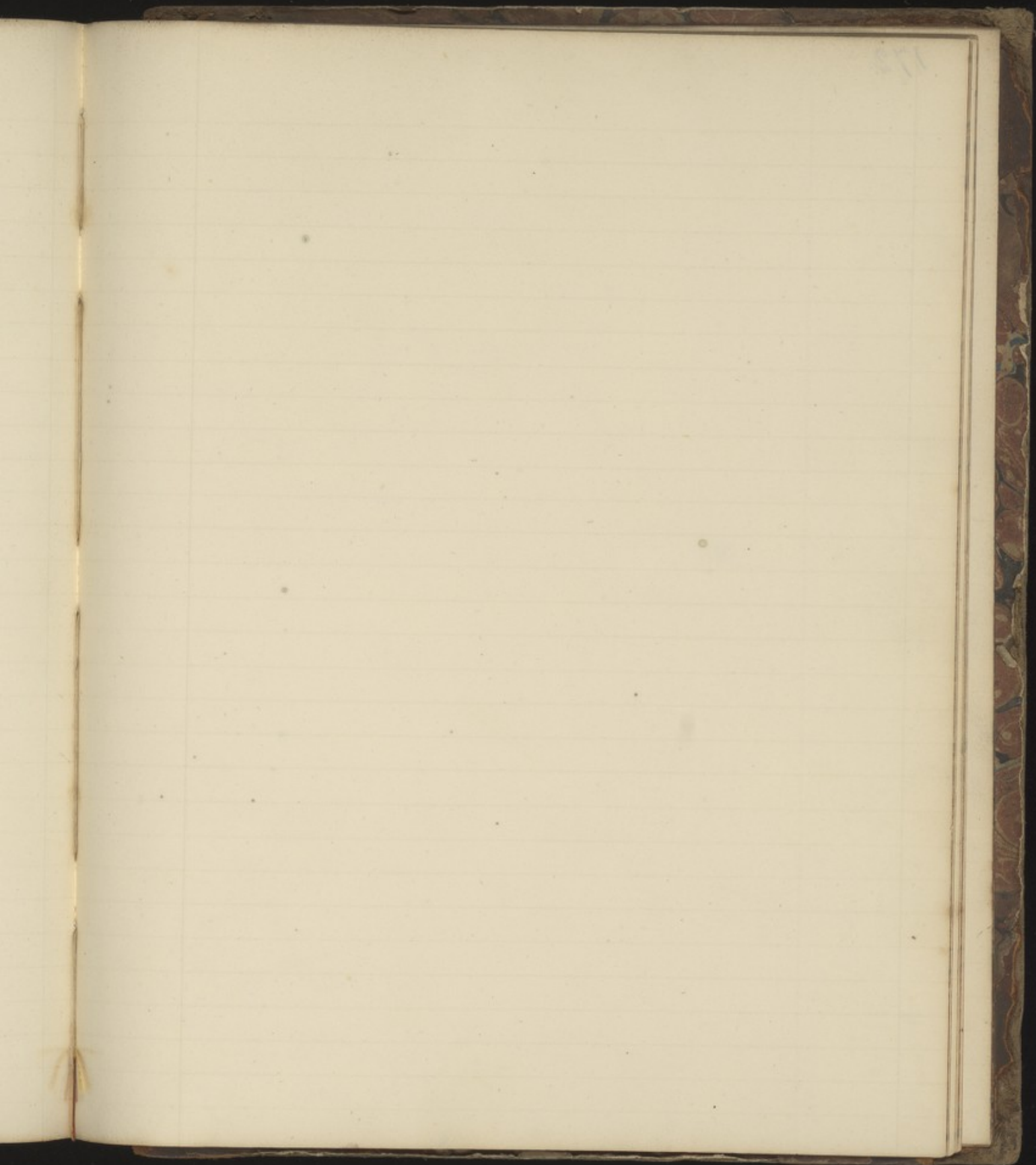
Page 149. The honorable Science of Physic, requireth rather to be sought earnestly with great suite, with humilitee, reverence and praying, than to be offered, and as it were shewed indiscreetly to every man, like a blind Harpers song, or a Pedlars pack. The common Proverb saith, That offered service stinks. And I have heard oftentimes say, That Physic unless it be earnestly sought and well paid for, it will never prosper nor work well with the Patients: I mean not by this that the Physician must [not] be always liberall and mercifull to the poor, on whom his living dependeth not, but on the rich.

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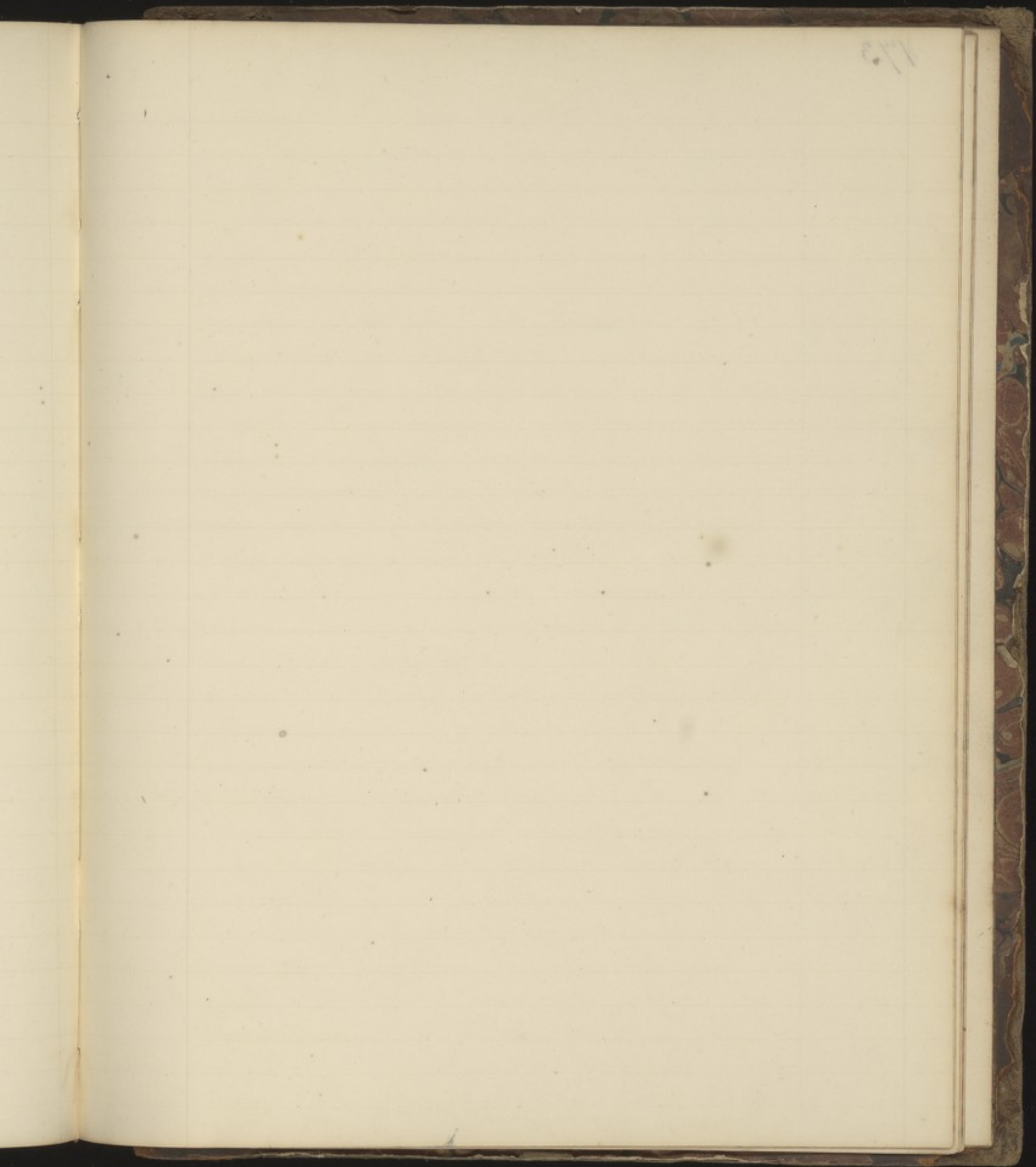
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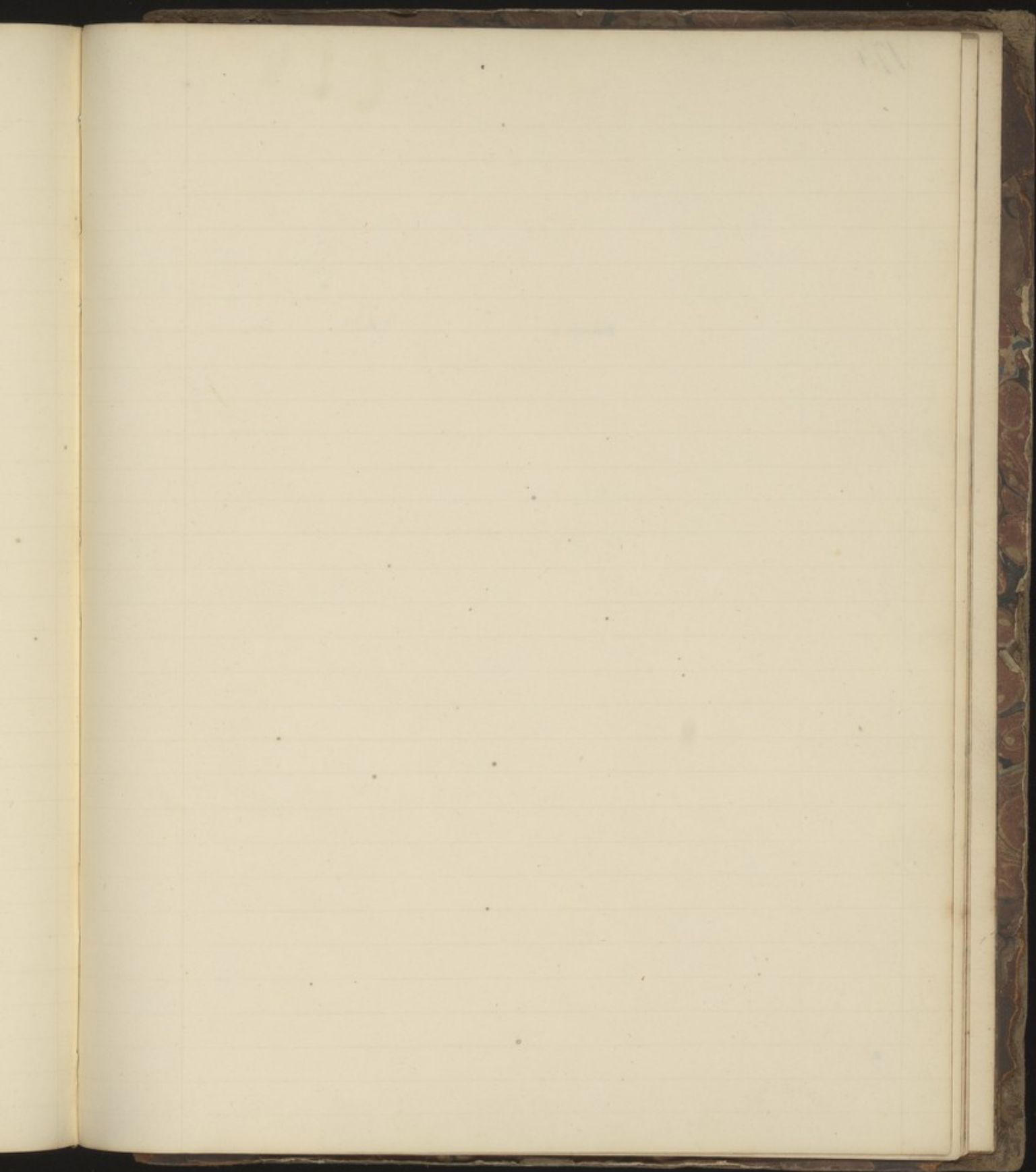
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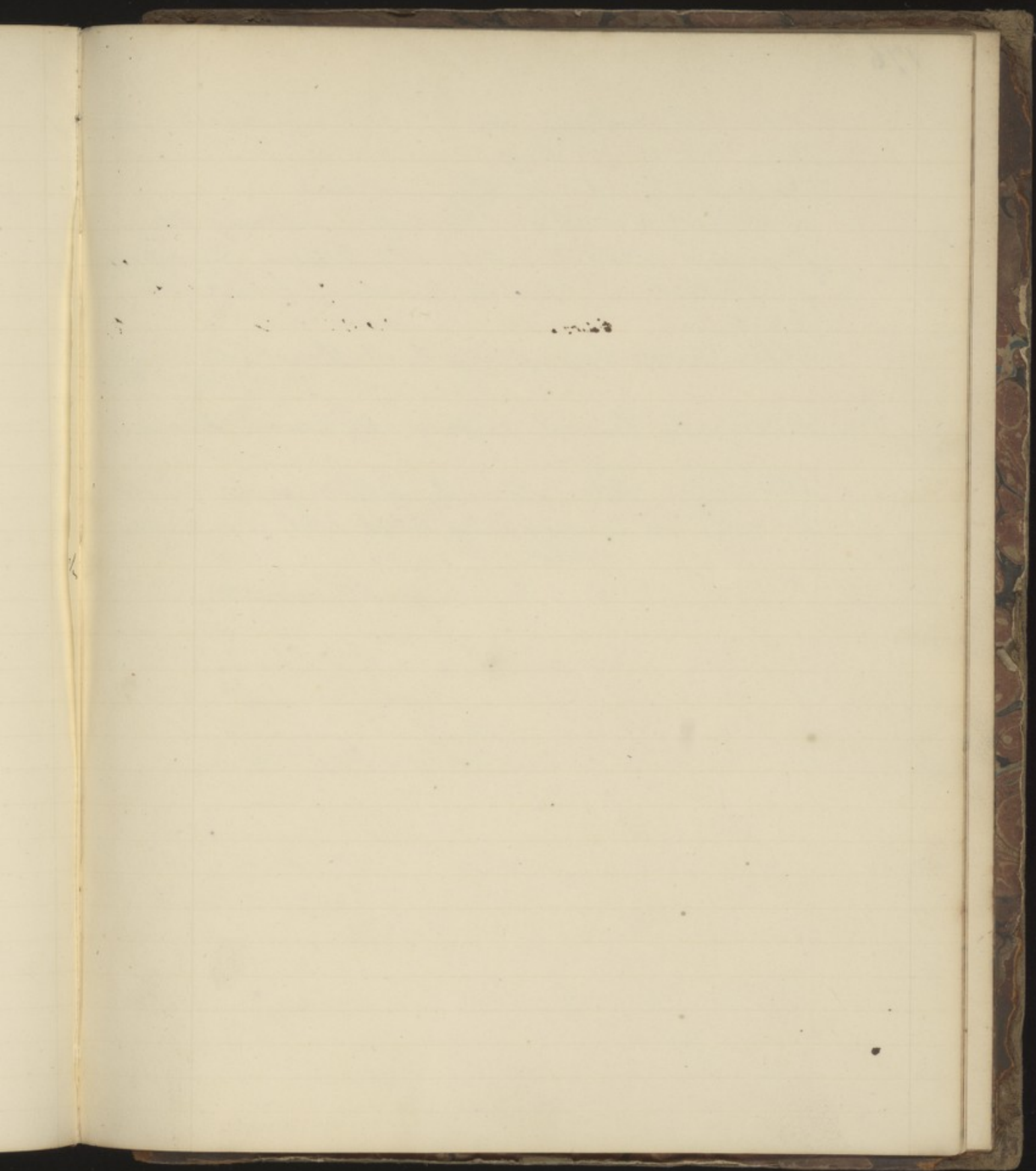
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List of Books

- Books 1st Elements of Anatomy: designed for the use of students in the
 1st Fine Arts; by J B Sharpe Royal 8vo: 10/-
- 2nd Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia,
 In the press, a Treatise on Midwifery, enforcing New
 principles, which tend materially to lessen the suffering,
 of the patient, and lessen the Duration of Labour. By
 John Power.
- The London dispensatory by Anthony Todd Thompson
 Second Edition 15/6
- A Manuel of Practical Anatomy. By Edward Stanley 9/-
- Anecdotes, Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical: Collected,
 Arranged, and Transmuted by Adept 2 vol. 12 mo: 7/6 8rs.
- June 1819 + On the Circulation of the Blood by C Bell R.R.S.F. 12 mo 2/6
- Printed on a large sheet, price 6 for libraries schools
 & 4 lecture rooms "popular Illustrations of the New
 System of Physical Philosophy"
 Prepared by Sir Richard Phillips
- In Pto with engravings price 8/- in board
 A practical treatise on the Instruction
 & amusement of the Blind translated
 from the French of D^r Guille
- Aphorisms, Illustrating natural & difficult Cases of Labour
 * Uterine Hemorrhage, and Puerperal peritonitis: by Andrew Blake
 M.D. Interleaved with blank paper 12 mo: 3/6

The Mother's Medical Guide by Sir Arthur Clarke
M.D. 4/6

Ray's Natural Philosophy 2 vols octavo

^{2/Robinson's} Robinson's Mechanical Philosophy 4 vols octavo £ 4
Webster's Emison 2 vols oct

+ Conversations on Mineralogy 2 vols

Phillips' Mineralogy oct.

Allen's Mineralogical Nomenclature 1 vol oct

Phillips' and Coniberes Geology oct

Hauy's Philosophy 2 vols oct.

Phillips' Lectures on Astronomy
Keith's astronomy
Miller's ?

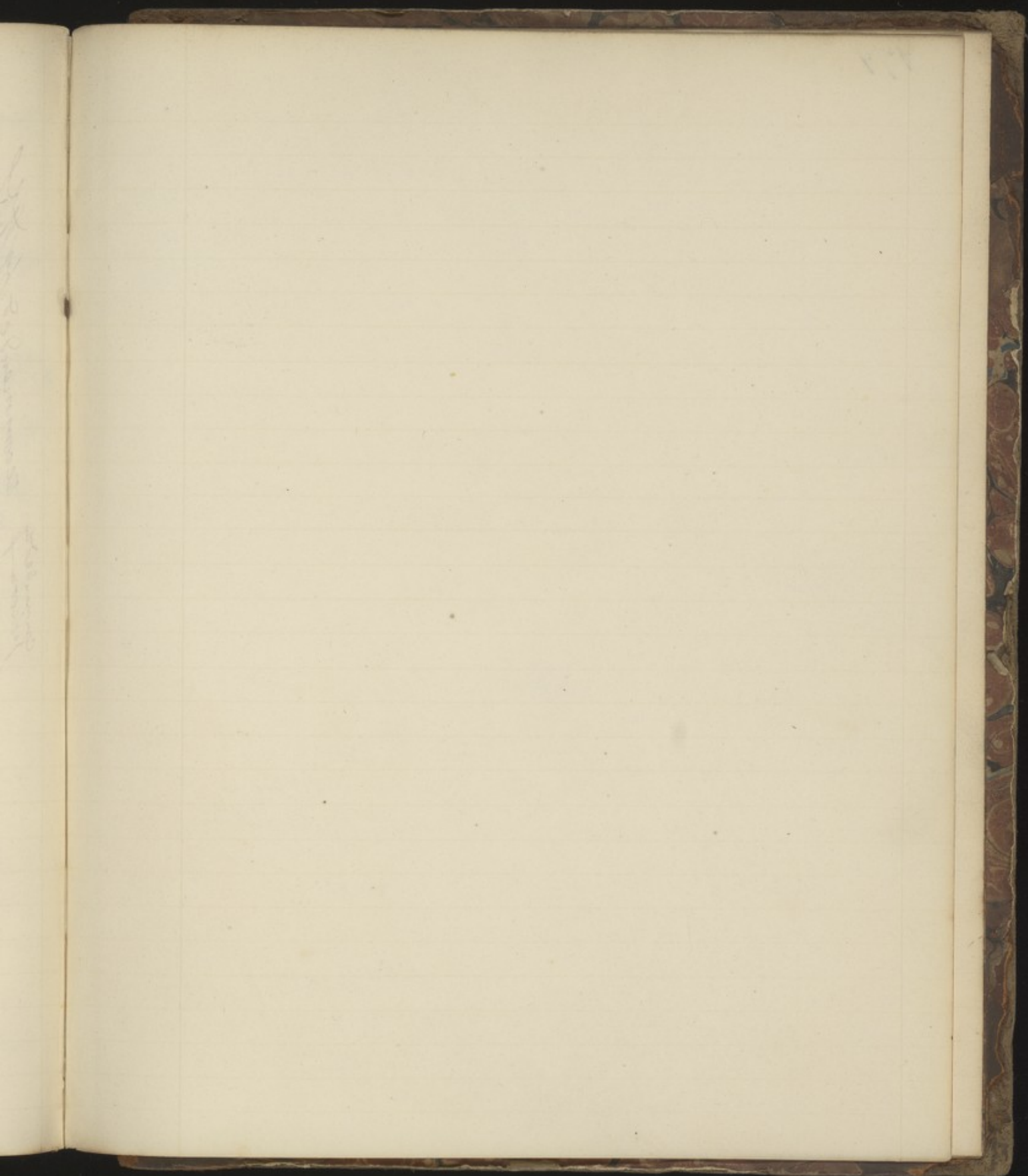
Jarvis Pharmacologia 2 vols £ 1.5.0 5th edition

Recommended by H.R.

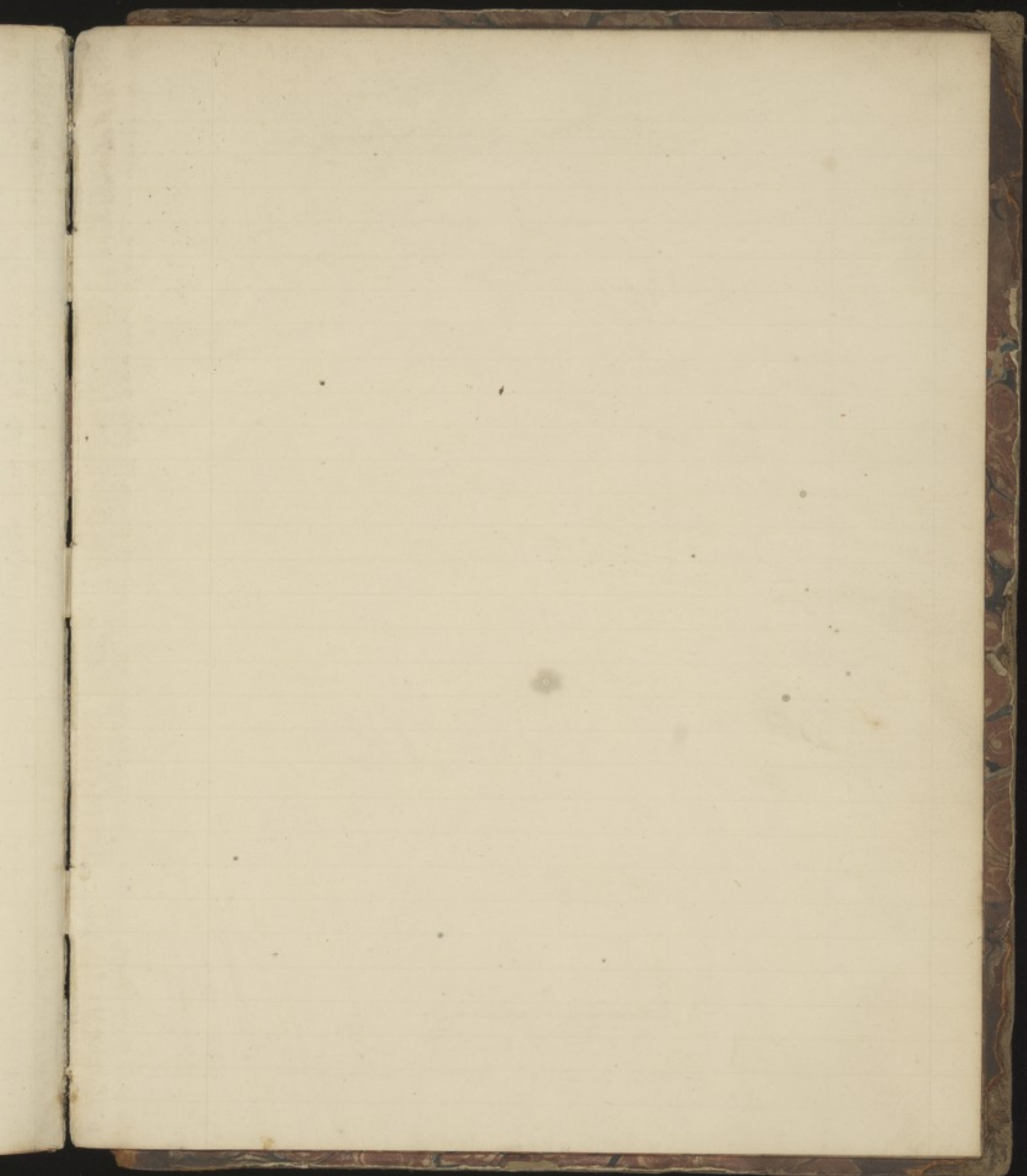
Recommended by Johnson

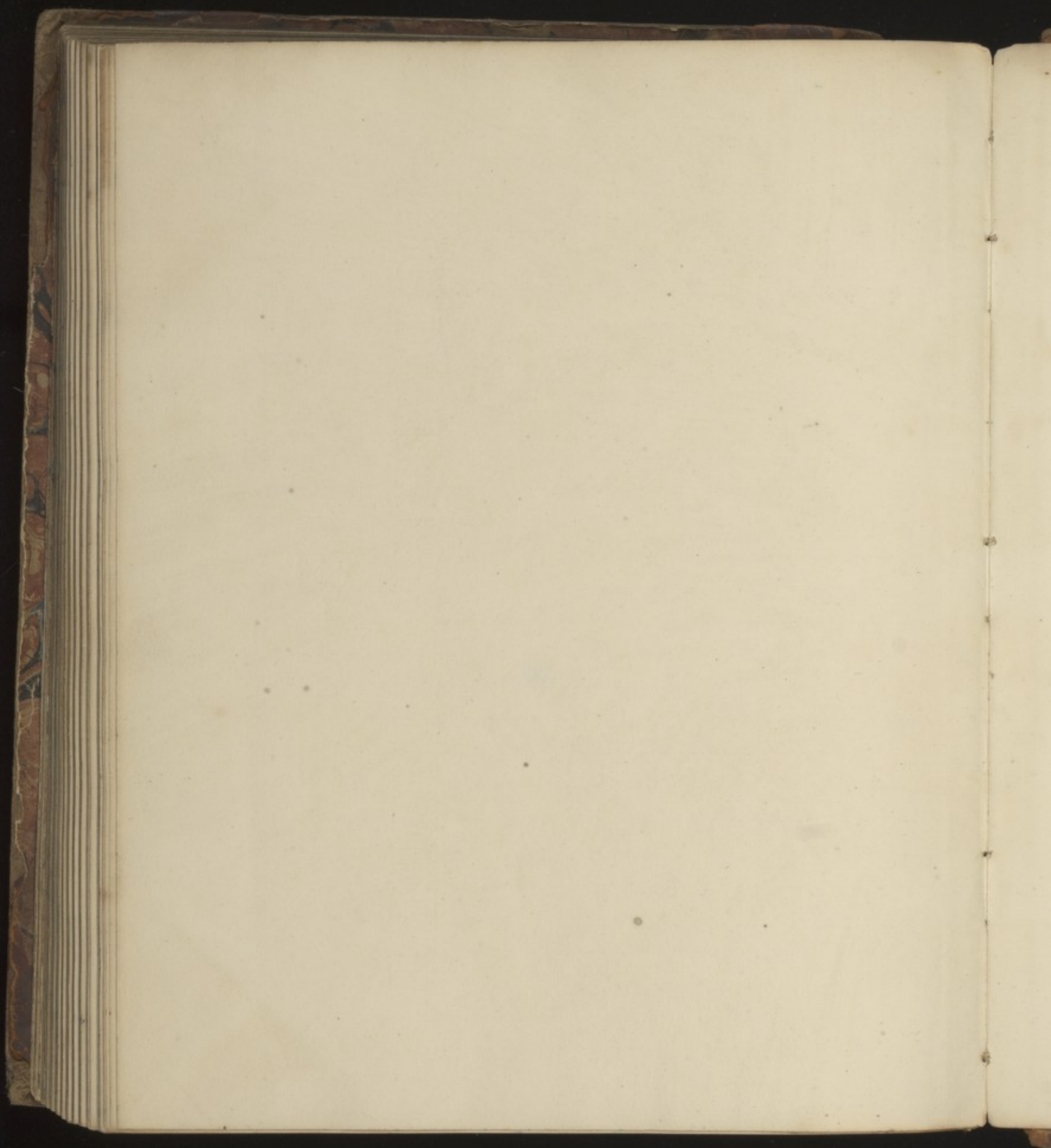
[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or manuscript page.]

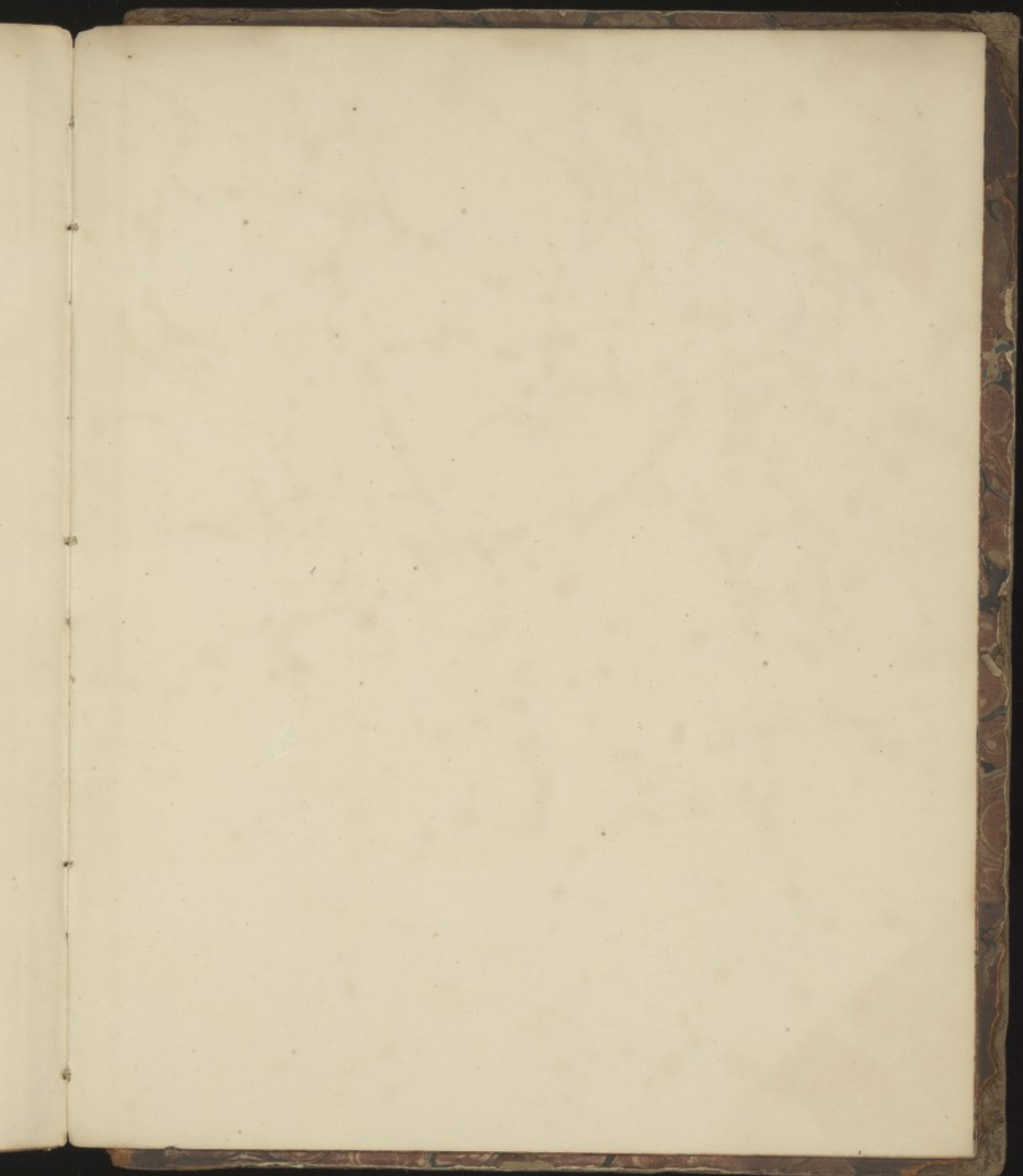
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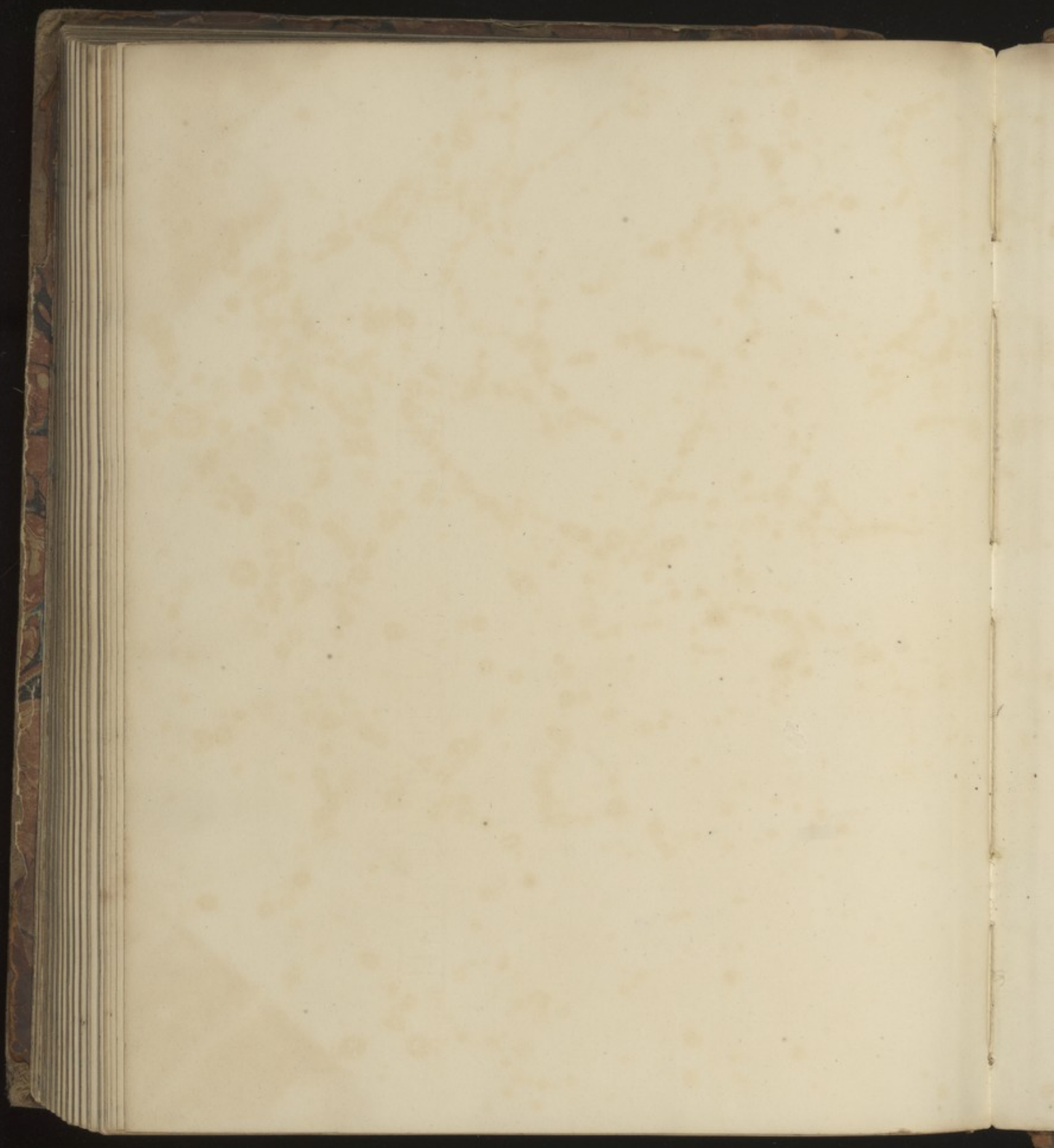


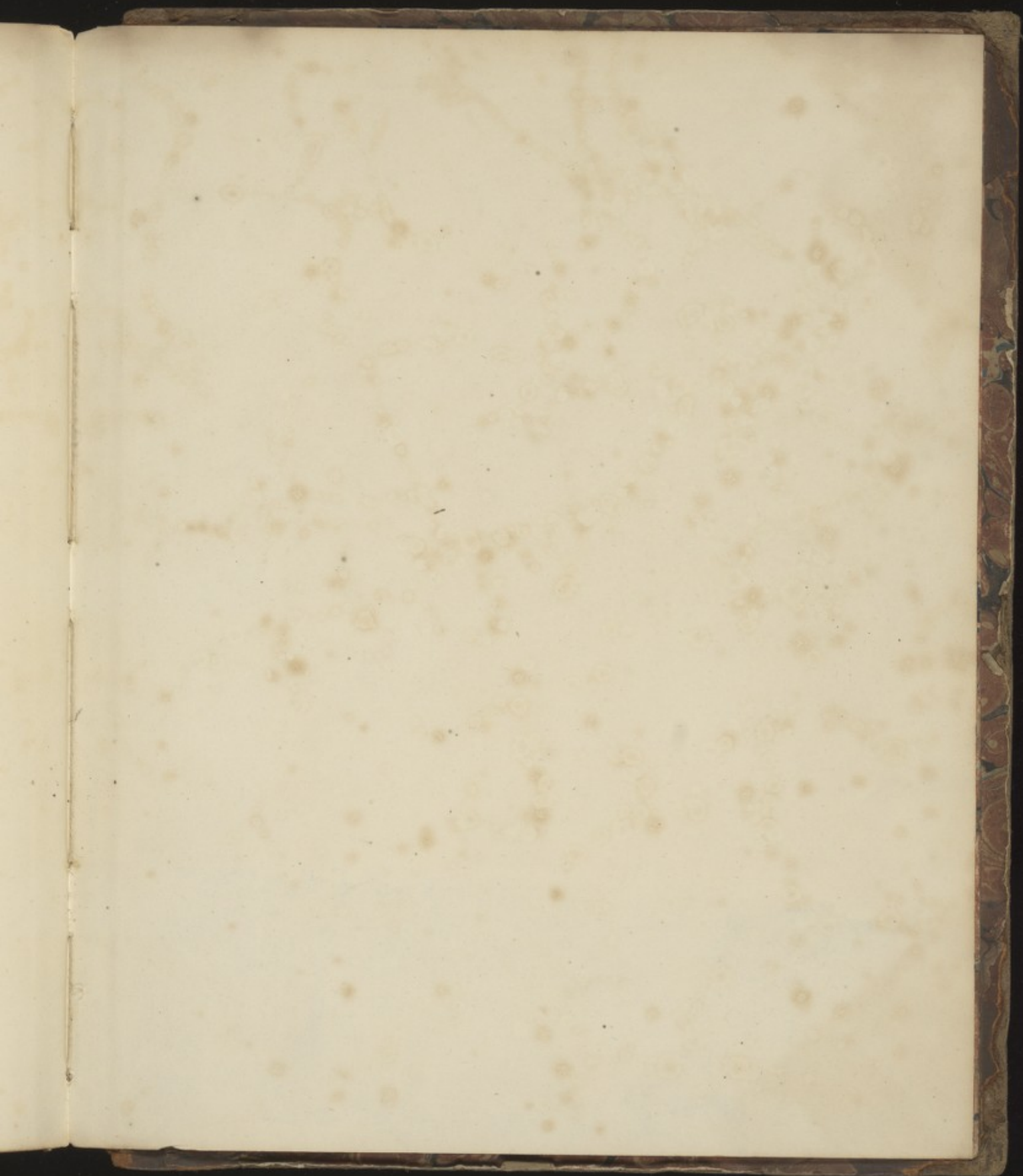
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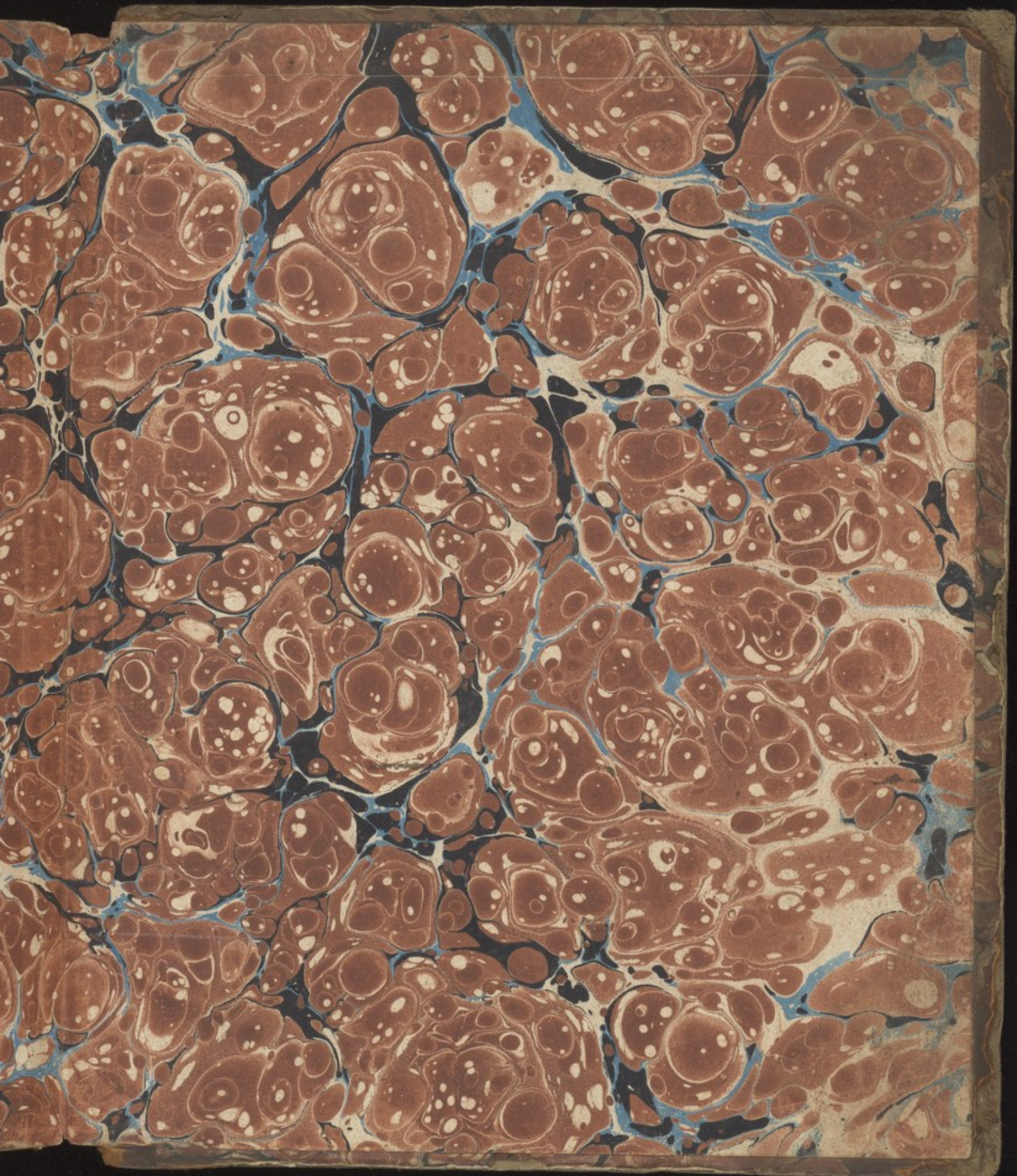
























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Medical notebook by a northern
physician - J.F. ?? - c 1810 - 1840

Includes 2 drafts of a letter
sent to the editors of the
Pharmaceutical Times, and
notes of some curious events.
Many extracts but some original observations

To the Editors of the Pharmaceutical Times.

Will you permit me to correct what I apprehend to be a mistake in your last week's number of the ~~Pharmaceutical Times~~ ^{Pharmaceutical Times} in relation to the occupations of Wm Warburton. Twice ~~in the~~ ^{in the Warrington Advertiser} ~~account of the Trial~~ you state that he was ~~a~~ a water carter which you consider as being somewhat inconsistent with his profession of herbalist. Now I have no doubt, but Water Carter was the ~~officer~~ ^{name}. A little local knowledge would have prevented that mistake, and I shall endeavour to show that no ~~such~~ ^{such a} incompatibility in his appellatives really existed. In the West riding of Yorkshire and some parts of Lancashire there ~~formerly existed and~~ ^{exist} a species of medical practitioners who profess to diagnose diseases by inspection of the patients' Urine, and to cure the same by the use of herbs, ~~and the~~ ^{this process of} examining the urine is called Water casting. To Cast means to judge, to consider, A Water Carter is one who judges or considers diseases by ~~the~~ ^{the patients} water and it is commonly but not exclusively practised by this class of Herb Doctors. More than 30 years ago I have several times seen a sign board over ~~a~~ ^{the} house in the outskirts of Leeds, not far from the Military riding school, with the

To the Editors of the Pharmaceutical Times.

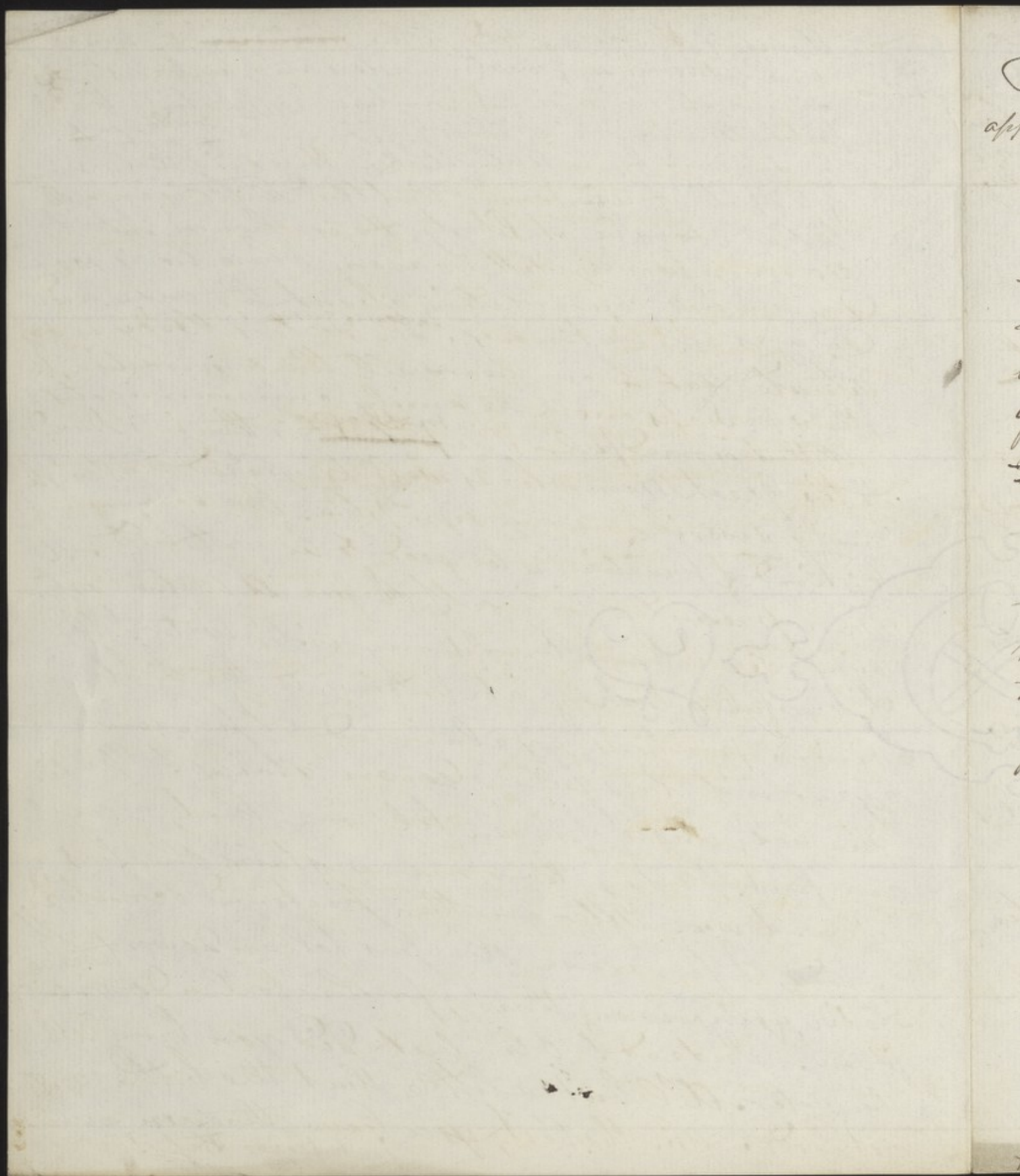
Will you permit me to correct what I apprehend ~~to be~~ ^{to be} a mistake in your last week's number of the ~~Pharmaceutical~~ ^{Pharmaceutical} Times in relation to the occupations of W^m Warburton. Twice ~~in the~~ ^{in the Warrington Advertiser} ~~account of the trial~~ you state that he was ~~a~~ a Water Carter which you consider as being somewhat inconsistent with his profession of Herbalist. Now I have no doubt, but Water ~~Carter~~ was the ~~officer~~ ^{officer}. A little local knowledge would have prevented that mistake, and I shall endeavour to show that no ~~such~~ ^{such} incompatibility in his appellatives really existed. In the West riding of Yorkshire and some parts of Lancashire there ~~formerly existed~~ ^{exist} a species of medical practitioners who profess to diagnose diseases by inspection of the patients' Urine, and to cure the same by the use of herbs, ~~and the~~ ^{this process of} examining the urine is called Water casting. To Cast means to judge, to consider, A Water Caster is one who judges or considers diseases by ~~the~~ ^{the patients} water and it is commonly but not exclusively practised by this class of Herb Doctors. More than 30 years ago I have several times seen a sign board over ~~a~~ ^{the} house in the outskirts of Leeds, not far from the Military riding school, with the

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Amusing stories are told of the ~~means~~ ^{means} by which
some of the class of Water Casters and herbalists ~~of~~
arrive at certain information respecting their
patients, and which it is presumed ~~could~~ ^{could} not ~~be~~
be derived from Water itself. It is said that messengers
of the patient is informed that the Doctor is engaged
but will soon be at liberty. He is shown into the
common family sitting room, where he is soon
drawn into conversation about the case and
disposes all he knows. ^{In some cases} the doctor's study is so
situated that he overhears all the conversation. In
others perhaps one of the family communicates
all that is needful. The ~~patient~~ ^{sympptoms} is then introduced
to the Great Man who is well prepared to astonish
him by describing every symptom. One specimen of
this kind of practice is too good to be withheld. A
man presented himself before a Water Caster
saying Sir I have brought my wife's water! The
Dr. carefully looking at holding to the light in
various positions, exclaimed I perceive
your wife has fallen down stairs! Yes sir
she has; and if you can tell me that, you
can perhaps say how many stairs she has
fallen down. After another profound scrutiny
he said, I perceive she has fallen down twelve.
No sir, you're wrong there, for she's fallen down
fifteen. Indeed! Oh, but did you bring all
the water. All but a little that the bottle would
not hold. Ah. that's it, you have thrown away
just three steps!



To the Editors of the Pharmaceutical Times.

Gentlemen

Will you permit me to correct what I apprehend to be a mistake in your last week's number of the Ph. Times, in relation to the various functions of William Warburton, one of the parties ~~examined~~ ^{examined} in the Warrington Case of poisoning. Twice you state that he was a

Water Carter, which you appear to consider rather ~~incompatible~~ ^{incongruous} with his profession of her ~~balist~~ ^{Doctor}.

A little local knowledge ^{of that district} would have prevented your ~~entertaining the idea of his being a~~ ^{entertaining the idea of his being a} Carter at all.

In ~~some parts~~ ^{some parts} of Yorkshire and ~~some parts~~ ^{some parts} of Lancashire, there has long existed a species of medical practitioners who profess to diagnose diseases by inspection of the patients' Urine.

This process of examining the Urine is called Water Casting, and a Water Caster is one ^{who professes to} judge of diseases by the patients' Urine.

Such a practitioner I suppose is W. Warburton and it is ~~usually~~ ^{usually} ~~commonly~~ ^{commonly} though not exclusively combined ~~with the profession~~ ^{with the profession} ~~practised by those who profess to cure the said~~ ^{practised by those who profess to cure the said} diseases by herbs. More than thirty years ago

I have several times seen a sign-board over the door of a house in the outskirts of Leeds, not far from the military riding school, inscribed —

"Doctress and Water Caster." Although the practice called water casting is now pursued only by extremely low and ignorant persons, it had its origin in regular practice, ~~and has only~~ ^{comparatively recently} fallen into disuse. I have known more than one general practitioner ~~within the last thirty years~~ ^{who were} extensively consulted by patients, sometimes from a considerable distance, ^{who came with implicit faith in the doctor's ability} and for whom they prescribed without seeing the patient, merely from inspecting the Urine. ~~presented to them for that purpose, and I have seen in the consulting room of one of these a stand~~ ^{was found} with shelves perforated for bottles of a peculiar shape which were used in the process of Water casting. ~~I have also seen a small book entitled~~ ^{There is a small book} ~~entitled~~ ^{entitled} "The Urinal of Physic &c. by Robert Record M.D. printed 1654" The book is extremely curious and if I recollect right treats fully on the art and mystery of water casting, as then practised; besides ^{other} subjects which it contains some sentiments well worthy of revival at the present day, I will ^{with} ~~for~~ one specimen of which I ~~must~~ ^{conclude}.

"The honourable Science of Physic."

Urinal of Physick by Ro Record M.D.
16.7th. page 149

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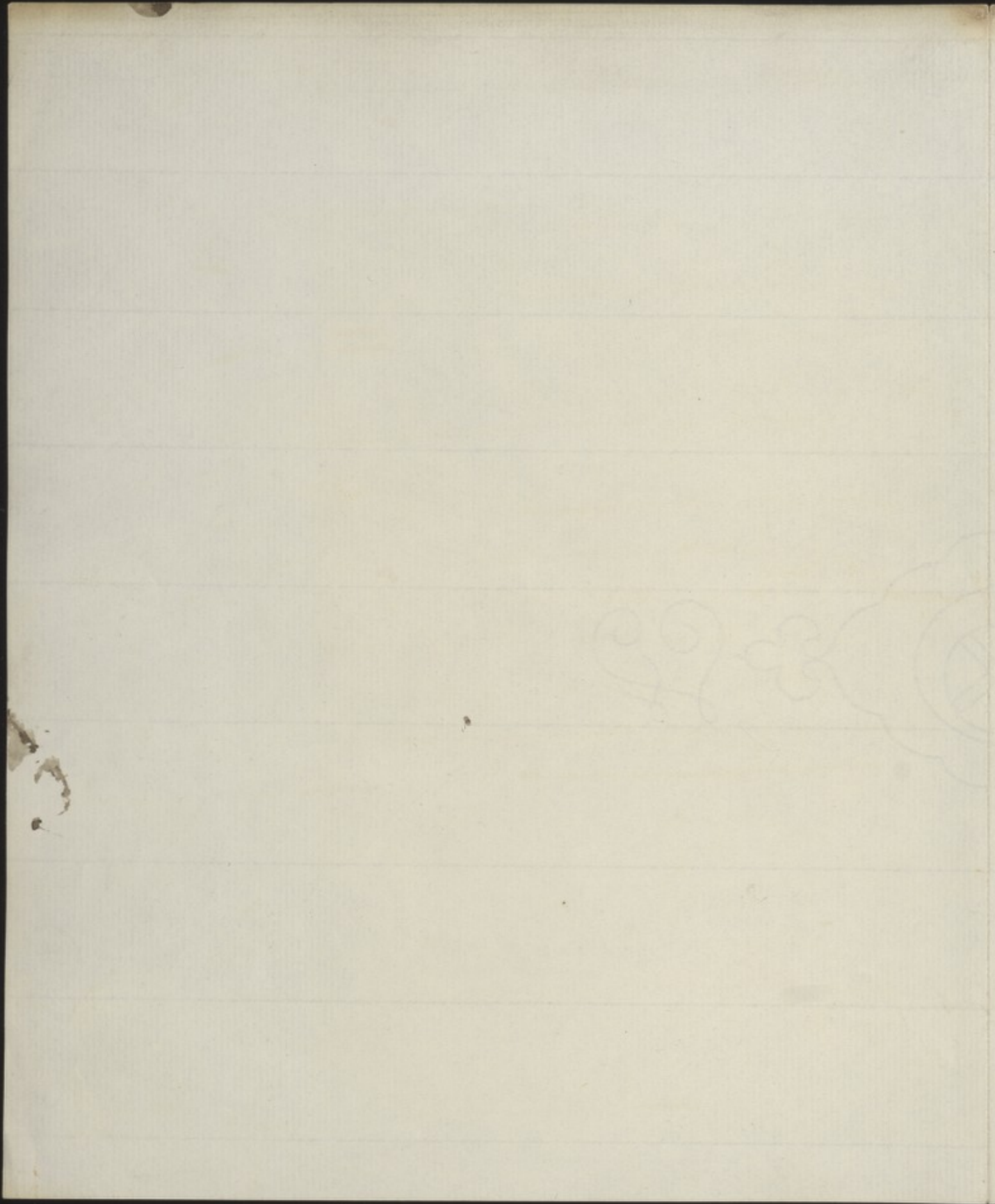
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Sapientia only, the bicuspidates excepted and they have not always distinctly two but a furore on each side. Very often the *sapientia* appear to have only one or that the fangs have been crowded together for want of room. Some grinders of the upper jaw are found occasionally to have four fangs. The incisor teeth of the lower jaw are less than the upper ones because they form a portion of a smaller circle to enable the superior to lap over them.

The cuspidates of the lower jaw are also smaller. The fangs of the upper Molars project at their roots, and by that means avoid the antrum Highmorean. They have two fangs on the outer side and one on the inner as the former are placed in a larger circle than the latter, and that is the reason why most of the teeth should, in extracting, be turned outwards. On making a section through a tooth a small hole at the bottom a cavity is found corresponding to the shape of the tooth with a small hole at the bottom of a size sufficient to introduce a bistle, this cavity is lined in the inside and furnished with a vein, artery, nerve, and most probably absorbent vessels. Tooth ache is the more distressing because the nerve is confined. It is a curious fact that the cavity of the tooth is never opened by wearing, though the tooth naturally wears in mastication and the reason appears to be that the cavity is gradually filled up. It is frequently opened by disease.

Enamel

The tooth is composed of two substances the enamel and bone. The former is external and only covers the crown or that part which is exposed and worn. It is easy to distinguish the enamel from the bone by making a section through a tooth and holding it near a hot iron which will change the colour of the bone to a brownish black, whilst the enamel, if too great heat have not been applied, will remain unchanged. The enamel is the hardest substance of the human body soon spoiling a file or saw. It is brittle and has a
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