

'Plants'

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PLANTS

'05/'14

THE WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

FREDERICK B. POWER, Ph.D., M.A., Director

LETTER RECEIVED.

20 JUL 1914

6, KING STREET

SNOW HILL

LONDON, E.C.

18 JUL 1914

Dear Mr. Thompson:-

Your kind letter of the 15th inst. was duly received, together with the sample of "Ceterach" (Ceterach officinarum, Linné). The latter is a well known Fern, which is found in isolated patches in this country, but appears to be more plentiful on the Continent. As the specific name indicates, it was officially recognized in some of the older Pharmacopoeias, but its medicinal virtues were doubtless very much exaggerated. It would not be possible to make a chemical investigation of the plant with so small an amount of material, as about 50-100 lbs. are usually required in order to make such an examination satisfactorily complete. At the present time we have a number of things in hand, and other material awaiting investigation, but I shall be pleased to keep the subject of "Ceterach" in mind, in order that it may receive consideration at the first opportunity, if sufficient material can be obtained.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for the kind attention you have given to Professor KREMER'S request, which I am sure he will also greatly appreciate. On the other hand I should not be surprised if some difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the University authorities the funds necessary for the purpose in view. That, however, must be left for Professor KREMER to ascertain, now that the information and estimates of cost have been supplied to him.

With my kind regards, believe me to be

Sincerely yours,

C. J. P. Thompson, Esq.
54 St. Wigmore St. W.

F. B. Power

H. W. H.

15 July 1914.

Dear Dr. Power,

Some two years ago when I was making a research among the Anglo-Saxon medical MS's., I came across many allusions to the wonderful properties of 'Ceterach' which was largely used for cases of enlargement of the spleen. According to the accounts of the time its qualities were extraordinary, but no doubt highly exaggerated. I brought this to the notice of Mr. Wellecome at the time, and he asked me to procure a quantity of the plant, and to forward it to you for investigation. Up to this week I have been unable to get it, but after some trouble Messrs. Potter & Clarke have been able to obtain half a pound of the plant, and I believe they can procure more if necessary. I am sending you the half pound herewith. The reference to the use of the herb will be found on page 53 of the Anglo-Saxon Leechcraft that we published in 1912.

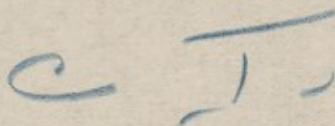
I am pleased to tell you that I have made some advance with respect to the proposed reprint of the first edition of the London Pharmacopoeia for Professor Eremers. I have obtained

special permission from Sir Frederick Kenyon and the Trustees of the British Museum to have each page of the book photographed on zinc plates, and I have also obtained an estimate of the cost of carrying out the work, and of printing a thousand copies as Professor Kremers requested, from the best firm for reproduction by that process in London. I have submitted these estimates to the Professor, and the matter only remains for the University authorities to give their order, and the work can then be carried through.

Trusting you are well, with kind regards,

I am,

Faithfully yours,



Dr. P. M. M.

H. H. H.

13 October 1913.

Dear Sir,

We are about to undertake a scientific investigation into the names of ancient Babylonian plants that were used in medicine and described in cuniform in some of the early clay tablets. It would give us very valuable assistance if we could obtain a list of the native names for the plants indigenous around your district that are used at the present time by natives as drugs and for medicinal purposes. It is the native name and English equivalent as near as possible that we require, and the complaint for which it is used.

Is it possible for you to meet with an intelligent man in Bagdad who could collect for us such a list of names of as many as possible? We should greatly appreciate your kindness in so doing, and such a list would prove of the greatest use to us in our investigation. If you could find a man suitable for the purpose, and would kindly let me know

-2-

what the cost would be of compiling the list, we should be glad to reimburse the compiler for the time expended upon it.

Apologising for troubling you in the matter, and thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C. J. S. J.

J.G. Lorimer Esq., C.I.B.,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,
The British Consulate,
Bagdad.

Lorimer

6 June 1913.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you very cordially for so kindly sending me dried plants for the Historical Medical Museum. They will form an interesting addition to the objects we have received from India.

Faithfully yours,

J. McIntosh Esq.,
Gorakhpur,
N. India.

Macintosh

U

.

LIST OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS BROUGHT BY MR. WELLCOME

FROM THE SUDAN. 1910-1911.

1 fruit and leaf of castor oil.

1 parasite growing on a tree, (unknown).

envelope containing Senit seeds, used for tanning at Senga, Blue Nile.

1 packet containing cotton buds.

1 root, used for fumigating in cases of syphilis. Taula. (Ishmah).

Ladies' fringes. Blue Nile.

1 packet, Galgata.

Kneading sticks for making bread. From nomad encampment, Casad Wad
de Saba. Op. Granite Island, etc. Site of proposed barrage
above Sennar. Jan. 22, 1911.

1 packet containing Seeds from Ereidiba M. Blue Nile. (Dourah).

1 box containing Camden Cotton, California.

1 tin box containing specimens of California dates.

C.J.S.T.

Aug. 25th, 1911.

Mr. Wellcome will be glad if you will kindly obtain for him about a couple of dozen of small sample packets of pressed Shaker Herbs, such as are made up and issued by the Shaker Community, U. S.

He would also like you to get for him any of the old papers or lists that were issued in connection with them, showing the complaints they were to be used for.

Kindly address these, and any reply, to C. J. S. Thompson,
54, Wigmore Street, W.



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In reply please refer to

90/40

35.37 & 39. WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET
(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE)

NEW YORK CITY Nov. 3d, 1911.

Mr. C. J. S. Thompson,
Easley Mews,
Wigmore Street,
London, E. C., Eng.

Dear Sir:-

We think we have now discovered the manufacturers
of the Shaker Herbs, and we have written them for samples
as per your letter of August 25th.

Regretting the delay, which we assure you was un-
avoidable, we are,

Yours very respectfully,
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

per:-




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In reply please refer to

90/40

35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET
(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE)

NEW YORK CITY Nov. 9th, 1911.

Encls. 2.

Mr. C. J. S. Thompson,
Easley Mews,
Wigmore Street,
London, E. C., England.

Dear Sir:-

Under separate cover, we are sending you, the
Extract of Valerian made ^{by} the The Shaker Community, as
per their letter and literature enclosed herewith.

We trust that the above is what you desire, and
remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

per 

Basley News.

23rd November 1911.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 9th inst., and also the box containing the bottle of extract of valerian made by the Shaker Community, duly to hand. We are sorry you have had so much trouble in the matter, but this is not the style of preparation Mr. Wellcome wished to have.

He tells me that several years ago the Shaker Community, as I informed you in my first letter, put up local herbs in packets for sale at a few cents per packet, for home use. He wanted a collection of these herbs for the H.M.E. It is probable that the Community do not pack these dried herbs now in the way that I mentioned, but I am afraid the extract is of no use to us, so I am returning it to you herewith.

Mr. Wellcome is at present travelling abroad, but I will speak to him on the matter on his return, and if necessary, communicate with you again.

Again thanking you for the trouble you have taken in the matter,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

The Manager,
Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,
New York. U.S.A.



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In reply, please refer to

Pty/Mar

35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET

(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE)

NEW YORK CITY Dec. 12th, 1911.

Mr. C. J. S. Thompson, Mgr.,
Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,
London, E. C.

Dear Sir:-

We regret to learn the Extract of Valerian sent us by The Shaker Community was not what you desired. We wrote these people to forward us just as you requested, local herbs in packets, but they replied by sending us the goods and literature which we forwarded to you.

You are no doubt aware that the Shakers are scattered in small bands all over the United States and that it is exceedingly difficult to get in communication with them.

We shall not let the matter drop but continue making inquiries until we know definitely that the herbs you desire are no longer being made by the Shakers.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory to you, and regretting the delay, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
per:-

TRANSLATION of letter received from Sr. Francisco Lantin,
Lipa, Batangas, dated 24th Jan. recd. March 1910.

=====

17 MAR 1910

I beg to thank you for the Agenda Medica and other circulars which you were kind enough to send me and which will prove very useful in my practice. As a token of my gratitude, I have made up my mind to send you an article which will be worth studying, and which happens to belong to the sphere which is the object of your splendid Historical Medical Exhibition, the first of this kind which has ever been held in a civilised country.

The object in question is a historic tree of which I am sending you herewith the bark and some leaves. This tree which (in the tagala idiom) is known under the name of Calyos, has been used for more than 60 years as Antidote or Anti-venom for snake bites in certain districts of this country where in those times the light of medical science was not yet shining.

According to some old and trustworthy inhabitants, a man bitten by the snake, had simply to chew the freshly cut bark of the tree in order to save himself from the fatal consequences of the poisoning. This fact has on different occasions been confirmed, which confirmations have never left in doubt the efficiency of the medicine.

A curious observation concerning snake bites is related here (according to an old inhabitant) which runs as follows: A man bitten by a snake, whether seriously or not, must not leave the spot where he has been bitten, because the snake, which has attacked him, will surely, within 24 hours, come back accompanied by other snakes, carrying cut Cola for licking the wound and applying to it the counter-poison, But before the reptile returns, the patient must take neither food nor water.

I think I have fulfilled a social duty by giving you the above account and I trust that this correspondence will still reach you in time for the opening of the Exhibition.

Yours very faithfully,

M.K.

КОПИЯ АКТУ РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

of the examination.
conversations with the person who in this case the objective
status of the above person and I shall first give

I think I shall summarize a number of the
the various other cases which have been noted.

to the general person. The people the various persons
usually are not for the purpose of the work and usually
usually of course, some such conversations of other cases,
because the same person has been noted with other
of course, what has been the case will be seen later,
as follows: A man called by a name, mentioned several
times here (according to my old records) with other

A similar observation concerning other cases is
made here, left in doubt the existence of the medicine.
different persons were mentioned, with conversations
with conversations of the persons. The fact was on
the part of the case in order to make it clear that the
a man called by the name, but usually to give the results
according to some old and therefore the persons
reference was not left out.

of this country where in those times the part of medical
history of the person for other cases in certain directions
name of the case, has been used for some time so far as
the case with (in the present time) to know under the
with I am writing you regarding the risk and some cases.

The object of the person is a historical case of
been seen in a similar country.

medical examination, the part of this kind with me also
to the above person is the object of some historical persons
with will be more clearly, and with persons to persons
clearly, I have made it clear to some of the cases
with some other cases in the present. As a token of my
officially with you more kind efforts to help me and with
I see to think you for the various cases and other.

Handwritten signature

The person's name is not given. The name is not given.
IMMEDIATELY OF LETTER RECEIVED FROM ST. CHARLES HOSPITAL.

Londres.

Enero 24, 1910

Sr Henry S. Welcome.

ANS
17 MAR 1910

Muy Señor mío:

Al agradecerle por la remesa de una agenda medica y otros folletos utiles a mi ejercicio profesional, por gratitud me decidi enviarle un objeto digno de estudio, comprendido precisamente dentro de la esfera, sobre la cual se levanta la soberbia exposicion medica historica, la primera de su clase hasta la fecha en el mundo civilizado.

Tratase de un arbol historico cuya corteza y hojas van

adjuntas a la presente. Este árbol conocido con el nombre de Calyos (en lengua tagala) hace mas de 60 años el autidoto o contraveneno de las mordeduras de culebra en algunas regiones de este país, donde entonces no se reflejaba aun la luz de la ciencia medica.

Segun algunos viejos dignos de fé, al hombre lesionado por la culebra, bastale morder la corteza recién cortada de tal árbol, para que se salvase de las funestas consecuencias del envenenamiento. Este hecho tantisimas veces ha sido confirmado, confirmacion que jamas habia dejado en duda la eficacia de la medicina.

Sobre mordeduras de culebra se registra una obser-

vacacion curiosisima (segun un
viejo) y es la siguiente: un hom-
bre lesionado por culebra, grave
o no, vivo ó muerto, no debe sa-
lir, ó no ~~se~~ debe quitar del si-
tio, donde fue mordido, porque
dentro de 24 horas la culebra
agresora, acompañada de otras,
definitivamente se le volverá
con cola cortada para lamerle
la herida y colocar en ésta á
su vez el contraveneno. Pero
mientras el reptil no vuelve,
el paciente no debe tomar ali-
mento ni agua siquiera.

Con estos parrafos creo
haber cumplido un deber so-
cial, cumplimiento que deseo
repetirlo, si la corresponden-
cia aun alcanza a abierta
la exposicion.

Muy respetuosamente
Francisco Lantier
Lipa. Batangas.

Duplicate

17 de Marzo de 1910

Muy Sr. mio:

Deseo agradecer á Vd. muy cordialmente por su amabilidad al enviarme muestra de corteza y hojas, que se emplean como antídoto para el veneno de culebras, y por los curiosos detalles respecto al tratamiento de las mordeduras de culebras.

Apreciaré sumamente cualquier información relativa á medicina ó cirugia indígena, ó medicina vulgar de pueblos salvages, que le sea á Vd. posible proporcionarme en relación con la Exposición Médica Histórica.

Agradeciendo á Vd. de nuevo por su amabilidad, me es grato reiterarme á sus órdenes atento y

S. S.

Señor Francisco Lantin,
Lipa,
Batangas,
Islas Filipinas.

P. R.

16 MAR 1910

A.D.

Please translate into Spanish and return to
Library.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you very cordially for
your kindness in sending me a specimen of bark
and leaves, used as an antidote for snake venom,
and for the curious particulars with regard to
the treatment of snake bites.

Any information concerning native medicine or
surgery, or folk medicine of savage peoples that
you may be able to furnish me with in connection
with the Historical Medical Exhibiton, I shall
much appreciate.

Again thanking you for your kindness,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Senor Francisco Lantin,

Lipa, Batangas, (?)

Philippines

Dr. Henry S. Wellcome

London

Muy Sr. mio:

Como le he pro-
metido en mi anterior, hoy le
remito otra planta historica, dig-
na de exhibicion por su epica-
cia.

Haec ochenta años pro-
ximamente se ha visto un he-
cho que se describe del modo si-
guiente: El entonces Parroco de
Mindoro (Islas Filipinas) estan-
do pasando una tarde, se en-
contró con un grupo de hom-
bre que traian un cadaver y que
venian de un barrio bastante
distante de la poblacion. In-
terrogados éstos sobre el cada-
ver, dijeron que habia muer-

to por mordedura de culebra. El
Parroco enterado de esto, sin perdi-
da de tiempo mandó sacar mu-
chas hojas de esta planta, las cua-
les, habiendo sido ^{machacadas} ~~esprimidas~~ con
las manos, se esprimieron en la
boca del cadaver. Una vez en
la boca el zumo, a los 20 minu-
tos se notó en él la deglucion y
mas tarde se incorporó de la ca-
ma el que momentos antes era
cadaver pidiendo alimento.

Esta planta se conoce aqui
con el nombre de "Boboy boboyán".
Saludole sinceramente.

Francisco Lantier

Lipa, Batangas, Marzo 3, 1910

Lauter

Translation of letter addressed to Mr. Henry S. Wellcome
by Francisco Lautin, Lipa, Batangas, Philippines; dated March
3rd, received April 13th, 1910.

As promised in my last letter, I am sending you to-day
another historical plant, worthy of exhibition owing to its
efficacy.

Approximately eighty years ago, a fact occurred which
may be described as follows: The then Vicar of Mindoro (Philippine
Islands) was out walking one afternoon, when he met a group of
men carrying a corpse and they came from a fairly distant suburb
of the town. When he asked them about the corpse, they said
that he had died from a snake bite. The Vicar as soon as he
received this information, without further loss of time asked
them to get him many leaves of this plant, which he squeezed with
the palms of the hands in order to introduce the juice into the
mouth of the corpse. When the juice was in the mouth, and in
about 20 minutes the deglutition was observed and later the supposed
corpse sat up from the bed asking for food.

This plant is known here as "Boboy boboyan".

Yours etc.,

H.M.E.

1st March 1911.

Dear Sir,

In the early part of last year you wrote to me stating that you were forwarding me a specimen of a curious plant for the Historical Medical Exhibition, and sending me the information respecting it as a cure for snake bite, ~~and~~ ~~giving the name of the plant~~ stating that in the Phillipines the plant is known as "Boboy boboyan." This specimen never came to hand, and I suppose it has been lost in the post. I am informing you, because, should you meet with another specimen, I should be glad to have it.

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken on my behalf, and trusting to hear from you again,

I am,

Yours very truly,

H.S.W.

Signor Francisco Lautin, etc.

H.M.E.

1 Marzo 1911.

Muy Senor Mio,

Al principio del año pasado me ha escrito Vd. informandome que Vd. me mandaria una especimen de una planta curiosa para la Exposición Historica-Medica, con la información tocante á ella cuando usada como un remedio para la mordedura de culebra, avisandome que en las Filipinas la planta se llama "Boboy boboyan."

No he recibido esta Especimen todavia, y suppongo que se ha perdido en el correo. Le informo á Vd. por qué, si encuentra Vd. otra especimen me gustaria mucho tenerla.

Dandole mis gracias por haberle molestado en nombre de mi, y esperando su contestación de Vd.

Quedo de Vd.,

S.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

H.S.W.

Signor Francisco Lautin,
Lipa, Batangas,
Philippines.

San Pablo, Laguna, P. I.
y Abril 14, 1911.

Sr. Henry S. Welcomme
Londres

Muy Señor mío:

Adjunto
to remito a V. el recibo de
una certificada cajita, den-
tro de la cual estaba con-
tenida la planta que en
su última carta solicita
V.

Ese recibo le demues-
tra hasta la evidencia que
no he faltado a mi pala-
bra y que he cumplido
con mi deber social.

En virtud de ese re-
cibo queda V. facultado, por

medio del Consul Ingles, a
pedir la investigacion del Go-
bierno sobre tal perdida.

Quisiera complacerle
otra vez, mas yo no sé si
encontraré igual planta.

Estoy aqui tem-
poralmente en San Pablo,
donde los enfermos me
necitan, asi es que reci-
bi tarde su carta de V.

Saludo a V. respetuosa-
mente y disponga otra cosa que
le sea util a su intento y
S. S. G. S. M. B. *Laetitia*

TRANSLATION of letter from Dr. Lautin, San Pablo, Laguna,
Philippine Islands, dated 14th April 1911.

I am enclosing receipt of a registered small box which contained the plant which you ordered in your last letter.

This receipt proves conclusively that I have not failed in keeping my word and that I have fulfilled my social duty.

By virtue of this receipt you have the faculty, through the English Consul, of asking the government's investigation upon such a loss.

I should like to comply with your wishes again, but I do not know whether I shall find the same plant.

I am here temporarily at San Pablo, where patients are in need of me, and I am therefore late in receiving your letter.

I beg to greet you respectfully and remain at your commands, etc.

H.M.E.

24th May 1911.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you for your letter ^{of 14th April} enclosing registered receipt respecting the sample of the plant which you sent me, and which has been lost on the way. I have placed the matter in the hands of the British postal authorities to see if the box can be traced, and will let you know if it is ever recovered.

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken in the matter,

I am,

Yours very truly,

H.S.W.

Senor, Lautin, etc.

H.M.E.

24 Mayo 1911.

Muy Senor mio,

Deseo agradecerle a Vd. per su carta del 14
avril, incluyendo el recibo registrado, con respeto
a la muestra de la planta que Vd. me ha mandado, y q.
que se ha perdido en el correos.

He notificado a los autoridades del correo Ingles
de la perdida, a ver si se puede encontrar la caja, y
le escribiré si la recobran.

Dandole mis gracias por haberse molestado.

Quedo de Vd.

S.S.Q.B.S.M.

H.S.W.

Donor Francisco Lautin,
San Pablo,
Laguna,
Philippine Islands.

I.M.C.

14th March 1913.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you for your kind letter of the 13th inst. with respect to the Agave leaves. As soon as I can possibly spare the time, to get to Kew, I will call and see you about the matter as you suggest.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

D. Prain Esq.,
Director,
Royal Botanical Gardens,
Kew.

New Gardens

1840

1840

J. M. C.

11 March 1913.

Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if you could send me a few agave leaves,
which I require for a design in connection with the above Museum.

It is essential that the leaves should be perfect.

Apologising for troubling you and thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

The Director of Kew Gardens.

New Gardens

REGISTRY RECEIPT.

RECIBO DE CERTIFICADO.

Post-office at

Lipa

REGISTERED
Certificado

LETTER
Carta
PARCEL
Paquete

No

35

Received
Recibido

Jan. 24/90

of
de

Dr. Francisco Lantín

Lipa Bat

addressed to
dirigido á

Henry S. Welcorrell.

London Eng.

Adras.

, P. M.

"INDIAN PLANTS AND DRUGS."

It contains a clear, complete description of 419 select Indian herbs of great medicinal value, their roots, barks, seeds, leaves, fruits, etc., also numerous drugs and salts obtained in Indian Bazaars, their medical properties, physiological actions, domestic preparations, uses and doses; chemical composition, nutritive value and strength. All are arranged and treated in alphabetical order for quick reference; their synonyms are given in *Sanskrit, English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Mahratee, Guzarati, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Burmese, etc.*, for easy identification by all. It also describes a number of *Ayurvedic* preparations in common use among Vaidyans and Hakims. It also contains an "Index of Diseases and Remedies" to find out at once the medicines to be used for a particular disease. The "Index of Dietetic articles" describes the comparative value, composition, and strength of the various foods, grains, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Indian Patriot says:—"The book is most valuable to the Practitioner since it enables him to treat successfully cases which are given up for want of such knowledge and also to treat patients who have confidence in the wonderful efficacy of herbs and drugs of Indian origin....."

W. C. Spectator says:—"The book contains a mine of information for the busy Medical Practitioner."

Practical Medicine, Delhi, says with regard to the Ayurvedic preparations:—"This knowledge is another additional strength to the practitioner and enables him to diagnose and treat successfully cases coming to him after a previous treatment by Vaidyans, Kavirajees, etc."

NORTON & Co., Chemists, San Thome, Madras.



Medical Officers
Military Station Hospital
& Dispensary at
Abbottabad
Muzaffargarh

"Indispensable to Medical Practitioners in India."

This is the unanimous opinion of the prominent Public Press and Eminent Professional Experts about the book "**Indian Plants and Drugs**" recently published for the special benefit of the Indian Medical Profession. The knowledge of the properties and uses of the drugs of our country, the value, composition and dietetic uses of the numerous fruits, foods, and vegetables, the great domestic usefulness of the numerous medicinal herbs, roots, barks, seeds, etc., met with in our gardens and bazaars, knowledge of the utility of all these obtained from this book is, to the physician, a real power against so many obstacles met with in treating Indian patients.

The *Madras Mail* says, . . . "the book covers all the possible resources of Indian therapeutics. . . . To the busy medical practitioner it ought to prove useful, containing as it does much valuable information in regard to a branch of medical knowledge in which few European Students have done any research work." The *Indian Medical Gazette*, the leading organ of the Profession, says, "It is full of interesting matter. If this book will help to drag the Indian practitioner from seeking out and using new synthetical preparations with fancy names (cleverly advertised by pushing German and American Firms) and persuade him to go back to the numerous useful drugs of his own country it will be of great use and value." *Indu Prakash*, Bombay, feelingly writes: "Mr Nadkarni's present work clearly proves that India has no need to depend upon foreign supplies of drugs and medicines, if only our Medical men shake off their indifference and recognising the gravity of the situation they sincerely come forward to do their duty by their motherland." The *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta, readily admits and says, "The medicinal properties of Indian drugs and plants are of acknowledged value and efficacy. They are recommended even by Western Medical men specially in cases of Indian patients where they fail to assimilate Western Drugs." *Dr. R. Row, M.D. & D.Sc.*, (Lond.), the distinguished Doctor of Bombay, congratulating the author on "bringing out from time to time a very useful series of reference books" writes of this book as a "very useful guide for the study of the pharmacological value of our drugs." The *Madras Times*, after closely studying its contents, says. . . . "Thus upon every page of the book we come upon reading matter both interesting and instructive" and calls it "a decidedly fascinating book."

Price.—Rs. 4. ; Per V.-P. P. Rs. 4-5. Size.—D. C. 16mo., pp., 450.

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Also available at all other leading booksellers in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

C.H.S.P.

November 1st, 1909.

The Manager,

Enclosed please find particulars of a new work on Indian plants and drugs. Please advise us if a copy of this work would be of practical interest for the Works.

Yours faithfully,

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.,

per

Encl.

MEMORANDUM

FROM BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

TO BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
LONDON, E.C.

DARTFORD

Private.

Date November 2nd 1909.

Reference J.

154

Re Indian Plants & Drugs.
=====

Yours of the 1st inst., ref. C.J.S.T.: we shall be glad to receive a copy of the new work on Indian Plants & Drugs, notice of which is given on the enclosed post-card, as we think it may be of interest to us.

Recd
3 NOV 1909
(Handwritten initials)

[T.N.]

NOV 23 1908

Drury.

N. Z.

8th Oct 1908

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co

Sydney. N.S.W.

Gentlemen

Your memo^{re} to hand with
thanks. I have recently received your
book on Egypt A. M. C. Melbourne for
which I thank you, & have noticed
that you have not the full
therapeutical knowledge of the drug,
so I herewith enclose an article
on Egypt for your private information
which, I trust may prove of value to
you. I have made a profound study
of the materia medica for many years
& I note the action of drugs with
great interest.

Yours Faithfully,

J. A. G. Montagu M.D.

I have decided to send this direct
to London instead of above address.

— Ergot —

I have been a great admirer of Ergot for many years & have made a profound study of it, aside from its obstetrical uses. It may be used orally ℞. liq. or hypodermically throughout this article. It may be used with good results in bronchial hemorrhage, epistaxis, bleeding gums, hematemesis from simple ulcer or cancer, melana from ulcer, cancer, typhoid or chronic diarrhea; hematuria, metrorrhagia & capillary hemorrhages in general may be very controlled by its use in ℞. xxx to ℞. i every Hour ℞. ss to ℞. iii ℥. according to the urgency of the case, or hypod in one single full dose. In cerebral apoplexy from vascular rupture no single drug is of more value in contracting the torn vessel & controlling the hemorrhage & the full hypod dose is indicated, here stomach medication is contra-indicated on account of nausea & vomiting. I am satisfied the physicians are far too few who appreciate sufficiently its value in the relief of shock, nor does it matter whether the circulatory symptoms of shock are of traumatic, surgical or

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emotional origin, or occur from sunstroke, cholera in its algid state, collapse from cholera infantum or morbus; as a part of a congestive chill, at the crisis of typhoid fever when relaxation is profound, in extreme anaesthesia nervosa, or in alcoholism. The condition of the circulation is the same in all, differing only in degree & no other remedy meets it so well. Belladonna probably comes as near it as any & may sometimes be used with it to good advantage. The indications for Ergot are:— A pale, cool, relaxed skin, bathed in cold, clammy perspiration, the mucous secretions being increased with involuntary passages from the bowels & bladder. The pulse is soft & easily compressible, rapid, feeble & possibly intermittent. The heart's action is increased in frequency, but lacking in force & fluttering, its cavities are not filled & the heart lacks blood on which to act, instead of being itself weak. The blood vessels must be made to return to their normal calibre

thus restoring blood pressure & returning to the heart a normal volume of blood when it in turn will take on a firm, steady action.

In insomnia from simple cerebral hyperemia whether induced by too close mental application, worry, anxiety or care is better overcome by Ergot 3; H.S. than by hypnotics, & will often insure a full night of perfectly physiological sleep. It will check night-sweats; limits the secretions of glandular organs; salivation from the use of hydrocyanic; dribbling in dentition; profuse lachrymation; bronchorrhoea; checking excessive secretion of milk. In acute coryza with profuse watery discharge from the eyes & nose may sometimes be very promptly relieved when used locally & internally. When meningitis is developed, Ergot is still of the greatest service in modifying the inflammation, allaying pain & convulsions & preventing many unpleasant sequelae. Congestion of the stomach producing irritable nausea, retching & profuse vomiting; also congestion of the bowels giving rise to pain, cramps, tenderness on pressure

& possibly watery stools, is well met by Ergot
 hypod. Congestion dysmenorrhoea calls for
 Ergot. Internally in oedema of the cellular
 tissue from impaired circulation & engorge-
 ment of the lymph channels; in erysipelas;
 in aneurisms it is a emetic agent, es-
 pecially military aneurisms. In pulmonary
 vesicular emphysema in its beginning ʒi
 q̄iv℥. In chronic laryngitis with relaxation
 of the mucous membranes inducing tickling
 violent fits of coughing & catarrhal secretion,
 the blood vessels at the same time being
 visibly dilated is a condition calling for
 Ergot; lack of peristalsis & want of expulsive
 power in the lower bowel is a good indi-
 cation for Ergot. Enuresis in the aged & children
 & involuntary escape of urine in women
 caused thro' laughing, sneezing, coughing
 may be checked by stimulating a more
 forcible contraction of the sphincter vesicae
 with Ergot ℥xxx to ʒi t. i. d. In enlarge-
 ment of the spleen by malaria will

have good effect in combination. Ergot imparts tonicity to the pelvic tissue. Prolapsus uteri from relaxation of its supports with or without mucous-purulent discharge; chronic subinvolution with metrorrhagia & pouching of the vaginal walls calls for the use of Ergot in conjunction with Helonias & Cimicif. Racemosa & will cure many cases.

Intonic contractions of the uterus hypod in full doses injected over the organ or in its walls will often cause an uterine polypus to wither for want of nutrition, & even be detached & thrown off. Prolapsus of the rectum may be overcome by stimulating the sphincter ani & rectal walls to more firm contraction by its use. Incontinence of feces in those infirmed thro' extreme old age, exhaustion disease, & even in conditions of partial paralysis may be much benefited by its use in full doses. Prolapsus of the bowels & bladder is an indication above, or in combination with

strychnine for the bowels & Scammonia
 for the bladder. A thin relaxed scrotum
 with enlarged veins, & cold clammy sweat,
 a shrunken flaccid penis, the glands
 being cold & without a lack of erectile &
 intermittent power, pointing to relaxation
 of unstriped muscular tissue calls for
 Ergot ʒi q. v. d. Spermatorrhea due to
 relaxation of the seminal ducts finds
 its physiological antagonism in Ergot.
 This same property of Ergot of lessening
 the amount of blood in a part, may be
 utilized to the greatest advantage in
 overcoming congestion & thus preventing
 inflammation. In cerebral & spinal
 congestion threatening meningitis; also
 in pneumonia. Ergot displays the greatest
 abortive & curative properties of any
 drug with which I am familiar. Last
 if not least its value in obstetric practice
 it has been used & abused more in
 labor cases than anywhere else. It is

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contra-indicated when there is undue contraction
of unstriated muscular tissue, either with the blood
vessels or walls of hollow viscera. When affecting the
blood vessels, there will be found a diminished capillary
circulation, shown by a dry parchment like skin & dry
& falling hair, the scalp being covered with dandruff
& the skin showing spots of dry eczema, or
coldness. The mucous surfaces possess neither
normal color nor moisture, & there is
diminished secretion from glandular
organs. It is also contra-indicated in
bradycardia & intermittent heart action
with palpitation, endocarditis, myocarditis,
intestinal nephritis, arterio-sclerosis,
chronic podagra & in some cases of
rheumatism, arthritis deformans, lithemia
with acid diathesis, Reynaud's disease,
simple gangrene, diabetes mellitus,
spinal anaemia & neurasthenia, cerebral
anaemia & melancholia, & progressive
dementia. In giving Eryol in large doses
for long periods it should be borne
in mind that it may induce
retention of urine by causing

tetanic retention of the sphincter vesicae, & it is also contra-indicated in stranguary & the tenesmus of dysentery; in spasmodic stricture of the urethra, rectum or esophagus either as a neurosis or a phase of hysteria, laryngismus stridulus & bronchial asthma & possibly in hour glass contractions of the uterus —

I have noticed in the medical diary & visiting list 1908 that you do not mention either Hydrastis or Cimicifuga Racemosa, perhaps you have not a full knowledge (Therapeutic) of those drugs. I am familiar with both & the knowledge that I possess may be of the greatest advantage to you, as I was frequently using them, keeping my own surgery & dispensing all my prescriptions

J. A. M.

Montague.

Mr Wellcome's paper.

7th December, 1908.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you for your letter of the 8th October, enclosing your interesting notes on the use of ergot of rye. I have read it with great interest, and have carefully noted your observations. I am pleased to hear that the little treatise on the history of ergot has been of interest to you.

Thanking you for your kindness, and the trouble you have taken in the matter,

Yours very truly,

F. A. P. Montague, Esq., M.D.,

Drury,

New Zealand.

Montague

Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.,
13th January, 1909.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you under separate cover your medicine case, which has been refitted as you desired, and which I shall be pleased if you will kindly accept with Mr Wellcome's compliments, for the trouble you have taken on his behalf.

With reference to the information respecting the use of ergot in China which you promised to try and obtain for us, the following are some of the questions which I should like answered if possible, together with any other available information that you may be able to glean.

(1) Are barley and rye used as cereals by the Chinese, and if so, to what extent?

(2) Is ergot found on these or any other grains used by the Chinese?

(3) Have the medicinal properties of ergot been noticed, and has it been made use of by the native doctors?

(4) Have any epidemics been known among the Chinese that might be traceable in any way to the grain eaten?

(5) In what form is ergot used by the Chinese, and for what diseases or purposes?

(6) On what grain or grass does the ergot used by the Chinese grow, and in what districts is it most frequently found?

(7) Are there any known Chinese herbals or medical works which allude to ergot?

(8) Are there any traditions or legends among the Chinese connected with ergot?

Trusting you will have a pleasant voyage, and a safe return to the scene of your labours in the East,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) G. J. S. THOMPSON.

The Rev. Dr Foucar.

Dr. John S. Michard

American School

Delaware

Georgia

Dear Frederick S. Coen, D. D.

Worcester

Georgia

Via Berlin - Hamburg

RECP. 25 MAY 1968
ANSWR

506 Capitol Boulevard
Indianapolis, Indiana. 5/14/68
U.S.A. /08

Dear Sir -

In reply to your favor of March 31st, I beg to say that owing to ill health, I was compelled to return to America in December, and have not yet returned to Teheran. I have however forwarded your letter touching upon the use of ergot in Persia, to Dr. Jos. Scott, Medical Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Company, Teheran, at

the same time asking him to
write you on the subject. Such a
matter naturally requires some
little investigation on the ground.

Perhaps you will write Dr Scott a
line, he being the oldest English surgeon
in Persia, at present and at the
same time a most excellent man.

Upon my return I shall be glad
to be of any service to you

To
I am, Yours very truly
Henry A. Wellcome Esq
London, John G. Wishard

Duplicate.

May 28th 1908

Dear Sir,

The Rev. John C. Wisard has written to me stating that he has communicated with you in respect to a letter I wrote him upon the use of Ergot in Persia. When I wrote to Mr Wisard I did not know that he had left Persia, but he has kindly interested himself in the matter and asked me to write you a line on the subject.

As he has no doubt explained to you I am at present interested in the history of Ergot and its use, from the earliest period on which I can obtain information.

I understand it has been used for centuries in Persia, either obtained from Eye or from some of the numerous grasses that grow in the East. I should greatly appreciate your kindness if you could furnish me with any details, however meagre, of its use by the Persians in ancient times, and for what purposes, and also the origin of the Ergot they use.

For any specimens that you might be able to send me I should be greatly obliged.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

To

Dr. J. Scott,
Medical Superintendent,
Indo-European Telegraph Co.,
Teheran.

Scott, Dr J

Dr J. Scott.

Recd.
19 OCT 1908

Ishran
Persia.
Oct 15th 1908

Dear Sir

With reference to your letter of
March 21st to Dr. John Wiskard of the American
Hospital here which he has passed on to me.

Ergot was called by ancient Persians "Gandum ch
devanah" (The wheat which ^{or wheat of the mad} causes madness) only that
obtained from wheat is used is used in
Labors & haemorrhage & generally, it is still
in general use. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ mil cal per
day in form of a powder: The use of Ergot
is of great antiquity. When your representative
passed through here I took some trouble to
introduce him to old native physicians with a view
to the purchase of old surgical instruments etc
in which you are deeply interested however
I think he was hardly the proper person, as
I am going on leave for 2 months I should you
have any further request & if said Commune
with

Yours faithfully

J. Wiper M.D. F.R.C.S.
65 Cornhill
London E.C.

Joseph Scott M.D. Cal.

20th October, 1908.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you for your kind letter of the 1st inst., and for the interesting information you have given me with respect to ergot. Many thanks also for the trouble you took on behalf of my representative, who, I regret to say, did not by any means prove to be the proper person to deal with the matter. I trust when you return to Persia, you may be able to obtain for me some objects of native interest in the way of instruments or other appliances used in surgery or medicine for the Historical Medical Exhibition.

Should you be in London while on your leave, I shall be pleased if you will give me a call, so that I might place before you in greater detail the objects I am desirous of obtaining.

Thanking you very cordially for your kindness,

I am,

Yours very truly,

(signed) H.S. Wellcome.

Dr Joseph Scott, M.B., C.S.,
c/o Messrs. H.S. King & Co.,
65, Cornhill, E.C.,

Plants

April 6th, 1908.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Frederick Power has kindly given me your name as one who may be able to give me some assistance in the following matter. If you can do so I shall greatly appreciate your kindness.

At the present time I am greatly interested in tracing the history of ergot and its medicinal uses in the various countries of the world in which it is grown. I understand that in many parts of Persia ergot, which is chiefly obtained from corn such as rye or wheat, or from grasses, has been used for medicinal purposes from a period of great antiquity.

You will no doubt know if ergot is used by the native medical practitioners in Persia to-day, and if so, in what form. I should also like to know from what sources it is obtained; and any other particulars, especially in connection with its early history, would be very valuable to me. I shall be very grateful for any information you may be able to give me on this subject.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours very truly,

The Rev. Frederick G. Coan, D.D.,
Urumia,
Via Heriz - Tabriz,
Persia.

Coan (Rev.)

May 4th, 1907.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my conversation with you early last month regarding the ancient preparations of sandalwood, I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know when I may expect the result of the investigation, as Mr. Wellcome wishes it to be included in the booklet on anaesthetics which is shortly going to press.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Jowett,
Phoenix Mills,
Dartford.

March 11th, 1908.

Dear Dr. Jowett,

I enclose you copies of two letters from Mr. Wellcome, dated February 25th and March 4th, with reference to some investigations which he wishes Mr. Ferredes to make respecting ergot.

I have underlined in red the parts referring to Mr. Ferredes. I think that if he called upon me the first time he is in London I could explain the matter more fully and make the line of investigation clearer to him.

Faithfully yours,

Dr. Jowett,
Phoenix Mills,
Dartford.

May 14th, 1907.

Dear Dr. Jowett,

I enclose herewith formulae for three preparations of mandrake as used by the ancient Greeks as anaesthetics.

I understand from Mr. Wellcome that he would like these prepared and tested physiologically.

Faithfully yours,

Dr. Jowett,
Phoenix Mills,
Dartford.

C. J. S. T.

April 1st, 1908,

Private and confidential.

Dear Sir,

You will notice in the Memo- Book which is to be distributed at the forthcoming meeting of the American Medical Association at Chicago a historical sketch on ergot entitled "From Ergot to Ergotin".

We are making a further and very exhaustive investigation into this subject, and are desirous of obtaining all the information possible with respect to the history and introduction of ergot into America and any details of its use on the American Continent, as far back as can be obtained. We also wish to procure particulars and details of its growth on various species of grain or grasses in America at the present time, and if any outbreak of disease has been known to have occurred after the consumption of grain contaminated with ergot.

Mr. Wellcome thinks that in the medical libraries of New York, Washington and Philadelphia there should be some interesting details on this subject, and he desires that a search should be made, and the results forwarded to us as soon as possible. Mr. Wellcome suggests that Mr. Martin in Philadelphia, where there are extensive medical libraries, might help us in this matter. If he can do so, will you kindly forward him a copy of this letter, the contents of which will, of course, be treated as strictly confidential.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

P. H. Moore, Esq.,
Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,
45, Lafayette Street,
New York.

Amrose
(B. W. & Co.)

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

WORKS AND LABORATORIES

DARTFORD, KENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES-

GENERAL OFFICES-"TABLOID, LONDON"

WORKS AND LABORATORIES-"TABLOID, DARTFORD"

REFERENCE J.

June 18th 1907.

C. J. S. Thompson, Esq.,
Snow Hill Buildings,
London, E.C.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

With regard to your letter of the 15th inst., we have not been able to do anything with the preparations of mandragora as we have not yet received the crude drug. There has been considerable difficulty in supplying it, but the Buying Dept., have had the matter in hand sometime. It will, therefore, be quite impossible for us to let you have the results by to-morrow.

With regard to the analysis of specimens submitted by Mr. Athol Joyce, I hope to let you have the results this week.

I anticipate finishing with the book "Dictionary of Quotations" also this week.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. D. Jewett

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

REFERENCE.....J.....

WORKS AND LABORATORIES—

DARTFORD, KENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES—

GENERAL OFFICES—"TABLOID, LONDON"

WORKS AND LABORATORIES—"TABLOID, DARTFORD"

May 6th 1907.

C. J. S. Thompson, Esq.,
Snow Hill Buildings,
London, E.C.

Dear Mr. Thompson, Re Ancient Preparations of
Mandragora.

With reference to these preparations, I noticed they were in the proof copy in the book on "Anaesthetics" which I returned to you. I understood you would be sending me down some information in order to carry out the investigation; when this is to hand I will have the necessary experiments put in hand.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. D. J. Smith

June 8. 1905.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 14th April enclosing me your pamphlet on "Tutu" plants, in which I have been much interested. It has no commercial value in this country at present, and I am afraid is not likely to have until the alkaloids are proved to possess properties of some economic or medical importance. I should be pleased to have a specimen of the plant when you are able to send it to me.

With regard to the so-called "Ragwort" (*Senecio Jacobia*) there are several species that are supposed to possess medicinal qualities; *Senecio Vulgaris*, for instance, is very commonly used in Europe as a domestic remedy both internally and externally. The latter plant is said to contain two alkaloids, "Senecine" and "Senecionine", which, however, have not been fully studied. Information regarding these plants and their constituents may be found in U.S. Dispensatory, 18th edition p.1791 and in "Die Pflanzen alkaloid" by Bruhl, Hjelt and Aschan, pp.565-568.

If you can do anything to assist me in obtaining loans of native surgical instruments, or any objects of interest connected with early medical practice in New Zealand, I should greatly appreciate it.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours very truly,

B. C. Aston Esq.,
Chemical Laboratory (Department of Agriculture),
Wellington,
New Zealand.

Memorandum.

From the

Chemical Laboratory

(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Wellington,

14th Apr. 1905.

Hy. S. welcome Esq
Snow Hill Bldgs
London E.C.

Dear Sir

Many thanks for your interesting little pamphlet "Ancient Egyptian Medicine". Please send me 1/2 dozen more copies if you can spare them. I am trying to isolate & study the principles of the more important N.L. plants which are active in their physiological action. I enclose pamphlet on the poisonous Tutu plant by myself in conjunction with Professor Easterfield. Professor Marshall - Pharmacist at Dundee & St Andrews - is studying the pharmacology of tutu & has published a short paper (Brit. Pharm. Conf. Dundee see Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind. Vol 21 1902 p 1153) Do you think anything could be done with the drug commercially? The Coniariae are quite pests in N.L. to farmers & plenty of the compound could be obtained if it were commercially valuable as a drug. A few months ago a settler lost 49 valuable hullocks in one night through their eating tutu. I will send you a specimen of tutu if you would like same for other work done on N.L. plant compounds see Proceedings Chem Soc. for 1903. The bark of another tree here contains about 3% of alkaloids which surely should prove of some value medicinally. The alcoholic

Station of the myrtle stems from the bank gives a tingling sensation on the tongue similar to that of acacia but it is not poisonous but present in small amounts in Ragwort (Senecio jacobaeae) species cause a sickness disease in animals less - winter disease. I have seen Ragwort in the mountains. Any information you can give me about this plant will be most appreciated by your faithful servant.

Mr. Thompson:—

29 MAY 1905

In consideration of the letter from Mr. D. O. Aston, Chemist to the Dept of Agriculture, Wellington, N. Z. I may submit the following comments.

The so-called "Tutu" plants, or certain species of Coriaria, would certainly have at present no commercial value, and this could not be anticipated until it was demonstrated that they possessed properties which rendered them of some medicinal or economic importance.

The bark which is stated to contain about 3 per cent. of alkaloids we could further consider after knowing the botanical name of the plant (which is not mentioned), and especially when we have some more detailed information respecting its physiological action, for all alkaloids can not as yet be utilised as medicinal agents.

With regard to the so-called
 "Ragwort" (Senecio Jacobaea), about
 which Mr. Aston requests some
 information, I may say that there
 are several species which are
 supposed to possess medicinal properties.
Senecio vulgaris, for example, is a
 very common weed in Europe, and
 has long been used, both internally
 and externally, as a domestic remedy.
 The latter plant is stated to contain
 two alkaloids, "Senecine" and
 "Senecionine", which, however, have not
 yet been fully studied. (Information
 regarding these plants and their
 constituents may be found in the
 following works:

- I. U. S. Dispensatory. 18th Edit. p. 1791.
- II. Die Pflanzenalkaloide, by
 Brihl, Hjelt and Aschauer.
 pp 565 - 566.)

J. P. Power

Aston.