

Hitt's electro dynamics, or, Electricity the universal cause of motion in matter : illustrative of the diagnosis and treatment of all diseases, the motions of the planetary system, the laws of gravity, polarization of the needle, climate and physiology / by J.D. Hitt.

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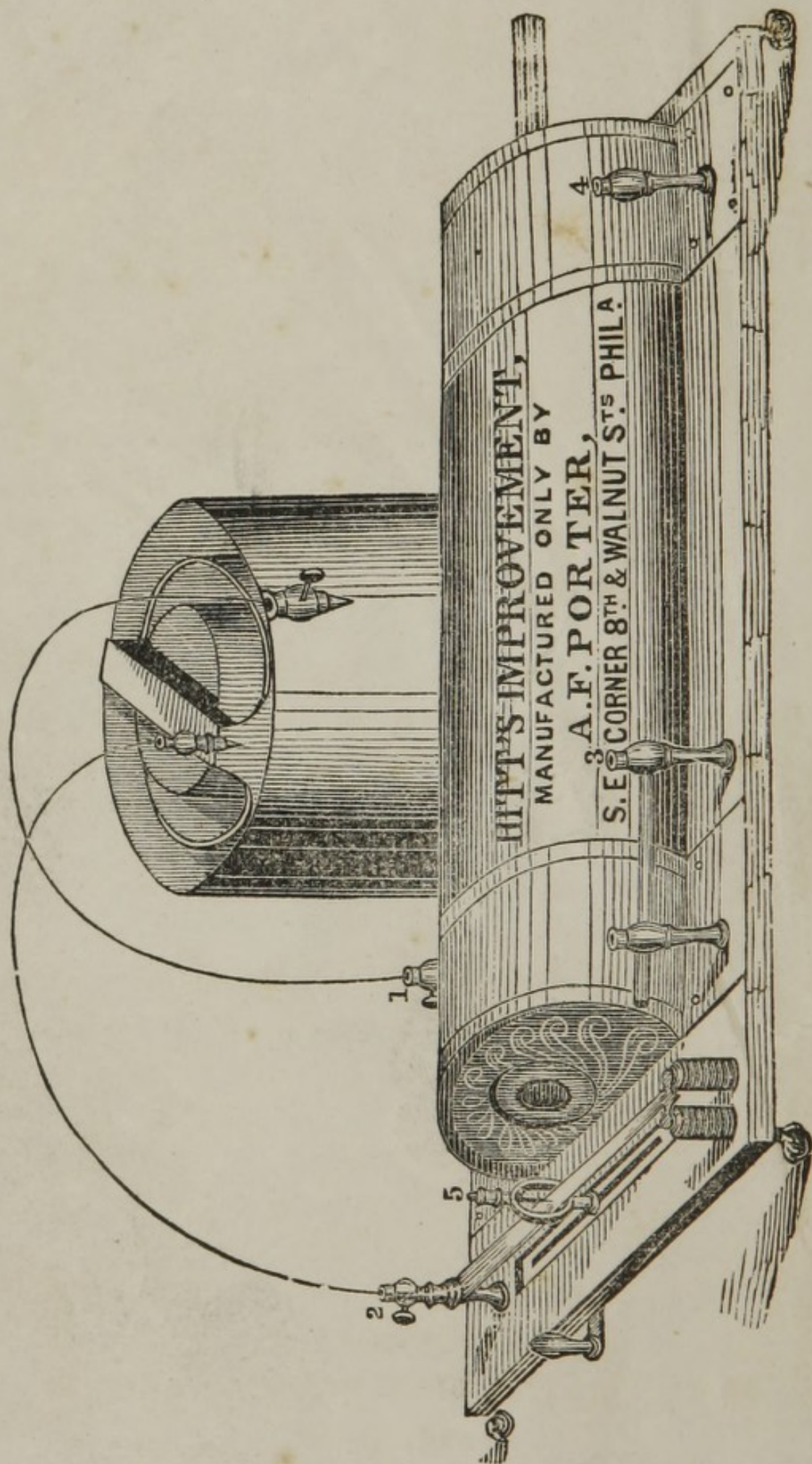
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ANNEX

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HITT'S

ELECTRO DYNAMICS,

OR

ELECTRICITY THE UNIVERSAL CAUSE OF
MOTION IN MATTER:

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ALL
DISEASES, THE MOTIONS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM,
THE LAWS OF GRAVITY, POLARIZATION OF THE
NEEDLE, CLIMATE AND PHYSIOLOGY.

BY J. D. HITT, M. D.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

It is unfortunately the case, that while law has elicited the whole ingenuity of man to guard and protect the pecuniary interests of the community, it has been left to the choice of every unprincipled individual to practice fraud and deception, at the cost of *health* and *life*, to any extent that an accommodating conscience will admit the frailty of our nature to go. Millions have been amassed by the sale of nostrum medicines, the preparation of which is known alone to the vendor, professing to cure the most inveterate maladies, its pretensions backed by spurious bought certificates, that in thousands upon thousands of cases have deceived and lost the confiding patient, when the slightest reflection will make it apparent that all such *vendors* have their own selfish interest exclusively at stake; because, while they affirm the infallible efficacy of their medicine, they keep the *secret* to themselves, and leave all to suffer and perish who will or cannot *cater* to their pecuniary interest; and, unfortunately, this assumed mysterious importance adds to the value of their inhuman exactions.

In offering the following views upon the treatment of disease, it has been the aim of the author to explain the mystery of disease and its remedy, so that each and

every individual may be competent to judge for himself, and act for himself. The remedies that are suggested, the principles of Diagnosis, you are assured, would never have been made public upon mere theoretical speculation, but years of patient application of the principles proposed have been crowned with a success that warrants the conclusion that the principles are based upon those of nature; and it is to the community that the author submits the result of his labors, content to receive that remuneration that the public, in their judgment, may award; and though it shall be small, he will still have the satisfaction of reflecting that his humble capacity has been exerted to discharge that conscientious duty due to his fellow man.

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

In making public the following suggestions, it will be seen that it has been done with a conviction that it is a principle which, instead of overturning that *practice* which is acknowledged by our schools, is *one* (at least in the estimation of the author) that is calculated to place *that practice* in an attitude in which its most mysterious phenomena is rendered easy of solution. That there are definite laws governing disease and its remedies is acknowledged by all, and to ascertain these laws has been the object of years of investigation, the result of which is now placed before you. That it is correct in all its *parts* is not claimed, yet experience in most of the diseases of our climate has sustained the reasoning that the principles are in accordance with the established laws of nature. Did the deductions legitimately belonging to the principles laid down, overturn or set aside *one single established fact* connected with the practice of medicine, it would have led to doubt; but it is believed that there is not a single discrepancy from the authenticated practice, while the cause of failures in many admitted cases is made apparent.

Hoping that this production will be received in the spirit in which it is penned, it is most respectfully submitted, with the expectation that it will be a *means* in your hands of giving an accelerated impetus to that department whose peculiar prerogative it is, not to add to, but diminish, that *suffering* inseparably connected with the frailty of man, whether moral or physical.

Respectfully,

THE AUTHOR.

ELECTRO DYNAMICS.

IN offering the following view of electric agency, it will not be expected by the intelligent that a full and complete system should, in the first instance, or perhaps by one individual, be presented; yet it is hoped that enough will be found to interest the inquiring, and throw much light upon many hitherto inexplicable phenomena. It is not designed, in this work, to offer all the arguments that might be brought to sustain the position that has been assumed as regards the agency of Electricity upon matter; it is sufficient to urge that the fact is apparent, both from the observations of nature and the attestation of revelation, that matter, in all its ramifications, is subject to the influence of *some agency*, which is itself subject to systematic laws that govern it in all its operations.

If matter, in its transmutation, was subject only to new creative energy, no system, no order, could be observed or calculated; inasmuch therefore as there is order and system observable throughout the whole de-

partment of matter, these results must, of necessity, be the effect of agency itself, subject to specific laws; and we are positively assured in revelation that creative energy ceased upon the *seventh day*.

If, then, these effects are the result of an agency, it is held that Electricity presents in its character attributes that pre-eminently entitle it to the character of this universal agent; and if the observable effects of electrical energy upon matter is productive of all that is required to produce all the phenomena observable in matter every where, there is no necessity for requiring an *additional* agent, or clothing Electricity with a mysterious attribute that it is sacrilege to investigate.

Electricity, when energetically excited, does invariably impart motion to matter, whether upon its particles or atoms or in a state of combination, and it is held as rational that if Electricity does invariably impart motion, that it is in all cases the *cause* alone of motion, and however varied and complicated the different phenomena of nature may appear, it will require but little investigation to resolve it all into the simple fact of motion.

Whether it may be the motion of a falling body pursuing the law of gravity, the motion of particles imperceptibly producing vegetable or animal results, the motions constituting animal locomotion, or that motion that balances and arranges the planetary systems, still it is the same simple electrical result observable in the simplest movement of matter.

To constitute motion it is requisite, and alone requi-

site, that the particles or bodies move from a circumference to a centre, or from a centre to a circumference; this, in all cases, constitutes simple elementary motion. It will, therefore, be perceived that motion is in all cases comparative, for no one thing by itself could manifest motion, because there would be nothing meeting or receding by which to judge the movement, but so soon as the second is added it is motion, because perceptible by comparison; and, therefore, it is essentially all that is required to constitute motion.

This motion may be multiplied, and consequently complicated, and one motion may subserve the purpose to some extent of another, (as is exemplified by mechanical operations) as secondary motions, and we may compare motion to motion, or one motion to many, or many to one, yet every motion has its own centre of action, and is an independent motion of itself.

That matter itself is not inherently possessed of the faculty of motion, is clear from the contradictory movement necessary to constitute motion; and it is therefore conceived that matter of itself is inert, incapable of motion, and in all cases the passive *effect* of a distinct and definite agency.

That this agency, in all its departments, is Electricity, there is an array of facts that renders it more than probable.

That Electricity imparts motion to matter from a circumference to a centre, is exemplified in galvanic gilding, silvering, &c.; from a centre to a circumference, in galvanic or electric decompositions.

In the animal economy it will impart all the muscular motion after death, that constituted the motions of *vitality*, and in some instances these motions have been retained. It is sufficient to maintain digestion after severing the nerves that supply the stomach, which otherwise is invariably destroyed. Electrical currents have been taken from the animal system sufficient to impart its characteristic effect, magnetism to a needle.

But without repeating the innumerable facts that bear such strong evidence in favor of electrical agency, it is sufficient to note the fact, that notwithstanding the universally admitted character of Electricity, that it is one of the most potent agencies known, an agent admitted to *control* the laws of affinity, attraction and repulsion, yet it has never been assigned a place, or an office, in the economy of nature.

That so potent an influence should have been spread throughout the universe of matter, an influence calculated to subvert and overthrow all the calculations of natural philosophy, and yet have no office, no department, connected with the economy of matter, is contrary to universal analogy and the simple truths of nature. What, then, is its office, while it is capable, under all circumstances, of producing motion in matter, whether that matter be vegetable, animal or mineral, and such motion as is often destructive of our best interests: is it that it is an agent scattered through the world of matter only for evil, to disappoint hope and instead rear up consternation; if so, then it is the source of evil entailed upon the frailty of man.

But in its influence it frequently is the agent of good, and not evil: many have been the instances, where, when the system was prostrate with disease, and all known means had been exhausted in despair, an accidental exposure to electrical influence has produced an unexpected relief: then it is an agent that in its uncontrolled career does good as well as harm.

These observations are not made with a view of producing argument or facts to establish electrical agency in matter, but merely to direct attention, first, that the motions of matter are the result of *some* agency; secondly, that these motions are always of a two-fold comparative character; and thirdly, that Electricity is capable of, and does produce, this necessary motion of matter, and being intimately connected with matter in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, it is more than probable that Electricity is the cause, the sole cause, of all motion of matter.

In the agency of Electricity upon matter it invariably shows itself of a two-fold character, as is required to produce motion. In the decomposition of water it shows a centrifugal energy, by which the water is transformed from the solid to the gaseous state; in the recombination its centripetal energy is manifest by the transformation from the gaseous to the solid state again. These two distinct and opposite forces clearly manifest a distinct character existing between positive Electricity and negative Electricity, showing that one is centrifugal, the other centripetal, in its energy upon matter; and expe-

riments upon iron filings or other small bodies in contact show that positive energy is attractive and contractive, while negative energy is divelant and dissipating.

With these suggestions, which are alone designed to elicit and direct inquiry, the following is embodied as the result of all the phenomena of electric action upon matter.

ELECTRICITY.

Electricity is not conceived to be a material agent, therefore currents of electrical action are not properly *currents* of Electricity, but merely currents of *effects* produced by electric *energy*. All bodies contain Electricity, both positive and negative, in various degrees of energy, and the effect of all electric apparatus is only to impart an increased energy of the Electricity already in the combination in which it is manifest. To make this energy of action apparent, there must be electrical energy both of a positive and negative nature. To constitute motion there must be *comparative* movement; and electrical effect is not manifest, however energetic, unless it is excited in some compound in which its energy is sufficient to cause a movement or displacement of the atoms constituting the body in which it is manifest. Non-conductors are, therefore, only such bodies in which the energy is not sufficient to cause displacement of atoms, consequently the action is not perceptible though as energetic in the non-conductor as in the conductor; hence resins and glass non-conductors become good con-

ductors if *additionally* excited sufficient to render them fluid by heat.

PROPOSITIONS.

1st. All bodies, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, are composed of particles or atoms so minute that when in a state of separation they are not cognizable to the senses, and differ in size and shape, constituting different classes of matter.

2d. These atoms unite together in compounds, according to congeniality of size and shape, and the energy of the force by which they are held in union.

3d. Atoms or bodies are inert of themselves, incapable of motion; and are, in all cases, the passive effects of electrical energy.

4th. Positive electricity, in its energy upon the atoms of matter, attracts and contracts to a *nucleus* centre, forming compounds according to the atomic charaction of the nucleus and energy of action.

5th. Negative electricity, in its actions upon the atoms of matter, exerts its energy from the centre of compounds to the circumference, producing decomposition or separation of atoms, according to the specific character of atoms and energy of action.

6th. Electricity pervades the universe of matter, and enters into the composition of all compounds, in various degrees of comparative energy.

7th. Electrical energy, in a material combination, may be enhanced or reduced by contact of Electricity

in another compound, in a state of greater or less energy, or it may be excited mechanically according to the laws of Dynamics, that two bodies in motion coming and remaining in contact must have the same velocity.

8th. Every compound being the result of positive electrical energy, the atoms being similar, *density* is a criterion of electrical energy in compound bodies.

9th. Electrical energy, pervading the universe of matter, positive to, and negative from a centre, whenever two particles or bodies are respectively influenced at the same time to and from a common centre, opposite movements are the result, presenting the phenomena of chemical affinity.

10th. Every electrical compound has a centre of electrical energy, but when two such bodies are brought into absolute contact the centre of the lesser becomes merged in that of the greater, and it becomes but one body, as is exhibited by the attraction of cohesion.

11th. Whenever electrical energy is excited sufficient to produce recombination or decomposition, such excitement must be derived from some source, variable according to the result, and as such energy pervades the universe of matter there is either a source for each such result or one great resource of all.

12th. That similarity of effects, universally observable, warrants the conclusion that the sun is the source of negative, the earth of positive energy.

While it requires but little investigation to confirm the twelfth proposition, it is manifest that all the mo-

tions observable in matter are not derived *immediately* from these original sources of electrical energy, and that there are sources of action derived *intermediately*, constituting a class of intermediate motions.

The first class of immediate motions are the planetary systems, and although these planetary motions of matter immediately emanated from the original sources of energy, these forces must affect, more or less, the whole class of secondary or intermediate motions.

PLANETARY SYSTEM.

If the earth is positive, (as is doubtless all other planets belonging to the solar system,) and the sun negative, it will be seen, according to the well defined laws of electrical action, that just such a result as is produced must be the inevitable consequence—rotation upon its centre of combination. This is clearly illustrated by Peal's experiment. That it should be balanced in its orbit is another inevitable result, for while, according to the natural result of the opposite movement of matter positively and negatively excited, the two bodies would be rapidly brought together, the negative energy excited in the surface exposed to the sun creates repulsion sufficient to check such effect, consequently permanence of position as regards distance is inevitably maintained, and the motion of rotation ensues.

It will be seen, that these original sources of electrical energy must materially affect the whole class of

secondary motions; for while these secondary motions derive their energy *intermediately*, they are nevertheless dependent upon these original sources, and when these original sources are *changed* or modified, a corresponding change or modification will ensue throughout the class of secondary motions. In the absence of negative energy, positive will be more energetic, and *vice versa*, and these results will be in proportion to the prevalence of such prevailing *difference*.

In the production of vegetable bodies it is found that when there is a sufficient supply of atoms constituting the peculiar production, that the growth (the result of positive energy) is greater in the night than the day, more rapid in cloudy than in clear weather, because negative energy is in these cases less energetic. Too much rain is not so good, because the rain furnishes the food of vegetables, and when there is excess there is *surfeit*; and sunshine, negative action, is necessary to dispel the superabundance. Winds excite negative energy, and therefore, in proportion to their velocity, dissipate the atoms of matter, and prove efficacious when there is a redundancy, but deleterious when such redundancy does not exist.

The laws of gravity operate more powerfully in the night than day, in cloudy than fair weather, and all bodies are heavier under these circumstances. This cannot be so readily shown by weighing, because the effect is equal upon both sides of the balance; but the effects of water-falls upon machinery demonstrates it clearly.

The diseases that generally follow long continued cloudy seasons are invariably of a *positive* character; and such diseases as are manifestly of a positive character, as croup, bronchitis, quinsy, &c. are always worse in the night than the day, in cloudy than fair weather. In those cold regions where the *positive* energy of the earth is less exposed to the negative energy of the sun, decomposition does not go on so rapidly, and therefore so much aliment is not required, and many of the animals of these regions remain torpid for a considerable portion of the year. That vegetation in these regions does not manifest that size that would seem to result from excessive positive energy arises from the fact, that in the absence of negative energy atoms of matter are not held in a state of separation, and therefore cannot be assimilated, however energetic positive energy might be.

POLARIZATION OF THE NEEDLE.

Electricity being alone the agent of action, must of necessity be always active, and whether such activity or energy be sufficient to overcome the effects of its opponent in a particular *combination* or not, is nevertheless sensible in the vicinity of such combination upon particles not in the same state of combination, which gives rise to atmospheric pressure, as is manifest in the atmosphere of the globe. All compounds, therefore, have their atmospheres of electrical energy, and when this energy is imparted to certain *peculiar* com-

pounds, the atmospheric action, which must be circulatory, is made manifest by attraction, as in the needle.

It is found, on experiment, that the magnetic needle will, in all cases, square itself to a current of galvanism. The reason of this is, doubtless, that the circulating atmosphere of electrical energy around the needle, forming currents of electrical energy around or across the needle, these currents of activity naturally and inevitably arrange themselves *parallel* with the currents induced in their neighborhood. Now, if negative electrical energy emanates from the sun, giving as before shown, revolution of the earth upon its axis, there would be currents of energy crossing the needle that must polarize it North and South. The *variation* noticed in the needle would be the result of the position of the earth to the sun, and the reflection of other planets connected not only with our solar system but with the results of a congregated universality of *planetary systems*. The variation of the needle in the night and day, winter and summer, confirms the position that electrical energy is the true cause of the polarization of the needle, and no doubt if the universal planetary *systems* were understood, the line of no variation would be a familiar calculation.

ARTIFICIAL ELECTRICITY.

In the old electrical machines electrical energy is excited by mechanical means, and is, in all cases, the result of energy excited in positive combinations, and

it is only negative energy that is made manifest. But it will be seen upon reflection that no sensible effect can be produced without the action of both positive and negative energy, because *motion* is alone sensible, and to constitute motion there must be the two forces acting to and from a common centre, constituting the *comparison*; consequently, when negative energy is excited mechanically in a surface of glass, resin, or other electric bodies, the opposite surface resists such mechanical excitement from the fact of its positive character: there is, therefore, a greater difference of energy existing when so excited than that which before constituted an equilibrium, consequently when these different surfaces are properly connected, the difference of energy is manifest upon any intermediate *matter*, susceptible of excitement from such energy of opposing forces.

GALVANISM.

In the excitement of galvanic series the process is not mechanical as in the former, but the result of *energy* imparted by contact of electrical energy. Acids and all exciting agents of galvanic energy, are compounds which, in chemical language, are electro negatives; that is they are combinations that contain negative electrical energy in greater force than the bodies from which the electrical energy is made manifest.

The experiments upon decomposing different combinations of matter shows that some compounds require

greater energy than others to effect decomposition, owing no doubt to the peculiar character of the *atoms* composing different elementary bodies of matter; therefore an energy may exist in one body without chemical alteration that is sufficient to produce decomposition in another. When two such bodies are simultaneously submitted to a third, possessed of an energy sufficient to decompose one and not the other, galvanic effects are the result. Sulphuric acid, possessing an energy sufficient to decompose zinc but not sufficient to decompose copper, being applied to both at the same time excites in copper and zinc an energy not before possessed, and the zinc undergoes decomposition, consequently diminution of volume. When, therefore, these two compounds are thus excited, electrical energy of *motion* is the result. The negative energy imparted to the copper by the acid, which energy produces a decomposition of the zinc, and consequently diminution of atoms, the additional negative energy thrown off with the decomposed atoms of zinc are concentrated upon the copper, increasing the negative energy of the copper, while the diminution of atoms in the zinc renders positive energy more energetic from diminution of atoms; consequently, when the two compounds of copper and zinc are properly connected, through a compound capable of the excitement, the difference in energy is made manifest, and therefore no two compounds equally susceptible of decomposition can make a galvanic battery.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM, OR THE FARRADIAN CURRENTS.

The electro magnetic apparatus exhibits a *modus operandi* different from both the old electric excitement by friction, and the galvanic result, being, as is generally *conceived*, magnetism produced by electricity. Though the modes of producing these different effects have been the means of attaching to them different names, still the phenomena are so similar that the majority of electricians are disposed to consider it all electricity, and so it unquestionably is ; but it will be found, upon examination, that while mechanical electricity is peculiarly an excitement of negative energy—galvanism nearly the same—that electro magnetism is an excitement of positive energy, which constitutes the peculiar difference, a difference which at the same time is clearly manifest is one of the first importance in the application of electrical energy in the reduction of disease.

All bodies are composed of electrical energy, as well as the atoms that constitute different elementary bodies, and electricity, whether positive or negative, is susceptible of different degrees of excitement or energy *in all bodies*. Now it is the *difference* of energy existing in two bodies, or in the same body, that *induces motion*, and motion is the only cognizable *thing* in nature. It is clear, therefore, if negative energy is imparted to a body above that which it possesses in a natural state of equilibrium, that such excitement must be imparted to similar bodies in contiguity ; therefore the excitement

produced by galvanism in one *coil* of wire must be imparted to the magnetic coil in its vicinity ; and it is necessary that such coils should be insulated ; for while electrical energy is not confined to the precise body in which it is excited, from the fact that it pervades the universe, yet it is clear that when any two material bodies are brought in *contact* that an equilibrium is immediately established ; and although the difference of energy may in fact exist, it cannot be manifest upon a third body, because *contact* is complete without the intervention of the third upon which its energy could be displayed. Therefore, if negative energy is the preponderant energy in a Farradian coil, the energy is imparted to the *atmosphere* around such body as is excited, consequently the energy made most manifest *in* the body will be the opposite or positive energy ; so that if an electric energy is excited in such arrangement by negative energy, the effect is positive, and if the effect of positive negative energy will preponderate. Of course, in all electrical excitements, negative and positive energy must both be displayed to make such effect manifest ; yet in one case positive energy is preponderant, in the other negative, and experience proves that the electro magnetic apparatus is most powerfully efficient to reduce negative or inflammatory disease, while the galvanic battery alone is most efficient to induce action or relieve paralysis or positive diseases, while the reverse is injurious.

CONDUCTORS.

In connecting the diversity of excitement existing in two electric surfaces, the character of *electric energy existing in the conductors* must have a modifying influence upon the effect; hence it is found that electrical energy is changed by changing the *size* and atomic character of conductors; therefore, to effect a specific object, regard must be had to the electric character of conductors. To pass the negative current through water, alkaline solutions or any electro positive body is found to enhance the positive energy; to pass the positive through acids, or the less oxydizable metals, increases negative energy, so that by arranging the conductors the effect can be modified to suit the occasion.

CONCENTRATION OF ENERGY.

As that universal energy of electrical excitement is always positively and negatively opposite in passing the excitement through an excitable body, negative energy will concentrate upon that point constituting the most positive surface in the circuit, and positive upon the most negative point; therefore, in removing excitement from a particular part, negative must be applied to negative, and positive to positive, and the energy will concentrate upon the opposite pole.

ELECTRICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Whatever may be the moving cause of those phenomena constituting physiology, it is made up of requisite

motions that are in all cases indispensable; the consumption of aliments and breathing atmospheric air. As regards the breathing, numerous opinions have been entertained as to its utility, without any general agreement; while the use of aliment is generally conceded to be to replenish the waste of the system, but why this *waste* of the system is necessary, we have no reason assigned. Whether the necessity of these phenomena may be apparent or not, there is not a doubt but all are essential in the economy of nature, and it is as requisite that the system be *decomposed*, as it is that it should be recomposed through the medium of aliments; therefore, to understand the true principles upon which the animal economy is based, there must be a necessity assigned for *all* the phenomena connected with it.

In viewing the animal system, as the result of electrical energy, it is presumed the necessity of all these phenomena will be apparent.

Physiology presents motion, and though it is extremely complicated, yet it will be found to be only the effect of motion produced by simple electrical energy. The animal system, presenting a series of motions which are manifestly not connected *immediately* with those sources of planetary electrical energy, presents the necessity of the existence of sources of electrical energy connected with the system itself, a source of positive and a source of negative electrical energy.

If these *sources* of action can be identified, the resulting phenomena of motion, however complicated, may be

readily conceived, though not *readily* explained, in all its minutæ. All bodies are, it will be remembered, composed of atoms of matter, by electrical energy, and different combinations contain electrical energy in a different degree, which difference of energy is manifest in the galvanic circuit, by the apparent comparative attraction for the negative and positive poles. That which is more readily attracted to the positive pole contains negative energy in proportion to such apparent attraction; while that which is more readily attracted to the negative pole contains positive energy; and experiments show that oxygen stands at the head of the list of negative ingredients, and carbon at the head of positive ingredients. The most apparent reasons are presented, from these facts, to solve at once the hidden cause of the circulation of the blood. The office of the lungs, it is well known, is to *consume* or assimilate the oxygen of the atmosphere, while all aliments assimilated through the medium of the alimentary canal are of a carbonaceous or positive character. That these necessary different ingredients should impart negative and positive energy to these departments, is in strict accordance with electrical phenomena every where; therefore the lungs are the source of negative, the alimentary canal the source of positive energy, constantly supplied from atmospheric air and alimentary substances. In the lungs the blood becomes charged with a negative force, through the medium of oxygen, and immediately takes on that centrifugal action characteristic of negative energy, and

the *arterial* currents are the result. When the blood of the arteries has reached the ramification of these vessels in the mucus surfaces, it is met or comes in contact with the lymph and chyle from the alimentary or positive department, and its negative *centrifugal* character is changed to positive *centripetal*, and the venous currents are the inevitable result. Venous or positive blood entering the cavity of the heart produces positive contraction of that organ, and being prevented by valvular apparatus from returning from the channel of its ingress, the *mechanical* force thus operating, the blood is forced by the only *outlet* into the lungs again, there to receive a fresh impetus of centrifugal force; and so long as these sources of energy are maintained, and the electric apparatus of the system is unimpaired, health is maintained. That these forces should produce decomposition and recomposition is not only the natural result of such forces, but such result is necessary to keep those forces in activity, as it will be remembered that diminution of volume is requisite in galvanic action, (exactly that of the animal economy,) which necessary diminution would soon render the machine exhausted but for an equilibrium of additions which is as necessary to maintain negative energy as diminution positive.

That these decompositions may result from the energy existing in both venous and arterial blood is more than probable, for while the comparative difference of positive and negative may be sufficient from the connection to constitute these *opposite* movements, yet both may be

negative when compared to the chyme and chyle, and it is more than probable that the chyme and chyle form a system of positive, arterial and venous blood, a negative circulation, one constituting the recomposing, the other the decomposing energy of the system. These systems of negative and positive energy, acting upon the atoms of matter constituting the system and aliments, comprises the whole *animal* phenomena of involuntary motions.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

While the nervous is unquestionably a system of *electrical* circulation, and does to some considerable extent influence involuntary *motions*, it seems to be, to some extent, an *independent* department, connecting voluntary with involuntary motion ; the *mind*, the immaterial *volition*, to the material part of the animal organization. The connection existing between these departments is doubtless no further than the fact that the electrical energy is derived from the same source in both departments, consequently they must exist in a variety of *gradations*, relatively or perhaps independently. This nervous system is the department of *perception* constituting the *characteristic* difference between the animal and vegetable department ; the animal may, and does exist, in a gradation from man down to that of the vegetable in a regular diminution of nerves, till they are entirely lost in the vegetable perfect, in which *there is still that species of motion* (though in a less complicated degree)

that constitutes animal circulation or being. Hence the diseases that are immediately connected with the *animal* circulation or department of involuntary motions, excite no pain, give no notice of their existence till their fatal termination, because sensation and perception belong to another, a spiritual department, the mind, emanating from, or belonging to the nervous system, the department of voluntary motions; and hence again neuralgic diseases may for years excite the most excruciating agony and suffering, and the animal department exhibit all the appearance and effect of an equilibrium of electrical forces, constituting health.

THERAPEUTICS.

All combinations of matter, being the result of the previous *motion* of atoms to a centre of combination, are the result of electrical energy, and these combinations *existing* in different degrees of tenacity contain electrical energy in different degrees of intensity, giving rise to the chemical classification of compounds of electro negative and positive: consequently combination containing electrical energy or activity in a state different from that which exists in a combination to which it may be applied, imparts, to some extent, its energy of action, whether negative or positive. [See proposition 7th.]

Therefore any combination of matter brought in contact with the animal system, whether through the lungs, alimentary canal, or *artificially* containing electrical energy, *differing* from the parts to which it is brought

in contact, will impart such energy to such parts of the system. A modification of this rule will attach in all cases from congeniality of atoms, according to the second proposition; consequently a combination of matter, agreeing in its atomic character with the atoms *constituting a particular organ* in the system, (the different organs and parts differing in these respects) will exert its greater influence upon the particular part so agreeing, constituting specific medicines, and are alone salutary from the effect of imparted electrical energy; governed in its specific department by congeniality of atoms containing such energy. Action or motion being in all cases the result of the difference existing between the negative and positive points of electrical energy, excess or deficiency may be effected by appliances to *either* point, so as to enhance or diminish the difference of energy. If there is excessive action or energy it will be obviated either by *diminishing* negative or *increasing* positive energy, hence the well known utility of counter irritants; because if two points in connection are both negative alike or both positive alike, action between these points is annihilated. These connections constitute the system of sympathy, so that between any two parts known to be sympathetically affected the result of modification of action may be effected by direct appliances, by *counter* sympathetic appliances, or by both at the same time: still it will need no argument to establish the preferable practice of *immediate* appliances to the particular part in excess, using sympathetic

excitements only as *auxiliaries* where such immediate operations may fail to produce the desired effect. It will readily be seen that where this changing influence of electrical energy can be immediately applied, that the result must be decidedly more beneficial; first, because *the effect is more certain*; and secondly, *other parts are not unnecessarily excited*. Therefore, in all cases where it is practicable, *recourse* should be had to direct influence; and it is hence those extraordinary effects are so often produced by artificial electricity immediately applied. The circumstances which require the natural application, through the medium of the alimentary canal or lungs, is evidently such diseases as belong exclusively to the animal circulation, as where involuntary motions are affected. The effect of involuntary motion being negative or positive, too much or too little, may be affected through either source of negative or positive energy, as the case may be. Too great negative or positive energy in the alimentary canal presents a class of diseases the most readily remediable of any known in practice, because here the most effectual results are natural, the appliances being immediate, but in all diseases implicating the lungs, the source of negative energy where the defect is in this department, as in consumption, pneumonia, &c. or positive, as croup, bronchitis, asthma, &c., the remedies are always uncertain, because they are applied to the antagonistic department, the alimentary canal, and consequently only exert a secondary sympathetic effect; when, no

doubt, if remedies were applied direct to the lungs the result would be as favorable as in cases of alimentary excitement. But in neither of this class of disease, affecting involuntary motion, can mechanical electricity be so efficient as in that department of voluntary motions connected immediately with the *nervous* system, because electrical energy in the former is naturally congenially affected by carbonaceous positive aliments and oxygen negative consumption; while the nervous system receives its energy already excited or active, and experiences effects according to such excitement of energy, whenever and however applied, and it is found that immediate electric application has its most beneficial effects in those diseases that affect the nervous department of voluntary motions, while medicines are most efficacious in the other class.

If, in the administration of medicines, regard was had to the character of the negative departments of the lungs as well as the positive alimentary canal, no doubt but many of those diseases connected with this department, that so constantly baffles the skill of the *profession*, would readily yield to treatment; and the records are not without cases in which the efficient result of such application has been clearly manifest, as the inhalation of the smoke of tar, vinegar, the using of tubes, &c.

BATH.

The system being composed of so large a portion of water, renders it more than probable, that this compound

of matter contains electric energy in that state of balanced activity in which it exists in the animal economy in a state of health; therefore the application of water has a salutary effect in a variety of diseases; but when attention is directed to the character of the disease, whether negative or positive, additions may be had that will *change* the energy of the water to suit the particular case, either by electrical action direct, or such compounds as contain the character of electrical energy required. Again, water being capable, from its fluidity, of coming in immediate contact with the whole external surface and being a conductor, the difference of energy existing in different parts become thereby in some measure equalized.

Water, therefore, may be assumed as a standard of electrical energy as regards medicines; all articles that are positively attracted *comparative* with water impart negative energy to the system; all that are negatively attracted impart positive energy. When this deduction is brought to bear upon the established practice it will be found correct without a single exception.

Classification of different substances as to their positive or negative character has not been arranged satisfactorily, particularly as it regards a *particular* standard; yet the data that is furnished, assisted by the character of electrical energy, will form a classification sufficient at least for medical purposes. Those compounds that are least susceptible of decomposition would readily indicate their positive character, while those in a gaseous

state or more susceptible of decomposition, exerting a decomposing influence upon less susceptible combinations, sufficiently show their negative character. From the fact that affinity alone exists between elementary principles which are comparatively different in electrical energy, such elementary principles when in *double* combination will change their electrical energy according to the preponderance of positive or negative energy ; thus carbonic acid gas, though gaseous, from the negative energy combined with the carbon, still the carbon being the most electro positive matter, maintains its positive character though in a gaseous state.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

In the diagnosis of disease particular regard must be had whether the effect shall exist in the department of involuntary motions, connected immediately with the lungs and alimentary canal, or the department of voluntary motions, connected with the nervous system. If, in the first department, the pulse must be more or less excited without pain, because perception belongs to the nervous department, and the pulse may be slow as regards the intervals, yet the excitement negative, which will be indicated by a *small* suddenness of motion which indicates the negative energy to exist in the negative department *alone*, and remedies should be directed to that department only. If over negative activity exists alone in the positive *department*, a fulness without quickening the time of the intervals would necessarily

exist, when remedies should be directed to the alimentary canal of a positive character. Should negative excitement preponderate in both departments fulness and quickness will both be manifest, when remedies should be directed to both departments.

When there is pain felt without any material alteration of the pulse, it indicates negative energy of the nervous department; when pain and an alteration of the pulse both occur, it shows the disease complicated with both departments according to peculiar manifestation.

When there is want of a command of voluntary motion, a lack of sensation without alteration of the pulse, it shows positive energy of the nervous system; and as in negative, if the pulse is affected, it shows a complication of both departments, and should be treated according to symptoms manifest.

Excretions and secretions must necessarily be affected according to the predominant energy existing in the particular parts affecting such excretions or secretions, and a chemical analysis of these in *health* would form a standard indicative of disease, both as it regards the extent and character.

That disease is frequently complicated, affecting both departments, evidence is conclusive; and that disease of one department may affect the other *sympathetically* is more than probable, because some of the organs partake of both voluntary and involuntary *motions*. Recomposition and decomposition can alone take place in the minute ramification of the vessels of energy, not in the

body of those vessels, and therefore disease can be manifest only in the department of ramification, because disease can only exist from excess or deficiency of positive or negative energy, producing its effects in the serous or mucus surfaces, the surfaces of ramification; consequently, though pain may be felt in the body of a nerve, it is merely the result of an energy existing at its points of ramification, so that unusual sensation in the body or head of a nerve is only indicative of disease in some branch of its ramification; hence what is termed nervous diseases of the spine, (the part from which all the nerves are given off,) are among the most obstinate in treatment, because the sympathetic effect is treated as the primary disease, which exists in some organ or department in which such nerve is ramified.

Where unusual energy exists in the nervous department, the effect will be produced in the ramifications, and no excitement can be detected in the body of the nerve, though the *cause* does exist no where else; and directing remedies to the effect, and not the cause, presents another class of diseases equally baffling medical experience, in the shape of wens, cancers, fungus, &c. To make electrical effect apparent, there must be at the same time both forces of electricity, and consequently where perception of electrical energy is apparent, the two forces exist according to the effect; and, therefore, when a high degree of positive excitement exists in the part upon which the nerve is ramified, the negative force is in proportion manifest in the *conductor* nerve,

hence tenderness or pain felt in the nervous heads are indicative of a positive influence existing in the ramified parts of such nerve, and *vice versa* when pain is felt in the ramification of some nerve, there is an equivalent *positive* effect manifest in the spinal head of the nerve.

To detect these affections, apply one button of the electro magnetic machine to the head of the nerve on the spine, the other on or near the point of ramification; the negative button applied to the negative excitement, exhibits repulsion, which causes a rattling of the button similar to the vibrations of the machine. If positive energy prevails, attraction will be manifest in proportion to the excitement, so that by the repulsion and attraction of the buttons, the character of the effect is decisively detected, and examination of the different parts as infallibly detects the location.

To reduce these differences of electrical energy, by application of immediate agency, place the negative button in contact with the negative part, and the positive in contact with positive, because negative concentrates on positive and positive on negative. To reduce inflammatory action, which is negative, apply the negative to the inflamed parts, the positive at the other end of the nerve, and the inflammation will subside according to energy of electrical action in the machine.

Where positive or negative energy exists generally, according to the rule that governs electrical energy, the application of electricity cannot produce so decided an effect, because there are no two opposite points through

which to operate. In these cases the proportionate energy may be changed at pleasure by change of *conductors*; for instance, if a negative current be passed through water before it reaches the part to be affected, the negative energy is thereby modified, and the positive effect enhanced; the same result is obtained reversed by applying the water to the positive side of the circuit. These results is still more apparently obtained, by using positive or negative solutions as a connecting medium of the circuit, using the negative to check positive, and positive negative energy.

PUNCTURES.

The scarf skin is, in a great measure, a non-conductor; and consequently prevents the effects that otherwise might result: again, it is frequently desirable to concentrate action upon a particular part that lies beneath some other, as the body of a muscle to reduce contractions, or upon some particular organ seated beneath some intervening part. These difficulties are obviated by the insulated puncture conductors, by which the most prompt and efficient effects are the result.

But as it is inconvenient to use the machine as constant as might be requisite, the energy once excited may be maintained, in many instances, by local appliances kept constantly on, and here it should be particularly noted that a galvanic pair or plate, as it is termed, keeps up *negative* action, a magnet keeps up *positive* action, and in all operations to induce negative excitement, as

paralysis in all its forms, the galvanic battery alone is decidedly most efficacious, because the negative force is *preponderant* in that form of electrical action; while to reduce negative inflammatory action, the electro magnetic apparatus is preferable, because positive energy is predominant in that form.

DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE OF ORGANS.

There is, in the spinal column, twenty-four separate vertebra or bones commencing at the top; the first seven are called cervical, the next twelve dorsal, the next five lumbar, and the last or bottom the os coxygis. From between the joints of these vertebra the nerves are given off in double pairs, the nerves of sensation from the posterior or outside, the nerves of motion from the anterior or inner side of the spinal column.

CERVICAL NERVES, EIGHT PAIR.—1st pair, top of the spine, distributed to the occiput and neck; 2d pair, parotid gland and external ear; 3d pair, scapula trapezius and trangularis muscles, and a branch to the diaphragmatic nerve; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th pair, form the brachial plexus, from which arises six branches, the first axillary runs backwards and outwards around the neck of the humerus, and is ramified in the muscles of the scapula, the second is ramified in the thumb, the third is ramified in the palm of the hand and little finger, the fourth passes under the ligaments of the wrist and is ramified in the muscles of the hand, the fifth divides in the forearm and is ramified in the two

last fingers, and the sixth is ramified in the muscles of the forearm and back of the hands.

DORSAL NERVES, TWELVE PAIR.—The first pair gives off a branch to the brachial plexus. All the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles of the back, intercostals, serrati, pectoral, abdominal and diaphragm; the five lower pair go to the ribs, the first and second are ramified in the stomach, the second and third duodenum, the seventh and eighth liver, the eleventh and twelfth small intestines, and twelfth dorsal and first lumbar kidneys.

LUMBAR NERVES, FIVE PAIR.—The lumbar nerves are ramified in the loins and muscles, the skin of the abdomen, scrotum, ovaria and diaphragm; the second, third, and fifth pair unite and are ramified on the obturator muscle, triceps, pecteneus, &c.; the third and fourth, with some branches of the second, form the crural nerve lost in the great toe; the fifth is joined to the first of the sacral nerves.

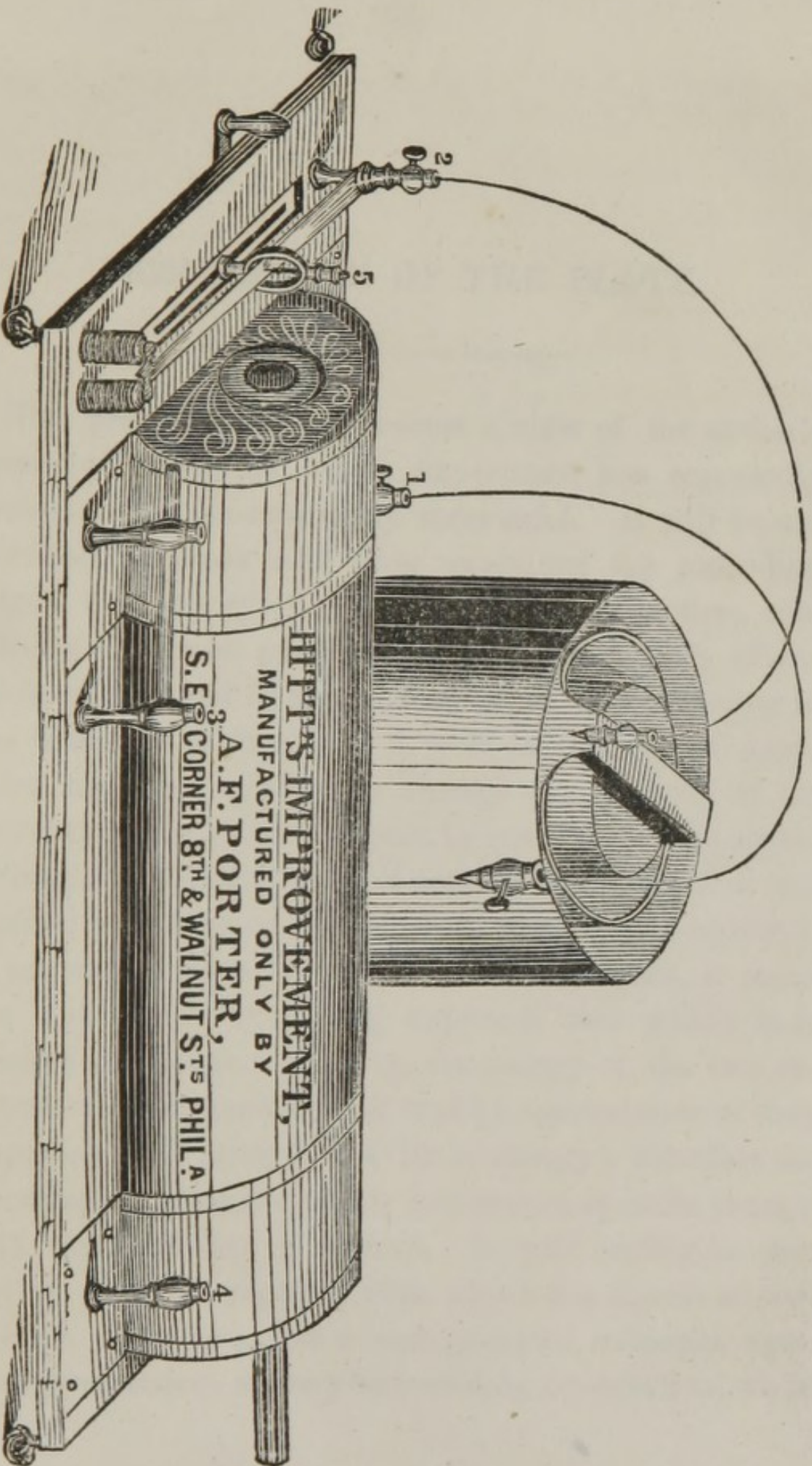
SACRAL NERVES, FIVE PAIR.—They are all given off from the termination of the spinal column; the first four pair give off branches to the pelvic viscera, and unite to the last lumbar to form a large plexus, that gives off the ischiatic nerve, the largest in the body; this nerve supplies the bladder, rectum, organs of generation, legs, feet and toes.

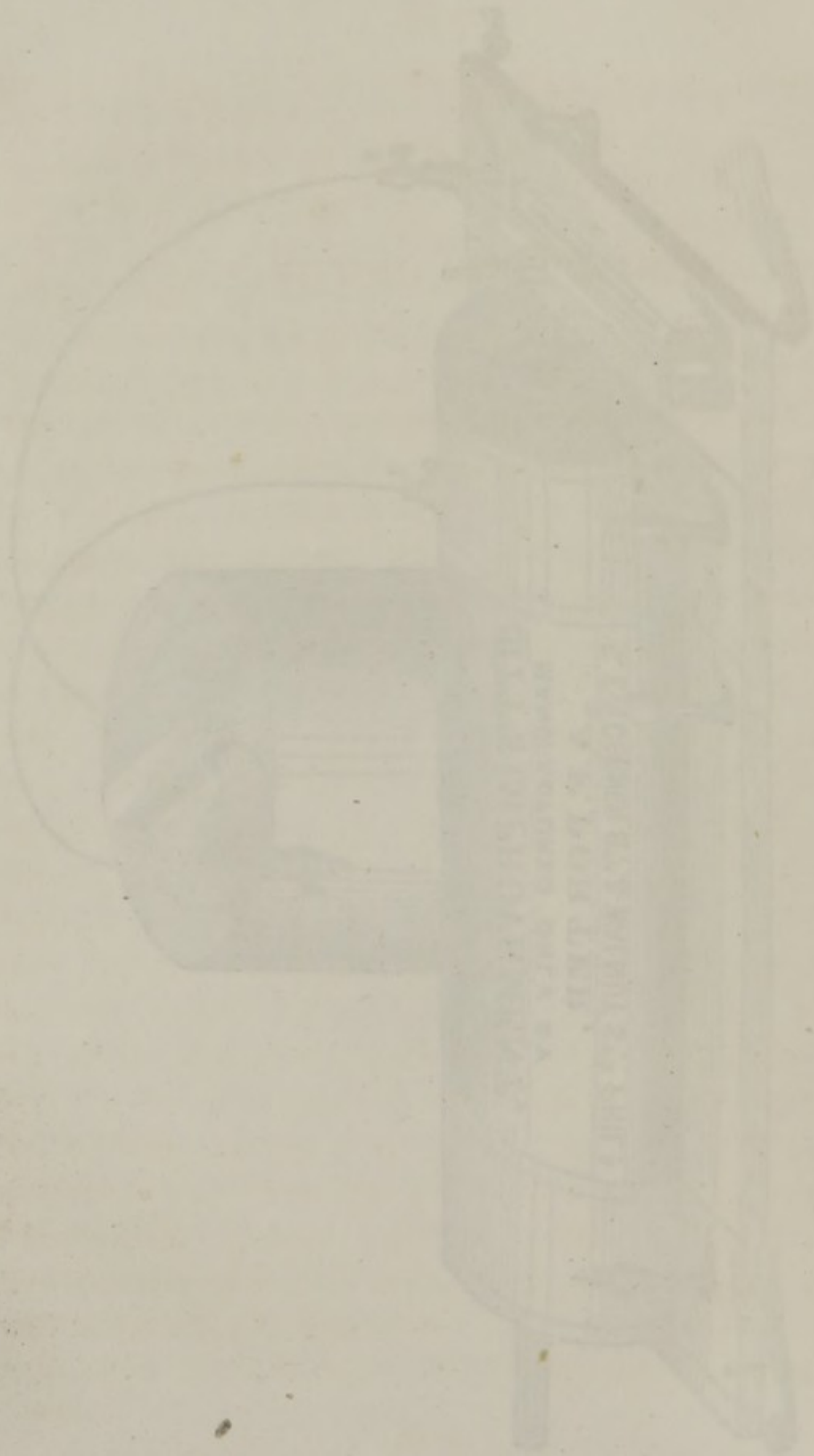
From the second to the sixth cervical vertebra, the nerves are mostly distributed to the muscles, and therefore disease of the muscles will be detected here. The ischiatic nerve given off from the os coxygis bottom of

the spine, is the largest nerve and supplies more parts than any other; consequently, it is natural to expect that this nerve would be more often excited than any other, and this will at once account for the frequency of disease of the sciatic nerve. But at the same time that we can demonstrate that diseases of the different organs and surfaces of the system does invariably produce sensation in the *nerves*, we know that nerves are *excitable* from causes unconnected immediately with the system, and when so excited, produce *effects* upon the parts in which they are ramified. Therefore it is reasonable to conclude, that nerves *may maintain a state of excitement that will produce effects upon the parts of their ramification*. A nerve so excited, *negatively*, would produce in the part of its ramification an *abscess, ulcer, cancer, &c.*, and if positively excited, a wart, wen, goitre, dropsy, &c., and disease of this character would constitute nervous diseases. This view of disease, naturally resulting from well established facts, will readily explain the *reason* why these diseases are so obstinate, because *symptoms* are the effects of disease, and are made the recipients of remedies, while the nervous seat is left uninfluenced or ameliorated. Again, if a part diseased from nervous influence was *extirpated*, and the ramification of the nerve thus removed, the removal might effect a *cure* in the particular part, but the excitement of the *nerves remaining*, the activity would unquestionably be directed through some other *branch* in the ramifications of which the disease would be reproduced, and hence the uncertainty of extirpating *cancer*.

Disease, therefore, may exist in a part through nervous energy or excitement, and it may exist through vitiated secretions or excretions, (positively or negatively) from the circulation of the blood.

Nervous disease, or diseases resulting from nervous action, must always be manifest in the *ultimate ramification* of some branch or branches of the nerve in activity, and not in the body or commencement of the nerve, and in such cases no excitement can be manifest, except in the ramifications, because it is an established truth, that sensibility of a nerve is at the opposite end from the *point* of reception; therefore nervous diseases will not be detected by *examination* of the *head* of the nerve.





DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

THE preceding plate presents a view of the author's improved apparatus, which experience has repeatedly proved to be pre-eminently successful. It will be understood by those who have examined the preceding pages, that energy of action, or activity of motion, constitutes the great principle of electricity in its effects upon matter, and in the application of this principle to the treatment of disease. A well defined law of dynamics has been applied to change that activity of the system, or any particular part, by contact of a like agent, (electricity,) in that state of activity or energy that it is desired to induce or impart; but, to effect this object, it is necessary, from the same law of dynamics, to make the application of energy approach that which it is desired to change. That is, the energy of the two excitements will more or less readily *approximate* as they approach each other in activity or energy; therefore the peculiar arrangement of this instrument is made to meet this requisite law of motion. It will readily be perceived that the rapidity with which the circuit or connection is broken, has a *most material* influence upon energy of action, as may be tested by observation, while

the *quantity* is left undisturbed by the magnet remaining in the same position in the helix; therefore this machine is constructed with a sliding arch, (No. 5,) so as to change the number of vibrations, and consequently produce energy at pleasure. In case of negative inflammatory action, the slide should be placed so as to produce the greatest number of vibrations, by moving the slide or arch towards the magnet, and, while in contact with the parts, gradually reduced to the slowest by moving the arch to the end farthest from the magnet; or, if positive energy is to be excited, the operation is reversed. By repeating these operations, a most astonishing effect is produced, and in many cases success is attained that cannot be accomplished with any other apparatus.

To operate the machine, prepare a solution of sulphate of copper, of one ounce to a pint of water, or to the same amount of water, instead of sulphate of copper, add two teaspoonfuls of sulphuric acid. With either of these solutions fill the copper, so that the solution will cover the zinc; place the zinc in the cup, and attach the short wires to the zinc and copper cups, the other ends of these wires are attached to the machine, that from the copper to the post, No. 1, that of the zinc to No. 2; the conductors to be used in operating are attached to posts Nos. 3 and 4. No. 3 is negative, and 4 is positive. If the power of the machine is too great, draw the magnetic from the helix to such a distance as will make a force suitable.

Whenever the Battery is used, great care should be taken to have the zinc removed from the solution and *well washed*, otherwise it will become coated with copper, which *must be removed by scraping*. The machine *must* be kept clean in all its parts. The connections to the posts and the platina point over the spring, as well as the platina on the spring, must in all cases be kept bright, as rust or dirt in these parts will prevent a proper action of the machine.

PREFACE TO THE PRACTICE.

It will be discovered, from examination of the following treatment of disease, that the pathology of the most approved authors has been in all cases adhered to, adding in each case the author's electro-magnetic *diagnosis* and treatment, and, at the same time, adding remarks in each case illustrative of the views entertained from electro-dynamic observation, both as regards the pathology and treatment, where it is presumed that the generally received opinion is in error. That there is *error* existing in many of the *opinions* entertained in the treatment, is abundantly shown by the utter failure to remedy *some* diseases. This is *acknowledged* by the whole regular profession. To remedy this defect, and advance that science which is alike *honorable, philanthropic* and *useful*, should be the aim and desire of all honorable men; and for the accomplishment of this end the author has labored; and, however *crude* his opinions may be received by *some*, they are offered with profound respect to the medical profession, and with a firm conviction, from ocular demonstration, that they will greatly enhance to the community the value and utility of the healing art, and the utility and honor of the most honorable of professions. The electro-magnetic diagnosis has

repeatedly proved itself eminently superior, in many cases of disease, detecting a state of facts differing entirely from the opinions entertained by some of the most eminent practitioners in Philadelphia and various other parts of the United States. This is proved not merely as an opinion by argument or reason, but by *ocular* demonstration. The importance of a correct diagnosis is acknowledged by all, and therefore it is most respectfully and earnestly urged upon the profession to try the electro-magnetic *test*. If it is false, discard it; but, if true, use it for the success of your practice and the benefit of your patients.

The author is a detester of nostrums, and, whatever his researches may have accomplished, they are now frankly, fully and plainly submitted for the benefit of all who may choose to avail themselves of the use of them.

Hoping that this frankness may be kindly received, both by the profession and the public, the following treatise is respectfully submitted by

THE AUTHOR.

I. ABORTION.

Expulsion of the Fœtus from the Uterus before the Seventh Month.

The causes are excited or accelerated action, induced from frights or mental excitement, concussions, stimulants, or debility induced by scant living, disease, &c.

The symptoms are floodings or catamenial discharges, pains in the back, loins, and lower part of the abdomen, palpitations of the heart, pain on the inside of the thighs, opening and moisture of the mouth of the uterus.

Treatment.—If in a full or plethoric subject, quietness in a recumbent posture, with light living, should be enjoined. Sulphate of morphia, in small doses, may be given to relieve pain; or, more preferable, the magnetic machine, applying the positive conductor to the lower part of the spine, at the point where most tenderness is observed, and the negative over the region of the uterus in front. Should there be floodings in addition, wet cloths cold, wet with vinegar, if convenient, should be applied over the region of the uterus, or inserted into the vagina after the fœtus is expelled. Where the symptoms of abortion appear in a debilitated constitution, exercise, free exposure to the air, nutritious diet,

and the preparation of iron, may be relied on. In all cases where the water has been evacuated, or there is good reason to believe the child dead, (which will be indicated by the falling in of the breasts and abdomen,) its expulsion should be favored by reversing the action of the machine, secale cornutum or manual assistance.

II. ABSCESS.

A Suppuration or Decomposition of the Parts affected, by which there is a discharge of substance, and occurs in the cellular tissue, viscera or bones ; consequently, in all cases it is the effect of negative energy.

In the treatment it may be necessary to accelerate or retard this action according to circumstances. Where pus is already produced, the negative action should be encouraged until it is discharged by the magnetic machine, applying the negative pole to the surface nearest the abscess, the positive to the spine, giving off the nerve that supplies the part ; the application of iodine, chlorine, &c. Where matter or pus is not formed, the action of the machine may be reversed, and an application of positive remedies, as potash, milk and bread poultices, &c.

III. ACHOR, SCALD HEAD, QINEA CAPATIS.

A Disease of the Head by the formation of small pustules around the roots of the hair, throwing off a scurfy exfoliation like bran.

The causes of this disease are by no means defined

by medical writers, but being clearly the result of negative energy—induced, perhaps, by too great positive energy of the alimentary canal—negative medicines may be administered internally, as calomel, iodine, or lighter cathartics, positive applied to the affected parts, as alkalies, kreosote, applying the magnetic machine, the negative through a sponge wet with alkaline solutions to the affected part, the positive on the nape of the neck, &c.

IV. AMAUROSIS, DARKNESS, DISEASE OF THE EYE.

Attended with diminution or total loss of sight—Caused by compression or paralysis of the optic nerve. If from compression, a surgical operation can alone afford relief, but if from paralysis, apply the magnetic machine positive, to the head of the optic nerve negative, on and around the eye, negative lotions, as vinegar, acid dilutions, iodine, &c., may be applied externally immediately over the eye—and positive preparations—as pitch plaster, alkaline poultice on the spine, covering the first pair cervical nerves.

V. AMENORHEA.

A partial or total suppression of the catamenial or mensural discharge in females. This periodical discharge in females is essential to health, and when obstructed in the natural way, seeks some other outlet, which invariably disturbs the health of the patient, and is one of the most frequent causes of disease in the

female system. It is caused by exposure to positive influences, as cold, rains, dampness, or night air, particularly at periods immediately preceding the regular discharge, when the patient is not accustomed to such exposure.

In the treatment of this disease, opium is recommended by many eminent physicians, but has generally failed to produce any permanent effect; and the reason is apparent, it being a positive medicine, can produce no other effect than to render insensible, the inconvenience otherwise felt. More reliance is to be placed upon negative medicines, as aloes, cantharis, savine, &c., but the magnetic machine, applying the negative on the spine over the nerve, supplying the uterus, (sacral,) the positive over the region of the uterus, will effect more in five minutes than other medicines in as many days—the bath is pre-eminent in these cases.

VI. ANASARCA—DROPSY OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

A Collection of a Serous Fluid between the Skin and Flesh, or Lymph in the Cellular Tissue.

This disease is manifest, first by a swelling of the feet and ancles towards evening, and disappearing in the morning—swelling soft skin, paler than usual, and when indented with the finger the indentation will remain for some time; from this point the disease proceeds upward, till the whole body is affected, and is attended with cough, thirst, and fever.

It is frequently induced by other diseases, when it is only symptomatic, and will yield with the disease inducing it. Any thing that impairs the digestive organs, may induce this disease, as excessive use of ardent spirits, tobacco, disease of the liver, spleen, mesentery or other abdominal viscera, long exposure to a moist atmosphere, exposure to cold in the night, long continued, &c.

In the treatment of this disease, great care must be had to ascertain the health of the organs, and the disease never treated primarily, only when all the organs and viscera are found healthy, then eleaterum, arsenic, belladonna, croton oil, internally, externally magnetic bath, a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, and hydriodate of potash.

VII. ANCHYLOSIS—STIFF JOINT.

Occurring principally in the knee-joint, and usually the result of strains, either mechanically or by violent pains, (rheumatic,) and often when neglected produces a total disorganization of the affected parts, when relief is hopeless; long disuse of the muscles of a joint invariably induces stiffness, from whatever cause the disease may arise. The disease is best treated by frictions of the part, with hot salt or hot water, tinctured with iodine or any of the iodides.

Magnetic machine alternating, positive and negative and points of operation, but most effectual, is to place the patient in the bath, elevating the joint out of the

bath, placing alternately one conductor in the water, and passing the other over the affected part.

VIII. ANEURISM—A TUMOR FORMED BY THE DILATION OR RUPTURE OF AN ARTERY.

The magnetic machine is the only reliable remedy in many cases of aneurism, and with proper management may be effectual in all cases. Insert into, or through, if practicable, a small needle, and pass the courants alternately along the needle, directing the opposite pole to different parts of the body.

NOTE.—It has been recently asserted that to use two needles crossed is pre-eminently successful.

IX. ANGINA PECTORIS.

An Acute Constrictive Pain at the lower part of the Sternum, or Breast-bone, inclining to the left side, and extending to the left arm—attended with palpitations of the heart and sense of suffocation—much more frequent in men than women, and generally occurs between the age of forty to fifty.

In slight cases, the fit comes on by walking hastily up stairs, or any quick exercise, particularly after a hearty meal, but as the disease advances, it is more easily excited as coughing, sneezing, passion, &c., and finally without any excitement. Angina is frequently the result of the ossification of the coronary arteries, when cure is hopeless. Dr. McBride, who is reported to have been unusually successful in the treatment of

this dangerous disease, recommends an issue in each thigh. Others have recommended aconite, ipecacuanha, assafœtida, &c. I should rely upon negative applications, as cantharis, iodine, corrosive sublimate, &c., applied externally over the region of the femoral artery positive, alkalines or kreosote to the spinal column, but more particularly the magnetic bath, using the negative pole over the affected part.

X. APTHA.

Thrush in children generally makes its appearance in small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, and around the mouth and palate, resembling particles of curdled milk. When the disease has continued for some time it proceeds to affect the whole alimentary canal to the anus, when it may prove fatal. Although a disease mostly confined to children, grown persons are liable to it, particularly elderly persons. It shows itself at first by an uneasy burning sensation of the stomach, which comes on by slow degrees, and generally increases in violence. After some time small pimples appear on the tip and edges of the tongue, and spread over the whole inside of the mouth, occasioning great tenderness; acids or spirituous liquors become insupportable; skin dry, pulse hard, cold extremities, acid stomach, &c.; all of which symptoms have intermissions. The treatment in children—mild emetic, magnesia, castor oil, and if of a full gross habit, calomel; where the constitution is weak, decoction of bark, iron,

washing the mouth, in either case, with a solution of honey and borax in rose water; if the ulcers assume a dark color, wash with the decoction of bark, acidulated with sulphuric acid. Adults may be treated the same, adding arsenic, magnetic bath, in all cases, obstinate alternatives, the poles from head to foot.

XI. APOPLEXY.

To Fall Down Suddenly.

Writers generally conceive apoplexy to be the result of congestion of blood on the brain, or collection of *serum* in persons of a cold phlegmatic temperament; from water collected in the ventricles of the brain, &c. All of which *causes* are frequently found *missing* in post-mortem examinations, and though enumerated as causes of apoplexy by many respectable authors, I cannot but view the above *causes* as mere casual *effects*. Hydrocephalus is *rarely* connected with apoplexy, and of course water in the ventricles cannot be an inducing cause of apoplexy.

The true cause of apoplexy is, unquestionably, something that prevents the return of the blood from the extremities, as violent passion, exercise, excessive stimulants, venery, stooping for a length of time; in full habits, overloading the stomach, by which it is rendered excessively positive, long exposure to cold, or a vertical sun, sudden suppression of some long accustomed evacuation, use of opium, fumes of charcoal, mercury, &c., or external causes that compress the

veins, as bandages around the neck, &c. The young are much more liable to this disease than the aged, because positive influence in the young preponderate, and in the aged a serous effusion upon the brain is the result. While blood is in the young, and where the serous is manifest in the young, it is invariably in weak and debilitated patients. In the treatment of this often fatal disease, when it has been induced by external causes, as compressions, the only requisite is to remove the cause. When from such causes as has rendered the stomach or alimentary canal excessively positive, either by positive additions, or negative stimulants, to such excess as to create a sudden discharge of electric energy as in the Leyden gas—the remedies to be relied on are such negative medicines to the stomach as will restore its *equilibrium* of action, as ammonia, tincture of phosphorus, &c., and positive application to the extremities—particularly the head, as being in direct sympathetic connection with the stomach, as cold water, ice, alkaline solutions, sulphuric ether suffered freely to evaporate, but particularly the magnetic machine negative to the head positive to the stomach. To the lower extremities negative excitants, as friction with a strong solution of common salt, mustard, &c.

XII. ASCITES, DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN,

Is of two kinds, as the water is contained in the cavity of the abdomen, or in encysted sacks. This disease is generally preceded by sluggishness, dryness of the

skin, oppression of the chest, cough, diminution of urine, costiveness, &c.

The encysted dropsy is more obstinate than when the water is contained in the cavity of the abdomen; and to determine the character, the following rule may be observed. If the water is in the ovaria, in females, the swelling or tumor will be found fixed to one particular part. If in the pericardium, great fulness and sense of suffocation will be experienced, without experiencing any unusual swelling; but the true seat of the disease may always be detected by examination with the magnetic machine, because the disease is pre-eminently positive; and in examining through the regular course of the nerves—either pole will be attracted by the part affected—upon the principle that a large magnet will overpower the polarity of a smaller one; still the negative should be applied to the affected part, both to examine *and relieve*—Administer internally as anasarca, adding eleaterum and jalap.

XIII. ASTHMA.

To breathe with difficulty.

Difficult respiration returning at intervals with a sense of stricture across the breast, and in the lungs, a wheezing hard cough at the commencement of the paroxysm, with freer expectoration towards the close. Asthma rarely occurs before the age of puberty, and as rarely in females. Those of a full plethoric habit are more liable to it, though its continuance is sure to produce ema-

ciation. It is thought by high authority, in some cases, to be hereditary ; is certainly in many cases the result of a peculiar constitution of the lungs. Dyspepsia always prevails, and is a prominent feature in the predisposition which points to the true character of the disease.

It is generally asserted that the attacks of asthma are more frequent in the heat of summer, and generally occur about midnight. On the evening preceding an attack, the spirits are affected with sense of fulness about the stomach, lassitude, drowsiness, pain in the head. On the approach of the succeeding evening, a sense of tightness across the lungs is felt, impeding respiration, which continues to increase till breathing about midnight, is performed with great difficulty, when the patient can no longer lie in bed or retain a recumbent position. About day a remission takes place, and sleep ensues. The causes laid down as inducing exciting asthma, are accumulations in the lungs, noxious vapors, cold and foggy atmosphere, hot air in a close room, accumulated fœces, violent passions, organic diseases, &c.; whether these causes are the producers or excitants of this disease or not, it is a disease in which the positive character of the alimentary canal, and the negative character of the lungs, are by some means brought to too close an assimilation, and practice shows this to be the case, by prescribing positive medicines. And in the treatment the object may be effected by giving hyacinth, colchicum, datura stramonium, &c., into the stomach, inhaling oxygen gas, fumes of acids, &c., but

the more effectual remedy is electrical excitement immediately applied, by magnetic machine operating upon the stomach, with the positive pole on the spine, and negative over the region of the stomach, and on the lungs, reversing the operation with two machines, one for each department; or a still more effectual way is to place the patient in the magnetic bath, and operate on the stomach with the negative pole, and on the lungs with the positive.

XIV. BRONCHITIS.

Positive affection of the lungs, attended with pain in the side, right or left, as the lungs may be affected; cough, and occasional difficulty of breathing.

In the treatment of this disease, the magnetic machine is alone necessary in the first stages of it, by operating negative on the spine, positive over the region of the affected lung, where the case has been of some time standing; iron to render positive the alimentary canal will accomplish the cure.

XV. BRONCHOCELE GOITRE.

A tumor on the neck to which females are particularly liable, and more common in mountain districts.

The disease has been attributed to various causes that experience has caused to be abandoned, and at present I am not aware that there is any settled opinion as to the cause of this ugly disease; that there is a something connected with mountain elevations that induces Bron-

chocele there is not a doubt—and more than probable it is the result of those sudden changes of cold to which these districts are more particularly liable—acting upon the particular part which is in the female usually exposed; and I have remarked in all the cases that I have seen in males, they were all in the habit of going with the neck bare. Sudden cold inducing a positive action of the surface, and the result is the goitre.

In the treatment of this disease, iodine is generally relied on, but there are many cases in which it produces disastrous consequences; that iodine is the most effectual remedy practice has fully established, and why it is in some cases deleterious is a question heretofore undecided. Iodine contains negative energy, third in the list according to electric attraction, and should in all cases produce the effect of decomposing the goitre; but it will be seen, in subjects whose alimentary canal is already of too high negative energy, this medicine given into the stomach must do mischief—while in others there would be the most satisfactory results. This positive or *comparative* negative state of the alimentary canal can always be detected with the magnetic machine, and thereby these bad effects in all cases avoided, and in all cases where an undue negative energy is found in this department, the magnetic machine is alone sufficient—or iodine in combination may be administered, as iodine of potash, &c. In bronchocele, apply the negative pole to the spine, over the first, second, third and fourth vertebra, and the positive over the surface of the goitre,

through a sponge wet with a solution of iodine, or iodide of potash, as the case may be, according to the negative character of the stomach. In the early stages of this disease, there are many cases that will yield to the excitement of mustard, pepper, &c., externally applied, but these remedies are only efficacious in the commencement of the disease, as it is one in which every day's age increases its obstinacy, and muriate of potash will succeed in cases that have gone beyond the effect of iodine, at least in arresting the further progress.

XVI. BURNS.

Whether by excessive heat or cold, have the same results, have the consequence and require the same treatment, although one result is produced directly, the other secondarily by electric reaction;—weak acetic acid applied till the pain abates, then treat with common cerate, will generally produce a cure. Should the effect be inward, by inhaling flame or other hot material, give the acetate of potash, inhale the fumes of kreosote, tar, &c., apply the magnetic machine, the negative pole to the injured part, the positive to the spine, giving off the nerve to the part affected; to plunge in a cold bath will often produce the desired effect, whether the injury be external or internal, and when external ablutions of cold water, often repeated, will often restore equilibrium.

XVII. CALCULUS GRAVEL.

Is generally manifest by pain in the lower part of

the back, shooting down through the pelvis to the thighs—sometimes a numbness in one leg, and a retraction of one of the testicles, in males, is manifest. Many patients experience these symptoms with occasional discharge of small gravel, through the course of a long life, without serious inconvenience. But what is termed the stone, is a more violent and serious disease, and is confined chiefly to the young, and when it occurs in elderly persons is generally the result of gout; consequently, persons advanced in life, subject to the gout, may always apprehend this disagreeable addition. The symptoms of the stone are, frequent inclinations to void urine, which is often voided drop by drop with, great pain, with sudden stoppage, if discharged in a continuous stream, after voiding water, great pain is felt in the glans penis of the male, which continues for some minutes. The urine is often tinged with blood, or pure blood itself may be discharged. But the most decisive test for gravel or stone is the chemical examination of the urine, for though the magnetic machine will readily detect a positive action in the urinary department, it is not every positive excitement that produces gravel or stone, while the urine invariably contains in solution a portion of the gravel or stone. The stone is a disease of both sexes, and frequently occurs in children not more than six months old, and it occurs in every part of the urinary system. Dr. Wallaston says there are very rarely more than three substances which constitute gravel, calcarious phosphates, ammonia mag-

nesia, phosphate, and lithic acid ; the first two form a white sediment, the latter a red or brown. The urine is always an acidulous secretion. Where the appearance of a white sediment generally follows the voiding of urine, acetic acid is the best internal remedy ; with tartar dissolve 30 grains bicarbonate of potassa and 20 of citric acid in separate vessels, mix and drink while effervescing. Should the voided sediment have a red appearance instead of white, bicarbonate of potassa, or soda, opium carbonate of ammonia, with a *small* portion of magnesia, water-melon seed tea, decoction of parsley root, &c. Magnetic machine positive over the urinary region, front, negative on the spine, giving off the nerves to those parts.

XVIII. CANCER, SCHIROUS, LUPUS—EATING AWAY LIKE A WOLF.

This disease is said to exist in any part of the body, though chiefly confined to the glans. Cancer has preyed upon the human system since the earliest records of disease, and innumerable has been the nostrums advertised as certain curatives ; thousand upon thousand have been the experiments to find a remedy, still, in despite of all remedies and the *knife*, cancer still pursues an onward course to fatal termination—a standing derision to medical science.

These facts have led many to give up the subject in despair, as having exhausted the whole routine of experiments, proving there *is no cure*. When extir-

pated from one part it occurs in another, and the operation only proves a transfer of the malady often to a more fatal part. Satisfied in my own mind that all these are the results of misconception of the disease, I, in the spirit of candor, suggest to the medical faculty the following considerations, which I affirm have resulted favorably in several cases; nay, in *all* that have been treated. Cancer is the result of negative excitement, or activity in the nerves that produces the natural result of *decomposition* in the ramification of some weak point constituting *cancer*; consequently, when the part upon which *some* one branch of the excited nerve is ramified is extirpated, the same energy still existing in the nerve, the energy is concentrated upon the ramification of some other branch, and therefore the cancer reappears in another point.

To relieve cancer, apply to the surface undergoing decomposition positive ingredients, as iron plates magnetized, sulphate of potash, gums, &c., but more effectually the magnetic machine, negative pole to the surface positive, to the spinal head of the nerve, and give internally iron. Arsenic, conium, stramonium, &c. are good external remedies.

XIX. CARDIALGIA—HEART BURN.

It is induced from a variety of causes, and is often symptomatic of other diseases, as dyspepsia, &c., is generally evidence of acidity of the stomach, and whether the result of temporary excitement, or as symp-

tomatic of dyspepsia, pregnancy, &c. is generally relieved by reagents, as chalk, potash, salæratum, soda, charcoal, caustic potash, &c.

XX. CARDITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART.

It is indicated by fever, pain and burning sensation in the region of the heart, great anxiety, difficult breathing, cough, palpitations of the heart, irregular pulse, &c. Magnetic machine will give a very repulsive effect of the negative pole when applied to the region of the heart, whenever the positive may be connected. In the treatment of this dangerous disease, great caution is to be used that in getting up a positive reaction it is not carried too far, or brought about too suddenly; give datura, stramonium, belladonna, pulsatilla, aconite, &c., apply magnetic machine, negative pole to the region of the heart, positive to the spinal connection, magnetic bath, positive in foot of bath, negative to the region of the heart.

XXI. CATALEPSY.

There are curious and singular things related by different authors of this disease, if indeed it has a real or peculiar existence, which is doubtful. It is said a patient, seized with a fit of catalepsy, obstinately maintains the *same* position they were in when attacked, be that position what it may, and so remain sometimes for hours, without the slightest recollection of any thing

that has passed during the continuance of the fit. The writer never saw a case, nor has he seen any person that acknowledges they have seen one, and should such a case occur, the magnetic machine would be applied in full force.

XXII. CATARACT.

A Disease of the Eye, occasioning partial or total Blindness.

Cataract sometimes is produced very rapidly, at other times more gradual, commencing with dimness, which, continuing for some time, an opacity is discovered in the lens. Whatever may be the views entertained by different pathologists upon this disease, it being an unhealthy accumulation, shows it the effect of preponderant positive energy, and may be induced by wounds, concussions, or any interrupted action of the excretory vessels connected with particular parts of the eye. The remedy generally relied on is an operation; but in many cases where cataract is thus mechanically removed, it has had to be repeated. In an incipient stage of cataract, application of the magnetic machine, negative pole on the spinal connection, positive over and around the lens of the eye, continuing the operation for one or two minutes and repeating, will most certainly effect a cure in a majority of cases.

XXIII. CATARRHUS.

Generally termed bad cold, attended with an in-

creased secretion of mucus from the nose, and by the thickening of the membranes that organ is sometimes closed. Sneezing, coughing, lassitude, want of appetite, vitiated taste and smell, are sometimes experienced. Catarrh is frequently symptomatic of other diseases, as dentition or teething in children, smallpox, measles, &c. When a primary disease, it is seldom serious, except in scrofulous subjects, in which it may result in consumption. In ordinary cases, steam applied to the head, the magnetic machine, the polls in the hands, occasionally changed, and continued till diaphoresis is induced. As a medicine internally, take half ounce paregoric, half ounce syrup of squills, one grain antimony; teaspoonful three or four times a day, according to urgency of symptoms.

XXIV. CHLOROSIS—GREEN SICKNESS.

A Suppression of the Menses in Females.

It is generally indicated by heaviness, aversion to motion, fatigue upon slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, pains in the back, loins and hips, flatulence, acidity of the stomach and bowels, appetite for chalk, lime, or other absorbents, with other symptoms of dyspepsia. As it advances, the face grows pale or yellow, the feet swell, and many symptoms of hysteria frequently ensue. In the treatment of this disease, the general system must be invigorated by exercise, nutritious diet, with wine chalybeates, the best of which is produced by the galvanic pill of silver and iron, (see

iron,) the water from the battery to be used constant, a most efficient remedy. Chloride of gold, muriate of tin, cantharides, tincture, &c. may be added in urgent cases; but in all cases where it is practicable, use the magnetic bath, placing the positive conductor in the foot of the bath, and the negative on the mammæ or breasts; or the magnetic machine may be used without the bath, placing the negative as above, the positive over the region of the uterus and ovaria.

XXV. CHOLERA.

Purging and Vomiting of Bile, with painful anxiety—Gripings and Spasms of the Abdominal Muscles, Calves of the Legs, &c.

In the treatment of this disease we are to be governed by the peculiarity of the case. Where the spasm is very severe, opium or morphine may be administered in large doses, calomel combined with opium, potash, &c.; hot alkaline poultices may be applied to the abdomen, as hot ashes, lime, &c. The magnetic bath or machine, applying the positive conductor to the extremities, the negative to the most painful parts.

XXVI. CHOREA—ST. VITUS' DANCE.

This is a disease in which the limbs are involuntarily convulsed, as if the patient was dancing, which motions, however, are generally confined to one side; seldom occurs in persons over twenty years of age. The fits are sometimes preceded by a coldness of the feet

and limbs, a kind of tingling sensation as is felt from the electro-magnetic machine, which ascends up the spine, costiveness, pain in the left hypochondrium, &c. At other times with yawning, stretching, anxiety, palpitations, nausea, difficulty of swallowing, noise in the ears, giddiness, pain in the head and teeth, sometimes by partial paralysis of the limbs, and is the same disease, only in a milder form.

Treatment.—Calomel, cinchona, or quinine, sulphate of zinc, iodine, magnetic bath or machine as in paralysis.

XXVII.—COLICÆ.—COLIC.

Nosologists have enumerated eight species of colic, each differing some little in treatment, but, from the general character of colic and its treatment, there is quite as much *utility*, and much more simplicity, to make of the eight but one or two, flatulent and inflammatory.

In the flatulent, the pain comes on suddenly, and flies from one part to another of the bowels, and is frequently relieved by a discharge of wind upward or downward. In the inflammatory the pain is fixed in one spot, severe vomiting, frequently of bilious matter, obstinate costiveness, with fever to some extent, &c.

The passage of gravel through the ureter, rheumatism of the abdominal muscles, a beginning dysentery, blind piles, passage of stone in the gall ducts, and gravel in the kidneys, are productive of effects that are frequently mistaken for colic.

To ascertain the true state of the case, examine with

the magnetic machine, which in all cases will detect the seat of disease, if a true case of colic. The treatment will be, internally, pulsatilla, belladonna, colchicum, calomel with opium, magnetic bath hot, magnetic machine, and, if obstinate costiveness prevails, give croton oil.

XXVIII. CONCUSSION FROM FALLS, BLOWS, &c.,

Frequently produce alarming, and sometimes fatal effects. Upon the brain it may produce all the effect of compression by indentation of the skull, a coma, inflammation and death. When violent blows have been received upon the head, and wounds made, it is very difficult to determine whether it be the result of concussion or compression. Concussions frequently induce inflammation of the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, &c. particularly where these parts were before disposed to disease. In the treatment for concussion, active stimulants are required, as sulphate of zinc, æther, &c., external applications to the extremities, of mustard, pepper, friction, &c.; magnetic bath warm, magnetic machine, positive to the extremities.

As inflammation of the brain, or some other part, is likely to ensue, particular attention should be paid, so soon as the coma or immediate results of the concussion have subsided, to ascertain where such action is likely to concentrate, applying the negative pole to all such

inflammatory indications. Omit all stimulant medicines so soon as reaction is discovered.

XXIX. CYNANCHE, CROUP.

To Strangle, a Disease chiefly confined to Children.

Some days previous to an attack of croup, the child appears fretful, drowsy and inactive ; the eyes somewhat suffused and heavy, with a cough that is peculiar, differing from a usual cough. As the disease advances, there is a difficulty of breathing, a wheezing as if the windpipe was partially closed, and, when fatal, is by suffocation. In the treatment of this disease, an active emetic of tartar will frequently cut it short at once. In addition, may be given iodine, syrup of squills, sulphur, &c.; magnetic machine, positive conductor over the windpipe, negative to extremities, or more preferable in the foot of the bath.

XXX. DIABETES.

Immoderate Flow of Urine.

Attended with great thirst, voracious appetite, gradual emaciation, &c. Those who are in the decline of life, or constitutions that have been severely taxed by excesses, are mostly liable to this disease, as it is generally the result of impaired action of the alimentary canal. In the treatment, care should be taken of the diet, perhaps more than in any other disease, and administer calomel in small doses repeated. Belladonna, copaiba, magnetic bath of

machine, positive on the surfaces, negative on the stomach and urinary organs.

XXXI. DIARRHŒA.

To Flow Through, an Excessive Purging.

This is frequently symptomatic of other diseases, as consumption, hepatitis, teething in children, &c.; or it may result from eating too much, or eating something that disagrees with the bowels, when it is a salutary effort of nature to get rid of the offending matter. When a primary disease, the seat is in the small intestines, negatively excited, requiring small doses of calomel to stimulate the liver, opium, quinine, magnetic machine, positive to the spine, negative over the region of the disease.

XXXII. DYSENTERY.

Flux,

Is known by fever, frequent griping, stools sometimes bloody, but more frequently slimy or mucus. The natural excrements are voided in small hard lumps, or retained altogether. It occurs mostly in summer and autumn, and prevails mostly in warm climates—and is thought by some writers to be contagious, though it only prevails in a peculiar state of the atmosphere, when sudden extreme changes occur, from which cause the secretory vessels of the intestines become positively affected. In the treatment of this disease, it is of the first importance to note other diseases that are often connected with it, as the positive effect on the intestine

often produces the opposite negative or inflammatory effect upon other parts connected, particularly when such parts were previously so inclined, and where such tendency is observed, should be particularly attended to, as the fatal effects of a dysentery are always of this character. In the treatment, the solution of tartar emetic may be rubbed over the abdomen. Internally, arsenic, particularly Fowler's solution. Should inflammation ensue, morphia, aconite, friction of the extremities and abdomen, magnetic bath or machine applied as the changes may require.

XXXIII. DYSPEPSIA—INDIGESTION.

A Disease of the Minute Vessels of the Stomach.

The scourge of thousands and the derision of medicine. Thousands upon thousands are the remedies that have professed the power to cure dyspepsia, but not one of these nostrums has lasted longer than a sufficient time for the suffering to test their virtue, when they have fallen into disuse, to be succeeded by new ones.

As far back as 1816, it was clearly ascertained in Europe, that, to sever the nerve leading to and supplying the stomach, produced a total incapacity of the animal to digest, or, in other language, a fatal dyspepsia, but the more interesting part of the communication was, that a small pair of galvanic plates, connecting the region of the stomach with the spinal end of the severed nerve, restored digestion as perfect as before the division was made. Notwithstanding these facts have been from

time to time published upon the most unquestioned authority, it does not seem to have directed attention to the point that such an appliance might relieve dyspepsia. That it will do so, has been demonstrated in many cases, without, in a single instance, failing. Apply a small plate of copper on the spine over the fifth pair, and a plate of zinc over the region of the stomach, upon that part indicative of most disease. Attach them together with an insulated conductor, having the plates so adjusted that they are kept in contact with the skin, &c. If it is in a case of long standing, it may be necessary to wet the parts with vinegar to induce the requisite action, and add internally a solution of sulphate of iron, twenty grains to an ounce of water, adding four or five drops of kreosote. Of this give ten drops three times a day. Remember that the surface of the plates must be kept perfectly clean, so that the pure metal shall be in constant contact; and should the action produce disagreeable ulceration, the plates may be removed for a short time, or changed to a different position; but slight sores are by no means detrimental.

XXXIV. DYSURIA.

Difficulty of voiding urine is ever symptomatic of other diseases, as strictures from venereal or other irritative causes in the urethra, gravel, disease of the bladder, kidneys, mucous secretions, spasms of the neighboring parts, and should always be treated for the primary disease. As a palliative, china tea, sweetened with

honey, lime water, watermelon-seed tea, may be used ; magnetic machine, positive to spine, negative to bladder, kidney, urethra, &c.; magnetic bath most effectual.

XXXV. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Big Leg like an Elephant.

This is a disease of rare occurrence, and it is fortunate that it is so, because, though many authors describe the disease most minutely, no one has yet suggested, or at least introduced, any treatment that can be relied on. It comes on, it is said, with a sense of coldness, shivering pains in the head, back and loins, with some degree of nausea, when a slight fever ensues, and severe pain is felt in one of the inguinal glands, (in the groin,) which becomes swelled and inflamed, but does not suppurate ; a red streak commences running from the groin down the thigh, the fever goes off and returns at uncertain intervals, the leg and foot swells to a great size, the skin rough, indented and scaly. It sometimes continues a great length of time without materially impairing the general health. Amputation has been resorted to, but never successfully, that I am aware of ; and the treatment must be according to the judgment of the practitioner. I conceive the disease to be directly the reverse of cancer, one a positive, the other a negative action of the glands, and I should rely upon negative remedies applied to the part affected, as cantharides, ammonia, friction with iodine, tartar emetic, and common salt, mustard applied to the inguinal gland, but

particularly the magnetic bath and machine ; as sympathetic remedies, belladonna, opium, aconite, &c.

XXXVI. ENTERITIS.

Disease of the Intestines, known by Fever and Fixed Pain in the Bowels, Costiveness and Vomiting, Heat, Thirst, Anxiety, &c.

Enteritis is an obstinate and dangerous disease, as the action is intense. When it reverts, the reversion is frequently fatally intense, and therefore to be particularly guarded against by not pushing, in the first instance, positive remedies too far. *Treatment.*—Opium joined with calomel, colchicum, blisters to the extremities, friction with salt to the abdomen and extremities ; the hot bath is peculiarly efficacious with salt or sal-ammoniac in the water, with magnetic currents, positive over the abdomen.

XXXVII.—EPILEPSY.

To seize suddenly, so called, from the suddenness of its attacks.

It is often symptomatic of water on the brain, acidity of the stomach, worms, teething, &c., and is generally confined to children, boys oftener than girls. An attack is sometimes preceded by heavy pain in the head, dimness of sight, palpitation, flatulency in the stomach and intestines, stupor, and sometimes the electric action is felt ascending to the head, but frequently without premonitory notice. At the commencement of the fit, the patient

falls suddenly, his eyes are distorted, fingers closely clenched, and the body, particularly one side, is much agitated; foams at the mouth, the tongue is thrust out, and often sustains injury, the muscles of the jaw being affected; loses all sensation and life for the time, the urine and fœces being often voided. The spasms abating, the patient gradually revives, languid and exhausted, without any recollection of the occurrence.

Epilepsy may be induced by wounds, and wherever there is an immediate cause, attention must be directed to remove the cause. Where it occurs without manifest cause, and is habitual, the treatment should be iodine, small doses of tartar emetic, not sufficient to vomit, chalybeate water, as directed in Chlorosis, to be taken in the evening before going to bed, as this disease has an increased energy when the active functions are suspended in sleep; the magnetic bath and machine peculiarly efficacious with indigo.

XXXVIII. ERYSIPELAS.

Inflammatory or Negative Action of the Skin, or Mucous Surface of the Body.

Erysipelas exists externally and internally, and is more apt to attack women than children, and those of an irritable habit than those of a robust constitution. It sometimes returns periodically once or twice a year, sometimes once a lunar month. It is sometimes confined to a local part, and sometimes the whole system is affected.

In slight cases, where it attacks the extremities, it makes its appearance with roughness, heat, pain and redness of the skin, which becomes pale by pressing upon it, some slight fever, heat and thirst, and the disease sometimes here terminates, without inconvenience. In other cases there ensues pains in the head and back, great thirst, restlessness, slight swelling of the affected parts, pulse small and frequent, and the fourth or fifth day a number of vesicles make their appearance, containing a limpid or yellowish fluid, which break and run out, sometimes adhering and drying on the skin, and, in unfavorable cases, these blisters form obstinate ulcers. Whatever part of the body is attacked by this disease, the effects of the reaction in the part is apt to produce deleterious effects in its sympathetic connections; as, when it attacks the face, inflammation of the brain is to be apprehended; from the trunk, inflammation of the bowels. The treatment, aconite, sulphuric acid, belladonna, arsenic, magnetic machine, particularly the bath, negative pole to the inflamed part.

XXXIX. FEBRIS, FEVER.

Although different nosologists have made an almost interminable variety of fever, directing it to be treated as a primary disease, it admits of serious doubt whether fever is not, in most of its varieties, completely symptomatic. If it formed a specific order of disease, there should be a similarity of remedies, as well as symptoms, while

the practice of medicine is in no case more varied than in the treatment of different fevers, and no doubt, if physicians would take this view of the case, and look to what is esteemed in many cases the *cause* of fever, they would detect a primary disease behind the fever that might be much more rationally treated.

In the febris intermittens, it is generally admitted that marsh miasma is an inducing cause, together with other varieties of fever; a watery, poor diet, great fatigue, long watching, grief, exposure to cold, lying in damp rooms, wearing wet clothes, by some intermittents, have been thought contagious, and, no doubt, under peculiar circumstances and situations, are so, as some other grades of fever, from similar causes, are, without controversy. Whatever may be the exciting cause, the effect is an interruption of that equable action of the electric fluid necessary to health, and the only difference between intermittent and continued fevers, is difference in the activity of the exciting agent. See general view of disease.

Treatment.—Spirits of turpentine, aconite, antimony, arsenic, quinine, magnetic machine, bath cold, positive over the region of the heart.

XL. GASTRITIS.

Inflammation of the Stomach.

Is produced by acrid corroding substances taken into the stomach, as over doses of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, food of an improper nature, large draughts of cold water when the system is much

heated, the sudden cessation of inflammation existing in sympathetic parts; thus it is the fatal sequel to some other diseases. The symptoms are burning pain in the stomach, great soreness, flatulence, and distension, severe vomiting after any thing taken into the stomach solid or liquid, distressing thirst, restlessness, rapid debility, frequent, hard and contracted pulse.

If the disease has been caused by acrid substances in the stomach, these should be evacuated by tartar emetic; if from reaction from other parts of the system, exciting applications should be made to these or other sympathetic parts, as cantharides solution, tartar emetic, particularly the magnetic machine; give internally aconite, colchicum, belladonna, morphine; bath, negative to the stomach.

XLI. GONORRHŒA—CLAP, GLEET.

Is produced generally by contagion, but may be engendered, especially in females, by excessive intercourse with different persons and neglect of cleanliness. It is first known by an itching sensation in the urethra, a burning upon voiding urine, and after a few days the discharge of whitish matter; in the course of a few days this discharge increases considerably, and sometimes assumes a greenish or yellow hue which becomes thinner, the parts will become red and inflamed; some degree of stricture will ensue from thickening of the parts, and the voiding of urine becomes scant and exceedingly painful. If the disease progresses, a contraction of the

muscles of the penis ensue, by which it is curved down, causing great pain when brought to an erect position, which it has a constant tendency to assume. It is generally termed *cordee*; the prepuce is sometimes rigidly contracted over the glans penis, when the matter is apt to excoriate the glands and become very troublesome; sometimes this contraction takes place behind the glans penis, choking the urethra so as to make the passage of urine exceedingly difficult. In the treatment of gonorrhœa, cleanliness and spare diet will often effect a cure, balsam copavia in capsules, cannabis cubebis, magnetic machine and bath positive to the urethra.

XLII. HÆMATEMESIS—VOMITING OF BLOOD.

A discharge of blood from the stomach is distinguished from a discharge from the lungs, by its being preceded by a sense of weight, pain, or anxiety in the region of the stomach, by its being unaccompanied by cough, by the blood being of a dark color in considerable quantity, and mixed with other contents of the stomach. The disease may arise from bruises or wounds received in the stomach, by stimulating the stomach excessively, by the suppression of other accustomed discharges, as the menses in females, obstructions in the liver, spleen, &c., and seldom, if ever, is a primary disease. *Treatment.*—Kreosote, alum, secale cornupia, magnetic bath or machine, negative to the stomach.

XLIII. HÆMOPTYSIS—SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Discharges of blood from the lungs is readily distinguished from discharges from the stomach by its light red and frothy appearance, in small quantities, and occurs mostly in the young. It may be induced by violent exercise, as running, jumping, lifting, blowing of wind instruments, loud singing, drinking to excess, or violent passion. It is sometimes induced by the suppression of other evacuation, as menstrual or hæmorrhoidal, or breathing rarified air, and is often symptomatic of consumption. Where this discharge takes place in peripneumonia pleuritis, and some grades of fever, it is a favorable omen.

Hæmoptysis is *sometimes* preceded by a sense of weight and oppression at the chest, a dry, tickling cough, and some difficulty of breathing. It is not considered a dangerous disease, unless as symptomatic of consumption, in other cases its effects, if fatal, is by the rupturing some large vessel, in which case death ensues suddenly.

Treatment.—Digitalis, kreosote, alum, aconite, acetate of lead, magnetic machine and bath, negative to the lungs.

XLIV. HÆMORRHOIS.

The piles are excrescences or tumors, arising about the verge of the anus, or the lower part of the rectum, which sometimes discharge blood on going to stool; costiveness is the chief cause of the piles, though sub-

ject to many variations; they are liable to inflammation, from which abscess is formed, terminating in fistula.

In the treatment of this disease, much depends upon the particular state of the disease: excessive bleeding may be treated with alum, kreosote, decoction of bark, or such remedies as are directed for bleeding from other parts. The best external application is white lead and oil as the painters use it. Nux vomica, nitric acid, carbon, sulphur, black pepper and oil, is a good external application; the magnetic machine is, however, the most reliable remedy, directing the negative in contact with the hæmorrhoids if bleeding, otherwise the positive.

XLV. HEPATITIS.

Inflammation of the Liver, attended with heat, tension and pain in the right hypochondrium, pain at the clavicle and top of the right shoulder, uneasiness in laying on the left side, dry cough, vomiting, hiccough, and difficulty of breathing, the urine is of a saffron color, and small in quantity, nausea, with other dyspeptic symptoms.

The causes of hepatitis are contusions, blows, wounds, passions of the mind, violent exercise, intense summer heats, concretions in the liver, and is often symptomatic of other diseases. Though the symptoms above enumerated, or most of them, occur in what is termed acute hepatitis, in the chronic form of the disease, it frequently progresses to a great extent without manifesting any peculiar symptom.

Hepatitis is seldom fatal, unless inducing other diseases, especially of an immediate nature, and is frequently reduced by bleeding at the nose or hæmorrhoidal vessels, diarrhœa, sweating, or copious flow of urine; abscess is sometimes formed with adherence to the adjoining part, and the matter is passed into the stomach and is voided by coughing, vomiting, purging, &c., and sometimes breaks outwardly, which tendency is to be encouraged by stimulants, or incisions made.

Treatment.—Calomel, nitric acid, colchicum, belladonna, and magnetic machine and bath with the plates as in Dyspepsia.

XLVI. HERNIA—RUPTURE.

By which the intestines are protruded from the cavity of the abdomen, forming a tumor generally in the groin, navel, labia, fore and upper part of the thigh.

When the intestines thus protruded, become compressed so as to stop the passage through them, it is termed strangulated, and occasion the following symptoms, colic, constipation, vomiting, &c.

Treatment.—It is the case generally, that a hernia may be reduced by pressure and may be maintained in their proper position by a *truss*, when there is difficulty by ordinary pressure, friction, either externally applied, or the magnetic machine will often overcome it. When it cannot, by these means, be reduced, and symptoms are troublesome, an operation is necessary. Internally,

opium, nux vomica, or stramonium, will have a salutary effect in relaxing the system.

NOTE.—Hernia has a variety of divisions that I do not deem necessary to note in this work.

XLVII. HYDARTHROS—WHITE SWELLING.

A disease of the joints, more particularly the knees, ankles, wrists and elbow.

In these swellings the color of the skin is not altered. In some instances the swelling will yield, in some measure, to pressure, but more frequently presents a firmness of texture that induces the belief in those not acquainted with the disease that the tumor is bone. The pain, in some instances, is intense, from the first, in other cases the pain is slight. In persons of a scrofulous habit, the disease presents a peculiarity of character in which the pain seems to be located in *one* particular *part* of the joint. Sometimes the pain is continuous, sometimes intermittent, and the suffering, in all cases seems to be more excruciating when the patient is warm, particularly in bed.

As the disease advances, matter is at length formed, and bursts its way out, but does not close the malady, matter is again formed. In what is termed rheumatic white swelling, the pain is more diffused. As to the primary cause of this disease, authors are not agreed, but I think the character of the disease marks a local negative action of the synovial vessels, which induces its reverse in the serous surface. The treatment of this

disease has been various. I should apply stimulants to the surface of the swelling, as iodine, cantharides, magnetic machine. Internally, belladonna, nux vomica, opium, &c. with the use of the magnetic bath.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, I find the above treatment has been successful in several cases.

XLVIII. HYDROCELE—DROPSY OF THE SCROTUM, OR TESTICLE.

Generally appears in persons advanced in life, and may be induced from overstraining, by which the parts become weakened.

In the treatment of this disease give iron internally, and apply externally three parts hydriodate of potash to one of corrosive sublimate, weakened in the first application by the addition of three to five parts water; apply magnetic machine, negative pole on the lower part of the spine positive to scrotum.

XLIX. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Dropsy of the Brain or Head, and is either in the ventricles of the brain or between the membranes and is a disease peculiar to children.

Is generally accompanied with pain in the head across the brow, stupor, dilation of the pupils of the eye, nausea, vomiting, unusual slowness of the pulse, convulsions, &c. Hydrocephalus seems to depend upon a peculiar state of the system generally. The treatment usually adopted is calomel in small doses, internally,

but from the evident effect produced of accumulation, there can be no mistake in using negative excitants, as arsenic, cantharides, &c., or better, the magnetic bath or machine, using the positive conductor on the stomach, to excite action in the vessels of the brain.

L. HYDROPHOBIA.

Canine Madness.

In 1815 there was published a remedy for this distressing malady, said to be unquestionably efficacious, and notwithstanding the whole matter has been, in a great measure forgotten, the treatment was successful in several cases under the observation of the writer. It was practised in Edgefield District, S. C., by a man of the name of Roebuck, who resided near the Cherokee Ponds, in one case successfully—upon a relation of the writer's. His treatment was to bleed as far as the patient could bear, and repeat as often as practicable, and give freely a strong decoction of scutalaria. What effect the electro-magnetic influence might have in such cases remains to be tested, but that it would have a salutary effect there are strong reasons in its favor, while it certainly could do no harm, and even doubtful experiments should be tolerated in a case that is yielded as hopeless.

LI. HYDROTHORAX.

Dropsy of the Chest.

Generally comes on by pain in the lower part of the sternum, difficulty of breathing, much increased by

exercise, and more difficult in a horizontal position, cough, with expectoration of a thin mucus, some degree of palsy or numbness in the arms. This is a disease considered, by the generality of writers, incurable. For treatment, see Anasarca.

LII. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Hysteria, Hypo, Low Spirits.

Hysterics is ever symptomatic of disease of the stomach, for which see diseases of the Stomach.

LIII. HYSTERITIS.

Inflammation of the Womb.

Characterised by heat, tension, and tumor in the region of the womb, pain in the os uteri and lower vertebra, when touched, nausea, and is generally the result of parturition.

Treatment.—Magnetic machine, aconite, digitalis, excitants applied to the mammæ, as catharides, friction, mustard, &c. with magnetic bath, negative to the womb.

LIV. ICTERUS.

Jaundice.

Though treated generally as a distinct disease, is, no doubt, symptomatic, in all cases, as diseases of the liver, whether from concretions formed in the liver, or other exciting causes, inducing an over secretion of bile. Hence such remedies as act upon this organ particularly are found the most efficacious, as calomel, nitric acid, magnetic machine, positive to liver.

LV. ISCHURIA.

Difficulty of Voiding Urine.

Symptomatic of inflammation of the bladder, urethra, &c. strictures formed, venereal affections, &c., which see.

LVI. LEPROA.

Leprosy.

A disease of the skin, from over action of the lymphatic vessels, known by red shining patches on the skin, of an oval or round form, sometimes as large as a five cent piece. The disease sometimes exists through life, producing no constitutional or serious disorder; the spots sometimes appear smaller, with the centre indented, beginning about the elbows, hands or legs, thigh, groin, or neck, and mostly affects persons of fatiguing occupations, precarious and improper diet; women are seldom liable to it.

Treatment.—Chloride of gold, camphor, externally magnetic machine, and bath in particular.

LVII. LEUCORRHŒA.

Fluor Albis, Whites.

A whitish secretion from the vagina, induced by want of positive action of the parts.

Treatment.—Iron, copaiva, aconite, colchicum, belladonna, magnetic machine, negative to the uterine vessels.

LVIII. LECHENS.

Tetter, or Ring Worm.

This disease is always connected with internal disorder, terminating in scurf, recurrent. It usually com-

mences with headache, flushing of the face, loss of appetite, languor and quickness of the pulse, distinct red papula arise upon the chin and cheeks, or on the arms, and in the course of three or four days the same appearance takes place on the neck, body, and lower extremities, with a tingling sensation, generally aggravated during the night; women seem to be more liable to it than men, and is sometimes the sequel of fever and catarrhal inflammations. In some cases the symptoms are accompanied with deep seated pains, with fits of coldness or shivering for some days before the eruption. For treatment, see Papura.

LIX. MANIA.

Madness is of two characters, furious and melancholy, which require opposite treatment.

Mania is generally confined to persons of a melancholy and sanguine temperament, and it is asserted that a large number of maniacal patients die of hydrothorax and atrophy. From the causes laid down as inducing mania, it may be inferred that long continued concentrated action of the brain, whether by thought concentrated upon a particular subject, or an induced action from the stomach, are at least the general causes of this malady. In melancholy cases there is want of activity, while in the sanguine there is an over activity. The treatment of mania, in the first instance, should be directed to the health of the system generally, as various diseases in many cases have a powerful influence. In furious cases

bleeding is generally recommended, and, if carried to the point of fainting, no doubt will have a salutary effect; but less than this I should conceive hurtful rather than beneficial. Nauseating doses of tartar continued upon the stomach, with cold applications to the head, is more reliable; cantharides, mustard, tartar ointment to the extremities and abdominal viscera, the hot bath particularly to the extremities, or perhaps to the whole body, excepting the head, but above all, the magnetic machine with the bath; camphor in large doses is said to have a good effect.

In melancholy cases, calomel in small doses, pushed to ptyalism, a nutritious or stimulating diet, iron, opium, and camphor together, magnetic machine. See general diseases. Magnetic machine, stimulants, or negative and sedative and positive medicines.

No case of disease requires more minute attention than mania. It has been too much the case that mania, as well as hypochondriasis, have been treated as mental diseases, without reflecting upon the fact that, let the mind be as *immaterial* as possible, yet it acts through, and is in all cases influenced by, material organization, and no doubt exists, in my estimation, that mania has its origin and cause, in a large majority of cases, in the stomach, and produces the effect by sympathy upon the brain.

LX. MELÆNA—BLACK VOMIT.

A Disease peculiar to Southern Climates, and generally a very dangerous disease.

[See Yellow Fever.]

LXI. MENORRHAGIA.

Hæmorrhage from the Uterus, induced by Miscarriage, Abortions, Misconceptions.

[For Treatment, see Abortions.]

LXII. NEPHRITIS.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Known by pain in the kidneys, shooting along the course of the ureter, drawing up of the testicle, numbness of the thigh, nausea, vomiting, urine high colored and frequently discharged, costiveness, &c. Nephritis is often symptomatic of gravel, gout, rheumatism, &c. The causes said to induce this disease are external contusions, strains of the back, irritants conveyed to the kidneys through the circulation, violent and severe exercise, concretions in the kidneys or ureter, &c.

Treatment.—Calomel, antimony, opium. External, magnetic machine, bath, negative to the kidneys.

LXIII. ODONTALGIA—TOOTHACHE.

Kreosote put in the hollow, magnetic machine an infallible remedy, negative to the hollow of the tooth, or on the nerve connected with it.

LXIV. OPHTHALMIA.

Inflammation of the Eyes.

Ophthalmia originates from various causes, more generally from foreign matter lodged in the eye. Sometimes inflammatory appearances take place from vitiated

action of the nerves connected with the eye or disease of the antrum. Remedies for the eyes have done a vast deal of mischief, and therefore should not be used unless by an experienced physician. Foreign bodies may be discharged frequently by washing the eye out with water. Flaxseed dropped into the eye is an agreeable way of getting out other matter. As an ordinary application for inflammations, frequent bathing the eyes and head in cold water is perhaps the safest. The magnetic machine is a safe and efficient remedy, using the negative pole over and around the eye, positive back of the head.

LXV. ORCHITIS.

Swelled Testicle, a Symptom of Gonorrhœa.

LXVI. PARALYSIS.

Loss of Motion,

Sometimes of a single limb or part, more generally of one side, and there is a *characteristic* of this disease that I have never observed noticed by writers, that cases of the right side are exceedingly more obstinate than cases of the left side, and the mind is rarely affected in the latter case, while in the former it is common. From an extensive observation, I have found this case characteristic. In the treatment of palsy it is of the first importance to ascertain the precise history of its commencement as regards local affection, directing attention particularly to such localities. If the seat or cause

exists in the brain, remedies the reverse to those that would be required when the cause was in the stomach are indicated ; and where doubt exists as to the cause, it is safest to treat the brain. The habit, constitutional diathesis, &c. of the patient will throw much light upon the subject. In all cases of paralysis, the magnetic machine or galvanic battery alone is by far the most efficient remedy, remembering that in operating upon the head, the negative influence must be applied opposite the affected side, while in other parts the reverse is required. Internally, when confined to one side of the face, nux vomica, colchicum, opium ; when on one side of the body, add minispermum, chloride of gold. External cantharides, mustard, galvanic plates to the extremities of the affected side ; magnetic bath most effectual.

LXVII. PARTURITION.

(See Abortion.)

LXVIII. PERITONITIS.

Inflammation of the Peritoneum.

Known by the presence of fever, pain in the abdomen, that is increased when in an erect position without the other symptoms of inflammation in the abdominal viscera, &c. It is divided into several varieties, according to the particular part affected. Treatment may be local when only local parts are affected. Externally, magnetic machine, mustard, hot bath to the extremities, &c. Internally, aconite, colchicum, &c.

LXIX. PERTUSSIS.

Much Cough, Whooping Cough.

Cochineal pulverised, 5 grs.; salts of tartar, 10 grs.; honey or sugar, one ounce; mixed in hot water—a teacupful; take a teaspoonful twice a day, said to be a specific. Syrup of squills half an ounce, paregoric half an ounce, one grain tartar emetic, mixed; dose, teaspoonful twice per day, magnetic machine, changing the poles upon the neck and breast.

LXX. PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

White Leg, Milk Leg.

A disease incident to females in the puerperal state, (after having children,) and generally makes its appearance from two to ten days after delivery, though cases are related both earlier and much later. It commonly commences with coldness and rigors, succeeded by heat, thirst, pain and stiffness. Its local effect is noticed sometimes at the top of the thigh, hip, groin, &c., in which local places the patient experiences a sense of weight and stiffness, felt more particularly in attempts to move; pain extends down the leg to the foot, with swelling of the whole limb, which is white and tense. This disease is strictly dropsical from lymphatic action, and the treatment of Anasarca meets the exigency, to which refer.

LXXI. PHRENITIS.

Inflammation of the Brain.

Characterised by high fever, violent headach, redness of the face and eyes, impatient of light and noise, furious delirium, &c., and is frequently symptomatic of other diseases, as worms, high inflammatory fevers, hydrophobia, &c.

Treatment.—Free bleeding is recommended by most physicians, antimony in small doses, digitalis, cantharides over the region of the stomach and extremities, magnetic machine, negative to the head, preserving, as much as possible, an erect position.

LXXII. PHTHISIS.

To Consume. Pulmonary Consumption.

Consumption is known, says Dr. Cullen, by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and by purulent expectoration, and it might just as well be known by a coffin, nor does the more recent prognosis of sounding and listening through a stethoscope make the discovery much earlier. Consumption has such a multiplicity of useless remedies that are of no avail, that it seems to be a settled opinion of practitioners generally, that nothing can be done but palliate urgent symptoms and ease the patient to the grave. That such a state of things should exist is alike discreditable to physicians and disastrous to patients, more particularly when it is generally conceded that if the disease is taken in *time* success is as flattering in consumption as in most other

diseases. Why not, then, seek for *some* detector of this fatal malady *before* it has *reached* that obstinate stage in which it is manifest by the common means of determining. Here is an admitted defect, and I leave it to all practitioners if that *defect* cannot be remedied with the magnetic machine as a detector of disease. One experiment is all that is necessary to make a proselyte of all but the most perversely obstinate.

Treatment.—That depletion of the system in consumption is radically wrong admits of no doubt with any intelligent man. I have for twenty years recommended persons with strong symptoms of consumption, which symptoms were confirmed by hereditary predisposition, to use spirits freely, and it has had the happiest effect in every case. It is true these were incipient cases in some measure, but two were incapable almost of the least bodily exertion, and were pronounced lost cases by the attending physician. The magnetic machine is, perhaps, the most efficient remedy, aided by iodine in chloride of gold, in small doses, exercise, conium, with palliatives, according to circumstances.

In cases where night sweats have ensued, the happiest effects have been invariably the result of the following practice. Take of wild cherry tree bark half a pound, one quart of best spirits; make a decoction by moderate heat; strain, and add one pint pure strained honey, one-fourth ounce nitric acid; place the patient in a bath of agreeable temperature, not too warm, and while the positive conductor is in the foot of the bath,

raise the breast from the bath and apply the negative conductor over the region of the lungs through a sponge kept wet with a dilution of kreosote strong enough to redden the skin, and let the patient keep constantly a small sponge, saturated with the same dilution, to be frequently applied to the nostrils, that the fumes may be inhaled.

LXXIII. PLEURITIS.

Pleurisy.

Pleurisy is known by acute pain in the side, increased by drawing a long breath, flushing of the face, heat over the body generally, difficulty of lying on the affected side, cough, nausea, pulse hard and strong.

Treatment.—Magnetic machine, aconite, colchicum. Externally stimulants to extremities. See Pneumonia.

LXXIV. PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is known with an obtuse pain in the chest or side, difficulty of breathing in a recumbent position, particularly when lying on the affected side, cough, dryness of the skin, thirst, heat and anxiety. If the attack is very violent, the face is flushed, swollen, and sometimes of a purple color, the lungs become suffused with blood, which, in some cases, soon proves fatal.

Treatment.—Full bleeding, that is, to fainting, in the early part of the disease, frequently cuts it short at once without other remedy, but not repeated—calomel,

gum ammonia, chloride of gold, iodine, &c., magnetic machine, bath if practicable, negative to the region of the lungs.

LXXV. PODAGRA.

The Gout.

A very painful disease, affecting the joints, more particularly the feet and hands, usually preceded by flatulence and indigestion, occurring chiefly in the spring and beginning of winter. Colchicum, mustard, magnetic machine and bath, negative to the painful part.

LXXVI. POLYPUS.

A fungous tumor in various parts of the system, chiefly the Nose, Uterus and Vagina.

The general treatment has been to extirpate with the knife, or extract by force, but have yielded to the magnetic machine positive to polypus with phosphorus, chloride of gold, iodine.

LXXVII. PRURIGO.

A Disease of the Skin.

Sometimes local, sometimes covering the whole body, characterized by small elevations of the skin, which retain their color except when rubbed, when these elevations are broken and a thin white matter oozes out, which concretes on the skin in a black scab. This disease occasions an incessant itching, felt more intense on undressing for bed. Nosologists have pro-

ceeded to give a name for every possible form or location of the disease. Wholly unnecessary.

Treatment.—Sulphur, antimony, magnetic machine, belladonna; bath is particularly efficacious.

LXXVIII. PSORIASIS.

The Itch.

The root of the burdock in whiskey is a specific.

LXXIX. PURPURA.

A Disease in which there is an effusion of Blood under the Skin, forming red or purple specks.

Sometimes the blood oozes through the cuticle, especially the gums, and inside of the mouth, &c. A disease in all its stages produced by a relaxed state of the system, requiring tonic medicines, as iron, cinchona, wine, bark, magnetic machine and bath.

LXXX. RACHITIS.

The Rickets.

Is known by a prominent forehead, protruded sternum, flattened ribs, large belly, emaciated limbs, with great debility; generally appears in children from nine months to two years of age. The bones, particularly the spine, become distorted, which remain through after life.

Treatment.—Iron, cold bath, belladonna, iodine, magnetic machine.

LXXXI. RHEUMATISM.

Is distinguished into Acute and Chronic.

The acute is perceived by shivering, heat, thirst, &c., when the pain soon fixes on the joints. The chronic is distinguished without these premonitory symptoms, and is generally the continuance after an acute attack. Although writers generally locate rheumatisms in the joints, thereby inducing the belief that it is a disease peculiar to the *joints*, it is doubtful whether rheumatism is not strictly a *muscular* affection, to which the whole muscular system is liable. The same causes that induce rheumatism, induce other diseases, and the same remedies that are efficacious in other diseases, are equally so in rheumatism. In the treatment of this disease, the greatest reliance is in the magnetic machine, colchicum, prickly ash, iodine alternated, may be depended on—magnetic or galvanic plates as the case may be inflammatory or not; use particularly the magnetic bath.

LXXXII. RUBEOLA.

The Measles.

Is known by fever, hoarseness, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness. About the fourth day, eruptions or small red points are discernible by the touch, which in three days end in a mealy appearance, the eyes and eyelids are somewhat inflamed.

Treatment.—The measles require but little attention, (more than to avoid exposure to cold, which may determine the disease internally,) unless connected with

other diseases, or has a disposition to concentrate upon the lungs or some other part. Magnetic machine, sulphur, squills.

LXXXIII. SCARLATINA.

Scarlet Fever.

Is known by contagious synocha, swelling of the face about the fourth day; about the third to the fifth day there is an eruption similar to the measles, from which it may be distinguished by the absence of the cough, watery eye, running at the nose, sneezing, which accompany measles upon the disappearance of the eruption; Anasarca frequently follows; the glands of the throat are particularly liable to swelling of this character. The fauces is subject to inflammation that requires particular attention, as the secretions of the mouth and nose frequently become acridly vitiated.

The greatest danger of scarlet fever is its tendency to grow of a *putrid* character; therefore the inflammatory character of the disease should in no case be treated too energetically, simply keeping the mouth and throat clear with honey and borax, or honey and tansy, and the bowels gently open by castor oil, is generally sufficient, or perhaps the most efficient treatment in the typhoid character of the disease. Cinchona, tartar emetic, ammonia, calomel, nitric acid. Externally, cantharides, bath, magnetic machine.

LXXXIV. SCIRRHUS.

[See Cancer.]

LXXXV. SCORBUTUS.

Scurvy.

Is known by extreme debility, pale, bloated complexion, spongy gums, livid spots on the skin, offensive breath, dropsical swelling of the legs, fœtid urine and stools, hemorrhages and offensive ulcers, sometimes confined to the gums and arms, and sometimes to the gums and legs. It seems to be the more generally received opinion that the scurvy is induced rather by *defect* of nourishment than its particular character, and more is relied on in effecting a cure by regimen than medicine.

Treatment.—Wash the mouth with decoction of cinchona, and give nitric acid, sulphur, &c., with full nutritive diet, with wine, magnetic bath.

LXXXVI. SCROFULA.

Is known by hard indolent tumors of the glands in various parts of the body, particularly about the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin. It generally makes its appearance between the third and seventh years of age. These tumors remain sometimes indolent for a considerable time, but sooner or later break out into obstinate running ulcers.

Treatment.—Iodide of potash, iodine, chloride of gold, magnetic machine, bath.

LXXXVII. SPASMUS.

Spasms.

An involuntary contraction of the muscles, purely symptomatic, the effect of organic disease.

LXXXVIII. SYNCOPÉ.

Fainting, frequently symptomatic of organic diseases of the heart, brain, &c.

It is sometimes preceded by anxiety, a sense of fullness ascending from the stomach to the head, swimming in the head, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, with coldness of the extremities, and sometimes is attended with vomiting. It is induced by violent emotions of the mind, disagreeable odors, debility, violent and continued exercise, large loss of blood, &c. To recover the patient from a fainting fit, musk, ammonia, cold water to the face, with friction of the extremities, &c. treating exciting causes according to their character; to complete a cure give iron, and use the magnetic bath cold.

LXXXIX. SYNOCHA.

Inflammatory Fever,

Known by the presence of general inflammatory symptoms by which it is distinguished from nervous typhus fever. It makes its attack at all seasons of the year, but most prevalent in the spring, and persons of a strong plethoric constitution are more liable to it than others, and is peculiar to cold or temperate climates. In the treatment of inflammatory fever, reaction should be induced at once by active treatment, as bleeding to fainting, aconite, digitalis, &c. Wherever the treatment is moderately pursued, it confirms the disease and produces fatal effects. Sometimes this fever partakes of a ty-

phoid character, particularly in more southern climates, when the patient is generally seized with a considerable degree of languor or sense of debility, frequent yawnings and stretchings—the face pale, the skin appears constricted over the whole body, sensations of cold in the head, passing from thence over the back body, sometimes occasioning *chills*; when these characteristics are in some measure united, it calls for a change of treatment according to the exigency of inflammation or typhus.—[See Typhus.]

XC. SYPHILIS.

Lues Venerea.

A disease of the genital organs generally induced by contagious matter in contact, nor is it material whether this contact is brought about by sexual intercourse or otherwise; when from coition it generally makes its first appearance by small white blisters on the glans penis, which proceed to make ulcers—and from this point proceeds to effect the glands inguinal or groin, forming bubo, and if not arrested continues spreading till the whole system is affected; the mouth and throat are often effected to a fatal extent. In the incipient state of chancre, frequent ablutions with cold water, sprinkling the chancre with dry calomel will eradicate the disease: where it has proceeded further mercury internally is required; calomel is the best preparation of mercury in this disease,—and here I would remark, particularly,

that there is great danger in pushing mercury too rapid, and therefore the administration should be commenced in doses, of two grs. only once a day ; and not increased unless it is discovered after full trial that the disease is not affected. In scrofulous patients, a still less dose is required joined with iodide of potash, the magnetic machine is an invaluable agent, particularly through the bath in cases of long standing.

XCI. TETANUS.

Lock-jaw, Spasm with rigidity affecting different parts of the body, particularly the Spine and lower jaw.

This affection may arise from cold, wounds of the muscles, and frequently from the amputation of a limb. It generally comes on about the eighth or ninth day from the inducing cause, sometimes suddenly with a slight stiffness in the back of the neck, an uneasy sensation at the root of the tongue, difficulty of swallowing, tightness of the chest, pain in the sternum, shooting to the back, stiffness of the jaws that finally clenches the teeth. During the disease the whole muscular system becomes agitated, particularly the abdominal. In the treatment of tetanic affections, strict attention must be paid to the cause, if from punctures that have closed, they should be opened ; external remedies are most to be relied on, particularly the magnetic machine. Internally a free use of wine, belladonna and stramonium, nux vomica, opium, &c. magnetic bath is exceedingly efficacious.

XCII. TYPHUS FEVER.

Is distinguished from Inflammatory Fever by great debility, tendency of the fluids to putrefaction, smallness of the pulse, and, in the advanced stage, by purple spots on various parts of the body; and from the Nervous Fever by the great violence of the commencing of the disease, which is by great languor, dejection of spirits, depression, loss of strength, universal weariness, soreness, pains in the head, back and extremities, eyes full, heavy and yellowish, the temporal arteries throb violently, tongue dry and parched, laborious respiration, interrupted by sighing, breath hot and offensive, urine pale, body costive, pulse small and fluttering, increasing in quickness as the disease advances; the tongue and mouth become covered with a black tenacious fur.

In the treatment of typhoid diseases, it is of the utmost importance that the patient should be freely exposed to the atmosphere, with strict cleanliness, and, from what can be gathered from writers, it seems the general practice is to let the disease take its course, only giving medicine to palliate urgent symptoms. My opinion is, that typhoid fever is primarily seated in the alimentary canal, and is constituted by want of action in that department, and this opinion is borne out by the practice of eminent physicians in the administrations of the mineral acids. How far a practice based upon this presumption may be successful, time must unfold, but I should pursue it in all cases. Surely there is defect in the treatment

of typhus fever, and for the reason that there is, in fact, no treatment particularly for this disease.

The treatment that has been perhaps most successful is free ventilation, strict cleanliness, with opium for nervous excitement, the bowels kept open by castor oil or other mild cathartics. As nutritious a diet as the patient can bear, with wine or fermented liquor, iodine, muriate of tin, carbonic acid, magnetic bath cold, has had the happiest effect, as indeed a cold shower bath without magnetism.

XCIII. UTERUS-PROLAPSUS.

Magnetic machine, apply the positive conductor to the lower part of the spine, connected with the uterus, and the negative over the region of the organ. A few repetitions are sufficient.

XCIV. VARIOLA.

Small Pox.

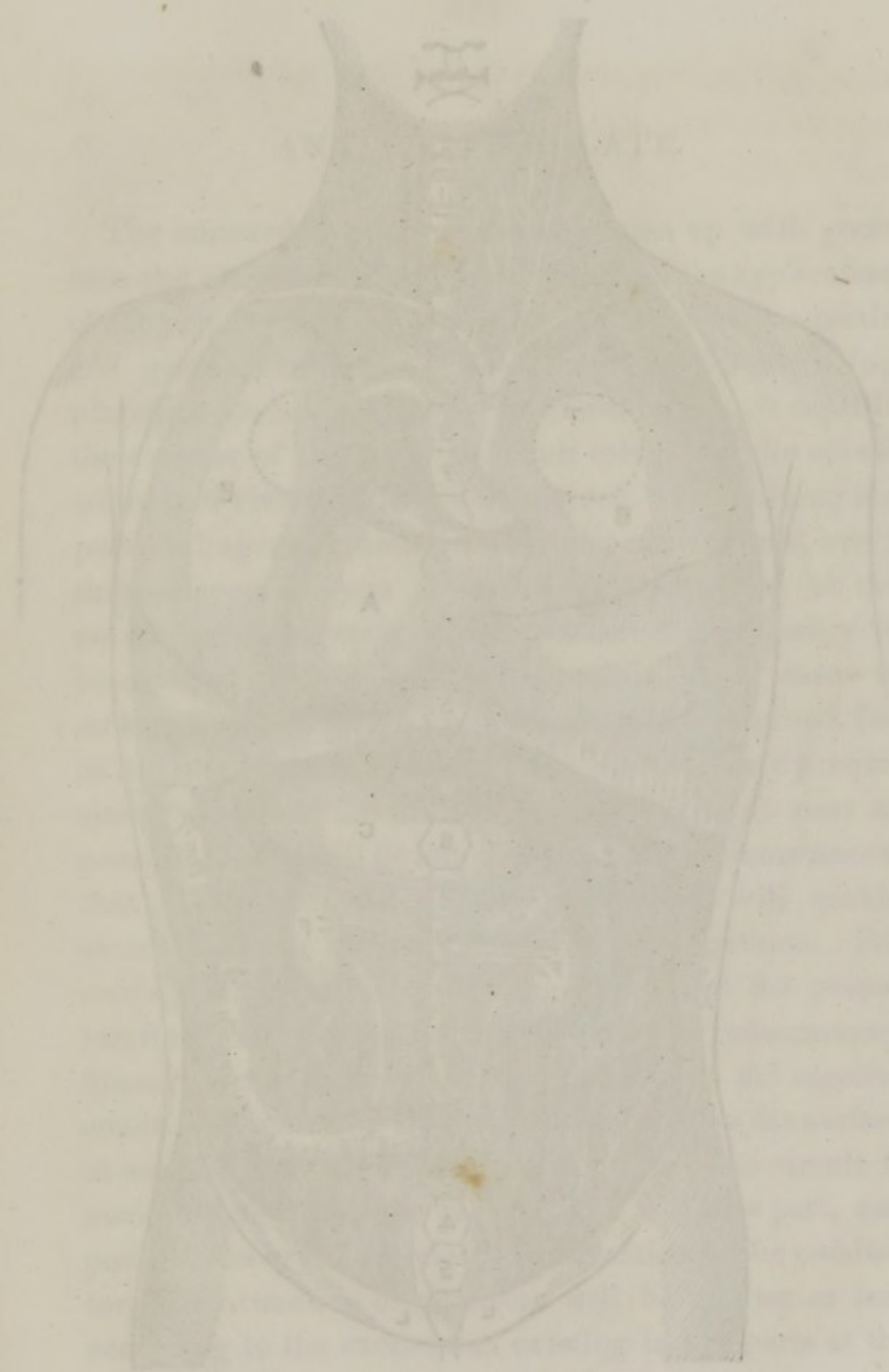
Is generally distinguished into distinct and confluent, the first when the eruptions are separate, and the second or confluent when they run together.

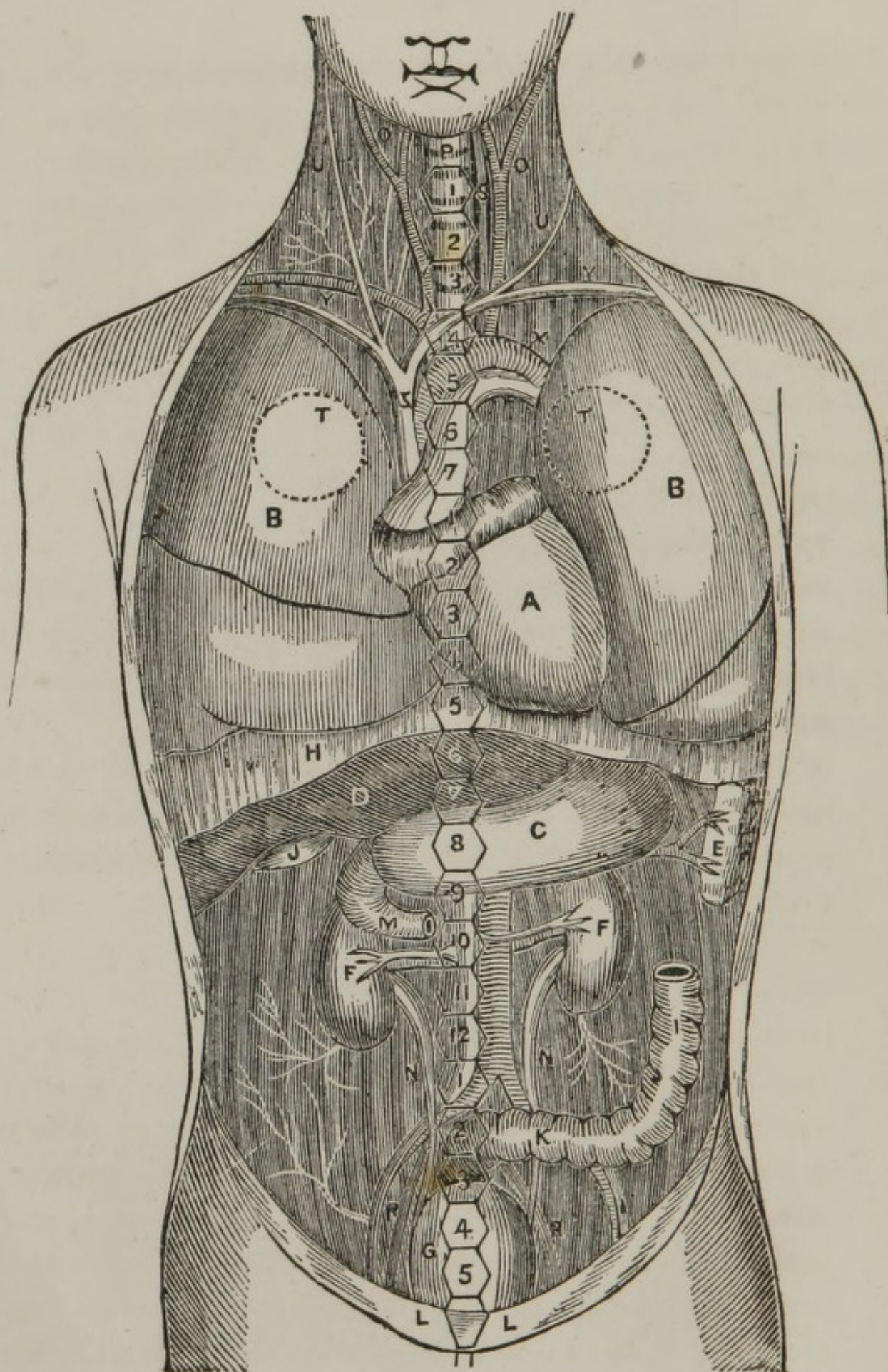
The small pox is generally considered very contagious, so much so, that it may be taken through the medium of the atmosphere; but, from repeated and extensive observation, I am clearly of the opinion that positive contact is absolutely necessary to produce the disease. Small pox, when taken generally, manifests itself by redness of the eyes, sore throat, pains in the

head, back and loins, weariness and faintness, alternate chills and heat, thirst, nausea. In some, these symptoms prevail in a high degree, while in others they are moderate. In very young children, convulsions sometimes take place in a greater or less degree. About the third or fourth day, the eruption makes its appearance. The symptoms preceding mark the distinct from the confluent disease by the violence of the latter.

The treatment of small pox should be like all other external inflammatory diseases. Light should be excluded after the eruption has made its appearance; in the distinct character of the disease, the treatment for measles is best, *which see*; but in the confluent for convulsions, opium, belladonna, &c. Sulphur, wine bark, magnetic machine through the hands to produce diaphoresis.

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chills and heat, thirst, nausea. In some, these symp-
toms prevail in a high degree, while in others they are
moderate. In very young children, convulsions some-
times take place in a violent or less degree. About the
third or fourth day, the eruption makes its appearance.
The symptoms preceding mark the distinctness from the
contagious disease by the violence of the fever.
The treatment of small pox should be like all other
extensive inflammatory diseases. Light should be ex-
hibited after the eruption has made its appearance; in
the distinct character of the disease, the treatment for
measles is best adapted; but in the confluent for
convulsions, opium, belladonna, for delirium, wine,
and, magnetic needles through the hands to produce
sweat.





ANATOMICAL PLATE.

The annexed drawing has been gotten up with great care and attention, in order to familiarise the application of the positive and negative poles of the electro-magnetic and galvanic influence. Each important organ being placed in its natural *proper* position, both as it regards the exterior of the body and their relation to the spinal column, a view of which is also given. In applying the powerful agent of electricity to remove disease, every thing depends upon a correct application as to the points or point upon which the necessary energy is brought to act, and as it is impossible in all cases to concentrate this action upon the *exact* part required, (as in disease of the internal organs,) it is essentially requisite to approach the surface of these parts as near as possible, and it will be found, under these circumstances, that this drawing will be invaluable, as it will enable even the novice correctly to direct his operations. Directing attention to the anatomy to select the proper location, and *recollecting* that negative or inflammatory disease in *any* part will cause repulsion of the *negative* conductor, indicated by a *rattling* noise upon the surface in contact with the conductor, whenever the circuit is made through the nerves connected with the part, and positive energy is indicated, by attraction of the conductor, this attraction or repulsion will be greater or less according to the excitement existing in the parts at the

time, and then to produce the proper effect that negative action concentrates upon the positive conductor, and positive upon the negative; all that is necessary will be placed immediately in view to effect a correct application. In the examination of the deeper-seated organs, as regards their negative or positive character, it will be perceived that a *negative* or *positive* influence may exist in the surfaces covering such organ, which should be taken into the diagnosis.

The following is a descriptive reference to the plate :

A. Heart. BB. Lungs. C. Stomach. D. Liver. E. Spleen. FF. Kidneys. G. Bladder. H. The Diaphragm. I. The Colon. J. Gall Bladder. K. Rectum. LL. Genital Organs. M. Duodenum. NN. Ureters. OO. Carotid Arteries. P. The Trachea. RR. The Sacral Nerves. S. Parotid Gland. TT. Mammæ. UU. Jugular Veins. X. The Great Aorta. Y. Subclavian Veins. Z. Vena Cava.

MEDICINES.

In administering the following Medicines, the smallest dose should in all cases be first given, and increased if necessary. In case of children, the dose will still further be diminished according to age. It will be observed, that the diseases to which many of the medicines are applied, are not given under the head of the particular disease in the catalogue of diseases, because many of these remedies, (though perhaps good,) have in some measure fallen into disuse; and let it be understood that it is not expected that more than *one* article is to be given at a time; but, when found inefficient, proceed to give *another*, in the order in which they occur.

In the application of the machine or bath, it is seldom requisite to operate at any one time more than two minutes, often not longer than half a minute,—too long an operation is in all cases detrimental—and, let the application be long or short, it is injurious if wrongly applied as regards the poles.

1. ACAROIDES RESINEFERA—GUM ACAROIDES, NEW HOLLAND RESIN.

A saturated solution of this gum is the condition in which it is to be used; dose, about a teaspoonful in milk, jelly, or syrup, as water changes its character; good in cases of dyspepsia, debility, cholera, with cramps, hysteria, diarrhoea, catarrh, dysentery, cramp of the stomach, rheumatism. Not to be administered where inflammatory symptoms run high.

2. ACETIC ACID—COMMON VINEGAR.

Is chiefly used as a medicine externally, for sprains, bruises, &c.; it is a good application to burns and scalds; with an infusion of sage, is a good gargle, for sore throat; applied cold, it checks hemorrhages, particularly after parturition.

3. ACONITUM—ACONITE, WOLFSBANE.

Is considered an active poison. The extract is used from one to fifteen grains at a dose, two or three times a day, and is a most invaluable medicine for chronic rheumatism, venereal, nodes, schirrous affections, amaurosis, intermittent, paralysis. It is used as a tincture with spirits of wine; dose 20 to 40 drops. In making the tincture, six times the weight of the aconitum is used of the spirits of wine.

4. ÆTHER.

Dose, 20 to 30 drops, administered internally, in cases of spasms, cardialgia, asthma; applied externally

in cases of headache, strangulated hernia—in the latter case when the æther is applied, the hand should closely cover the part, to prevent evaporation when it is a powerful stimulant; when it is left exposed to the air its evaporation produces the contrary effect, and hence it is good for headache or inflamed surfaces—particularly inflammatory fevers.

5. ALBUMEN—WHITE OF AN EGG

An effectual remedy for the poison or excessive of corrosive sublimate—use freely.

6. ALCOHOL.

Is chiefly used as a solvent, but is, to those who have not been in the habit of using it excessively, a most potent remedy for incipient consumption, taking a wine glass twice a day.

7. ALUM.

Internally, is given in doses of 5 to 20 grains for passive hæmorrhages from the lungs, womb, intestines and nose; it is a powerful tonic in doses of 10 grains three times a day, made into bolus or pills. Externally, it is an excellent lotion for the eyes in cases of inflammatory action, by dissolving 4 grains in an ounce of rose water. Applied in powder, to bleeding vessels that have been ruptured, it is often very effectual.

8. ALOES.

Dose 2 to 3 grains, in case of amenorrhœa.

9. AMMONIACUM—GUM AMMONIA.

The gum is given in doses from 10 to 40 grains, in asthma and chronic catarrh. Externally, it is used as a plaster to white swelling, indolent tumors, and ankylosis.

10. AMMONICA—SUB CARBONAS.

Dose from two to ten grains, in cases of nervous affections, debility, flatulency and acidity of the stomach from dyspepsia.

11. ANEMONE—PULSATILLA.

Use in a diluted tincture, dose from five to fifteen drops, in cases of amaurosis, cataract and opacity of the eye, venereal nodes, paralysis, ulcers, nocturnal pains, hypochondria, &c.

12. ANTHEMIS NOBILIS—CHAMOMILE.

Dose three to fifteen drops of the tincture in spasms, hysteria, dysenteria.

13. ANTHEMUS, PYRETHIUM—PALETORY OF SPAIN.

Spanish chamomile taken into the mouth, relieves the tooth ache and paralysis of the tongue. Do not swallow.

14. ANTIMONIA LIS PULVIS—POWDER OF ANTIMONY.

Dose from five to ten grains in spasms, dysuria, gout, rheumatism.

15. ANTIMONII, SULPHERRETUM, PRECIPITATUM—PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Dose one to three grains, for diseased skin, glands, and joined with calomel is a most active negative alterative.

16. ANTEMONIUM, TARTAREZATUM—TARTAR EMETIC.

Dose from two to five grains as an emetic to empty the stomach of its contents. In the commencement of fevers it is an excellent medicine in doses of an eighth to a quarter of a grain; it is powerful in inducing perspiration, and in still smaller doses, is an expectorant in coughs and colds of the first order. Tartar emetic dissolved in water, is a good application to warts, obstinate ulcers, and it is frequently applied to the skin to produce pustules as a counter irritant for inflammations of the liver, lungs, &c., and it is said to be an invaluable remedy in typhoid fevers, applied to the abdomen, having first removed the scurf with a pin or needle.

17. ARCTIUM, JAPPER—BURDOCK.

An extract of the root in whiskey, dose a wine glass full twice a day, is a specific for the itch. The root dried and powdered, is used in cases of rheumatism, dose one drachm. A decoction, in all cases, is preferable to sarsaparilla, where this is recommended.

18. ARGENTI NITRAS, NITRATE OF SILVER, LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Externally, is used as a corrosive for removing protuberances as warts ; it is frequently applied to old sores.

Taken internally, dose eighth to half a grain for epilepsy, chorea, &c.

19 ARSENOUS ACID—WHITE ARSENIC— RATSBANE.

Arsenic is a most active and deadly poison, and though an invaluable medicine, requires to be used with the utmost care and circumspection. The dose should not, in any case, exceed the sixteenth of a grain, and it is safer to administer half this quantity. The formula of the celebrated solution of Dr. Fowler, considered a specific in intermittent fever, consisted of arsenic and subcarbonate of potassa, from each sixty-four grains boiled together in a glass vessel till the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold add four fluid drachms compound spirits of lavender, and as much distilled water as will exactly fill a pint measure. Dose from fourth to half a drachm. Two parts of levigated antimony and one of arsenic forms Justamond's celebrated cancer remedy, said to have cured a great many cases. Febvre's remedy was water, one pint, extract of hemlock, one scruple, Goulard's extract three scruples, tincture of opium one scruple, arsenous acid, ten grains, with this the cancer is wetted morning and evening. Arsenic is an efficacious remedy in rheumatism. The

symptoms of an over dose are thickening redness and stiffness of the palpetra or eyelids, soreness of the gums, itching over the surface of the body, cough, pain in the stomach, headache, &c. &c., cramps, vomiting, purgings, cold sweats, sulphereted hydrogen is the best antidote.

20 ASSAFŒTIDA.

[See Ferula.]

21. ATTROPA BELLADONNA.

Extract of Night Shade.

Dose from one to five grains, for cancers, rheumatism, boils, prolapsus, uteri, rickets, strangulated hernia, small-pox, erysipelas, inflammations, spasms, threatened abortion, uterine hemorrhage, feeble vision, whitlow, and shingles.

22. BALLOTE NIGRA—HOREHOUND.

The tops of this plant dried and reduced to a fine powder and mixed in honey to a thick consistency—dose a teaspoonful two or three times a day—specific in incipient consumption, coughs, hepatitis, &c.

23. BISMUTH.

Dose three to eight grains, two or three times per day, habitual nausea, cramp in the stomach, palpitation, chorea, intermittents, dyspepsia. Bismuth may be joined to an equal quantity of pulverized liquorice root; this combination, thought by some practitioners to be preferable. Dose ten to fifteen grains.

24. BLISTERS

Are applied as stimulants to excite activity to parts that are torpid or inactive, and are applied to sympathetic parts to reduce activity in the connected part or organ, and are, therefore, only salutary where there is excessive *local* action or torpidity, as in hepatitis, spasms of local part, gastritis, pneumonia, phrenitis, angina, rheumatism, colic, &c. But should never be applied where the system is generally affected.

25. BOUGIE.

A slender instrument, used to evacuate water from the bladder in case of stricture or other impediment. The use of the bougie requires skill and judgment, otherwise injury may accrue. It should be inserted in the urethra slowly and cautiously, until the water escapes, and not suffered to remain long at a time.

26. CALCIS MURIAS—MURIATE OF LIME.

Dose, a drachm in cases of scrophula, rheumatism, etc.

27. CANTHARIS—SPANISH FLIES—BLISTERING FLIES.

Externally, this article is used as a blister. Internally, it is given in a tincture. Dose, from half to two drachms in impotency, chlorosis, rheumatism; to be given to the aged only.

28. CAPSICUM—CAYENNE.

A decoction of pepper applied externally, frequently relieves rheumatic or cholic pains; as a gargle, it is a

good remedy in sore throat. Internally, it is used in doses of five to fifteen grains.

29. CARBO LIGNA—CHARCOAL PULVERIZED.

An excellent dentifrice for foul ulcers, or old sores; from cork, an invaluable remedy for bowel complaints of infants.

30. CAUTERY.

Hot iron, not warm, but white hot, will stop hæmorrhage or bleeding, in cases of a divided artery, in situations where the ligature cannot be used, and is an infallible remedy for tooth ache, where it can be applied immediately to the nerve.

31. CHLORINE.

One of the most powerful agents in chemistry, one of the best *disinfecting* agents, and an invaluable medicine, but has not to my knowledge, been used, except in combination with other substances. The chloride of gold in doses from a sixteenth to half a grain, keeps up a negative action in the stomach, which influences the lungs more salutarily in consumption than, perhaps, any other medicine, yet applied in chronic rheumatism, chlorosis, scrofula, &c., it is often successful when other treatment has failed.

32. CINCHONA—PERUVIAN BARK.

Tincture.

Dose five to thirty drops in intermittents, remittents, erysipelas, passive hæmorrhage, cynanche, maligna,

small pox; but quinine is a much preferable form of the same medicine.

33. CITRIC ACID—LEMON JUICE.

A useful and agreeable article in convalescent fevers.

34. COLCHICUM—MEADOW SAFFRON.

Tincture of the seed in doses from five to thirty drops in chronic rheumatism, spasms, dropsy, gout, headache, paralysis, hysterics, induration of the breasts, testicles, uterus, leucorrhœa, tetanus, orchitis, palpitations, cramps, &c.

35. CONIUM, MACULATUM—HEMLOCK.

Is administered in tincture, in doses from two to ten drops, and in powder in doses of two to twenty grains, for rheumatism, cancer, whooping cough, herpes, tetter, &c.

36. CAPAIFERA—BALSAM COPEVA.

Is given in doses of twenty to thirty drops for gonorrhœa, gleet; the most eligible form is the capsules.

37. CROTON OIL.

Dose two to eight or ten drops in dropsies, cholic, constipation, &c.

38. CUPRI SULPHUS—SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Dose, from one to three grains in dropsies, leucorrhœa.

39. CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, AMMONIACAL SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Dose from half to one grain, epilepsy, spasms, &c.

40. DATURA STRAMONIUM—JAMESTOWN WEED, STINK WEED, THORN APPLE.

This is an article that has been seldom used in the United States or by the English physicians. In Germany it is considered an invaluable medicine. As it is not conveniently obtained in a state of preparation, it is necessary to give the formula:—Take of the seed when fully ripe a table spoonful, boil or simmer them in three pints of water until a quart only remains, strain the seed from this and add a quarter of a pound of white sugar, and boil down to a pint and a half; of this give from five to ten drops for convulsions, mania, epilepsy, but not in melancholy, derangement, or positive disease, but in the furious or negative, it is peculiarly efficacious.

41. DEGITALIS, PAPURA—FOX GLOVE.

Powdered leaves—dose, one grain; saturated solution, dose ten drops, to be increased till the desired effect is produced, being chiefly serviceable to check a too rapid circulation, consumption, dropsies, &c., but in the latter case use cautiously.

42. EMPLASTRUM—TO SPREAD UPON.

Plasters are various, and used for various purposes. Sticking plaster, formed of common yellow resin and

oil, to hold the edges of wounds together, is frequently preferable to stitching.

Strengthening plasters for weakness, lead plasters, opium plasters, and a variety of others of no importance. A plaster for rheumatism that I have found very efficacious, is made thus:—Take of soft turpentine one pint, put into an iron vessel; heat to boiling; then add a tablespoonful spirits of turpentine, and the same quantity of camphorated spirits, and an ounce of mutton tallow; to be spread upon a non-conductor, as sheepskin, silk, &c. These plasters are to be applied to the affected muscles.

43. FERULA ASSAFŒTIDA.

Tincture, dose from half to two drachms for spasms. In a pill, from two to five grains. Fainting, dizziness, hysteria, &c.

44. HYDRARGYRI, MERCURY, QUICKSILVER.

Calomel, dose from one to forty grains; small doses keep up a steady stimulating action in the system generally; in large doses it is actively cathartic, and preparations of mercury present a class of medicines that are more certainly alterative than most other medicines; corrosive sublimate, in doses of one-half to one grain, has a most salutary effect in chronic rheumatism, &c.

45. IODINE.

Dose one-eighth to half a grain, goitre, abscess, hectic fever, indurations, venereal nodes, rickets, distortions

of the spine. Externally applied, it is a most active medicine to induce negative action.

46. IRON, FERRUM.

Presents one of the most powerful medicines to impart positive action to the system, and is esteemed one of the best tonics. One of the best modes of administering iron, is given in Chlorosis, (*which article see.*) Iron is particularly serviceable, after the reaction of active diseases, and in those diseases induced by a lax habit of important parts of the system, particularly the genital organs. Not where there is negative influence, showing inflammation, but a want of positive or contractile activity.

47. JUGLARS, WALNUT.

Decoctions of Walnut Bark have been considered an excellent medicine in venereal; not much used.

48. JUNIPERUS SABINA—SAVIN.

Dose, powdered leaves, from a scruple to a drachm; amenorrhœa, torpidity of the uterus, &c.

49. KINO.

Dose from twenty to thirty grains. Hæmorrhages.

50. KREOSOTE.

Dose, one to three drops. Hæmorrhages, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia. Externally applied in case of inflammation.

51. LAURUS CAMPHORA—CAMPHOR.

Solution in spirits. Dose, teaspoonful in typhus fever, putrid fevers, spasms and convulsions, rheumatism,

mania, epilepsy. Externally, to bruises, inflammatory tumors; peculiarly efficacious to check the ill effects of cantharides internally or externally.

52. LICHEN ISLANDICUS, ICELAND MOSS.

Decoction of an ounce and a half boiled in a quart of milk; dose, a teacupful frequently during the day for consumption, dysentery, diarrhœa, cough, &c.

53. LINAMENTUM SAPONIS, OPODELDOC.

Externally for sprains, bruises, stiffness of the joints, rheumatism, indolent tumors, &c.

54. MATRICARIA, RATHENIUM, FEVERFEW,
FEBRIFUGE, FATHERFEW.

A decoction of this garden herb has considerable celebrity for worms, intermittent fevers, hysteria, &c.

55. MINISPERMUM, COCUTUS INDICUS,
FISH BERRIES.

The seed of this is dried and pulverised; dose one half to two grains for paralysis, dizziness, &c.; and from its equalizing effects, will no doubt become a great remedy for mania.

56. NITRIC ACID.

Dose eight to ten drops. Hepatitis, scaly eruptions, night sweats, putrid sore throat, impotence, &c.

57. OLEUM ANISE, OIL OF ANISE.

Dose five to eight drops. Flatulency and gripes, particularly in children.

58. OLEUM TEREBINTHINA, OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Dose from ten to twenty drops for chronic rheumatism, especially of the sciatic nerves; used externally for burns, ulcers, bruises, sprains, &c.

59. PANAX TUNQUEFOLIUM, GINSENG ROOT.

Dose from ten to twenty grains for colic, spasmodic affections, flatulency, &c.

60. PIPER CUBEA, CUBEBS.

For Gonorrhœa.

61. PLEURISY ROOT.

Dose twenty to thirty grains for pleurisy, catarrh, pneumonia, consumption, dropsy, &c.

62. POTASSÆ SULPHUS, SULPHATE OF POTASH.

Dose one scruple to a drachm, in dropsies, suppressions of the lochia after child birth, milk tumors, constipation, &c.

63. QUERCUS ALBI, WHITE OAK.

The dried leaf of the white oak is one of the best applications to a fresh wound, and a strong decoction of the acorns has a good effect in colic and dysentery. Dose, one wine-glassful two or three times a day.

64. RHUS TAXICODENDRON, POISON OAK.

A poisonous growth, very generally known by its effects. Epileptic fits are said to have been effectually

cured by placing the bloom of this in the room of the patient; an extract is also made. Dose, two to four grains in syrup said to be very effectual in paralysis and spasmodic affections.

65. RICINUS COMUNIS, CASTOR OIL.

A mild cathartic. Dose one to two tablespoonfuls.

66. SCILLA, MARITICA, SQUILLS.

Tincture, dose one to ten drops. In dropsies as an expectorant, in coughs induced by colds, cramps, &c.

67. SECALE CORNUTUM, BLASTED RYE.

Dose ten grains to excite the action of the uterus in parturition, and to produce amenorrhœa.

68. SODÆ SUBCARBONATE, CARBONATED SODA.

Dose from ten grains to half a drachm. Scrofula, rickets, worms, &c.

69. SPIRITS OF LAVENDER.

Dose from one to five drops on sugar; antispasmodic; good for spasms.

70. STALAGMITIS, GAMBOGE.

Dose, two to four grains; larger doses are emetic. For dropsy. With cream of tartar, is said to be effectual against the tapeworm.

71. STRYCHNOS, NUX VOMICA.

Dose from one to five grains. Chronic, vomiting, fever from worms, wry neck, paralysis, torpidity,

inflammation of the testicles, strictures, rheumatism, mania, leucorrhœa, rupture, cramp in the stomach, &c.

72. SULPHUR.

Dose five to fifteen grains in all cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, gout, rickets, atrophy, asthma, colica, hæmorrhoids, &c.

73. VERRATRUM, ALBUM, WHITE HELLEBORE.

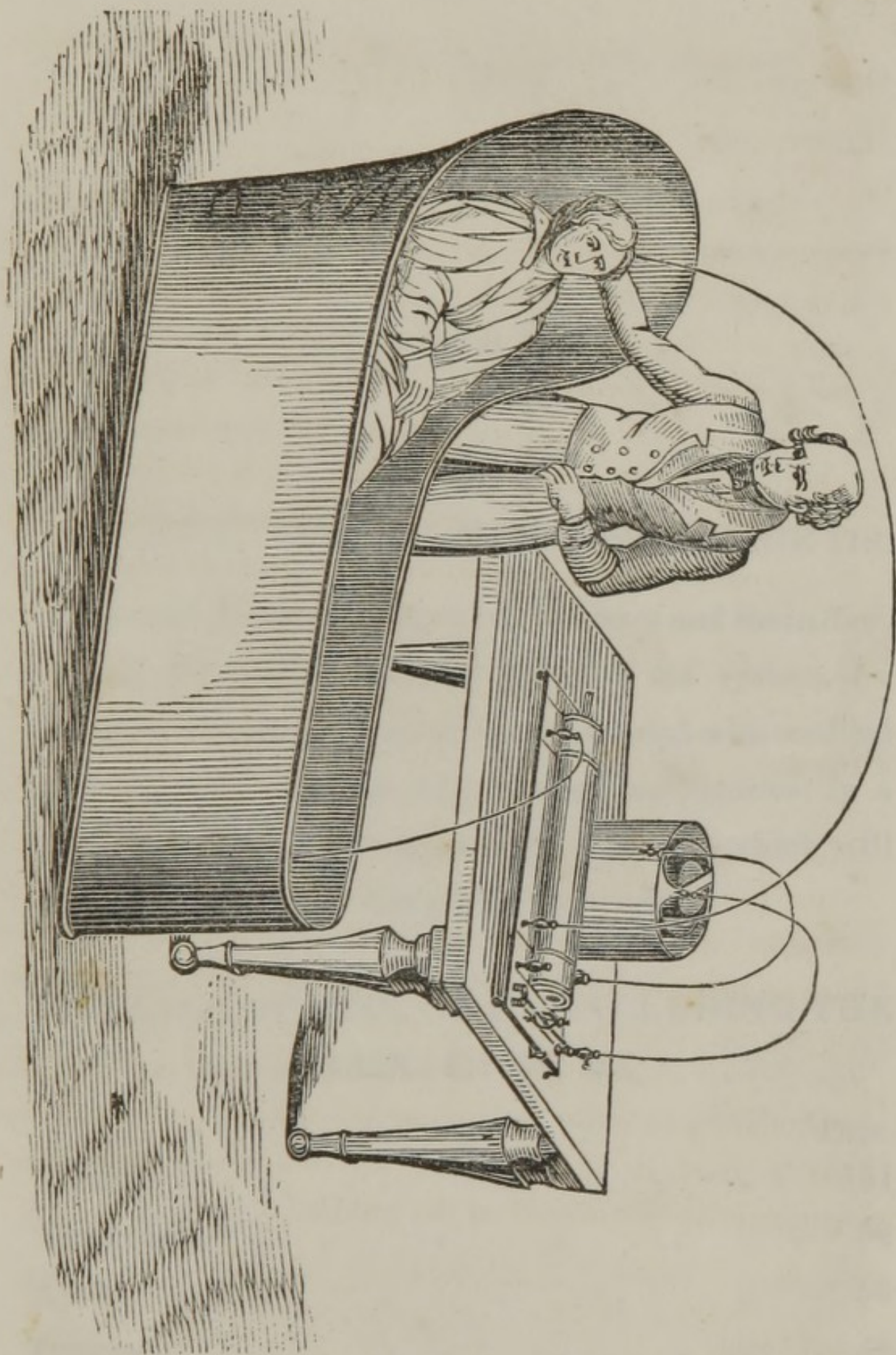
An active poison. Dose one grain diluted ; mania, epilepsy, itch, scrofula, &c.

74. ZINC SULPHUS, SULPHATE OF ZINC.

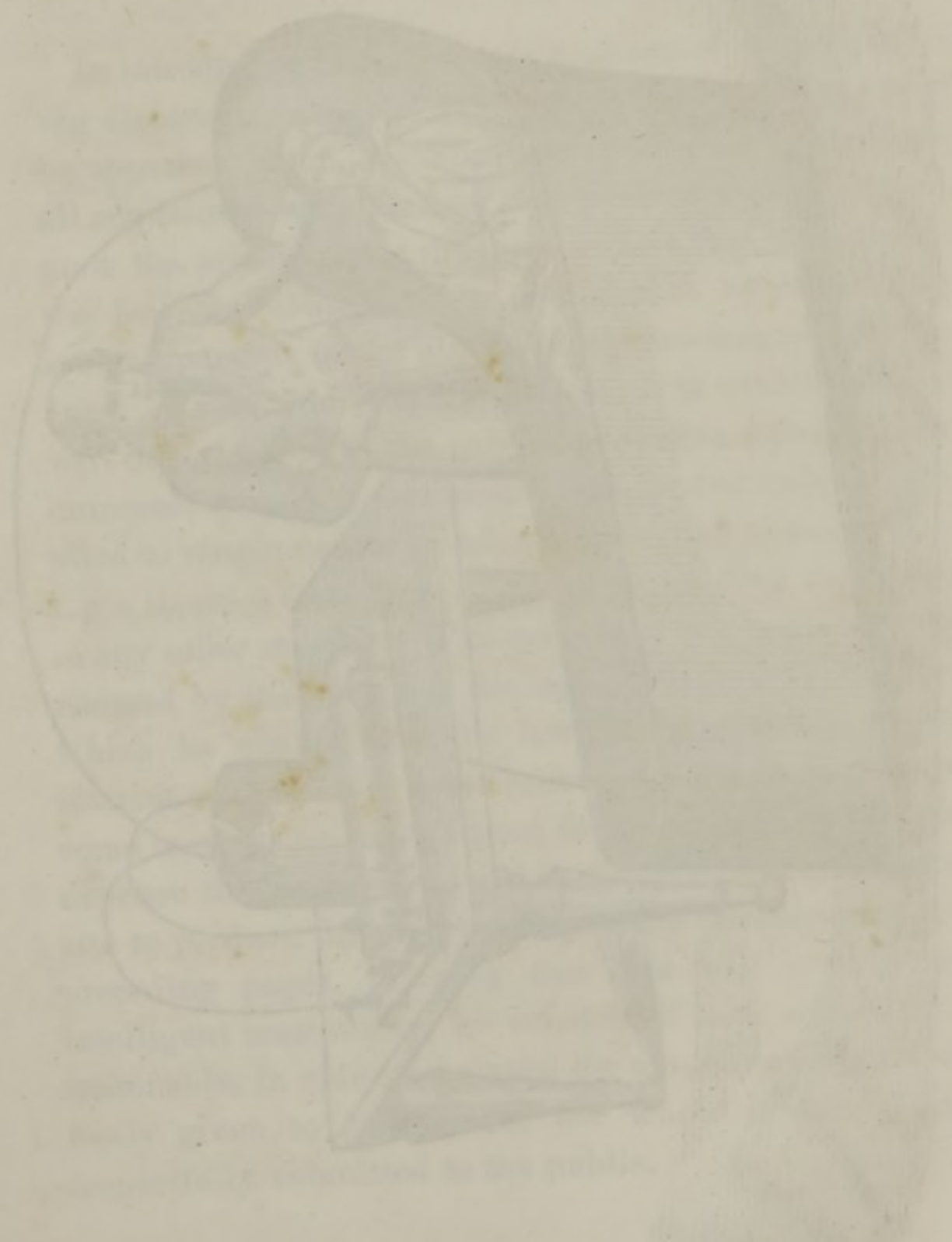
Dose one scruple to a drachm. In small doses for dropsies, intermittens, headach, spasms ; used externally for gonorrhœa, gleet, and foul ulcers.

THE BATH.

In introducing the Bath as a medium of communicating electric influence to the system, the advantages will be apparent, upon the slightest reflection, by those at all acquainted with the law that governs these forces—upon the principle that the more surface that is exposed, the less the sensation, as is manifest by connecting several persons in the circuit of electro-magnetic influence. From this established law, it is evident that it will be agreeable to the patient to sustain a force when immersed in a bath that would not be endurable if applied to single points; and, therefore, by thus sustaining a *superior* force, results are obtained that cannot be in any other manner. The manner of this application is claimed by the author as *his own* peculiar invention, for which he claims from the law that protection of his interest as is in such cases provided, so that he may in some measure be remunerated for that *time*, trouble and expense that he has incurred in the investigations requisite to produce the theory and practice developed in the preceding pages. Hoping that this will not, by an intelligent community, be considered *more* selfish than reasonable, in order to balance the amount otherwise so freely given to public use, the whole is now most respectfully submitted to the public.



THE BATH



INDEX.

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The following is an Index to Diseases and Remedies, classed according to familiar parts of the system, for the use and benefit of those not acquainted with medical technicalities, in which all the diseases manifest in a particular part are given, and the remedies which will be found under each disease in the work.

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