

Electro-galvanic symptoms, and electro-magnetic remedies, in chronic diseases of the class hypertrophy : or chronic enlargements of the organs and limbs, including all forms of scrofula, with illustrative diagrams and cases / by H.H. Sherwood.

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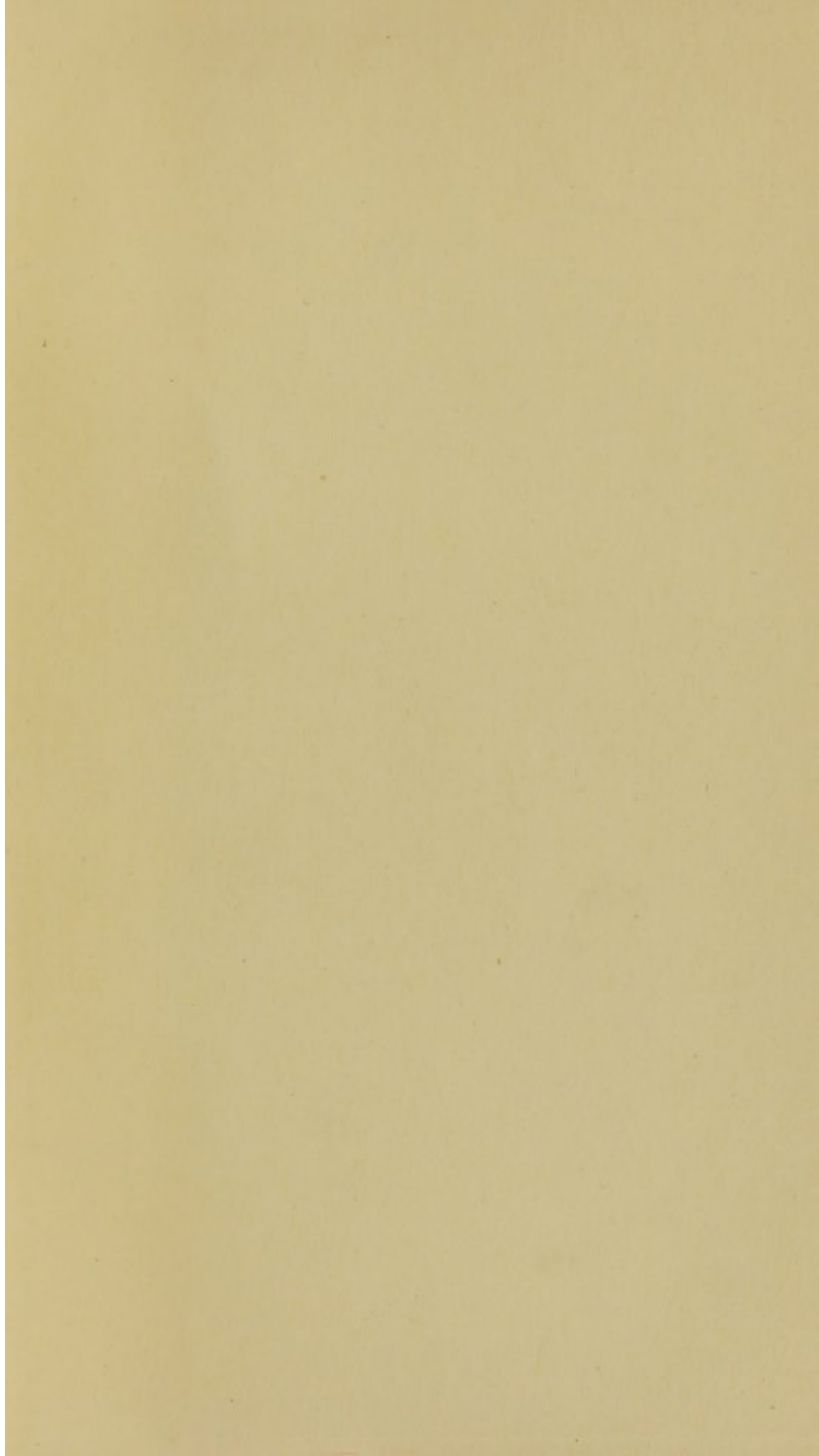
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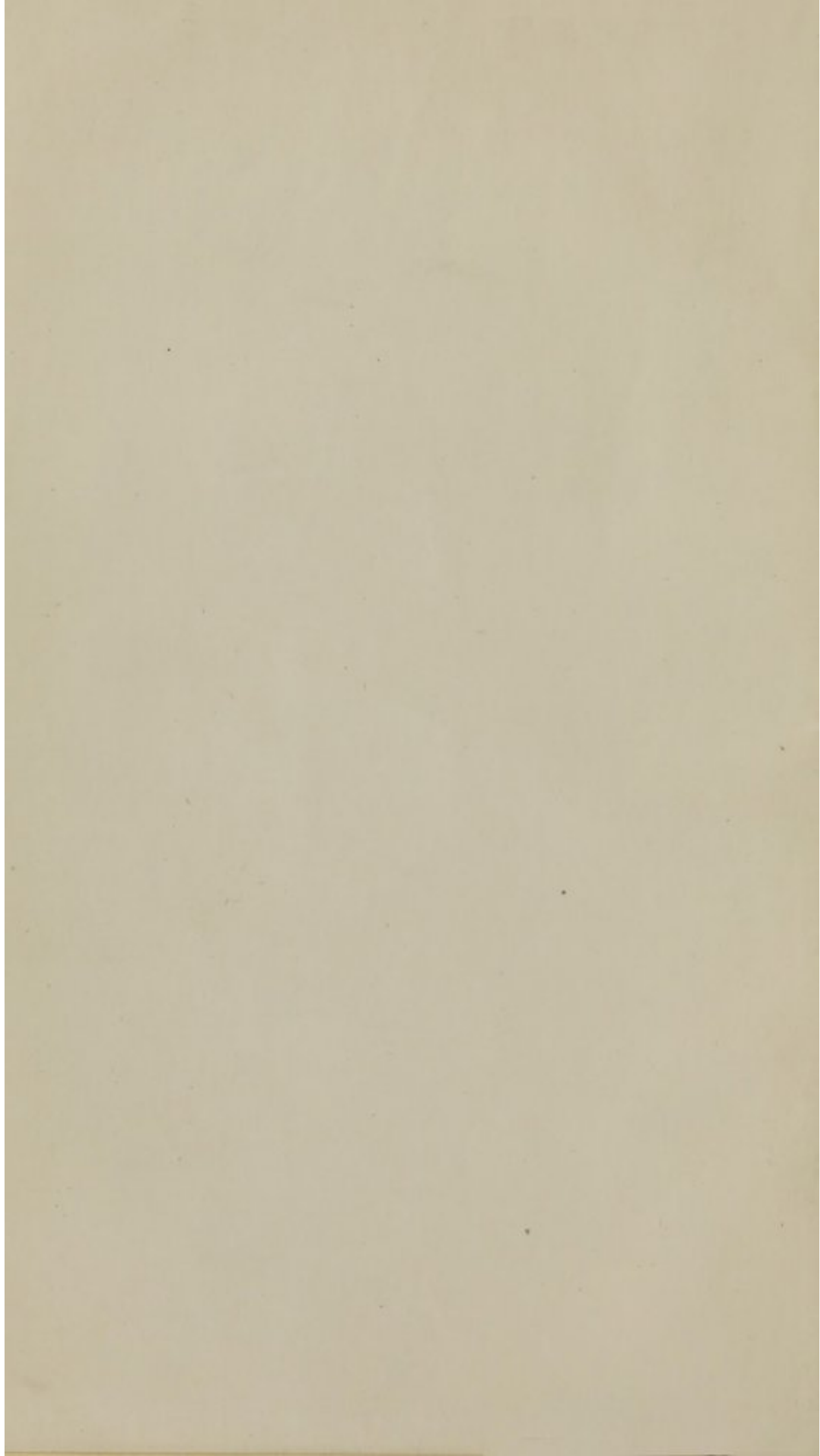


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U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

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ILLUSTRATIVE DIAGRAMS
AND
CASES.

BY H. H. SHERWOOD, M. D.

THIRD EDITION.
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

NEW-YORK:

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INTRODUCTION.

Many of the positions assumed in the following pages, are new to the public and to the medical profession ; and although some of them may appear obscure from the haste and brevity with which this little work was written, they will nevertheless be proved to be as true and unchangeable as the immutable laws of motion, on which they are founded.

It will be observed by those who are acquainted with the classification of diseases, that I have added to the common and acknowledged cases of scrofula, a number of diseases not classed as such by nosologists or other medical writers ; and I have done so because the symptoms and the disorganizations presented by dissections, are identical and uniform ; and moreover, because they can always be cured by the same remedies.

I have substituted the term *tubercula*, from *tuber*, a knot, knob, or little swelling, for *scrofula*, a little pig, because there is a manifest similarity between the verbal sign and the thing signified in the one selection, and apparently none in the other. The disease is a swelling of the knobs, or little round organized bodies called glands, with hypertrophy, or general swelling of the organs, limbs, and other structures.

Tubercula, though generally slow in its progress, is very fatal, and descends hereditarily from parent to child, for many generations. Nature, aided by favorable seasons and change of climate, sometimes cures this disease, but it is one which has hitherto defied the art of medicine.

In describing the few cases which I have introduced, I have been as brief as possible ; purposely avoiding reports of the state of the pulse, and other unimportant symptoms, not necessarily belonging to the disease ; and have declined making an empirical parade of many remarkable cases which have come under my treatment. In preparing the first edition, care was taken to introduce a sufficient variety of cases affecting the organs and limbs, to illustrate the phenomena of the disease, and its proper remedies ; and in the first and second editions, published a few months after, this object seemed to be so well attained, as to require, in this respect, no alteration. In the third edition, however, much has been added to explain the philosophy of the disease, and the new diagrams will be found to be both curious and instructive.

GLOSSARY.

- Abscess*, A swelling containing matter.
- Antrum*, Cavity under the cheek bone.
- Auscultation*, Act of distinguishing diseases of the chest with the stethoscope.
- Axilla*, Armpit.
- Catemenia*, Monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Cerebellum*, The front part of the brain.
- Cerebrum*, The back part of the brain.
- Cervical*, The neck.
- Cervical Vertebrae*, The seven uppermost joints of the spine.
- Chlorosis*, Retention, or suppression of the monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Clavicle*, Collar bone.
- Cranium*, Skull.
- Diagnosis*, Distinguishing symptoms of the disease.
- Dorsal*, Back.
- Dorsal Vertebrae*, Joints of the back between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae.
- Excavation*, A hole.
- Excretions*, These are formed by the excreting system and are conveyed to the surface of the mucus membranes and skin, and then expelled from the body.
- Expectoration*, The act of coughing up matter.
- Flacidity*, Soft and flabby.
- Glands*, Round organized bodies, with vessels, nerves, and connecting substance.
- Ganglia of Glands*, Knobs of, or a line of glands, (kernels.)
- Hemorrhage*, Discharge of blood.
- Hypertrophy*, Swelling.
- Inguinal*, Appertaining to the groin.
- Intestines*, Bowels.
- Lung*, The lungs, (lights.)
- Leucorrhœa*, A discharge from the uterus of a whitish, and sometimes of a yellow or greenish colour.
- Muscles*, Distinct portions of flesh of different lengths and forms, with which the body and limbs are moved.
- Marasmus*, Emaciation.
- Menorrhagia*, Excessive monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Mesentery*, The caul.
- Oedematous*, A soft inelastic or doughy swelling, which when pressed with the finger retains its mark for sometime.
- Oesophegus*, Gullet.
- Spine*, Bony column of the back, composed of 24 bones called vertebrae, 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, and 5 lumbar.
- Stethoscope*, A tube or acoustic instrument to distinguish diseases of the chest by the different sounds in their different stages.
- Secretions*, These are formed by the secreting system, and conveyed from every part of the body to the heart and centre of the circulating system.
- Tonsils*, Organs called glands (almonds of the ears) situated on each side of the throat.
- Tubercle*, Enlarged and diseased gland.
- Tibia*, Shin bone.
- Uterus*, Womb.
- Uvula*, Palate.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

CHAPTER I.

IN order to ascertain the unknown causes of effects, or things, one of two modes is generally adopted. In the one usually chosen, in accordance with common philosophy, theories are first constructed, and then facts collected to confirm them; but a sufficient number is very rarely found for this purpose, and these theories, resting on slight foundations, are consequently almost always fallacious. In the other mode, which is according to inductive philosophy, a great number of corresponding facts is collected, and the theory or knowledge derived from a comparison of them is true and substantial.

The latter mode should always be adopted to establish a theory on a foundation that cannot be overturned. For if a theory in philosophy be true, the number of comparative facts that may be brought to its support, is absolutely innumerable and without end. So that if a certain number of facts is not sufficient to satisfy every person of the truth of the theory, any additional number can be presented to them, that may be necessary for such purpose.

The theory upon which this little work is founded, was obtained by that inductive process which has elicited the true causes of universal motion, and the laws by which it is governed; and the demonstrations on the electro-dynamic rings have since placed the hypothesis beyond rational doubt.

The part of this theory which belongs to the human form, and to chronic diseases, derives, from the causes of motion, new symptoms of those diseases which belong to the class hypertrophy or swelling of the organs and limbs, and the laws of magnetic motion explain the cause of their phenomena.

When the discoveries thus made, were compared with the various theories of the medical profession on these subjects, it was easy to see how fallacious they were, and with what ease they might be overturned and buried forever in one common ruin.

The effect of the common practice, founded on these theories, has long been known to be uniformly injurious when carried beyond the mere object of palliating an occasionally urgent symptom, and is therefore exactly what we should expect to arise from an entire ignorance of the laws of organic and molecular motion, and of the symptoms dependent on those laws.

This is a subject upon which the public ought to be correctly informed; for it is one in which they have an interest involving health, happiness, and life; and as there *may* be physicians who, from motives of interest, would be unwilling to acknowledge as much, I shall here copy the opinion of the late John Armstrong, M. D., one of the most enlightened men that ever adorned our profession. He was also one of our best medical authors, and was universally so considered.

“If any one were to assert, in unqualified terms, that medicine is a conjectural and vague art, it were easy to refute him, by proving its great certainty in many acute diseases; and if any one were to ask what part of physic is most defective, we might point out chronic diseases, since in them our efforts have hitherto been the most ineffectual. It is for want of having discriminated the general difference of result in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases, that some have so much underrated, and others so much overrated, the powers of the medical art. Speak of acute diseases, and we may justly maintain the present utility of our profession; speak of chronic diseases, and we must with regret confess its present imperfection. If any practitioner should be generally unsuccessful in the treatment of acute diseases, the fault must be his own, provided he be consulted in the earliest stages: for the united agencies of blood-letting, purgatives, mercurials, opium, and blisters, will commonly control the very elements of these diseases, when opportunely and judiciously directed; and if any one will still be so stubborn as to reject the use of some of the most powerful instruments which we possess, the failures are rather to be attributed to himself, than to the inefficiency of medical expedients.

As we cannot make such a confident declaration as to chronic diseases, though we can often palliate and sometimes cure them, we are constrained to acknowledge, either that their nature is more irremediable, or the means employed are less efficacious.

The means which we administer in chronic diseases are numerous, but most of them ambiguous, and questionable at the best; whereas in acute diseases, our means are few, and their operation plain and indisputable. The long catalogue of prescriptions for chronic diseases, at once indicates, that all is not right in our pathology, as it implies that each prescription is liable to fail, and that the whole may be successively required.

Wherever we have any thing like principles to guide us, our prescriptions are extremely limited; wherever we have no fixed principles to guide us, our prescriptions accumulate with empirical rapidity. But what, it may be reasonably enquired, is the principal cause of all this complexity of formulæ in chronic diseases? Undoubtedly it arises from that vagueness of opinion which exists respecting the nature of these diseases in their onset, and in the greater part of their progress; and so long as we attempt to cover our ignorance by such terms as nervous, bilious, dyspeptic, spasmodic, and the like, so long shall our practice be mere experiment in most chronic affections. We may make a sort of druggist's shop of the stomach of every patient laboring under chronic disease, by alternately cramming it with most of the articles of the pharmacopœas; but we shall not, probably, advance in the treatment, until we deduce pathological principles, from cautiously marking the rise and progress of the symptoms, and exploring their seats and effects. For several years past, it has been part of my employment to collect facts on chronic diseases, and as the enquiry will not be completed for many years to come, in the mean time I offer a few brief results of my observation and experience in regard to them," &c.

Such is the testimony of Dr. Armstrong, and I may add, that of every other physician whose opinion is of any value.

There are, however, some physicians, who, having given up every other remedy recommended in the books, still adhere to iodine, as a forlorn hope, notwithstanding it has been tested many thousand times by other physicians, and discarded as useless. Among the latter I am pleased to be able to rank so distinguished a physician as Dr. Warren, of Boston. In a recent valuable work, he says :

“ A medicine has been introduced of late years, which has acquired much reputation in this and other forms of scrofulous disease. It is not surprising that physicians should with avidity take up any remedy which may promise to relieve so common and inveterate a disease as scrofula, especially one analogous in its character to those of which experience has most approved. I must say that after many years trial of the preparations of iodine, in various forms of scrofulous affection, I have rarely seen any distinct advantages from it.”

In speaking again of the cases in which iodine has been used, he says “ Preparations of iodine have not been efficacious in these cases, so far as I have used them. The tincture of iodine has been given to the amount of forty-five drops three times a day. This quantity was sufficient to produce diarrhœa ; but after a long use had no effect on the tumor. The same must be said of the hydriadates of soda and potass, which I have frequently given in this and other scrofulous cases, in the dose of seven grains three or four times a day, till it irritated the stomach and bowels without influencing the cure.”

CHAPTER II.

It is a matter of common observation that magnetized bodies repel and attract each other ; and it has been ascertained by a long and thorough course of experiments, conducted on the most rigid principles of inductive philosophy, that the two magnetic forces are innate in, and pervade, every kind of matter in greater or less quantities, proportioned to its density or other ability to retain them ; and which produce motion by repelling and attracting each other.

In order to ascertain the degree of force with which they repel and attract, it is found by experiments, conducted on the same principles, that *they repel and attract each other with a force proportioned to their quantities in given spaces, or in the spaces they occupy.*

It is also ascertained in the same manner that when *they repel they expand, and when they attract they contract, with a force proportioned to their quantities in given spaces ;* and that there is never any motion, in animate or inanimate matter, without the action of both of these forces at the same time.

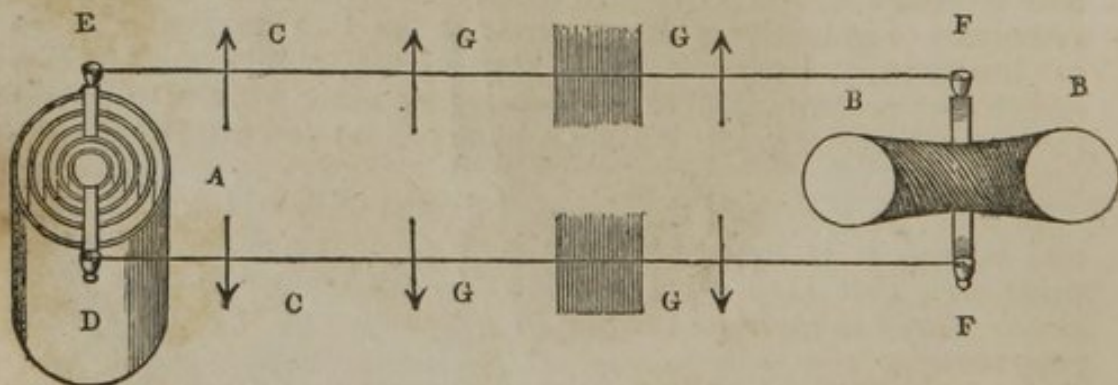
These motions, it will be seen, are the pushing and pulling, or attracting and repelling; and, therefore, all the motions in animals, and all those made by animals, are those motions produced by those forces. They are so plainly and truly so, as to be easily recognized by any person of common discernment, by merely observing and comparing them. By observing the motions of the lungs in breathing; of the heart in beating; of the pulse in circulating; of the jaws in eating; of the eyes in winking; of the legs in walking; of the dancing master in dancing, and the fiddler in fiddling. The wood sawer saws with these motions; and the chopper chops with them. The smith hammers and files with them, and the carpenter measures his boards, planes, and drives his nails with them. The musician blows in his instrument, and fingers it with these motions; and the drummer drums with them. The lady, at the piano-forte, plays with them; and the dandy adjusts his hat, and flourishes his cane with them. We learn to think, reason, walk, speak, write, read, and do every thing with them. All the motions made by other animals, by birds, insects, fishes, and quadrupeds, are these.

All the motions in the mechanic arts, from the potter's wheel to the steam-engine are these.

All the motions of the sun and planets, as well as of the smallest atom of matter, are demonstrated in the clearest manner to be these; and finally, all the effects of the sun upon the planets and comets, are demonstrated in the same clear manner to be produced by these forces.

CHAPTER III.

For the purpose of making demonstrations on the laws of motion, a Galvanic Battery was constructed, in the form represented in Fig. 1.



It is in two parts. A is the Battery, and BB the poles connected with the Battery A, by two copper wires, C C. The Battery is constructed with alternate circles or layers of sheet copper and sheet zinc. The circles of copper are connected at D, and

the circles of zinc at E. These connections terminate in thimbles, in which mercury is placed, to cover the ends of the copper wires, and connect them with the magnet.

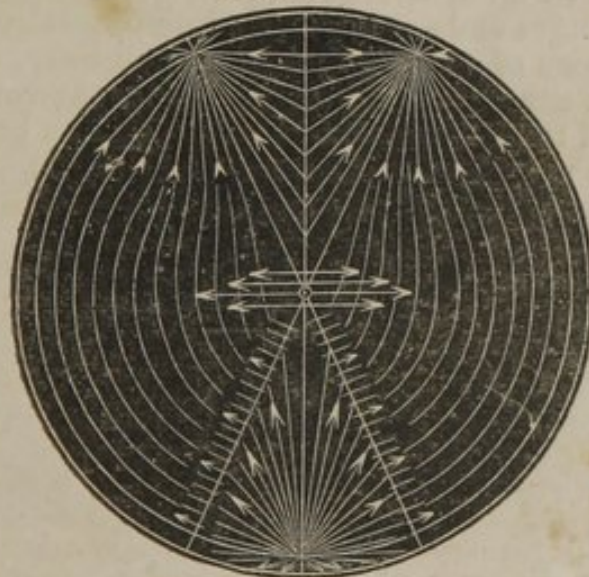
The poles of the Battery, B B, are made of round and soft iron, bent in the form of a horse shoe; and then wound with six coils of copper wire, covered first with oiled silk, and terminating in thimbles, as seen at F F. If the Battery A be now placed in a jar of water, in which a little sulphuric acid has been poured, the acid begins to act upon the circles of copper and zinc. The latent forces being liberated by this action, pass along the wires to the poles of the Battery. The pole which is connected with the copper circles will be positive; and that connected with the zinc will be negative.

If we now place a compass on either of the wires, the needle will obey two forces called the resultant forces, thrown out at right angles, and not the one force which magnetized the wire, and will point at right angles to it, as seen at G G.

But if the two wires are brought together by winding them with a small thread, the forces from the Battery will be united, and the needle will point along the line of the wires, and thus demonstrate that axiom of these forces which declares that, *there is never any motion without the action of both of these forces at the same time.* Iron and steel rings, sections of cylinders, and iron and steel of any other form can be magnetized on the poles of such a Battery, and one or more poles communicated from them to these metallic instruments and from these to others.

When a flat or wide steel ring, or a section of a cylinder, is magnetized on one of the poles of the Battery only, poles are formed as seen in Fig. 2. The compass needle then points over the ring or cylinder, in the direction shown by the arrows.

Fig. 2.



When they are magnetized on the positive pole, one positive and two negative poles are formed; and when on the negative pole, one negative and two positive poles are formed; and, in both cases, the one pole has double the intensity of either one of the two poles.

If we wish to examine an intricate problem in all its points and bearings, we should make a diagram of it on paper, and I do so in investigating the laws of motion. But in order to give ocular demonstrations, concerning which there can be no mistake, I get the *diagrams* made of iron or steel, and then magnetize them, and I find them very cogent logicians. When investigating the laws of motion in the earth, I make two circles, one within the other, representing a middle section of a hollow sphere, and then get a flat ring made of iron or steel, 12 or 14 inches in diameter, and magnetize it. On applying the compass needle, the laws of terrestrial motion, can be investigated with facility.

Fig. 3.



As this ring, Fig. 3. is a circle, and as these forces move in circles, straight lines and angles, it is admirably calculated for demonstrating the laws of motion, in every other body, with geometrical precision. In consequence, however, of the narrow limits necessarily prescribed to this work, no other notice can be taken of it here, or of the wide ring, Fig. 2, than may be necessary to demonstrate, in a concise way, the motions and laws of motion in animals.

CHAPTER IV.

FIG. 4. is a diagram of the principal magnetic currents in the human frame, and these represent the direction of the forces by which it was formed. I I are two negative poles; J the terrestrial pole or axis; P P equatorial resultant forces; L a positive pole. K K the direction of the positive, and K the negative force to the brain. M M are resultant forces at right angles with the

Fig. 4.

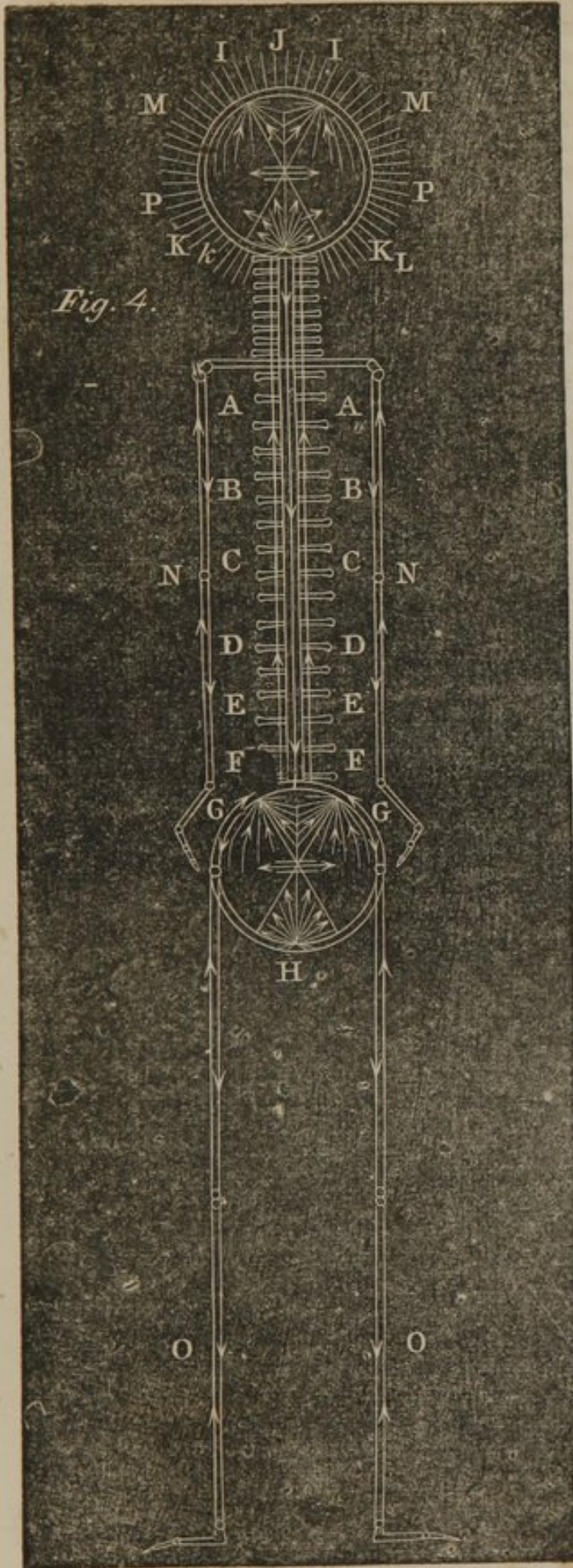


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 115.



Fig. 116.

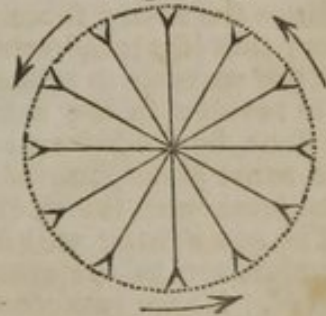


Fig. 7.



body, in which the primary forces move. H is the positive and G G are the negative poles of the ring of the pelvis.

It was necessary to have other poles, called consecutive poles, to form and to communicate sensation to the lungs and heart at A A to the stomach and large intestines at B B—the liver and spleen at C C—the small intestines at D D—the kidneys at E E—and to the uterus at F F; and we accordingly find them there. They are connected with the spinal marrow, as seen at A A, B B, C C, D D, E E, F F, &c.

It would be easy to give diagrams of the forces from which the organs of the chest and abdomen were formed, as well as those of the brain and pelvis; but I cannot now devote the time required to prepare and illustrate them; and must consequently defer doing so until a future period. I have, however, long since prepared diagrams of the elementary organs, called glands.

Fig. 5, is a section of one of those elementary bodies called a globate gland, and was copied from nature in 1812. The forces which produce motion in these bodies, proceed from the centre along the nerves to the surface, and through the same medium from the surface to the centre, (as stated in the first edition of this work.) I have copied the following diagrams and observations from a work on electricity, galvanism, magnetism, and electro-magnetism, by P. M. Roget, M. D. London, to show the same natural direction of these forces when in action in inanimate matter.

Action of Diverging and Converging Currents.

“ Since the rotary force is the same in all positions of the wire, it is evident that if wires, or other conducting bodies, be so disposed as to cause the currents to radiate from a centre in all directions, they will tend to revolve in the same manner as any one of them singly would have done, by the influence of a rectilinear current in the vicinity, and in the same plane, provided this latter current be wholly without the circumference of the circle of revolution.

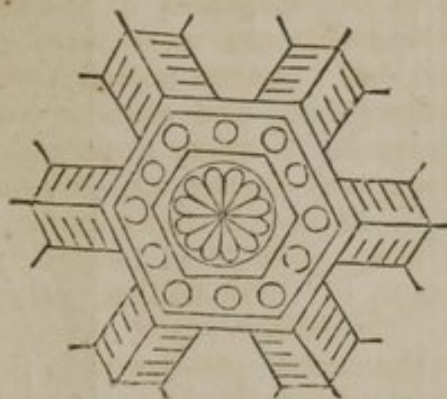
“ The same thing will happen when the currents converge from the circumference to the centre, only the direction of the motion will be reversed. These two conditions of the experiment are represented in Figs. 115, and 116, where the arrow heads in the parts of the currents denote their direction, and the exterior curved arrows the direction of the revolution of the conductors.

“ Examples of this kind of divergence or convergence of currents frequently occur in electro-dynamical experiments. They are met with whenever a fluid conductor, such as mercury, is the medium of communication between the point of a conducting wire dipped into the fluid and a circular rim of metal; in which case there is always more or less diffusion of currents while they are passing through the fluid; and generally there is a tolerably regular radiation or concentration of the currents.”

Fig. 6, is a diagram representing a section of a conglobate gland, copied from nature in June 1817; and Fig. 7, is a diagram of the same gland, as seen through a microscope. Their acini or oval white bodies are sometimes found in tuberculated glands as large as those seen in Fig. 7.

In order to show that this form was produced, like every other, by these forces, I shall here copy from an English work, Fig. 8. one of the forms of snow as produced in the high and cold regions of the atmosphere, as seen through a microscope.

Fig. 8.



It cannot require any argument to show that this also is conglobate, and formed with the same forces as the gland; nor will it appear strange to find them both produced by the same forces, if it be recollected that the forces move in circles, lines, and angles, with geometrical regularity. There are two species of glands belonging to the human body, one for secreting and another for excreting fluids; and one belongs to the secreting, and the other to the excreting system, by which the body is nourished and sustained. The conglobate and globate glands, Fig. 6. and 7. belong to the secreting system. They have a tube passing into one end, or pole, and another tube passing out of the other, as seen at A A, Fig. 9. These tubes are called absorbent vessels, and the place at which the fluids they absorb pass into the gland is called their *inferentia*, while the place where the secretions pass out, or where the tube begins on the other end, is called their *eferentia*.

These vessels commence every where in the cavities of the body with small open mouths, and absorb the fluid from them, when it is conveyed through these vessels to these glands, and from one gland to another, in their course to the right side of the heart.

These glands are every where very numerous. The number in the *mesentery* alone, K K, Fig. 10. p. 18, through which the chyle or nourishment passes from the cavities of the intestines, is estimated at from three to five hundred.

They are very numerous along and around the spine. One being near the head of each rib; and they are attached to the organs, and are found in almost every part of every organ and limb.

They are very large in the mesentery, under the jaws, along the neck, and all along the front side of the spine, in the groins, axilla, or arm-pits, where they are attached to the organs, &c., but are very small in other parts of the body.

The nerves in these glands are very numerous. They are seen along the course of the absorbent vessels, and when near these

Fig. 10.

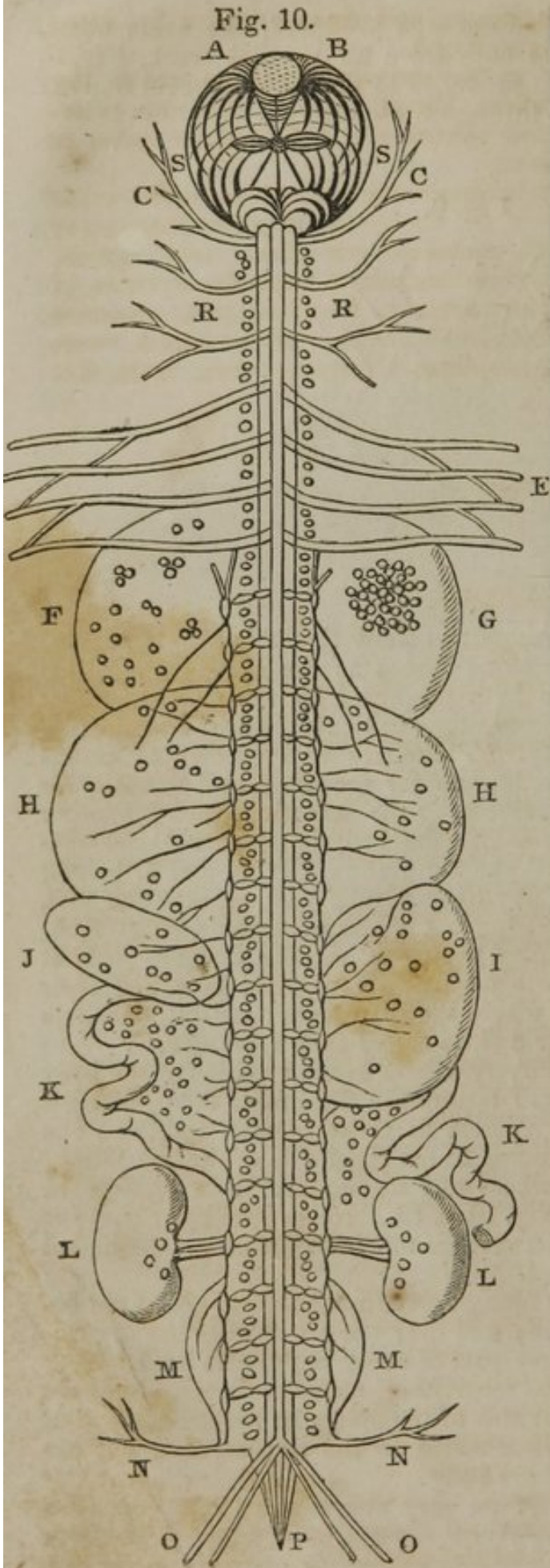


Fig. 9.

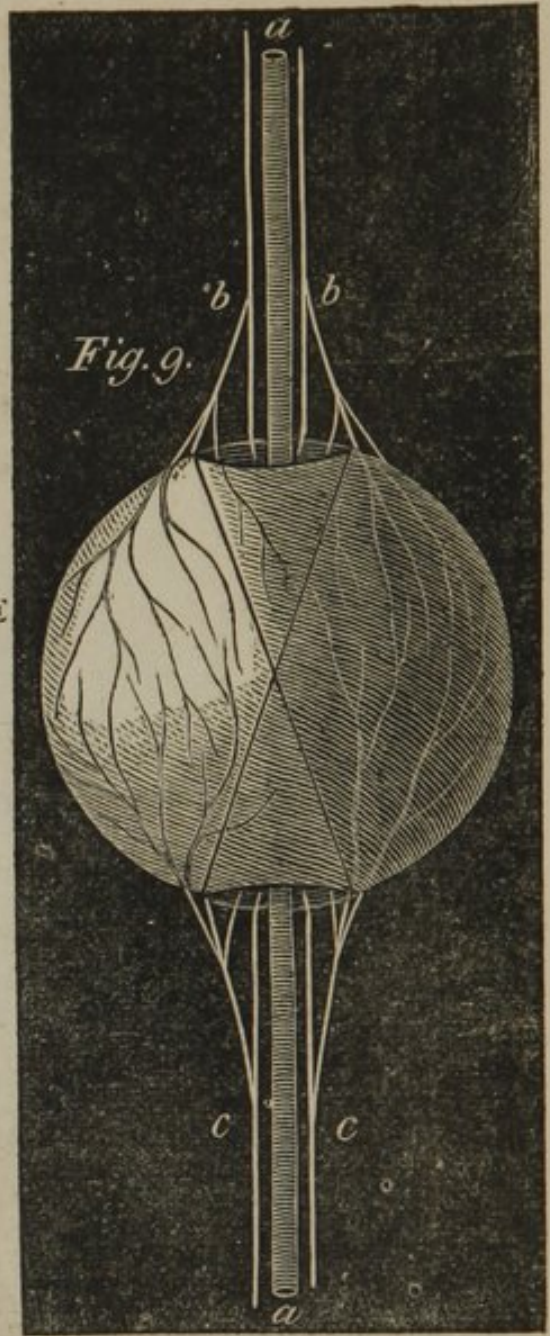


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



bodies, they branch over, penetrate, and traverse them in every direction, as seen at *bb*, and *cc*, Fig 9.

The glands which belong to the excreting system, are in the form of hollow spheres and tubes. Blood-vessels and nerves penetrate the hollow spheres on one side at, Fig. 11, and the other is terminated by an excretory duct.

These hollow spheres and tubes are also very numerous in the skin which covers the body—in the serous membranes that cover the organs—the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, kidneys, uterus, and cistis, and in that which lines the cavities of the chest and abdomen. They are also found in great numbers in the mucous membranes which line the inside of the mouth, nose, throat, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, uterus, cistis, &c.

CHAPTER V.

THE skin or common covering of the human body is composed of three or four membranes, with different kinds of surfaces, called serous and mucous surfaces. The muscles are numerous, and every one covered with a membrane called a muco-serous membrane, mucous on one side of its surface, and serous on the other. The blood vessels and absorbent vessels, are also very numerous, and are formed also with different membranous surfaces. A body thus formed, with a succession of different surfaces, or a layer of one kind, and then of another, whether of animate or inanimate matter, would make a good galvanic battery of great power; for the power that may be obtained from a battery, is in proportion to the number and extent of its layers or different surfaces.

In a battery made with inanimate matter, such as copper and zinc, we commonly add a little acid to water, to act on the metals, by letting free the forces concentrated in them; but if, instead of the acid, we add a handful of muriate of soda, (common salt,) or sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol,) the forces concentrated in them by crystalization, are let free in the act of dissolving in the water; and if we collect them, and connect them with the poles of the battery, by copper wires or any other good conductor of these forces, they will accumulate in its poles, in quantities proportioned to their quantities in the solution. We can then magnetize, with these poles, the human body, iron and steel, and many other substances. As the human body is formed like this battery, with different surfaces of different kinds of matter, it is evident that it would make a good battery if these forces were free on these different surfaces; for we could collect and connect them with wires to poles, which we could make for that purpose.

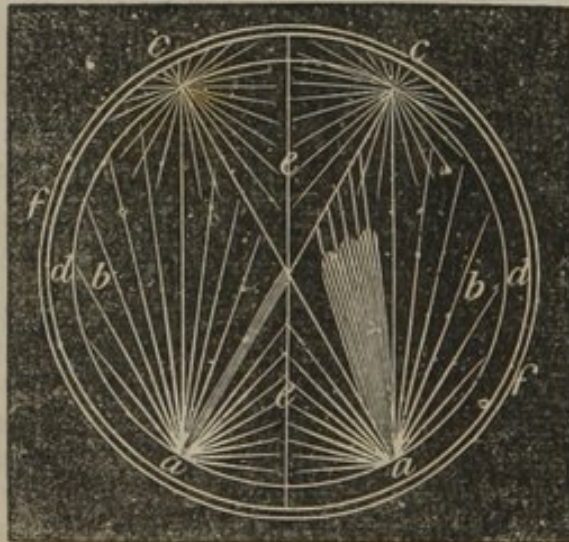
Now it is proved by experiments, conducted in the manner before noticed, that these forces are free on these surfaces, and that the positive force is on one side, and the negative on the other. It is

also proved, in the same manner, that the human body like other magnetized bodies, has poles of different kinds, and that these poles are situated in the cavity of the cranium, or skull; and that the different surfaces of the body are connected with the poles by very numerous, and very good conductors, called nerves. These poles of the brain, like the poles of a galvanic battery, are necessarily so compact and homogeneous, from the action of these forces, as to make it almost as difficult to find a blood vessel or tube in the one as the other. See in fig. 4, page 15, the number of the poles, and the direction of these forces in the brain.

In the formation of the organs, the same order is observed as in the formation of the body. The brain, heart, stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, kidneys, uterus and cistis, are all covered with a serous membrane, and their inner surfaces are lined with a mucous membrane. The stomach and intestines, have also a muscular coat or membrane between the serous and mucous membrane, to enable them to move, or have motion.

In reflecting on the great power it was necessary to give to the heart, it was easy to see that the diagram or plan for its construction must conform to that necessity. This consideration, however, presented no difficulties, for the sources from which it might derive the necessary strength and durability, under the action of these forces, were abundant. Its power could be increased by surrounding it by an additional number of membranes, and it could be made to expand and contract with strong braces, extending from the positive poles, *a a*, to the sides of each ventricle, *b b*, as seen in fig. 13, which represents a section of the heart; *c c*, are negative poles, and the situation of the auricles: *d d*, are walls of the heart; *e e*, septum or division, separating the ventricles and auricles; *f f*, pericardium or double membrane surrounding the heart.

Fig. 13.



The auricles, also, have braces, but disposed or attached in a different manner to those of the ventricles; and both point in the direction of the radiations of these forces, from the poles. The action of these forces on an elastic body, with poles and braces thus disposed, would give it the form of the heart.

The skin and serous membranes of the different structures and organs of the body, excrete constantly and uniformly, by means of their elementary organs before noticed, a fluid, a aeriform or aqueous,

in a negative state; and the mucous membranes lining the structures and organs, including the mouth, nose, throat, stomach and intestines excrete constantly and uniformly, by the same means, a mucous or semi-fluid, in a positive state. And it is proved by experiments, conducted in the before mentioned manner, that the fluid excreted by the skin is negative matter, and that excreted by the mucous membranes is positive matter. It is also proved, in the same manner, that negative matter gives out the positive, and positive matter, the negative forces; and thus produce and maintain a uniform quantity of these forces on these surfaces.

The great extent of these surfaces, and the great quantity of these forces constantly supplied to them, at the same time that an almost infinite number of conductors are conducting these forces to the brain, present to our view a galvanic battery, altogether superior to any ever made by man.

And when we reflect that to so splendid a battery there is added the lungs, an apparatus to attract from the atmosphere constant streams of these forces, to supply any waste or deficiency that may occur from inaction or disease, and at the same time to regulate the motions of the whole system; when we see added to this the motions of the organs—the circulation of the blood and other fluids,—the bones for the protection of some parts, and the support of others, and that to these are attached muscles by which this battery can be raised, and made to stand erect and walk abroad by the action of these forces, we cannot but be impressed with the order, simplicity, beauty and grandeur, of the whole design.

CHAPTER VI.

It is proved, by a great variety of experiments, conducted by different persons, that the forces of electricity and magnetism are identical; their apparent differences, in some experiments, being the consequence of the modifications of these forces by their admixture with different kinds of matter. I have already noticed some of the magnetic currents, and, among these, the action of the diverging and converging currents, page 16, and shall now compare them with a few of those called electrical. For this purpose I shall again have recourse to the work of Dr. Roget.

“The following experiment (he says,) of professor Richman, (the philosopher who tell a sacrifice to his zeal for electrical science by a stroke of lightning from his apparatus,) is very instructive. Let a pane of glass placed vertically, and seen edgewise, in Fig. 16, be coated on both sides, and furnish'd with two small electroscopes BD, consisting of two pith balls, one attached to each of the coatings.

Let the coating B, be charged positively, while the coating N, is made to communicate with the ground. The electroscope B, will stand out from the plate, and D will hang down close to its coating, as long as N communicates with the ground. But in proportion as

P, loses electricity by gradual dissipation in the air, the ball B, will gradually, but very slowly descend. If we now insulate N, B will pull down at first very speedily, till it reaches C, about half its elevation. The ball D, will at the same time rise to nearly the same height; the angle between the two electroscopes continuing nearly the same as at first. When D, has ceased to rise, both balls, will very slowly descend, till the charge is lost by dissipation. If we touch N, during this descent, D will immediately fall down, and B will as suddenly rise nearly as much; the angle between the electroscopes continuing nearly the same. Remove the finger from N, and B will fall and D rise, to nearly their former places; and the slow descent of both will again recommence. The same thing will happen if we touch P, B will fall down close to the plate, and D will rise to E, and so on; and this alternate touching of the coatings, may be repeated some hundreds of times before the plate is entirely discharged.

If we suspend a crooked wire, bent, as shewn at W, having two pith-balls, from an insulated point A, above the plates, it will vibrate with great rapidity, the balls striking the coatings alternately, and thus restoring the equilibrium by steps; each contact being attended by a spark."

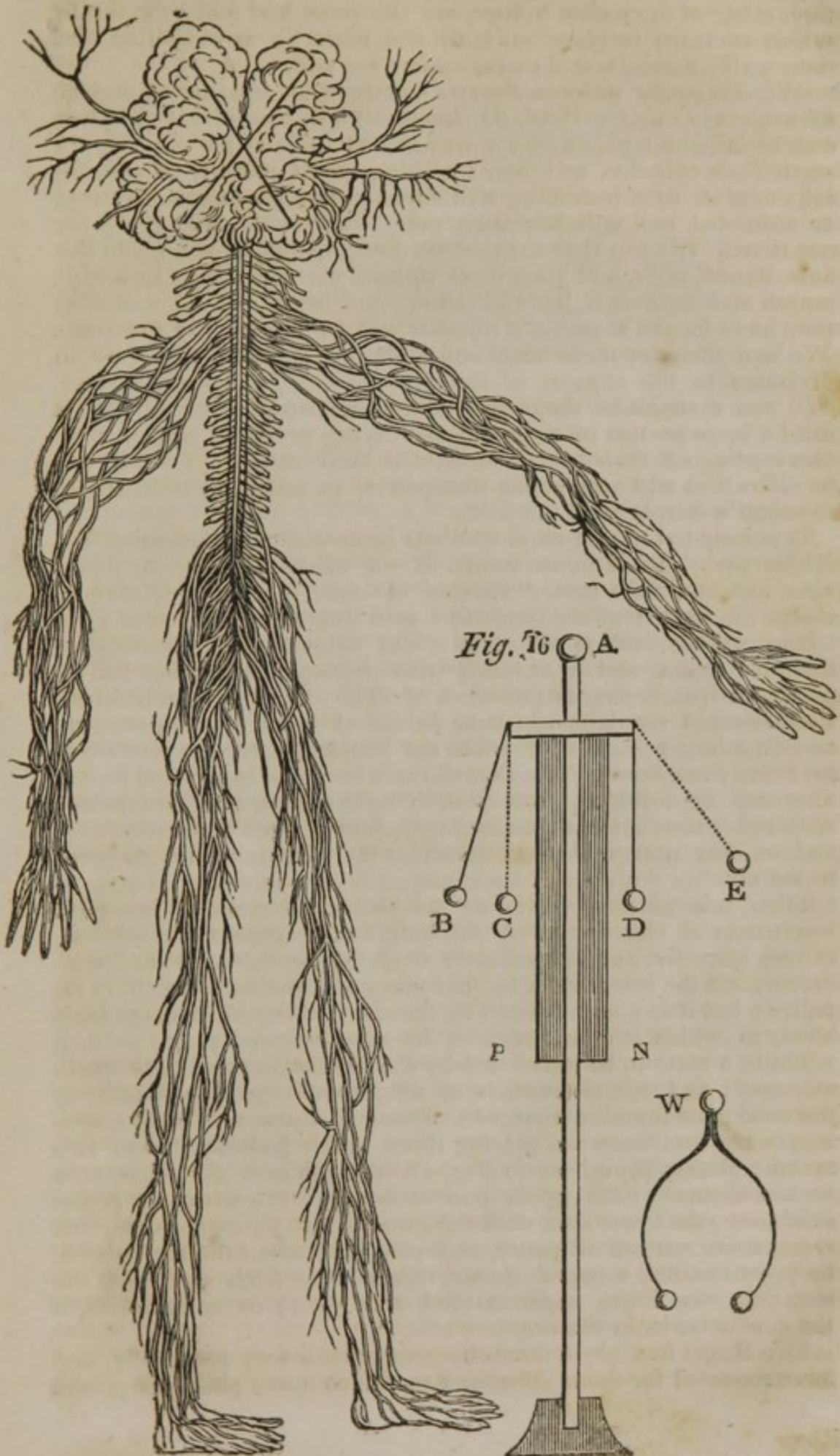
By the side of this figure is another figure or drawing of the brain and nerves of the human form. It is a front view of the brain, raised up; and the two hemispheres, or great divisions of the brain, are spread apart, to show the situation of their magnetic poles.

Now we have the power of directing the forces accumulated in the brain, to the muscles of the body and limbs, through the medium of the nerves, for the purposes of motion. We can direct them from the right side of the brain to the left side of the body, to raise the left arm or leg. We also turn our heads, one way, by directing the forces from the opposite part of the brain, and then turn it to the other way by directing them to it from the other side of the brain. We direct them in this manner every time we make a motion or gesture, by a mere exercise of the will, although we are unconscious of the fact.

There is a set of nerves or conductors, to convey these forces from the brain to every part of the body, for the purposes of motion. We see, therefore, one set of nerves in this form to convey those forces, with the sensations, to the brain; and another set to convey the forces to every part of the body for the purpose of carrying into effect the inclinations produced by the sensations.

These forces are attracted to the brain, in small currents, through very small nerves in the surfaces of the skin and membranes, which gradually increase in size as they advance, unite in columns and then with the brain. They are then repelled from it, in large streams, through very large nerves, which run from the surface of the brain, and which gradually decrease in size as they advance, until they unite with the muscles, where they branch forth, and terminate in very small points in its fibres. The repulsions from the brain, produce expansions, and extend one set of muscles in the body or limb. These repulsions are instantly succeeded by attractions, which produce contractions of another set of muscles in the body or limb, and thus produce motion, by the action of both of these forces at the same time, as may be seen in Fig. 17½, p. 25.

Fig. 17.



These motions, then, are like those of the common galvanic battery, made of inanimate matter, are the push and pull motions by which we learn to place our body and limbs in any position, and then walk, dance, and do every thing we will.

We can easily make inanimate matter walk and dance, and do almost every thing we will, by means of these forces. If we place a sheet of white paper over a magnetized wide or narrow ring, or section of a cylinder, and then sprinkle a small quantity of iron filings over it, each iron filing will immediately become magnetised or animated, and will have two poles, one positive and the other negative. We can then make them jump like fleas, run about like ants, dance, walk, and then form lines in divisions, like an army; march and form two lines of battle, and begin to fight, and after they have fought a while, a number will be seen lying prostrate. We can then let these rest, and make the reserve march up in divisions to the support of the first division, and form in line. We can then make them commence the battle again, and fight until a large portion of them are seen lying prostrate, and the victors leading off their bound captives to their camp. It would not be difficult to add automaton trumpeters, to call them to battle, or to sound a retreat from the field.

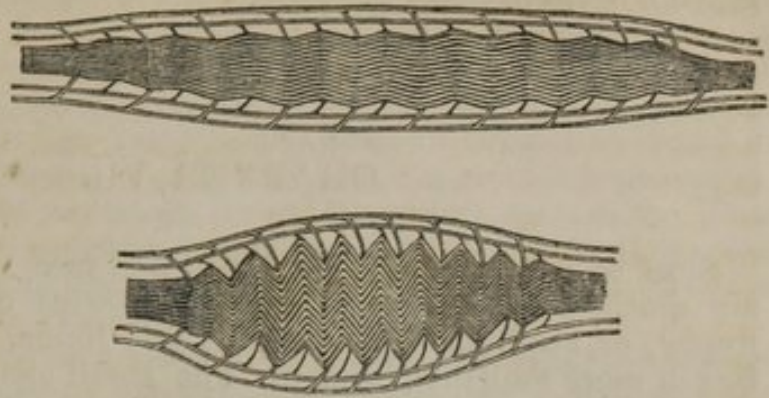
It is easy to produce similar effects by an electrical machine. Dr. Roget says, in his experiments on the effects of electrical repulsion, and attraction that, "Having obtained by the electrical machine, the means of accumulating considerable quantities of electricity, we are enabled to multiply, and extend our observations of the phenomena, and to examine with more precision their correspondence with the results of theory. The effects of electrical attractions and repulsions may be exhibited much more distinctly, and on a larger scale than with the simpler instruments we had previously employed. The experiments formerly mentioned on the alternate approach and recession of light bodies, may be repeated with either conductor of the machine, when charged with electricity, and we may note with more accuracy the differences which occur in the rapidity with which the changes, from one electrical state to another, take place according as the bodies are more or less good conductors of electricity. A pith ball, or a fragment of gold leaf, is very strongly and immediately attracted by the electrified conductor, and the instant after it has come into contact with it, is repelled; but it is now attracted by the other bodies in its neighbourhood, to which it communicates its own electricity, and is then again in a state to be influenced by the conductor, and to be again attracted: and this alternation of effects will continue as long as the conductor remains charged. These alternate and rapid movements are best seen by placing these small bodies between two metallic plates, placed as in Fig. 17, the one over the other, at a certain distance; the upper one communicating with the prime conductor, the lower one with the ground. If figures of men, and women are cut out of paper, and placed between the two plates, they will exhibit a *rapid dance*, while they fetch and carry the electricity from the upper to the lower plate; or contrarwise, if the conductor be in the negative state."

Dr. Roget has given here the phenomena very accurately, and has accounted for them according to the common philosophy, and

Fig. 17.



Figs. 17½.



commonly received notions of them, from which I must beg leave to dissent.

The pith ball or fragment of gold leaf is electrified, (as the filings of iron were magnetized) by which it acquires two poles, one positive, and the other negative. The instant these poles are formed, it must be attracted to the prime conductor, whether that conductor be positive or negative, according to the laws of motion; for if the conductor be positive it repels the positive in the ball in proportion only to the quantity of the positive forces in the ball; while it attracts, at the same time its negative forces with a power proportioned to the quantity of positive in the prime conductor. Or, if the prime conductor is negative, it repels the negative in the ball with a power proportioned only to the quantity of the negative forces in the ball; while it attracts the positive with a force proportioned to the quantity of the negative in the conductor. For these forces repel and attract each other, in this order, with a power proportioned to their quantities in given spaces.

When the pith-ball comes in contact with a positive conductor, an additional quantity of the positive force is added to, or accumulated in it, by the process of electrifying, when it becomes a positive body, or has a greater quantity of the positive than the negative forces, and it will be repelled from the conductor. It being then a positive body, it will repel the positive and attract the negative forces from the surrounding atmosphere, until its quantity of negative becomes equal to its positive forces, when it will be again attracted to the prime conductor. If, on the contrary, the prime conductor is negative, an additional quantity of the negative forces will be accumulated in the ball, which will make it a negative body, it will repel the negative, and attract the positive forces from the surrounding atmosphere, until its quantity of positive becomes equal to its negative, when it will be again attracted to the conductor.

In the case of the two paper figures between the iron or steel plates, these motions will be more rapid, because they are placed

between a positive and negative conductor, where the equilibrium of these forces in the figures is alternately and instantaneously destroyed and restored, by repulsions and attractions in the manner above described.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME of the varieties of the Caucasian race, to which we belong, are much more subject to chronic diseases of the class hypertrophy, or swelling of the organs and limbs, than others. The Saxon more than the Norman. The small elementary bodies and elementary organs with which the Saxon variety is constructed, are more spherical or less oval, than those with which the other varieties are formed. The skin, too, of the Saxon variety is much thinner, softer, and more transparent, than it is in the Norman. The greater sphericity of the elementary bodies of this variety, gives to it a more rounded and more symmetrical or perfect form. The head of this variety from its centre or axis to $22^{\circ} 30'$, to the right and left is a perfect circle, as represented in Figs. 18 and 19.

Fig. 18.

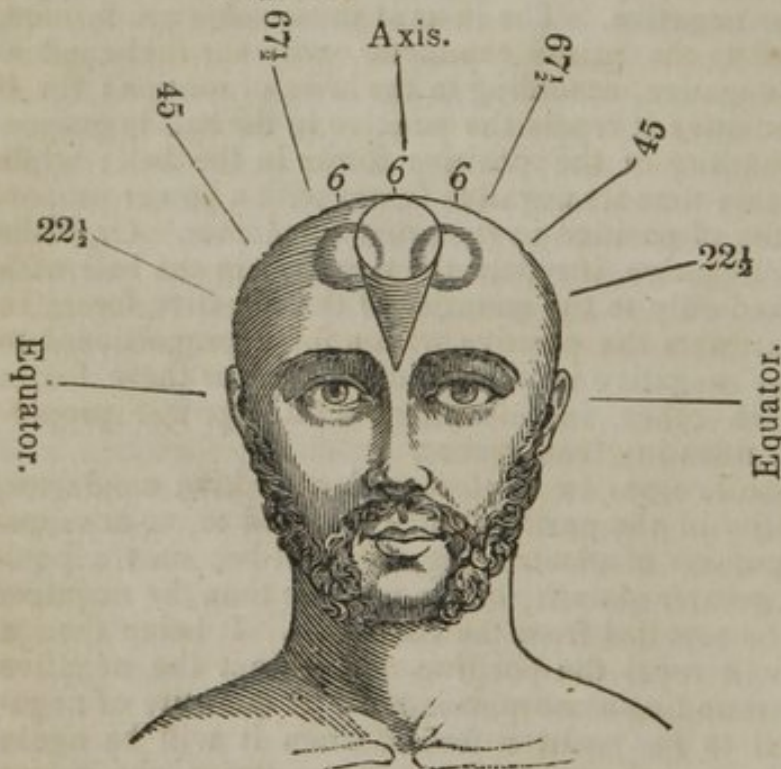
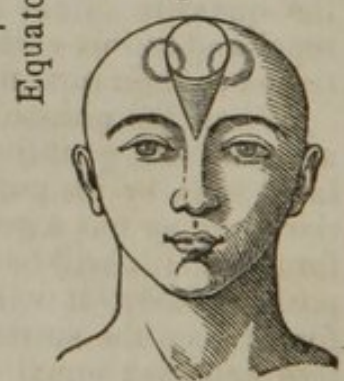


Fig. 19.



The male and female heads of that form. The head then begins to be depressed gradually towards the line of the equator or right angle to the axis, running through the centre of the eyes. In the next or medium form, the depression begins at 45° , and in the most imperfect form at $67^{\circ} 32'$, or near the edge of the circle, at the upper end of the inverted cone in the forehead.

In the first or most perfect form, there is a perfect symmetry of the face with the form of the head, which I find difficult to de-

scribe, but which may always be known by the smallness of the face in proportion to the size of the head, for the diameter of the face increases in an inverse proportion as the diameter of the head decreases. These divisions of the varieties of these forms are natural ones, and the first fit men for comparing causes with effects, or for philosophers, and governors; the second for citizens, and the third for soldiers. Because the depressions commencing in these different places, would give the forms to the different heads that would fit them for these situations, and they would give to a community, that which would be necessary for its existence, and order. This division is not only common to the Saxon, but to the Norman, and every other variety of the Caucasian race. And a similar division must be common to every other race of men.

I have already given a diagram of the human form with that of the brain and pelvis, to show the poles, and the direction of the forces with which they were formed. I have also shown a diagram of these forces, their poles and their circle in the brain, page 18.

The same circle is shown in these forms with the relative situations of the poles. Phrenologists give to the poles or the elevations seen in the drawings the name of Causality, because they find, on comparing the different developments, or comparative elevations of the brain, with the different faculties of individuals, that these poles or developements collect or attract causes and effects, and that these are compared one with another, by another development or elevation, which they call Comparison, and which is in the form of an inverted cone, situated between the elevations of Causality, or the poles, in the form and manner seen in the drawing.

I have examined a great many hundred heads, and casts of the living, and a great number of skulls and busts of the dead, and, among these, those of the European, Hindoo and native Americans or Indians; and find, on comparing them, that in proportion as the distance increases from the equator, to the point where the depression commences, the diameter of the circle decreases in the same proportion.

On a comparison of the relative talents of the individuals of these different forms, in regard to what is called mind, and morality and benevolence, they were found to increase in proportion as the distances increased from the axis before the depression commenced, and in proportion as the distance increased at the same time, from the point where the axis of the circle intersected the equator to the top of the circle, or centre of the poles. These faculties were found to decrease, accordingly, in proportion as the distances decreased from the axis to the point where the depression commenced, and in proportion as the distance decreased from the intersection of the axis with the equator to the top of the circle or centre of the poles. I cannot give names among the living to show these comparative differences, because such comparisons would be invidious, and can only give a few among the dead.

In examining one collection of skulls and casts, I found three of murderers who had been hanged, and in all of them the depression commenced at $67\frac{1}{2}$, or at the very edge of the circle.

The distance between the true pole on the right side and the secondary pole on the left was consequently very little; the dia-

meter of the circle very small, and the length of the axis in the same diminished proportion. The contrast between these, and those of Napoleon and Sir Walter Scott, was found to be very great.

The distance, in these from the axis to the places where the depression commenced very great—the poles at a great distance apart—the diameter of the polar circles very great, and their axis very long.

The part of a circle belonging to the inferior form or variety, is 45° —that of the medium form 90° , and that of the superior, or most perfect form 135° . The number of the first is $166\frac{1}{2}$ —the second 333, and of the third 666, "*the number of a man.*"

The forces which give to the brain, its form and poles, have a circular line of *no variation*, extending from one pole, in a diagonal line along the right side of the inverted cone of the circle on the right, and front part of the head, to the pole in the little brain, in the back part of the head, and from thence, in a diagonal line, along the back part of the head, to the true pole on the side where it commenced.

It will be seen that the angle of this line with the axis is the greatest when the true and secondary poles are at the greatest distance apart, and that this angle consequently decreases in proportion as the distance between them decreases.

It is by this angle of the line of no variation with the axis that we compare causes and effects, or one thing with another attracted by the poles to the brain; and as this angle is very small in the inferior form or variety, they cannot distinguish well causes from effects, and consequently frequently stray from the straight or true line, or even tenor of their way, into unknown or difficult paths, and consequently always require a greater angle to guide them. They have, however, from the formation of the head, or in consequence of the depression commencing at the circle, like that of the lion, a great protuberance at the equator, or from the line of the equator, as seen in the drawing, to $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, which gives them, besides combativeness, great cautiousness, which generally saves this form, or variety from almost immediate and utter destruction.

They require protection, and should be treated kindly; for they in their turn form, in the capacity of soldiers, the best protection for a community, and should have their reward.

CHAPTER VIII.

THERE are two systems properly called the secreting and excreting systems, by which the two forces that produce motion construct, support, and sustain the human form. All the secretions with the chyle from the intestines, including the elementary hollow spheres, of which the body is constructed, are attracted through the absorbent vessels to the right side of the heart, and from thence

repelled through arteries to the lungs, where they receive polarity by the action of steady streams of these forces, and are then again attracted to the heart, whence they are repelled through the arteries to every part of the body where an artery terminates. Wherever an artery terminates, there a branch of a nerve terminates which follows, or entwines the artery, and the nerve conducts to the point where it terminates the positive forces. And wherever an artery terminates there a vein begins, and wherever a vein begins there a nerve begins, through which the negative forces are conveyed to that point.

Wherever an absorbent vessel begins, there two nerves begin, one of which conducts the positive, and the other the negative forces to that point, to enable them to open and shut their mouths.

The elementary hollow spheres having received polarity in the lungs, are then crowded into the minute arteries by the force of the action of the heart. Some of these hollow spheres, for the excretion of positive matter, are attracted by the negative force, and those suited to the excretion of negative matter are attracted by the positive force. For these forces, it will be recollected, repel and attract each other with an energy proportioned to their quantities in given spaces.

The positive matter thus attracted to the excreting organs of the mucous membranes are repelled from these organs to the surfaces of these membranes, and maintain these surfaces in a positive state, and the negative matter attracted to the excreting organs of the skin and serous membranes, is repelled from these organs to the surfaces of the skin, and serous membranes, and maintain these surfaces in a negative state. These different surfaces are thus maintained in these different states for the purposes of motion; for if they were not maintained in these different states, there could be no motion in the body.

Every one knows the consequence of even checking suddenly the perspirations or excretions from the skin; and physicians are beginning to learn something of the consequences of checking suddenly the excretions from the mucous membranes.

The secretions, it will be seen, are all attracted to the heart, and all the excretions repelled from the body.

We sometimes eat, and at the same or other times drink more than is necessary to supply the wants of the secreting and excreting systems, or more than they can secrete or excrete; and as this excess or superabundance must, with that which was necessary, be attracted into the circulating mass of fluids, it was necessary to have other organs to separate the excess of positive and negative matter; for under such circumstances the body would be soon overloaded with matter, and motion would consequently cease.

The liver was therefore formed to separate the superabundance of positive, and the kidneys, the superabundance of negative matter.

The positive matter thus excreted might be, and is accumulated first in a cistern or gall bladder, and then conveyed through a tube into the intestines and mixed with other positive matter there; but it would not do to have the negative matter excreted by the kidneys, and accumulated in its cistern or bladder, conveyed through a tube into the intestines, because it was necessary to keep them

constantly covered with positive matter, and was consequently conveyed to the surface in another direction.

The heart is constructed and acts on the principle of the pump, and attracts the fluids to it with an equal intensity of force on one side with which it repels them on the other. It attracts in steady streams, but repels them with the push and pull motions.

Every repulsion of a fluid in elastic bodies produces expansions, and every attraction, contractions of these bodies, and accord with a law of these forces, viz: repulsions produce expansions, and attraction contractions, with forces proportioned to their quantities in given spaces.

Every expansion of the heart is succeeded by a contraction of it, and every expansive force of it is succeeded by an attractive force.

Every repulsion of the heart, repels or pushes the fluids in the arteries, and every repulsion is instantly succeeded by an attraction, which pulls the fluids in the absorbent vessels called veins, and lymphatic or absorbent vessels or tubes.

The motions of the pulse correspond exactly with these laws, and these motions: for every repulsion is succeeded by an expansion in the artery, and every attraction by a contraction of it. The same phenomena is in the hose of the fire engine when in motion. It moves in the hose from the cistern or hydrant in a steady stream to the engine, and from the engine through the hose with the motions of the pulse.

These motions are also beautifully and neatly illustrated by a small glass tube, about three-eighths of an inch, in diameter, and 6 or 7 inches long, with a bulb at each end, one of which terminates in a point through which such a quantity of alcohol or spirits tinged with red is introduced, as will be sufficient to fill one bulb, when the aperture is closed. On placing the other bulb of this little instrument in the palm of one hand, and then shutting the hand, and at the same time elevating the opposite end a few degrees, the motions of the fluid will commence immediately, and these motions will be seen to correspond exactly with the pulse.

It would be easy to add here a great number of isolated facts, deduced from the experiments of a number of distinguished physicians, to elucidate and sustain the foregoing observations, but the narrow limits, to which I am bound forbid it, and I must consequently confine a further notice of them, to an extract from the London Medico-Chirurgical Review for Jan. 1837. And I should here return to a number of physicians an expression of my regard, for directing my attention to this and many others of a similar character.

On the Chemical Properties of the Secretions in Health and in Disease; and on the Existence of Electrical Currents in Organized Bodies, induced by the Acidity and Alcalinity of their different Membranous Surfaces.

M. Donne, whom we have had repeatedly occasion to mention with praise, is the author of some curious—would that we could add, well-ascertained—statements on this subject.

All that we propose to do, is merely to present to our readers the leading results of his enquiries. They are contained in the following corollaries.

1. The whole of the tegumentary surface secretes an acid humour.

It is however to be noticed that the sweat, instead of being, as it is generally stated, more acid in the axilla, and around the organs of generation, than in other parts, is frequently of an alkaline character.

2. The alimentary canal, from the mouth to the anus, except the stomach, (the gastric juice of which is strongly acid, as has been proved by Prout, Tiedeman, and Gemelin,) secretes an alkaline mucus. Thus the saliva, and also the mucus of the pharynx and œsophagus, as far as the cardia, and of the intestinal canal from the pylorus to the anus, are alkaline in health; and become acid only in consequence of disease.

3. The serous and synovial membranes secrete an alkaline fluid: in disease, it sometimes becomes acid.

4. The external acid, and internal alkaline membranes of the body, represent the two poles of a galvanic pile, whose effects are appreciable by a galvanometer. For, if one of the conductors of this instrument be placed in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth, and the other conductor be applied to the skin, the magnetic needle will be found to shew a deviation of 15 to 20, or even 30 degrees; and the direction of the needle proves that the mucous or alkaline membrane indicates a negative electricity, and the cutaneous or acid membrane a positive electricity.

5. Independently of these two great surfaces, exhibiting opposite electrical states, there are other smaller cognate systems, which are similarly opposed. Between the stomach, for example, and the liver, we may discover energetic electrical currents.

6. The acid humours of the system may become alkaline, and the alkaline may become acid, in a state of disease.

7. An abnormal acidity is usually the result of a phlegmasia; and this change may take place in an organ, at a distance from the inflamed part;—thus the saliva becomes strongly acid in gastritis.

8. The acid, developed during the existence of inflammatory disease appears to be most frequently the hydro-chloric. The presence of this acid may very possibly determine the coagulation of the albuminous part of the lymph, or serosity, which abounds in all inflamed structures; and we know that this coagulation is the cause of the false membranes, of specks and opacities of the cornea, and of the induration and hypertrophy of many parenchymatous organs.

Purulent matter is produced by the action of an acid upon albuminous lymph:—it is a species of combination of acid and of albumen. Although we cannot always discover traces of a free acid in inflammatory effusions, and although pus does not always redden the blue paper of turn-sol, we are to remember that by far the greater number of the humours of an animal body in health are strongly alkaline, and that in this way the generation of acid in disease may be masked or concealed for some time, in consequence of the neutralising of the original or primary alkali.

9. The alterations in the chemical nature of the secretions must necessarily react on the different functions of the system. They will be found to constitute an interesting groupe of lesions, or symptoms, hitherto but little regarded, and the diligent investigation of which may very possibly lead to some important therapeutic results.

These changes will probably be found to induce certain modifications in the electrical currents, which exist between the different organs of the economy.

CHAPTER IX.

CHRONIC tubercular disease, is a disease of the secreting system. It always commences in some part or other of that system, and in an uncertain period of time, is extended to a part of the excreting system. After it has continued there during an indefinite period, it is propagated to another part of that system, and from that to another part of the excreting system. Thus when the disease commences in the part of the secreting system belonging to one organ, it is propagated to the excreting system of that organ, and at an uncertain period, from that organ to another, or until a less or greater portion of these systems become affected with the disease, or less or more involved in one common ruin.

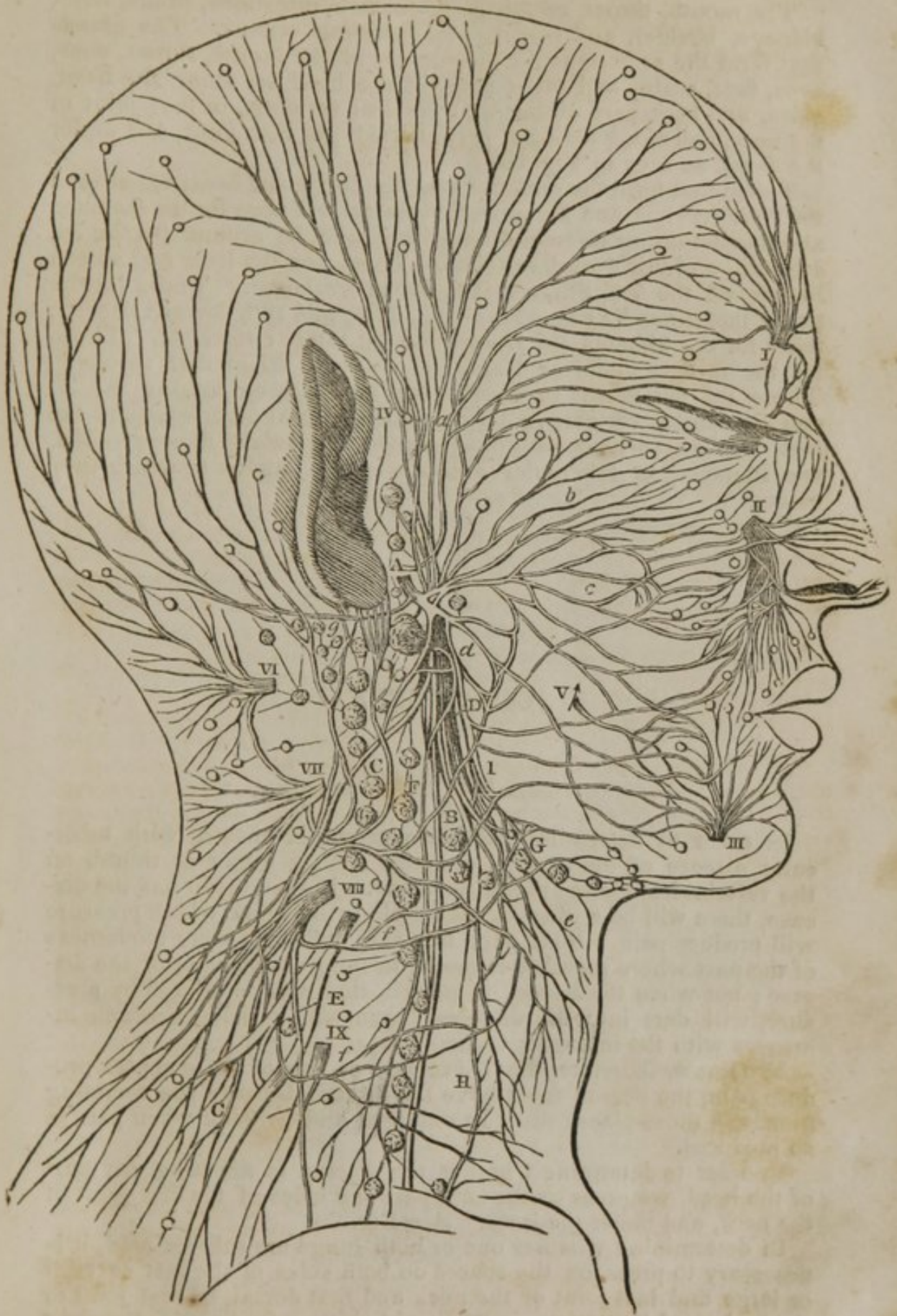
When, from frequent changes in the electric states, or positive and negative states, and modifications of the atmosphere, by heat and cold, the absorbent vessels which convey from the conglobate and globate glands, a semi-fluid or mucus, become obstructed by rendering this fluid so thick that it cannot pass through these vessels, these glands begin to enlarge, because they continue to secrete, and their secretions accumulate in and distend them.

When they are thus distended, we can sometimes see and always feel them in certain parts of the body. They may be seen in the drawing, Figs. 9 and 11, as they appear in their tuberculated state with their principal nerves. A line of them is seen extending from the lower part of the ear along the under side of the jaws, and from the ear along the side of the neck, Fig. 20. This line along the neck is on the right side of the spine, and this line of glands runs along the whole length of the spine; and there is another line on the opposite side extending the same distance, as may be seen by a back view in Fig. 10, page 18.

These glands, along these lines, belong to different organs, and when we find an organ has begun to enlarge or thicken, or tubercular disease has commenced in an organ, we know that a number of these glands along the spine that belong to that organ, are also enlarged or swollen, because the disease always commences in these glands, and is from thence propagated to the organs to which they belong.

These conglobate glands have small glands, or satellites, belonging to and connected with them. These satellites lie on the sides and over the back part of the spine between the spinous processes, as may be seen in Fig. 20; and these glands along the spine are also connected with those that are attached to the organs, and with those in the substance of the organs. When any of these glands in an organ, or those thus connected with an organ be-

Fig. 20.



come diseased, the disease is gradually extended to all those so connected.

The mouth, throat, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder, and uterus, are excreting organs. The glands that form the secretions for the support of the mouth, throat, nose, eyes, face, scalp, and other parts of the head, lie along the front, sides, and back part of the first cervical vertebræ, or first joint of the neck, and along the back part and sides of that joint, and under the jaws, as seen in Fig. 20.

Those that form the secretions for the lungs and heart, lie around the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ. Those for the stomach and duodenum, or large and upper intestine, lie around the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebræ. Those for the liver and spleen lie around the 7th, 8th, and 9th dorsal vertebræ. Those for the small intestines lie around the 10th, 11th, and 12th dorsal vertebræ. These for the kidneys lie around the 1st lumbar vertebræ. Those for the urinary cistis or bladder around the 2d lumbar vertebræ. Those for the uterus in women, and hips in men, around the 3d and 4th lumbar vertebræ. Those for the genital organs around the last lumbar vertebræ. These glands are enlarged or swollen, and irritable, in tubercular diseases of the organs to which they belong.

CHAPTER X.

SYMPTOMS.

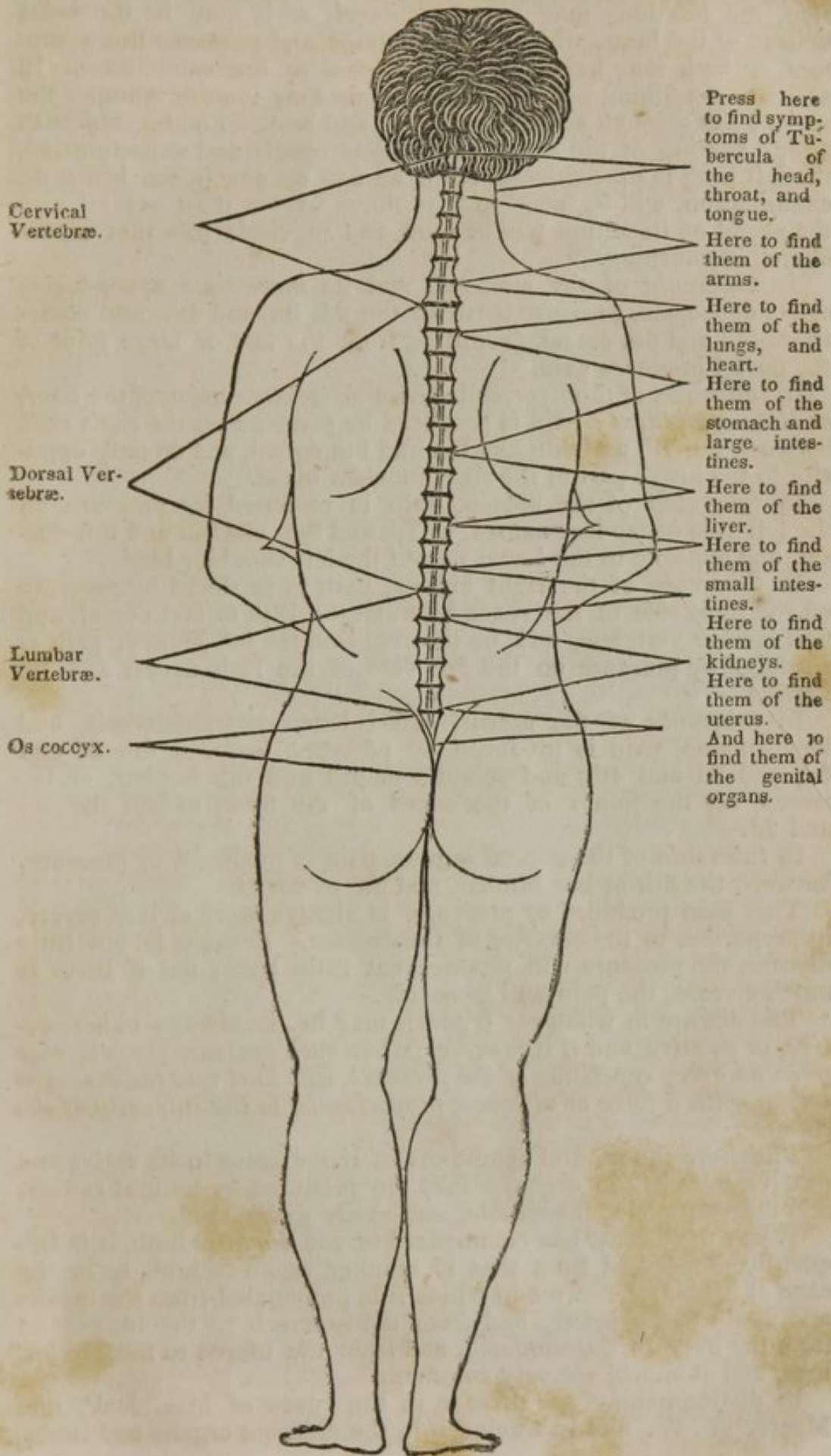
IN order to determine whether a person is affected with tubercular disease of the organs, we press with a finger or thumb on the vertebral spaces along the spine. If the person has the disease, there will be a place or places along the spine where pressure will produce pain. This pain, however, will be a mere tenderness of the part where pressure is made, in the *passive* state of the disease; but when the disease is *active*, this pain, produced by pressure, will dart into the diseased organ with a violence which increases with the intensity of the disease.

We know, therefore, that if pressure on any of these spaces produce pain, the person must have the disease, because the secreting glands in those places must be enlarged and irritable when pain is so produced.

In order to determine whether the disease is affecting any part of the head, we press on the back part and sides of the first joint of the neck, and under the jaws. See Fig. 20.

In determining whether one or both lungs are tuberculated, it is necessary to press on the spaces on both sides of the last cervical or large and last joint of the neck and first dorsal, or first joint of the back, and if pressure on the right side produces pain, the right

Fig. 21.



lung is tuberculated ; but if pain is produced by pressure on the left side, the left lung may be tuberculated, or it may be the heart instead of the lungs which is tuberculated, and produces this symptom, or both may have the same disease at the same time. In order to determine which is diseased, we may inquire whether the patient has a cough and expectorates, and whether he be subject to a hard beating of the heart. If he has cough and expectoration, the left lung is tuberculated, but if he has no cough, the heart, on examination, will be found to beat much harder than natural, and the sound of its action will be loud, and precisely like that of the churn, in churning.

In *tubercula* of the stomach, and its immediate appendages, called dyspepsia, pressure between the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and sometimes 5th and 6th dorsal, (counting from the last or large joint of the neck,) produces pain.

In *tubercula* of the liver, called *chronic inflammation* of the liver, or *liver complaint* ; pain is produced by pressing on the right side, between the 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal, and directly opposite to the lower part of the right shoulder blade.

In *tubercula* of the spleen, pain is produced by pressure on the left side of the last named, or 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal, and opposite to the lower part of the left shoulder blade.

In *tubercula* of the right kidney, pain is produced by pressure on the right side of the space between the 12th or last dorsal, and first lumbar vertebræ, and in tubercula of the left kidney, pain is produced by pressure on the left side of the 12th dorsal and 1st lumbar.

In *tubercula* of the uterus, called leucorrhœa, chlorosis, and menorrhagia, pain is produced by pressure, between the 2d and 3d, and 3d and 4th, and sometimes 4th and 5th lumbar, or between all the joints of the small of the back, except the 1st and 2d.

In *tubercula* of the genital organs, pain is produced by pressure, between the 5th or last lumbar, and the os-coxyx.

This pain produced by pressure, is always more or less severe, in proportion to the severity of the disease. If there is but little disease, the pressure will produce but little pain ; but if there is much disease, the pain will be severe.

The disease in whatever organ it may be, is always either *active*, or *passive*, and if it is *active*, when such pressure is made, *this pain, on every repetition of the pressure, will dart into the diseased organ, with a force or violence, proportioned to the intensity of the disease.*

These are the natural symptoms of the disease in its active and passive state in the organs—they are produced by natural causes, and are very plain, *invariable*, and easily understood.

When the disease has commenced in one organ or limb, it is frequently propagated from that to another organ or limb, as in the case of Mrs. J. P.—cases in which it is propagated from the tonsils and uvula to the lungs, and from the stomach to the lungs, and from the liver to the stomach, and from the uterus to the ankles, legs, and stomach, are very common.

In distinguishing the disease in the cases of Mrs. J. P. and Master W. W., and in tracing it in the different organs and limbs,

I commenced and pursued the examinations as detailed in the cases, as I commonly do, without any previous knowledge of them. Any person of common education and capacity may easily distinguish the disease in the same way, in any of the organs or limbs.

In examining patients with chronic diseases, it should not be forgotten that the disease is sometimes in an active, but *most commonly* in a passive state. If the disease were constantly in an active state, patients would die with it in a few weeks, like those with acute diseases, instead of living as they do months, and sometimes years. We can always tell, in an instant, whether it is an active or passive state, in the organs, by pressure in the proper places on the spine. If the disease is active, the pain produced by the pressure will dart into the diseased organ with a violence proportioned to the intensity of the disease, but if it is in a passive state, pressure produces pain in the spine only, which does not dart into the diseased organ as in its active state, but is more or less severe in proportion to the progress of the disease.

It will be observed, on an examination of the cases, that large tubercles, as well as those of a smaller size, were always found on one or both sides of the neck, and always on the same side with the disease, in white swellings of the joints or limbs. If a person has a white swelling of a joint, or limb, or joints or limbs, on one side only, the ganglia or line of glands from the lower point of the ear down the side of the neck, as seen in Fig. 20, are always tuberculated, or more or less enlarged; and if there are white swellings of a joint or limb, or joints and limbs on both sides, then the ganglia of the neck will be tuberculated, and these are the natural symptoms of the disease in the limbs.

The frequent changes in the atmosphere, from the positive to the negative state, and its modification at the same time by heat and cold, is a common cause of tubercula of the organs and limbs; because these changes and modifications of the atmosphere produces corresponding changes in the positive and negative states of our bodies, and modifications of the secretions and excretions.

When the organs or limbs are tuberculated from this or any other cause, they are more or less sensible to pressure, because it contracts them; but when the pressure is removed they expand, and the pain ceases. So when the atmosphere is damp and cold, it is in a negative state, and the attractions and contractions are prevailing over the repulsions and expansions, and contract the tuberculated organs or limbs, when such patients have more pain, and feel more dull and heavy than they do when the atmosphere is clear and dry and in a positive state. For when the atmosphere changes from the positive to the negative state, the body changes at the same time from the positive to the negative state. When attractions and contractions commence in the tuberculated organs and limbs, and produce dull or aching pains, which torture such patients more or less, until the atmosphere changes from the negative to the positive state, when the pains cease, and they arise from their cots, throw open the doors, and walk abroad with buoyant spirits.

CHAPTER XI.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CASES.

THE number of cases published in this pamphlet, amount to more than thirty, and I should be pleased to give the whole number in which they have been used: but am unable to do so, in consequence of not having kept an account of their number until the year (1835.) Their yearly number was at first very few, and confined to the common and acknowledged cases of scrofula; but their number has gradually increased during a period of more than twenty years, and must now amount to many hundreds. Their number, from the 1st of January, 1835, to the 31st of December of the same year, amounted to one hundred and sixty-three.

The following is a list of cases during that year, affecting the different organs and limbs, viz.

Neck,	-	-	-	-	-	18
Neck and eyes,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neck, nose, and spine,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neck, tongue, tonsils, and right leg,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neck, jaw, tonsils, ear, cerebellum, breast, heart, stomach, uterus, one arm and both legs,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neck and lung,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neck and stomach,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neck and mesentery,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tongue, tonsils, and uvula,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tongue, tonsils, and right leg,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nose and face,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lungs, (first stage)	-	-	-	-	-	21
Lungs, last stage with tubercles in a mature state,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lungs, with excavations,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Lungs and both legs, and one ankle, with excavation of both lungs,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Heart and liver,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stomach,	-	-	-	-	-	19
Liver,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stomach and lungs,	-	-	-	-	-	18
Kidney (left)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liver and kidney, (right),	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liver and stomach,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Liver with abscess,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mesentery,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uterus and legs,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Uterus and lungs,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uterus and stomach,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Joints and limbs,	-	-	-	-	-	31
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Whole number of cases in 1835, 163

Of these cases the number cured is	-	-	154
Cases not cured, in consequence of not using the remedies a sufficient length of time,	-	-	3

Of the cases which have died, the first was that of Master N. of Columbus, aged 15 or 17 years, whom I never saw, and of whose case I know nothing, except that it was about ten years since it commenced.

The second case was that of Mrs. B. of M. in the last part of the last stage of tubercula of the mesentery, with a frightful marasmus.

The third case was that of Mrs. K. of M. with a cancer of the uterus in a state of ulceration, complicated with abscess of the liver, which was discharging matter through the right side in four places.

The fourth case was that of Mr. W. W. of M. Michigan, with tuberculated right leg, left hand, heart, and scalp over the right frontal and right parietal bones. The leg and also the scalp ulcerated in two places. He died of compression of the brain, in consequence of the injudicious use of nitrate of silver, which had been frequently applied by the direction of his physicians, to the upper part of the parietal bone, and penetrated through it to the brain, as shown by dissection.

The fifth case was that of Mrs. S. of Cincinnati, with tuberculated left lung in a mature state, and sixth, the case of Mrs. C. of Cincinnati, with hypertrophy of the heart, and excavation of both lungs.

The yearly number of cases have increased very greatly since 1825, or up to Nov. 1837, the time of the publication of the third edition of this work. An estimate may be formed of that increase from the fact that, since the 1st of October last, two editions of this work have been published of 2,000 each, all of which, except a very few are now gone, with a few exceptions, accompanied with these remedies.

The increase has been so great as to make it necessary to increase the number of this edition to 5,000.

I am now unable to give the precise number of cases in which I have prescribed these remedies since June 1836, when the above was written. I have prescribed them in 257 cases, from the 10th May to the 25th October, 1837, and believe that 200 would be a low estimate of the number in which I have prescribed them from June 1836, to May 1837; and from what I have seen of their effects during this time, or since June 1836, have good reason to believe that the number saved out of these will be fully equal to the proportional number of those in 1835.

From what I have learnt of the result of the cases in which they have been prescribed by other physicians, the proportional number saved appears to be about the same. These results give the best evidence for believing that when these simple and natural remedies become generally known, they will be uniformly used in the first stages of the disease, and as uniformly save many thousands every year that are now, from the want of knowledge of any remedy on which any reliance can be placed, as uniformly lost.

CHAPTER XII.

IN tubercula of the lungs, or consumption, the tubercles are generally found occupying the upper portion of the lungs, and the left lung more frequently than the right. They are frequently formed in clusters, like clusters of grapes, as may be seen at F and G in Fig. 10, p. 18; but at other times, are either seen thinly scattered about in one, or in one and a part of another, or in both lungs; but at other times one or both lungs are nearly every where filled with them, and are in this organ generally of the size of peas, when they have arrived to their mature state. They then begin to soften in the middle, when the whole mass is gradually changed into a thin fluid, mixed with cheesy matter, which soon makes its way into the bronchial or air tubes, and excites cough and expectoration of tuberculous matter. Sometimes, however, although rarely, it makes its way into the cavity of the pleura, and produces pneumato-thorax.

In the cases where there are only a few tubercles in the lungs, and at a sufficient distance to prevent them from breaking into each other, and one or two soften down, and produce a small excavation; they do not necessarily endanger life, for in such cases patients may, and do live many years, although they may have two or three such excavations form every year.

In the cases where they are in clusters, and after one has softened down and produced a small excavation, others adjoining it soften down and break into it, and in a few days or weeks, produce in this way excavations proportioned to the size of the clusters; and these may be from half an inch to two inches in diameter; and when the whole of one or both lungs are nearly every where crowded with tubercles in a mature state, a large excavation is generally formed, which might contain an orange.

All these cases are curable with the natural remedies, in the first or formative stage of these tubercles; but when there is a general accumulation of them, or they are in large clusters in a mature state; or in cases where they have softened down, and produced a large excavation, they are alike incurable, either from the injury done by their great accumulation, or from an irreparable excavation; but when they are in clusters not exceeding an inch in diameter, and whether they have softened down or not, they may, and are cured, as is proved by the stethoscope, and by dissections, in cases where patients have recovered from this disease, and afterwards died with another.

The above observations apply generally to tubercula of the liver, and need not be repeated. I may, however, remark, that tuberculous matter from excavations in the liver, generally makes its way into the intestines or stomach, and at other times either to the surface of the skin on the right side, or into the cavity of the peritoneum.

Hæmoptysis or hemorrhage from the lungs, frequently accompanies consumption, and when blood is raised in small quantities not much exceeding a wine glass full, it is generally exuded from the mucous membrane of the bronchia, in place of its ordinary excretions, and is commonly a slight infection requiring little or no attention; but when raised in larger quantities, it is almost always the consequence of the effusion of blood into the air cells; and is an affection which, from its exact resemblance to the effusion of blood in the brain, in apoplexy, is now called pulmonary apoplexy.

These glands into which the blood has been effused, are larger than natural, and are in clusters, and occupy a circumscribed space, commonly from one to three inches in diameter, in the centre of which a clot of blood is sometimes found.

Young people who lead a sedentary life, and do not consequently give to all their muscles, or the connecting substance of the organs, that exercise which is necessary to health, are very subject to hemorrhage from the lungs. The muscles and connecting substance do not have their natural exercise, and consequently do not get their natural portion of nourishment from the secreting organs. They become soft and weak, while the secretions or nourishment which should have been absorbed by them accumulate in the secreting organs, and distend them. The blood accumulates in the vessels around them, and burst from the feeble barriers or connecting substance and muscles with which they are surrounded. The blood consequently either gushes from the lungs, when they generally linger a few months, or the heart or some of its large vessels give way, and they instantly sink never to rise again.

Hemorrhage from the lungs, may also be produced by an aneurism breaking into the bronchia, or by the rupture of a blood vessel in an excavation; but these cases are very rare, and are quickly followed by death.

It will be seen by the following list of cases in 1835, that the number of those affecting the lungs is 37, and that of this number, 21 were in the first stage, one in the last stage with tubercles in a mature state, and six in the last stage with excavations; and that of the whole number in this year, two only died, and those, cases in the last stage.

From these data, which correspond very nearly with those of former years, the importance of commencing the use of the natural remedies, in the early stage of the disease in the organ, and the uncertainty of the result when in the last stage, will also be seen. Of the whole number of cases affecting the neck, called *King's Evil*, and which must now amount to more than 200, not one has been lost, but all have been cured excepting the few now under treatment. And the result has been the same in the cases affecting other parts of the system, excepting a few only in the last stage, like those before noticed, with irreparable injury, or loss of substance.

The bones, like the muscles and other parts of the body, are formed with glands, with their vessels and nerves, but have solid, instead of the soft connecting substance of the organs, membranes, muscles and skin, for the purpose of covering and protecting some, and supporting every part of the whole system. And when tuber-

tubercula or white swellings commence in them, the disease goes through its natural order, as it does in the organs, membranes, muscles and skin, of tuberculation and ulceration, or tuberculation and then hypertrophy, or general swelling and abscess. In its active state, in bones of very hard texture, the pain is sometimes very violent, and of the kind called spasmodic, in consequence of their slow and difficult expansion; but there is generally but little pain, and with long intervals of ease, and when, in the course of the disease, the elementary organs of which the bones are formed, are destroyed by ulceration, the small excavations once occupied by them are very conspicuous, and the channels of their vessels and nerves easily traced.

In consequence of there being no generally known remedy for tubercula, it is the practice in this country, and in Europe, and in the hospital and country practice, to amputate or cut off the limbs in cases of tubercula, or white swellings of the joints or limbs, whenever the disease is supposed to have advanced so far as to endanger life. The relief in such case is, however, generally very temporary, as the disease is commonly soon developed in another joint, limb, or organ, and such patients consequently receive, from such severe operations, but a brief immunity from pain and death. In the case given of Mr. J. S. of Preble county, the thigh was amputated for a white swelling of the right knee; but the disease soon after attacked him in the left hip, and then in the left foot, when that of the hip became passive. If, in this case the left leg, like the thigh of the right side, had been amputated on account of the disease in the foot, according to the common practice, the disease in the hip would have quickly become active, and Mr. J. S. soon numbered with the dead.

This case, with that of Miss M. G. of Springfield, with acute white swellings of the heel; Mr. D. C. of the same place, with the same disease in the heel; and Master W. L. of Madison, with the disease in all the limbs and many of the joints, with a great variety of similar cases, show what is effected by the natural remedies, without amputation. And I may here remark, that on examining the cases of amputation for tubercula of the joints and limbs, reported in the London Medico-Chirurgical Review, during the last ten years, and including those that are called by different names, but really the same disease, there can be little or no doubt, but at least three fourths of the number would have been rendered unnecessary, if the use of these remedies had been commenced even at as late a period as that in which they were performed; and this opinion is hazarded with the full knowledge of the fact, that these reports were principally from the Hospitals of London and Paris, and that these operations were performed by, or with the advice of Physicians and Surgeons, who rank among the first members of our profession. The tuberculous or scrofulous, diathesis or taint, is destroyed by the natural remedies, but remains in the system after these operations, and the disease is propagated to other organs and limbs.

It will be seen on an examination of the cases, that those of females affecting the uterus, or the female complaints, were all complicated with the disease in some other organ or limb; and it may be useful to remark here, that the natural remedies cure

it uniformly, whether complicated or not; and from rendering the blood more florid, as uniformly imparts a more florid hue to the skin.

This disease, in the different organs and limbs, consigns to a premature grave, its thousands every year in the United States alone, of the most amiable, talented and fairest portion of our race, and an estimate may be formed of the value of these new symptoms and remedies to the community, from the well known fact, that little or no reliance can be placed on the common manner of distinguishing the disease, or in the remedies for it, known to the profession, or recommended in any of our medical books.

A great majority of the cases that have been cured by the electric or natural remedies, were first treated by other physicians, and besides mercury and iodine, had been under the use of a great variety of other remedies, and when these failed, many of the patients had resorted to root, steam, charm, Indian and cancer doctors, and to an endless variety of elixirs of health, purifiers of the blood, cough drops, panaceas, catholicons, and Indian specifics, and continued their use until they became satisfied of the futility of such remedies.

Some of these patients had taken from one to thirteen bottles of Swaim's Panacea, a compound of syrup of Sarsaparilla and muriate of mercury, in imitation of the long known Lisbon diet drink. And although, from its frequent failure, very little dependence is now placed upon it, there can be no doubt that it sometimes exercises a favourable influence upon this class of diseases.

The importance of this subject to the community is so great, as to justify me in again reminding the reader that the new symptoms I have given of this disease in the different organs and limbs, are the natural and only scientific ones; and are invariable, and never deceive like those given in other medical works. There is no mystery about these symptoms, which demonstrate the unity of chronic diseases, by which the practice is greatly simplified, and a knowledge of it easily attained; the remedies are the natural ones, and may be depended upon in all the cases of the disease, with the exceptions mentioned in the chapter on the use of them.

CHAPTER XIV.

THEORIES OF THE SCHOOLS,

SPINAL NEURALGIA,

OR

NERVOUS AFFECTION OF THE SPINE,

SPINAL IRRITATION, &c.

PHYSICIANS have of late years been taught to examine the spine of their patients, affected with chronic diseases, after they have exhausted the prolific remedies in the pharmacopieas; and if they find one part of the spine more tender than another, to call the disease spinal neuralgia, and apply their remedies to the spine. These remedies are cupping, leeching, blistering, issues, moxa, setons, &c. &c. When, therefore, they lose all confidence in being able to succeed in curing such patients with the common remedies, these are applied.

The common symptoms of these chronic diseases of the organs are so vague and uncertain as to make a change of opinion, in regard to the seat of the disease, a matter of no difficulty whatever; and these remedies have been accordingly applied without mercy to the spine, and with what success may be very easily calculated from the fact, that there is not, never has been, and never will be any such disease of the spine. Besides these symptoms found by pressure on the spine, are always symptoms of disease in the organs, and never symptoms of any kind of disease of the spine. There are cases of disease of the joints of the spine like those of the joints of other parts of the body, but then it is accompanied with similar symptoms of the disease in the joints and limbs, and not with these symptoms.

When patients are presented to physicians with anomalous symptoms, or with symptoms that do not quadrate with those that are given for any disease by medical writers, they almost universally agree to call it a nervous disease or affection, which means only that they do not know what the disease is. It would not do, however, to tell patients they do not know what the disease is; for physicians, unlike every other class of men, are presumed to know every thing, and are consequently under the greatest obligation to their teachers for suggesting an expedient so necessary to them, and so *useful* to their patients.

The advantage resulting from this practice can easily be estimated by comparing its effects in a great number of cases, when it will be found that it very rarely, if ever, effects a cure.

There is a case now before me, and on examining it, I find the disease affecting the stomach, liver, and right kidney. The patient is a gentleman of this city. The disease commenced in his stomach about three years since, and in about a year after in the liver, and a few months since was propagated to another organ. His physicians, he says, called it first dyspepsia, and then chronic disease of the liver. They first bled him, and besides aperient medicines, prescribed a large blister over the stomach and upper part of the chest. It was, he says, about a foot square, and produced the most horrible agony during two or three days, which his attending physician found impossible to allay.

Blue pill was then prescribed, and he continued its use about seven weeks, at the end of which time he became discouraged, and dismissed his physician. He then consulted one of the most celebrated physicians in this city, who told him the disease was in the spine, and then cupped him five or six times on the side of the spine and over the stomach. He then made an issue on the right side of the spine, which continued to discharge matter about six weeks. The patient continued to get more feeble without any apparent abatement of the disease, and becoming more and more discouraged, his new physician advised him to go into the country and spend a few months there. He did not, however, follow this last advice, but discontinued the use of remedies of every kind, and soon after began to gain strength. During the last three or four months he has been able to attend to a little business, but the disease is now growing worse. He says that the remedies prescribed in his case invariably injured him.

The testimony of this gentleman corresponds very nearly with that of more than 400 persons during the last year only, who had been treated in a similar manner, and who had been long affected with the disease; and I have not, during that time, or in any previous period, found a solitary case cured with such remedies. This practice, however, is called scientific; but it should always be remembered that an erroneous opinion or practice of a scientific man is just as erroneous and unscientific as that of a man who is ignorant and illiterate.

CHAPTER XIII.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

THE

NATURAL OR ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES.

THESE remedies are a preparation of gold, made and maintained in a negative state, and put up in the form of pills; and a preparation of iron, made and maintained in a positive state, and put up in the form of plaster.

One pill must be taken night and morning, during three weeks, after which, one pill every night; except in cases of children under three years and over one year and a half, when half of a pill only must be given every night on going to bed, until the disease is cured, no matter what the state of the stomach or intestines. In cases of children under a year and a half old and over three months, a quarter of a pill may be taken at bedtime in any convenient medium.

No dieting is necessary or proper during the use of these pills; but on the contrary the most nourishing food must be taken in all cases where the stomach will bear it, and it will always be borne after a few days use of the pills.

They must not only take the most nourishing food, but must take any kind the appetite craves; that is, when they have eat all they can of one kind of food, take what they can of another, and then of another, &c.

As soon as the swellings begin to lessen in the organs or limbs, the latter are flaccid and weak, and want support; they must get it from food.

For children, the pills may be dissolved in water at the rate of four tea spoonsful of water to one pill, if care is taken to shake the solution well before using it.

Directions for using the Plaster in white swelling of the limbs, jaw and neck, and in ulcers and abscesses.

The plaster must be spread *very* thin (it is no matter how thin) on India rubber cloth, which is much better than any other, or thick oiled silk, or the rough side of a piece of oil cloth, or on very thin and soft leather, or on glazed cotton or linen cloth, and of a size sufficient

to cover the tubercles, ulcers, abscesses, or white swellings or painful part of the system, and applied to them and removed and renewed once in every day, either by adding a very little more of the plaster, and what will be barely sufficient to give it a new surface, or by spreading a new plaster.

If on removing the plaster much of it should adhere to the skin, it may be washed off with soap, and the plaster re-applied, and this course must be pursued until the tubercles, ulcers, abscesses or white swellings are removed. Small vesicles appear under the plaster in a few days after it is applied filled with lymph, but they soon disappear, and others are formed and disappear, and require no attention whatever.

Directions for using the Plaster in cases where the disease is affecting the organs, as in consumption, dyspepsia, &c.

In tubercula, or what is called scrofula or chronic disease, affecting the head or face, the plaster must be applied to the middle and upper part of the back of the neck or upper cervical vertebræ—in consumption, and also in chronic disease or hypertrophy of the heart, it must be applied over the lower half of the neck and extend down between the shoulders over the first, second, and third joints of the neck, or dorsal vertebræ,—in dyspepsia it must be applied over the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints of the back between the shoulders, to the joints of the small of the back, or sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth dorsal—in chronic disease of the spleen (enlargement or ague-cake) it must be applied in the same place—in the intestines and mesentery or chronic diarrhœa, it must be applied over the eleventh and twelfth dorsal, and first and second lumbar vertebræ—in the uterus or chronic disease of this organ or leucorrhœa, chlorosis or menorrhagia, it must be applied over all the joints of the small of the back or lumbar vertebræ. In such cases, the leather or cloth for the plaster may be cut five inches wide, and spread three inches wide, leaving a margin on the sides and ends of about an inch, and must be renewed by adding a little more of the plaster, as often as the plaster becomes loose and does not adhere. If the plaster is renewed very often, or oftener than once in two or three days, it will in some cases make the back very sore; and in such cases, it may be discontinued two or three days, or until the pimples it produces are healed, and then re-applied as before, and its use continued until the disease is cured.

When white swellings of the joints or limbs over which these plasters are applied are cured, they are always smaller than the corresponding well joints or limbs, unless from long continued disease the bones of a joint or limb have, before its application, become permanently enlarged.

There are seventy-five pills in a box, a number sufficient, with a box of plaster, to last a patient seven weeks, and to cure any of the recent cases of the disease in any of its forms. In cases, however, of long continuance, or in the last stage, it will sometimes from obvious causes, which I have not room here to explain, require two or three boxes of each.

These remedies which I have used in my practice for more than twenty years, and during the time I have been investigating the

phenomena of tubercula, and about which there is no mistake, are very active, but never produce any injurious or disagreeable effect upon the stomach, or any other part of the system, or any other that is noticed by such patients except a steady improvement in all the symptoms dependant on chronic tubercula.

The cure commences immediately, or very soon after the commencement of the use of the remedies, and their action continues steadily and forcibly, and cannot be easily diverted from their purpose, and the cure progresses steadily, with a steady increase of strength and flesh, unless it be retarded by colds which sometimes retard, but rarely, or never, prevent a cure.

These remedies cure all the diseases of the different forms of tubercula and in all their stages, viz. tuberculous or scrofulous sore eyes, and ulcers of the cornea—ulcers of the ears—disease of the antrum and nose—tinea capitis or scald head—king's evil in the neck—mercurial disease or chronic enlargement of the tongue and tonsils—chronic enlargement of the breast, or mammæ, including cancer in its first stage—phthisis or consumption—hypertrophy of, or chronic enlargement of the heart—dyspepsia, or chronic disease of the stomach—chronic disease of the liver, or liver complaint—tabes mesenterica, or chronic diarrhœa—chronic disease of the uterus, or leucorrhœa, chlorosis, menorrhagia, and incipient cancer of the uterus—ulcerated legs, fever sores—disease of the spine, disease of the hip joint—white swellings of the joints or limbs, and morbid alterations of structure in the synovial membranes or cases where one of these forms is complicated with the same disease in one or more organs, *excepting* a few only in the last stage, and accompanied with irreparable injury or loss of substance, as in cases of white swelling of the thigh, which from long continued disease has become ulcerated and excavated to a great extent between the hip and knee, or between the knee and ankle, and in cases where one or both lungs have become literally crammed with tubercles, or are in large clusters and in a mature state, or in cases of large excavations in the lungs, and cases of a similar nature. These are all meerely different forms of chronic tubercula, or what is called scrofula, affecting different parts of the system from the same causes, requiring the same remedies or treatment; but for which a great variety of treatment is recommended in medical books founded on suppositions of various causes, for the same or different forms which sometimes palliate, but rarely cure any of its forms; nature, however, sometimes modifies or cures it by change of season or climate.

In typhus fevers, the small intestines and their secreting organs attached to the mesentery and spine are always tuberculated, and pressure along the spine will show that such patients have the symptoms belonging to tuberculated organs; and consequently that the Electro-Magnetic remedies are the true ones for the disease; for these symptoms, whenever or wherever they may appear—no matter what name has been given to the disease by nosologists or other medical writers—are steady and invariable indications of the seat of the disease.

The liver and spleen are frequently found to be enlarged during and after intermittent fevers; and we always find these symptoms in these fevers after the first or inflammatory stage is past, and we

frequently find by these symptoms that the stomach or some other organ is tuberculated at the same time. We also find these symptoms in remittent fevers after the first or inflammatory stage; and when such patients do not begin to gain health and strength after that stage is past, these will be found to be the appropriate remedies. They have saved many such patients when in the last part of the last stage of the disease, after the common remedies have entirely failed.

There are other chronic diseases which belong to this class besides those before noticed; but as I have not had an opportunity of using these remedies in them in a sufficient number of cases of each, to make a certain test of their action, a further notice of them will be deferred to a future period, excepting only one, that of Goitre, or swelling of and over the thyroid gland, or common swelled neck of females, very prevalent in some districts of country.

In cases of this disease, of not more than a few months continuance, these remedies remove the swelling, in from five to seven weeks, and in cases too where Iodine internally and its external application in the form of ointment entirely fail. In cases of long continuance, a box of these remedies reduce the swelling about one third, where it remains stationary.

CASES.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

MRS. J. P. of Fairfield, Butler Co., Ohio, of good constitution, light complexion, and naturally full habit, aged 22 years.

Called to see her January 11th, 1835. She has a swelling on the right side of her neck and face, which commenced about the 10th of Nov. last, and has been out of health about three years.

Suspecting tubercula, and without making further enquiries, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen and ladies, commenced an examination of the lymphatic glands along both sides of the spine, and first with those of the first cervical vertebræ (joint of the neck next to the head,) and pressed with the finger upon one lying close to the right side of the vertebræ, and of the size of a very small bean, which produced a scream from severe spasmodic pain, which on every repetition of the pressure, darted violently and with the rapidity of lightning into the external cervical and submaxillary tubercles, and into the upper jaw, ear and right side of the head; and on her complaining of its darting also into her throat, I examined it, and found two tubercles rising conspicuously in the right tonsil, and one in the gum of the upper jaw, all of which were very sore, and also painful under pressure. I now applied pressure in the same way to these cervical and submaxillary tubercles on the side of the neck and the under jaw, which produced the same kind of pain in them, which at every repetition of the pressure, darted violently along the neck and under the clavicle, (colar bone) into the upper portion of the right lung. We now applied pressure to the left side of the first vertebræ, on a still smaller tubercle, and she screamed again, and pointed her finger to the spot *the pain darted to*, on the upper portion of the left side of the neck, and on examination I found there a large submaxillary tubercle, and on applying pressure to this, the scream was again repeated, and she at the same time applied her hand to the left breast or *mamma*, and then pointed out the course of the pain from the tubercle (enlarged gland) along the neck and under the clavicle into the breast. I now examined it and found it every where literally crammed with tubercles of the size of peas; breast one

third larger than the right; colour of the skin natural. The other breast flaccid every where, and neither gland or tubercle to be felt in it or in the axilla of the left side.

The small tubercles along the right side of the other cervical vertebræ, were sore or tender, and pressure on the upper ones sent darting pains into the right side of the neck, and on the left side of the lower one into the region of the heart, and checked her breathing. Pressure applied now on the sides of the first, second, third, and fourth dorsal (joints of the back between the shoulders) produced pain which darted into the stomach; and on the second, third, fourth, and fifth lumbar, produced the most severe spasmodic pain, and darted violently into the uterus. Pressure on the sides of the other vertebræ produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now enquired at what time she first discovered tubercles or swellings on the side of her neck? She answered, about the first of June. or the first of July last, her attention was first directed to one on the side of her face in front of the ear, that was very sore, and at times painful, and that at such times there was "soreness along the chords" of the neck, but "never thought of examining there for tubercles." I now told her she must have white swellings of some of her joints or limbs, besides that of the neck and face, when she presented her left arm permanently flexed in an obtuse angle. On removing the clothing from this arm, it presented a white swelling of the elbow joint and arm. The swelling of the arm was united to that of the joint, and extended more than half way to the shoulder, and there was plainly felt along the under side of this swelling, or under and inner side of the arm, a large or wide ganglia of tubercles, extending from the elbow six or seven inches above it. These tubercles were of the size of peas, near the elbow, but became gradually smaller, and of the size of small seeds where they were lost in the upper part of the swelling.

I enquired now, whether she had any other swellings about her, when she answered, "no that's all," but I told her it would not do,—she must have white swellings of the limbs and joints of the right side, as well as of the left; and after viewing me for a moment with an expression of hesitancy, she began to make preparations to show me her right leg. It was swelled from the ankle to the knee, and had an elastic and puffy feel, and I plainly felt along the front and sides of the tibia, small tubercles from the the size of small seeds to that of a small pea. She now told me she would show me the other one. It was swelled, and in all respects like that of the right leg.

Diagnosis, tubercula of the uterus, both legs, left arm, left breast, heart, stomach, right lung, cavity of the ear, right lobe of cerebellum, right side of the neck, upper jaw of right side, and right tonsil.

On applying the stethoscope to the region of the heart, I found its action strong, and it appeared to strike hard against the ribs, but its sound was subdued or muffled, and its action was felt and heard under the clavicle of the right side, very nearly as plain as in its own region, but could hear it very slightly under the left clavicle, and left and right side of the back. The respiration was natural in every part of the chest, except in the upper portion of the right lung, where it was very slight, and at times inaudible. Diagnosis by stethoscope. Hypertrophy of the heart and tuberculated upper and front portion of the right lung.

I now enquired into the history of this case, which is as follows :

The disease commenced about three years since, when she was living in Cincinnati, and soon after an attack of cholera with the usual symptoms of chlorosis. Her catamenia commenced when she was fifteen, but appeared but twice during that year, and only two or three times a year since that time, and then only from the influence of medicine, up to the first of December, 1833, when she was married.

Previous to her marriage, they had been absent eleven weeks, but appeared in a day or two after, and have reappeared since that time oftener than before, in a proportion of about two to one, but have always been very slight or small in quantity. About three years since, a discharge commenced from the uterus which was adhesive, and of a white or milky color, and after a few months, became of a yellow colour, with cheesy matter or flocculi, and has continued to this time. Her feet and ankles began to swell about six months after the discharge commenced, and about a year from that time, her legs began to swell and be painful. Her back became very weak soon after the discharge commenced, and has continued so to this time, and she has frequently more or less pain along the lumbar vertebræ. About the middle of December, 1833, and two weeks after her marriage, her left arm began to swell and be painful, and in the first part of June last, her left breast began to swell, and she soon began to feel darting pains in it at intervals of from one to five or six days, which still continue and are gradually becoming more frequent and violent. In the first part of July last, her right ear began to swell, was very red, and soon became very painful, and the pain extended through the cavity of the ear into the right and middle portion of the head, and in three days the swelling of the ear subsided and left a tubercle of the size of a pea on the upper side of the jaw, near the ear; but the pain in the internal ear and head has continued with intervals of ease. On the 10th of November last, this tubercle began to enlarge, and to be irritated; and the external cervical and submaxillary tubercles of the same side began to increase in size, and to be painful, and soon after the throat, with the gum of the upper jaw of the right side became sore and painful, and in a few days after, the right side of the neck, with the lower and upper jaw, began to swell, and with the ear and right side of the head became very painful. Her heart began to beat very hard about the last of November, and this strong or hard beating continues. On the 26th of December she began to cough and expectorate, and this cough and expectoration continues.

Her stomach from the commencement of the disease in the uterus, has been more or less disordered with the first mild and then acute symptoms of dyspepsia—bowels confined.

The marasmus has been slow but constant, and is now much advanced, with flaccidity of the muscles.

Master W. W., of Union, light complexion, aged 17 years, called for advice, Nov. 25, 1835, and said he had been out of health some time. I now, without any enquiries, commenced an examination of the spine, between the first cervical vertebræ and skull, when he observed that it hurt him, and the pain darted into his tongue. I then pressed on the left side, in the space between the first and second vertebræ; when he observed again that it hurt him, and the

pain darted into his throat. Pressure along the other joints of the neck and back, produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now told him that his tongue and tonsils were swelled, and that he had a cough and expectoration; and in looking into his mouth, found both tonsils (almonds of the ear) much enlarged, and in a state of ulceration,—the uvula [palate] much enlarged and elongated, and the tongue twice its natural thickness. On examining the submaxillary and cervical ganglia of glands under the jaws, and in the sides of the neck, they were found much enlarged. He is pale, and the emaciation is making progress. The disease commenced more than a year since, and he has been coughing and expectorating matter, more or less, during the last eight or nine months.

Mr. J. H. Esq. of L., Ohio, aged 34 years, called for advice, May 12, 1835. On examining the spine, I commenced between the first joint of the neck and scull, and pressed in the spaces between the joints below, one after another, and it produced no pain until I had descended to the space on the right side, between the 7th and 8th dorsal, when pressure between these, and between the 8th and ninth produced pain, which on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the liver. Pressure along the joints below these, produced no pain or effect whatever. On inquiring into the history of this case, I found the disease commenced in the liver, about six years ago, and has terminated in abscess, and broke and discharged through the intestines, four different times during this period. He is now feeble, and just recovering from the formation and discharge of the last one, which had reduced him nearly to death, and from which he and his physicians had but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. H. brought with him his son, aged three years with hereditary scrofulous sore eyes. The eye-lids of both eyes, are very much swollen and inflamed, and the inflammation extended over both eye-balls which had two ulcers of the cornea. The light was so painful to the eyes, as to render it necessary for him to hold a handkerchief almost constantly over them. The ganglia, or line of glands on both sides of his neck, with the submaxillary under the jaws were very much enlarged and painful under pressure. The disease commenced more than two years since, and he has, since that time, been subjected to thorough courses of treatment, with the most popular remedies, without any apparent benefit.*

* The electro-magnetic remedies were prescribed, and were effectual remedies in all these cases.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. M. W——, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged 34 years. I was called to see her, August 22, 1834. She is above the middle stature, dark complexion and slender form, but has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until about the first of June last, when she began to be feeble, and this feebleness continued, and in the last week in July began to cough, and in a few days after began to expectorate a thin and semi-transparent glutinous matter and it was not until yesterday morning that the appearance of this matter changed to a yellow white colour, and raised in a much larger quantity than usual, which now gave alarm for her safety and induced her to seek for assistance. Her cough too had been attended with some degree of hoarseness after a few of the first days, and had increased so much that it was now with great difficulty that she could raise her voice above a whisper. Her flesh is wasting rapidly, and in the last few days has had a little fever in the afternoon and evening with a flush on her cheeks, and has begun to sweat in the after part of the night.

The catamenia has disappeared, and her eye has the clear and glassy appearance and expression which gives to her countenance that peculiar vivacity so characteristic of consumption. She has a tubercle of the size of a pea on the upper and outer side of the left lower jaw, and another of twice the size on the lower part of the neck, and near the clavicle of the right side, and both are very sore or tender. Pressure on the lower cervical vertebræ produces pain, which darts from there into the chest, and pressure on the tubercle near the clavicle produces pain which darts under the clavicle.

Prescribed Pills and Plaster. The plaster 12 inches long and five broad, to be applied over the last cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ. One pill to be taken night and morning for three weeks, and then one every night, with the constant use of flannel chemise and drawers, and to continue her usual exercise and exposure to the atmosphere.

Her cough and hoarseness soon began to subside, and in about four weeks they had very nearly ceased, and she had gained considerable strength, when she took a severe cold, which increased her cough and hoarseness, and lessened her strength, but they began to subside again in a few days and soon disappeared.

October 28th. Examined her chest again with the stethoscope and found that the respiratory murmur which at first was only heard very slightly in the lower part, and only in a few places in the upper part of the lungs was now clear and distinct over their whole extent, but yet not so loud as in health,

November 14th. The tubercles which were at first nearly round and hard, have flattened down and nearly disappeared. The respiration is now loud and natural over the whole extent of both lungs. She has no cough unless she gets a little cold, and then it is very slight, and no more than common when enjoying good health, and has entirely lost the consumptive aspect of her countenance, and has nearly regained her usual flesh and strength.

December 15th. Catamenia has re appeared after an absence of four months, and her health in all respects perfectly restored.

Her mother and two sisters have died with consumption.

Oct. 22, 1836. Her health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

CONSUMPTION—HEMOPTYSIS.

D. S. of —, of spare habit, feeble constitution and light complexion, aged 46 years. He had inflammation of the right lung in December, 1831, from which he recovered; and in the first part of November, 1833, felt at different times a dull pain in the middle portion of the same lung, attended with a slight cough, which increased gradually until the 14th of December, when on taking a severe cold, it became very violent, and was attended with some pain in the head, with depression of spirit. These symptoms continued, and on the morning of the 20th, he raised, or coughed up in a few minutes, about a wine glass full of a thick white or greyish coloured matter, and in less than 48 hours after had an attack of hemoptysis, which continued about an hour, when it nearly ceased, the expectoration being now only tinged with blood. He had now great thirst, strength much exhausted, countenance pale and haggard, with a slight flush upon the cheek, pulse quick, and had a number of tubercles of the size of a pea, and very hard, on the right side of the neck, and on the back part of the upper and lower jaw, besides a large submaxillary one, under the jaw of the same side. Pressure on this last tubercle produces pain, which darts into the right lung and right tonsil, which is so much enlarged as to produce difficult and painful deglutition. He had also an aching sensation between the shoulders, and pressure on the right side of the last cervical and last dorsal vertebræ, produces pain which darts into the right lung, and there is some soreness along the second and third dorsal also. Diagnosis. Tubercula and excavation of middle portion of right lung, and tubercula of right tonsil.

Prescribed the Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster, ten inches long and five broad over the cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ.

His cough and expectoration, which was sometimes coloured with blood, began to subside in about 24 hours, and in seven weeks entirely disappeared, and his health restored.

Dec. 24, 1836. His health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK, INTESTINES, AND MESENTERY.

KING'S EVIL—MARASMUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Mr. J. R. of H—, Ohio, merchant, of slender habit, and light complexion, aged 30 years. Called to see him November 5th, 1833. He has tubercles and ulcers on both sides of the neck, the tubercles very large, and has also an enlargement of the abdomen, with irregular fever and diarrhœa, and is pale and much emaciated.

The disease commenced a few months since after an attack of bilious fever. His father died with the same disease in Cincinnati, about two years ago, and he lost a brother with consumption in 1826, and a few months past a sister, and has another brother in the last stage of this disease. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the neck, intestines and mesentery. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. His fever and diarrhœa disappeared in a few days, and his health soon began to improve, and in six weeks he was restored, and has gained during this time considerable flesh and strength.

January 12th, 1835. The brother mentioned above in the last stage of consumption is dead, and also another sister with the same disease. The older brother and sister, as well as these last, resided in the state of Maryland; and under the common treatment, the one residing here, like those in Maryland, would have long since been numbered with the dead.

TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS, LIVER, STOMACH, TONSILS,

PALATE AND CEREBELLUM.

Mrs. T. S—, of F. Butler Co. Ohio, aged 31 years. She came to see me August 14, 1836, and says she has been out of health about 5 years. The examination in her case was commenced as usual, by an examination of the spine, and first, of the first cervical vertebræ.

Pressure on a small tubercle of the right side of it produced severe pain, which darted into the right side of the throat, and right side of the head. Pressure on the right side of it produced

pain which darted into the left side of her throat. Pressure on the sides of the second joint also produced pain, which darted into the upper and front part of the neck. Pressure on the 2, 3, 4, and 5 dorsal, produced severe pain, which darted into the stomach. Pressure on the right side of the 7, 8 and 9 produced severe pain also, which darted into the region of the uterus. Pressure on the other cervical dorsal and lumber vertebræ, produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now examined the line of glands along the neck, and under the jaws, and found them very much enlarged, and told her that her tonsils and palate were enlarged, and that she had dyspepsia, chronic inflammation of the liver, and leucorrhœa, besides swellings of some of her limbs.

She said that was right, and that the disease commenced in the uterus five years before, and about a year after, it commenced in her liver, and in a few months after that, in her stomach; and that it was now nearly three months since her ankles and legs began to swell. It is now a year since her catamenia disappeared, and they have not since returned. On examining her throat, found the tonsils and palate very much enlarged, and the tongue one third larger than natural. The tonsils are very sensible to pressure, and have, with the palate and rest of the throat, a dark red colour, and during the last few weeks the act of deglutition, or of swallowing solid food, has been difficult and painful. She has had more or less pain in the right side of her head with dizziness, during the last few months. She is also very pale, feeble and emaciated. A number of physicians have attended her one after another, for a long time, but the disease continues to make progress, and after years of suffering, which can only be appreciated by persons of her sex, she is now in the last part of the last stage, and death, under the common treatment, will now soon close the scene. Prescribed pills and plaster. One plaster to be applied over the 1, 2 and 3 joints of the neck, and of a length sufficient to extend from ear to ear. One 5 inches wide and 16 inches long, to extend from the 6th joint of the neck, to the 10th dorsal; and another over all the lumbar vertebræ, and also to use the pills according to the directions in the pamphlet.

I now told her, as I commonly do, that she *must* commence getting well immediately, and that in from three days to a week, she would notice it distinctly, and would in that time be able to eat any kind of food, with a good appetite, and without any disturbance of the stomach; and that in from eight to ten weeks she must be entirely well.

I never saw or heard of this patient, or her husband, before she called on me at the above date, and never saw or heard of her again until October 24, when in passing near her residence, I called to see her. Her husband, on my inquiring after her health, before I went into the house, told me, he "believed she was about well." On making the same inquiry of her, she told me she "believed she was entirely well;" and on my asking her if there was no mistake about it, she told me "no, she thought there could be none," and asked me to "observe the difference in the colour of her skin, and the flesh she had gained," and then presented to me one arm, to see how hard or solid the flesh was. She also observed

"that her catamenia had returned, and that she had been twice since she saw me as regular in that way, as she ever was;" and besides "that she commenced work as usual when she was well, about two weeks since, and had in that time done a great deal of work, which did not appear to injure her."

I told her that it all looked very fair, but that the change appeared so very great in so short a time, that I would like to examine her back, and see if there was no mistake about it. She told me I might as much as I had a mind to, for she "thought it was perfectly sound." I accordingly examined it in the usual way, and found she was right.

It will be observed that in describing the cases, and the effects of these remedies, I have generally been very brief, but have said more of this case in consequence of its great importance to females; for the disease generally commences in them at an adult age, in the uterus, as it did in this case, and then, after a few months or years, is extended to other organs and limbs.

The above case is not an uncommon one, for the day previous to the one on which I prescribed for this case, I was called to prescribe for another.

Mrs. W. F. of the town of R. aged 21 years, in all respects like it, excepting the tonsils and tubercles in the upper part of the neck, which were much larger. After, however, the common remedies had entirely failed in her case, she was induced to try the effects of travelling, and visited some of the principal eastern cities—got the advice of some of the physicians of those cities, and on her return her husband came to me, and told me that "he wanted me to call and see her, as he had become satisfied that she must die, unless I could save her." I accordingly visited her, and commenced and went through with the examination of the spine in the same way as in the case of Mrs. S., and then described to her the disease in the different organs and limbs, and prescribed the same remedies. I then, as in the case of Mrs. S. told her she must commence getting well immediately, and the cure would continue steadily, unless it was retarded by colds, and that she must be well in 10 or 12 weeks.

She accordingly commenced getting well as I had told her. I called once in 2 or 3 weeks to see her progress, and the last time, the day after I called on Mrs. S., and found her situation, in all respects like Mrs. S—'s, excepting her tonsils and tubercles under the jaws, which, although greatly reduced, had not entirely disappeared—and she was directed to continue the use of the remedies. Dec. 4. The tubercles, I have learnt from her mother, have disappeared, and her health entirely restored.

Mrs. A. H. of Louisville, Ky, aged 21 years. She, like the above cases, had the disease affecting the liver, stomach, and uterus, and a few months since her throat. She like Mrs. W. F. after the use of a great variety of remedies, recommended by her physicians, went to one of the eastern cities. She, however, returned a few months after, and gradually growing worse, was in a few weeks confined to her bed. The disease continued to make progress, and in a few weeks more a number of physicians were called in consultation, but her symptoms continued to grow worse. Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster were now prescribed. She com-

menced getting well immediately after, and in a few days was able to sit up and walk her room, and in two weeks was promenading the streets. It is now (Nov. 8th, 1836,) only five weeks since she commenced the use of these remedies, and although the usual time has not elapsed to perfect a cure, she has gained so much flesh and strength, as to make her appear to a stranger, as well, and in as good spirits, as any other person. Yet she is rather thin or slender and has not regained her natural fleshiness, and pressure on the 1st and 2d cervical, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, and 7th, 8th, and 9th dorsal, and 3d and 4th lumbar, produces pain. Continue the remedies.

December 16. Her face has now the full and rounded form, and she has fully regained her natural flesh. On applying pressure now on each of the vertebræ, along the whole line of the spinal column, it produced no pain or effect whatever. Her health is now in all respects fully re-established, and I directed the remedies to be discontinued.

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Mrs. C. of Fairfield, Butler county, Ohio, aged 22 years, called to consult me on the subject of what she called her liver complaint, June 9th, 1833. She has a dull pain in the region of the liver, which is felt more or less almost every day, and at times she feels the same kind of pain in the right shoulder, and at other times in the left. She has also every few days some acidity and pain and soreness in the stomach, with habitual costiveness, requiring the almost daily use of purgative medicines, and is feeble, and has a pale, sallow, dejected, and sickly countenance, and marasmus much advanced.

The disease commenced more than two years ago, when she was placed under the charge of a physician, who prescribed for her the usual remedies of blue pills, blistering, nitric acid, nitro muriatic acid wash, and cathartics, &c.

These remedies were continued with various success, she being sometimes better for a few weeks, and then again worse, until about three months since, when they were abandoned.

On examining the spine, pressure on the sides of the 5th dorsal vertebræ produced pain, which darted through the chest into the stomach, but with little violence. Pressure on the right side of the 8th and 9th dorsal, produced pain which darted into the region of the liver. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the liver and stomach.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. In seven weeks according to agreement, she came to me again, and in good health, and so much altered, as to appear like another person. She had lost entirely the pale, sallow, and dejected countenance, and has gained considerable flesh, bowels regular, and has now all the sprightliness and vivacity in her countenance peculiar to her sex.

TUBERCULA OF THE SCALP.

TINEA CAPITIS—SCALD HEAD.

Miss A. T—, of Sycamore, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged 10 years, called to see her April 29th, 1833. She has tinea capitis, or scald head. The ulceration and scabbing is extensive, and the scalp in two places much swollen and painful, and it is now two years since the disease commenced, and she has tubercles on both sides of her neck.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster, but previous to applying the plaster, directed the use of the common fermenting poultice to the scalp, to be renewed morning and evening, until the swelling and ulceration disappears, and then to mix with the plaster an equal quantity of lard, and rub a little of it into the scalp, night and morning, and to continue the use of it six weeks. At the end of this time, the disease was apparently cured, and it has not to this time, (November 13th,) re-appeared, and the cure appears permanent.

Master L. T. had the same disease at the same time, in which the same remedies were prescribed, and the cure of this case, like that of his sister, appears to be permanent, and the scalp in both cases appears perfectly natural, and is every where covered with hair.

This disease is frequently propagated from the scalp to the joints and limbs, and more frequently to the hip joint than any other. And when from any cause the disease is lessened in the scalp, the danger of its attacking the limbs is increased in the same proportion, unless the scrofulous taint is destroyed at the same time.

Parents, therefore, who have children affected with this form of the disease, are admonished to be very cautious in allowing any person (no matter what his pretensions may be,) to prescribe local applications for it, who does not know, and prescribe at the same time, the natural remedy internally to destroy the scrofulous diathesis.

TUBERCULA OF THE HIP JOINT.

DISEASE OF THE HIP JOINT.

Master J. C—, aged 14 years, called to see him November 20th, 1828. He had been complaining of pain in his right knee, with a little lameness every two or three days, during the last two weeks, but is now confined to his bed, with pain in his right hip.

He lays on his left side, with his thighs drawn up, and every attempt to move the limb produces pain in the hip, and cannot bear pressure on the joint or in the groin; and on comparing this joint with the left, there was no swelling or enlargement, but on the contrary, it appears rather less or flattened on the out side of the joint, and the limb appears shorter than the other. He has some fever—is very irritable, and has tubercles on the right sides of the neck and in the groin.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster, and a large poultice the hip and groin, to be renewed once in four hours. November 21. Pain abated, discontinued the poultice, and applied Electro-Magnetic plaster over the hip and groin.

November 23. Pain in the joint much less, and rests better during the night, and on removing the plaster, the hip and groin were covered with small vesicles and ulcerations. The same plaster was spread again, by adding a little more to it, and re-applied.

November 26. He continues better, but the joint is yet very painful, in every attempt to move it. The same course was continued, and in four weeks he was able to sit up, and in two weeks more, was able to walk with a little lameness, from which he entirely recovered in a few days, and without any shortening of the limb.

TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT HIP, AND FOOT.

AFTER AMPUTATION FOR TUBERCULA OF RIGHT KNEE.

Mr. J. S. of Preble county, Ohio, of light complexion, aged 19 years, called on me September 19th, 1836. His right thigh was amputated about five years ago, on account of a white swelling of the right knee, soon after which he began to feel pain, sometimes in his left hip, and at others in the knee, and these pains continued with varying severity, until about ten months ago, when his foot began to swell, and to be painful. The pain in the hip and knee then subsided. The white swelling is now large, and extends over the foot, and sides of the foot, and he has tubercles on both sides of his neck, and his health has continued feeble since the amputation. Diagnosis. Chronic tubercula of the hip joint and foot.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. October 7th, the whole swelling is gone, excepting only a small abscess, which on being opened, discharged two tea spoons full of tuberculous matter. The plaster was now re-applied, and the pills continued, and in three weeks the abscess was healed and his health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. C. of Fairfield, Butler county, Ohio, farmer, aged 28 years, called upon me for advice, July 30th, 1834. He has dyspepsia, which commenced about five years since. The disease has been gradually growing worse every year, and during the last year and a half has been unable to labour, and confined the most of this time to his house, and sometimes to his bed. His countenance is pale and sallow, and he is much emaciated.

Two physicians have prescribed for him, one after another, without any apparent benefit.

Pressure on the 2d, 3d, and 4th dorsal vertebræ, produces pain, which darts violently into the stomach.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the stomach. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster.

His health in a few days began to improve rapidly, and in six or seven weeks, the disease had entirely disappeared. A few days before he came to me, he weighed 122 lbs., and in the last part of November following, 163 lbs.

Mr. A.V. of Union, Butler county, Ohio, farmer, aged 56 years, called on me April 28, 1833. He had been an industrious man of good habits, but had now dyspepsia, which commenced about two years ago, which is characterized by the usual symptoms in bad cases of distress and pain in the stomach, vomiting after his meals, costiveness and emaciation. The disease had been constantly but slowly growing worse, and he was now pale, feeble, and greatly emaciated, and had but little rest during the night, and was unable to labour. He had as usual in such cases applied to a number of physicians, and used a variety of domestic remedies, but all to no purpose, and had nearly given up all hope of relief. The 3d, 4th, and 5th dorsal vertebræ tender, and pressure on them produces pain; but on their sides it is severe, and darts into the stomach.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills. His vomitings subsided in a few days, his bowels became regular, and he soon began to gain strength, and in five or six weeks was able to perform his usual labour; but in July, in consequence of over-doing himself, as he expressed it, had a slight return of the vomitings, and came for another box of pills. These symptoms were again subdued in a few days, since which time he has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, and has all the spirit and ambition of men in early life.

 TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Mr. W. H. merchant, of Louisville, Ky. aged 29 years, came up to me, April —, 1836, and informed me that he had been out of health a number of years; when I told him, as I generally do

patients with chronic diseases, that it was all I wanted to hear about his case, as I would try to ascertain myself what his disease was, and where it was affecting him. He was pale, and on his removing his coat and vest, saw he was much emaciated. Pressure along the cervical vertebræ did not hurt him, but moderate pressure on the 2d dorsal produced severe pain, which darted into the stomach with such violence, as to produce excessive faintness for nearly half an hour. Pressure on the right side of the 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal, produced severe pain, which darted into the liver. Pressure on the other vertebræ, below these, produced no pain or effect whatever.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the liver and stomach. The disease, Mr. H. now informed me, commenced in the liver about five years ago, and about three years since extended to the stomach. He has consulted a number of physicians, east and west of the mountains, and has taken a great variety of remedies recommended by them, besides a great variety of nostrums, including Swaim's Panacea, but has been gradually growing worse, and so much so, that during the last year, he has not been able to take any food upon his stomach, excepting dry toast, without butter, and cocoa.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster, and told him, as I commonly do, that he *must* commence getting well immediately, and that in about three days his stomach would bear, and that he must commence eating any kind of food that his appetite craved, and that in one week he might eat as much as it craved; and that in ten or twelve weeks, his health, flesh, and strength would be re-established. I did not see Mr. H. again until November 6th, when I found him enjoying fine health.

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, RIGHT KIDNEY, AND RIGHT SIDE OF THE SPINE.

Mr. W. merchant, of R. Ohio, aged 28 years, called upon me May —, 1836, who told me he had been out of health a number of years, and had been growing much worse during the last few weeks.

On examining the spine, pressure on the 2d, 3d, and 4th dorsal, and on the right side of the 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal, produced pain, which here, on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the right kidney. There also appeared to be a swelling along the right side of the spine, extending from the 9th dorsal to the 5th lumbar vertebræ, which had a puffy or elastic feel, and on comparing this with the left side of the spine, this swelling and puffiness was very conspicuous. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the liver, stomach, right kidney, and spine.

The disease, he informed me, commenced in the liver about three years before, and that it was about a year since it commenced in his stomach, and three weeks since it extended to his kidney, and gave him the most serious alarm for his safety. He has, as usual

in such cases, consulted and employed a number of physicians in this case, and rigidly followed their prescriptions, and yet the disease in the liver continued to grow worse—was extended to the stomach, and had now extended to the right kidney, and right side of the spine. His constitution was now breaking down, and could not have borne him up under the use of the common remedies, more than a few weeks longer, when he must have been confined to his bed with a lumbar abscess, and then in a few weeks or months consigned to his grave.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. His health began to improve in a few days, and in about three months, the disease in the liver, stomach, kidney, and white swelling of the spine disappeared, and his former good health re-established.

ACUTE TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT LEG.

Master W. L—, of Somers, Preble county, Ohio, aged five years, called to see him October 11th, 1834. He had a violent and spasmodic pain in the lower and forepart of the left leg, with intervals of ease. The disease commenced five or six days before, and on examining his neck, I found five or six large tubercles on the left side. A physician had been every day in attendance, and had prescribed the usual antiphlogistic remedies, including a blister over the swelling; but the pain continued to return with unabated violence, when he, in the horrors of his agony, continued to make the welkin ring with screams.

Diagnosis. Acute tubercula. I now took a scalpel, and laid the swelling open along the course of the tibia, about an inch and a half through the blister, integuments and periosteum to the bone.

This operation, though a severe one, was less painful than one of those turns of severe pain. I now placed a linen cloth over it, and directed it to be wet in a triple solution of sulphate of copper, iron, and alumine in the following proportions, viz. blue vitriol one fourth of an ounce, copperas and alum, each half an ounce, water one pint, and also to wet a roller bandage in this solution and commence at the toes, and roll it moderately tight over the foot, ankle, and leg to the knee, and at night to remove it and apply a fermenting poultice over the limb; and in the morning to apply again the cloth, wash, and bandage, and to continue this course until the pain ceased, and then to discontinue the wash and poultice, and apply Electro-Magnetic scrofulous plaster, with the roller bandage. I also prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills, one to be taken night and morning for one week, and afterwards one every night.

The turns of spasmodic pain now gradually decreased in frequency and violence, and in nine days he was able to walk about the house, and in less than two weeks after this, his leg was healed, and his health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH.

DYSPEPSIA, TERMINATING IN CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

Mr. J. G—, of Fairfield, Butler county, Ohio, aged 63 years. I was requested to prescribe for him, November 4th, 1834, and learned from him that he had been at times subject to mild symptoms of dyspepsia for about 30 years, and after labouring very hard on a very cold day in February last, at which time he took a severe cold; these symptoms became very violent, and he was then tormented with acidity, nausea, and acute intermitting pain, and indescribable distress in the stomach, with vomiting after his meals, besides his food, a rosy and milky coloured fluid, which always gave him temporary relief—bowels confined.

These symptoms have continued with varying, but gradual increase of severity to this time. He describes the sensation in his stomach as a burning heat, which produces great distress, with acute and lancinating pain, which is much increased by the little food he is induced to swallow. His bowels do not move generally, oftener than once in seven or eight days, and then always by means of drastic medicine. The vomitings have now generally the appearance of coffee grounds, and the marasmus which has been from the first constantly increasing, has now become very great, and he is pale, sallow, and very feeble, and the burning heat, pain, and distress in his stomach, has become so great, as to have nearly banished sleep; and his family has been for the last few nights, in consequence of his debility, agony, and despair, in the constant expectation of his sudden departure for another world.

Five physicians, of the neighbouring towns, including Cincinnati, all of whom called his disease dyspepsia, attended and prescribed for him since the attack in February last, one after another, without any effect, excepting one case, a very temporary relief.

He also placed himself under the care of a steam doctor, and remained with him a few weeks, and escaped from him barely with his life. He also resorted to some celebrated dyspepsia pills; and also dyspepsia drops, but all to no purpose, the disease continued to make progress.

On examining the cervical vertebræ, I found only a few small tubercles on each side of them; but on examining the dorsal, found a number on each side of them, from the last cervical to the eighth dorsal; and by applying pressure to these vertebræ, it produced a dull pain in the first and seventh, and acute and lancinating pains in the second, third, fourth, and fifth; and these at every repetition of the pressure, darted into the stomach with a violence almost sufficient to extinguish life. Diagnosis. Cancer of the stomach.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. The distress—paroxysms of pain in the stomach, and vomitings continued with a gradual decrease in frequency and violence; and his bowels, with the assistance, in a few instances, of one or two purgative pills, soon became regular; and he soon began to take more food and to gain strength, and at the end of three weeks, the improvement was so great, as to excite among his friends some confidence in his ultimate recovery. In four or five weeks these paroxysms did not return at all, except when he took a little cold, and then in a mild form. January 10th, 1835. The plaster was removed six or seven days since, and the sores they produced have healed; and I now examined the dorsal vertebræ. They are not sensible to pressure, nor has the strongest pressure here any influence upon the stomach. He has gained so much flesh and strength, as to make him appear very nearly as well as he does in his best health, and his stomach feels as well as it ever did, except when he takes cold; but these effects of cold have now become slight and transitory.

CHRONIC TUBERCULA OF THE INTESTINES, AND MESENTERY.

TABES MESENTRICA AND DIARRHŒA.

Master M. G. M. of Cincinnati, aged three years. I called to see him August 25th, 1834. He has an enlargement of the abdomen and diarrhœa.

The disease commenced when he was three or four weeks old, and has continued to this time. His limbs are very slender, and his muscles soft and flaccid, and his joints appear very large proportioned to the size of his limbs. He has five or six tubercles on each side of his neck—some of them very large. Two or three physicians have attended and prescribed for him at different times, without any apparent benefit.

Diagnosis. Chronic tubercula of the intestines and mesentery. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster.

The diarrhœa disappeared in a few days, and the enlargement of the abdomen, with the tubercles, began gradually to subside, and in seven or eight weeks they disappeared, and he had gained considerable flesh and strength, and had no appearance of disease, and his health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND SPINE.

KING'S EVIL, AND WHITE SWELLING OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SPINE.

Master J. M. S—, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged seven years. I was called to see him, August 3d, 1833. He had a white swelling on the under jaw of the right side, and a number of large tubercles on the same side of his neck, and a white swelling on the right side of the lower dorsal vertebræ, (back bone,) and it was now about three weeks since the disease commenced. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. In six weeks the white swellings disappeared, and his usual good health was re-established.

September 23d, 1833. Prescribed for Master W. C., the brother of Master J. M. S—, aged 4 years. He had a white swelling of the lower jaw of the right side, with tubercles on the same side of the neck. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. In five weeks the swellings and tubercles had disappeared. His health continues good.

The case of J. M. S—, under the common treatment like the case of Master J. S—, would have terminated in distortion of the spine and lumbar abscess. This disease always commences with white swelling on the side of the spine.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE.

DISTORTION OF THE SPINE, LUMBAR ABSCESS, WHITE SWELLING, &c.

Master J. S—, of Sycamore, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged twelve years. I was called to see him October 24th, 1832. He had tubercles of different sizes, on both sides of his neck, and it is now six years since they first appeared, and his health began to decline; and he had now a distortion of the spine, (back bone) ninth dorsal vertebræ, which formed an obtuse angle backward; and the lumbar vertebræ, (joints of the back bone belonging to the small of the back,) from this point to the os-coxyx, inclined to the right side, so far as to form nearly half a circle; which with the whole left side of the back, was occupied with a large lumbar abscess. The distortion of the spine commenced three years before, with white swelling on the right side of the spine. He had also a white swelling on the left thigh and a very great enlargement of the abdomen, produced by an enlargement of the mesenteric glands. The lumbar abscess had been discharging scrofulous matter about two years, which now amounted to more than half a pint in every twenty-four hours; and he was so much emaciated as to make his face, chest and limbs except the left thigh, appear precisely like a skeleton covered with a thin skin. He had a severe cough, and was

expectorating freely, and had hectic fever, night sweats, and diarrhœa, with irregular vacillating pain in the chest and stomach, which was much increased by the little food he was able to swallow; and he was now, and had been for the last two months so feeble as to be unable to move his head, body, or limbs, excepting only feeble motions of his arms. Three physicians had prescribed for him, at different times, without apparent benefit. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. His health in a few days began slowly to improve, and the quantity of matter discharged from the abscess gradually became less, and his cough, expectoration, fever, night sweats, and diarrhœa gradually disappeared, and his strength improved. In May following, the discharge from the abscess was reduced to a teaspoon full in twenty-four hours, and the lumbar vertebræ had resumed their natural situation, in a line with the dorsal; and the enlargement of the abdomen had disappeared; and on the first of August he was able to walk.

There was in this case a loss of bony substance in the dorsal vertebræ, by the ulceration and the matter formed by it passed down along the fascia of the psoas muscle, and through the groin into the upper part of the thigh and produced the swelling or abscess there. There was also a loss of bony substance by ulceration on the left side of all the lumbar vertebræ, and the matter discharged from these produced the lumbar abscess, and these losses of bony substance was the cause of the distortion of the dorsal, and of the obliquity of all the lumbar vertebræ.

TUBERCULA OF STOMACH AND UTERUS.

DYSPEPSIA AND LEUCORRHŒA.

Miss M. D—, of dark complexion and naturally full habit, called on me, May 28th, 1833, with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa. The disease commenced about a year ago with leucorrhœa, and it soon extended to the stomach,—she has no vomitings; but distress, and sometimes pain in the stomach, and at others in the right or left side of the lower part of the chest, or between the shoulders, with palpitations, and accompanied more or less with pain or weakness in the small of the back. She says she has lost considerable flesh, and is feeble and unable to labour, as an attempt to do so, or to walk up a hill or up stairs, produces or increases the palpitations, when she feels faint and is soon out of breath.

Pressure on the 2d, 3d, and 4th dorsal vertebræ produces pain which darts into the stomach, and pressure on the 3d, 4th, and 5th lumbar vertebræ produces pain which darts violently into the region of the uterus. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the stomach and uterus. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve, and in six weeks was fully restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE ANTRUM, NOSE, STOMACH, UTERUS, AND CEREBRUM.

DISEASE OF THE ANTRUM, NOSE—DYSPEPSIA AND LEUCORRŒA.

Mrs. J. C—, of S—, Hamilton county, Ohio, light complexion, middling stature and habit, aged 34 years. Called to see her March 6th, 1833. She has severe pain in the cavity under the cheek bone, from which tuberculous matter issues into the left nostril, and the septum (division) of the nose is perforated at a point opposite to the place where the matter issues, and is also with the nose painful, and a little tumefied. The disease commenced with pain in the antrum more than two years since, and after it had continued a few weeks began to discharge a thin and sometimes bloody matter, which gave her much relief for a few weeks, when the discharge ceased, and the pain returned with its accustomed violence, and has pursued the same course to this time.

The pain after the discharge ceases is spasmodic, and a few months since extended to the left and front portion of the brain, and about two weeks since commenced in the scalp.

Having no time to spare for further enquiry, I commenced the examination of the spine; and first, with the first cervical vertebræ, and pressed hard with the fingers on a number of small tubercles on the left sides, which produced severe pain, and which darted with such violence into the head, scalp, and antrum, as to prevent her from allowing me on any account to repeat the pressure, and I passed to the dorsal vertebræ, and pressure on the third and fourth produced pain, which darted into the stomach, and pressure on the second, third and fourth lumbar vertebræ, produced pain, which darted into the uterus.

I now described to her, her symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa, which had been affecting her more than a year.

The pain in her head is confined entirely to the front and left portion, and never passes the longitudinal sinus. A number of physicians and steam doctors, have attended and prescribed for her during a period of more than two years; but the disease continued to get worse.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the left antrum, nose, left and front portion of cerebrum, left side of the scalp, and of the stomach and uterus.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve, and in seven weeks the antrum and nose were healed, and her health in all respects restored, and she had gained nearly her usual flesh and strength.

CARIES OF THE VERTEBRÆ, AND DISTORTION OF THE SPINE.

Caries of the vertebræ of the spine is the consequence of tubercula, or white swelling of the vertebræ. I have given three cases

of it. Mr. W. page 41, in the first stage, Master J. M. S. page 45, and Master J. S. page 40, in the last part of the last stage. The disease it will be seen by an examination of these cases, is easily distinguished by the new and natural symptoms in any of its stages, and easily cured by the natural remedies, and as a knowledge of these facts is of great importance to the community, I shall give copious extracts from a lecture on caries of the vertebræ, by M. Sanson, of the Hotel Dieu, who is one of the most distinguished surgeons in Europe, and was delivered before one of the most learned, and most numerous forums in the world, for the purpose of showing the great difficulty in distinguishing tubercula or scrofula, in this, as well as other parts of the body by the common symptoms, and the common erroneous views of the disease, with the absolute uselessness of the common treatment for it.

M. Sanson was a candidate for the vacant medical chair in the university of Paris, occasioned by the death of Baron Boyer, and this lecture was a trial of his learning and skill, in an immense amphitheatre, before the faculty of medicine, who were his judges, and more than 2500 students, and has been published and lauded in the medical journals of Europe and this country, and is consequently generally esteemed the very best authority on the subjects of which it treats.

1. *Lecture of M. Sanson at the Concours of Paris, in June, 1834.*—The two patients who fell to the lot of M. Sanson, were placed at No. 19, Salle St. Martha, and No. 12, Salle St. Jeane, *Hotel Dieu*, and afforded subjects for the following lecture :—

First Patient.—CARIES OF LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ.

GENTLEMEN :—The first is a child eight years of age, of a lymphatic temperament; his skin is fine and white, the abdomen much developed; the hair light coloured; in a word, he presents the characteristics of what may be called a scrofulous beauty. The family of this child is, according to all accounts, healthy, and he himself has enjoyed a good state of health until within eight months of the present time. At that period the patient first experienced some pain in the region of the loins, which remained for some time, I cannot tell exactly how long, as the answers of the child were not very precise on this point; the pains were not accompanied by any feebleness of the lower extremities, or symptoms of any organic affection. After a few months a tumor made its appearance at the upper part of the thigh, and was at first accompanied by pulsations, which have since disappeared. The swelling gradually increased in size, and is now as large as two fists. When examined by the hand, there is an evident feeling of fluctuation, and its volume is influenced by the position in which the patient may be placed. Thus, when the child lies down on his back, the tumour becomes less tense than in the upright posture, and if we press the hand flat on the thigh, the contents are displaced, and ascend into the iliac fossa; hence we may conclude the existence of a large cavity filled with a liquid matter. I should remark that the skin is not adherent to the surface of the tumor, but is moveable on all points of it. The child, as was before remarked, seems to enjoy still a good state of health; he is not affected with diarrœa or sweating; his appetite is good; sleeps sound; he walks with-

out experiencing inconvenience, and the affection is as yet completely local. The sister of the ward says he has coughed for the last three months; this led me to examine carefully the state of the chest; on auscultation we could not discover any symptoms of the presence of any tubercles in the lungs; the respiration on the contrary, was healthy; there was no matity upon percussion at any point of the thorax; the only anormal sound was some mucous rale indicating a chronic catarrh, but this was slight, and the expectoration was by no means abundant.

What, we ask, is the nature of the disease under which our patient labors? It may be laid down as a general rule, that when you have a tumor presenting itself at the upper part of the thigh, after a continuance of lumbar or dorsal pains, the existence of caries of the vertebral column is very probable. The diagnosis is sometimes, however, accompanied with difficulties; in the present case, indeed, we are assisted by a leading symptom, for we have a slight gibosity of the lumbar vertebræ, and hence we are justified in concluding that the vertebral column is affected; we should, however, in all cases, wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion, because in many circumstances, as in the case of a fall on the loins, accidental injury, &c., we have often the symptoms of vertebral disease, although no caries exist. But our patient was not affected by any accident of this kind, and the pains commenced without any appreciable cause.

Let us begin by endeavoring to determine the origin of the disease in the present instance. Rachitis is a very frequent cause of softening of the vertebral column, and this often produces the angular curvature; so much so, that many practitioners regard the angular curvature as a characteristic of rachitis, hence much doubt on the origin of the affection must exist, until caries has actually set in. But we have to remember that rachitis has a set of symptoms by which it is distinguished; it is a general constitutional disease, not a local one; rachitic children are feeble, and mostly sunk in a state of *abatement* and depression of spirits; they exhibit an indifference to what passes about them, while at the same time there is a precocity of mental powers, which is very remarkable; the gastric organs are usually affected in this disease; the mesenteric glands are engorged; the child has often diarrhœa, with a slow fever, or an acceleration of the pulse towards evening, he is pale, the lower jaw projects, and he gradually gets thin and pines away. Now we remark none of these symptoms in our patient; his health has been good, and we have, besides, another proof that his affection does not derive its origin from rickets, besides we find the characteristic signs of an abscess by congestion. We have, therefore, in the present case, a formation of puss in the cellular sheath surrounding the lumbar nerves, or psoas muscles, and passing down as far as the thigh, where it presents itself; this matter is of an inflammatory origin. He first had pain in the part for a considerable period, and then the formation of puss, which is now making its way to the exterior along the sheath of the muscles; the disease, in a word, is caries of the vertebral column, with abscess by congestion.

But we do not find here the symptoms which most commonly accompany caries of the spine. In most cases the disease commences by vague pains in some one point of the vertebral column; these become worse, and the patient soon experiences some difficulty or loss in the power of the locomotive system. Thus, if the disease commence in the lumbar region, the curve of the spinal column begins there, and the patient's movements are embarrassed in consequence of the influence which the change of form exercises on the action of the nerves; the general position of the patient is very characteristic of the affection under which he suffers; the head and neck are thrown back, and the legs are bent in such a way as to produce a most uneasy position. If you remark the child when he walks there is no action of the thighs, he seems to walk merely with the lower leg. When the bodies of sev-

eral vertebræ are engaged in the disease, the spinal marrow may be pressed on in a moderate manner, and certain symptoms, as *salsultus tendinum*, convulsive movements of the muscles indicate this complication; the patient feels a weakness of the lower extremities; if he sit down or attempt to lift up any thing from the ground, he is compelled to bend the limbs gradually, and dip down with a slow motion. The child whom we had to examine did not present any of these accidents; he walked well, as has been remarked, and did not show any impediment of motion.

Whence arises this exception from the accidents usually accompanying caries of the spine? The reason is that he has several of the bodies of the vertebræ affected at the same time; when one only is diseased, the curvature which results is angular, and the pressure exercised on the spinal marrow is consequently more sudden and violent, giving rise to convulsions, paralysis or retraction of the limbs. The compression of the spinal marrow is not the only cause of the disorders which we sometimes witness in the organs of locomotion; inflammation may come in as an accessory cause extending from the bodies of the affected vertebræ to the membranes, and from the latter to the spinal marrow itself. We have, therefore, in the present case caries of the vertebræ, and abscess by congestion. The caries occupies many vertebræ together; for if we examine the state of the spinal column we find a gradual bend, quite different from the sudden angular curvature when one vertebræ only is diseased; and this circumstance fully explains the little or no difficulty of motion which our patient experiences, his upright posture in walking and the freedom from all unpleasant or dangerous accidents.

The question now arises, what is the cause of the disease in the present case? The exciting causes of caries of the vertebral column are in general difficult to discover. Our patient's father is a tailor, and his children have been accustomed to spend their time in a low, ill-ventilated shop. This may be the origin of the scrofulous affection under which he now suffers, and although the cause is not very well marked, yet the bad habit of body contracted by living in an unwholesome place, is sufficient to excite the disease.

In what state is the vertebral column?

The affection sometimes commences in the bodies of the vertebræ, and then we have them only inflamed. If it persist for some time, the weight of the body begins to act on the altered, and softened bone, breaks it down, and a curvature more or less prominent is the consequence. But in our patient we have not only inflammation of the bone but suppuration also. The disease is not confined to a simple ramollissement; the spongy tissue of the bones has become fungous, purulent matter is secreted by them, and a large cavity exists, filled with that fluid. If we had an opportunity of examining the state of the parts which transmit the pus from the seat of the disease to the exterior, we should find a long channel, hollowed out through the cellular sheath surrounding the muscles; the channel is lined throughout by a membrane which constantly secretes pus, and is called by surgeons *puso-generative* (*puso-genie*.) In its structure it resembles somewhat that of the mucous membranes.

How does the disease terminate? (Here M. Sanson entered into an extensive examination of the different ways in which caries of the spine may end, and of which we need give but a very faint outline.) The affection in the first place may go on and become daily worse; the inflammation extends to the membranes of the spinal marrow, and to the medullary substance itself; we have then the developement of a new set of symptoms; motion becomes irregular and interrupted, and paralysis is finally established. The patient is now confined altogether to bed, his health is completely destroyed, the long-continued pressure brings on gangrene of the buttocks, &c., and death ensues. In many cases, however, the purulent collection opens by a small abscess in the

thigh; the opening is often very minute, but this does not prevent the entrance of atmospheric air into the cavity. The patient soon presents severe typhoid symptoms, from the degenerescence of the purulent contents of the abscess; his lungs are attacked, and on examination, we find tubercles, which perhaps we did not before suspect or discover; diarrhœa now sets in, and he soon sinks in a state of exhaustion. In other more favorable cases the termination is of a different character. The tissues surrounding the diseased and carious vertebræ furnish a bony matter, and the destruction of the hard parts is in some degree repaired; the pus becomes concentrated and dries, the abscess contracts, and its sheath is gradually changed into a kind of canal, which no longer secretes puriform matter, and is at length totally healed, or the abscess may open externally, and terminate like any other abscess in a different part of the body; however, in most cases where the abscess thus opens spontaneously, it becomes fistulous, or the patient dies.

Let us now consider the treatment which should be adopted in the present case. If we look to the general health of our patient, we find it very favorable; his constitution is good, there is little or no pain, and we may say that he is in a promising state, and that the affection under which he labors is as simple as it is capable of being. He has, in fact, no fever of any kind, he does not suffer from diarrhœa or hectic perspirations, and there are no symptoms of constitutional derangement. The pain in the lumbar region has considerably diminished, and the abscess has not yet opened externally. There are, however, on the other hand, some unfavorable conditions in the present case; thus for example, if the extent of the caries by destroying several of the bodies of the vertebræ, has the effect of preventing any injurious pressure on the spinal marrow, yet a greater quantity of osseous tissue is necessarily affected, and the labor of regeneration will be more difficult or uncertain; and again, although on examination of the chest, we found no signs of the existence of tubercles, yet from the child's general appearance and temperament, we may fear their formation at a subsequent period. Hence the prognosis in the present case must be guarded, and the chances of a cure are, perhaps less numerous than those of a fatal termination.

Sometimes the caries of the vertebral column is superficial, and we may attack it with a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result; but not so in the case of our patient. The disease has already existed for too long a time, and the lesion is too profound. What then are we to do? It may be remarked, in the first place, and as a principle of treatment, that the affection is originally an inflammatory one, and hence the antiphlogistic treatment should form the principle we ought to have in view. When I mention antiphlogistic treatment, I do not refer exclusively to bloodletting and debilitating measures; these only form a part of it regarded as a whole. I allude to another and an important branch, viz., the revulsive part, which is included in the term antiphlogistic treatment, and not to the sanguineous, which in most cases, is not to be thought of.

The first means I would employ is the moxa; this is a most powerful and efficacious external irritant, and we may apply it over various points of the spine, so as to multiply the foci of irritation, according to the method recommended by Baron Larrey; he has often placed thirty or forty moxæ along the spine, and this application has been attended with very remarkable success.

At the same time that we attack the disease by local measures, we should not neglect general constitutional treatment. Our first and principal object should be to correct the scrofulous temperament, which is strongly marked in the patient; this is to be done by the treatment with which every one is familiar; the child should have good, nourishing, easily-digested food; he should live in a wholesome atmosphere, exposed to a fresh healthy air; he should take gentle and constant exercise,

&c., and we may aid these means by the administration of bitters, if indicated.

Here M. Sanson entered into the different modes of treating of the abscess, which is unimportant, and unnecessary to notice, and then passed to the consideration of his second patient, with lymphatic engorgement of the breast, which I propose to notice at a future period.

It will be observed, that after describing the common symptoms in this case, M. Sanson asks, "what is the nature of the disease?" and after observing that "the diagnosis is sometimes accompanied with difficulties," acknowledges that "in the present case" he is "assisted by a leading symptom, a slight gibbosity of the lumbar vertebræ." It excited, however, so little attention, in his examination of the case, that he forgot to mention it in his description of the symptoms.

The nature of this gibbosity, or swelling, and the sympathies excited by it, could not, therefore, have been known to the learned author of this lecture, for in such case, the natural associations of his mind would have led him to a critical examination of it, and of the cervical and submaxillary glands, which he would have found tuberculated.

These swellings of the vertebræ and tuberculated glands, may always be found in the first stage of the disease, as well as the last, and should always be decisive of its nature, and consequently we never should do as he says, "wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion," but on the contrary, we should commence our treatment immediately to remove the disease in the first stage, and prevent the formation of caries and abscess, and their deplorable consequences.

He labours to show that caries of the spine has an inflammatory origin—tells us that it is different from Rachitis, (Rickets) because, in this case, "we find the characteristic signs of an abscess by congestion"—tells us, also, of "the bodies of the vertebræ" being "inflamed"—that "in this case, we have not only inflammation of the bone, but suppuration also"—that "this matter has an inflammatory origin," and repeats again and again, that the abscess, "is an abscess by congestion."

In replying to these vagaries, (for such they really are,) it may be useful to observe, that in this disease, we rarely see two cases precisely alike, and that the common symptoms, are always varied according to the different parts, situation, and number of the vertebræ affected, and by its almost constant complication in some of its stages, with tubercula of other parts of the system, and that the idea of the abscess being "an abscess by congestion," or inflammation, and the vertebræ, or "bones," being "inflamed," or in a state of inflammation, and that "the affection is originally an inflammatory one," is all visionary theory, and the old visionary theory too, of the schools which was never favoured with the evidence of its real existence in chronic diseases.

The abortive attempt of M. Sanson to show a distinction between the disease in this case and Rickets, will be seen on comparing it with the case of Master J. S., who, besides an abscess in the upper part of the thigh from caries of the vertebræ, as in this case, had also the common symptoms of Rickets, or those given as

such by M. Sanson, at the same time, which demonstrates their unity; and yet M. Sanson describes the same symptoms, to show they are different diseases. His description of the common symptoms of both, are consequently lame, confused, irregular and unnatural. There are really, therefore, no such diseases as are here described by M. Sanson, as nature is necessarily uniform in all her works.

His treatment, it will be seen, corresponds with his theory. It is "the antiphlogistic," or debilitating treatment, "in which bleeding forms a part," and the same that is pursued in chronic diseases of the organs and limbs. It is founded on a theory that was formed, like many others, with a very superficial knowledge of the construction of the elementary organs, and of the motions of the elementary and compound organs, and without the least knowledge of the causes of these motions, or of the great symphathetic motions by which these are regulated and sustained, or of the natural remedies founded on a knowledge of these causes and motions—a theory which has consigned its millions to a premature grave. And the few that nature has been able to sustain against the combined influence of the disease, and this treatment, may be seen in our towns and cities,—some pale, sallow, feeble, and emaciated, and others with distortions of the spine, and tuberculated and amputated limbs, and who have long been perpetual monuments of its folly. Hence the cause of the grave skepticisms of some, and the ridicule of others, in regard to the real usefulness, or great importance of the medical art,—of the great number of nostrums for these diseases,—of the mazes of Doct. Philip,—the visions of Prince Hoenloke, and of the *very learned* theory, and *very scientific* atomic, or 70,000-part-of-a-grain-practice, of the great German professor.

The cases before noticed of Master J. M. S. and Mr. W., like that of M. Sanson's, commenced with a small gibbosity of the vertebræ, and both would have terminated, like his, in caries and abscess, under the common treatment, or that recommended by M. Sanson. The case, also before noticed, of Master J. S., was so much worse than that of M. Sanson's, as hardly to admit of a comparison, and yet he is preparing himself for a public teacher, while M. Sanson acknowledges, that the "lesion," in the case of his patient, although so comparatively trifling, is from his knowledge of the dependance that can be placed on the common treatment, "too profound" to give "a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result."

The disease, in the case of Master J. S., after it commenced in the dorsal, was gradually extended to the lumbar vertebræ. An abscess was formed in the upper part of the thigh, and on the back, by the matter discharged from the carious bones; and the disease propagated to other organs. And with caries and distortion of the ninth dorsal; and caries and obliquity of the last dorsals, and all the lumbar vertebræ—with tuberculated stomach, intestines and mesentery; and tuberculated and ulcerated lungs—with the motions of his body and limbs paralyzed, and his legs flexed, in right and obtuse angles, from compression of the spinal marrow; combined with great precocity of intellect, hectic fever, night sweats diarrhœa, and a frightful marasmus; presented the most appalling effects of this disease, and of the common remedies.

Under the use of the natural remedies, the further progress of the disease was stayed—the tuberculations reduced, and the work of re-formation commenced, to replace the great loss of substance; and he slowly, but gradually, arose from his most deplorable position, and stood erect, and remains, like many similar cases, a monument of the value of the simple and natural remedies, indicated by the really simple nature of the disease, and of the futile nature and folly of the common treatment.

Acute or inflammatory diseases, requiring the antiphlogistic treatment, run through their course, and terminate in a few days or weeks; but contra, or chronic diseases, are slow in their progress, and continue many weeks or months, and sometimes years, before their termination, and require a treatment entirely different, as every body knows, except physicians, who, in spite of the every day evidences of their own senses, still adhere *scientifically*, to the old unscientific theory and practice of the schools.

This case, and this lecture, is full of instruction, and it should never be forgotten, that the reason which induced M. Sanson to advise to wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion in such cases, is the consequence of the great difficulty in distinguishing chronic diseases in their early stages by the common symptoms. The deplorable consequences, resulting from this necessity, must be apparent to all, for instead of attacking and reducing the disease in the first stage, when affecting the spine, organs, or limbs, we must wait many weeks or months, and sometimes years, for the formation of an abscess, before we can, by the common symptoms, “give a decided opinion,” or commence the proper treatment; or until the disease is so far advanced, as to preclude, in a great majority of cases, “a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result.”

EXPLANATION OF THE SUBJOINED CUTS.

Fig. 1 represents the case of Master J. S., as it was when I first saw it in October 1832. A, lumbar abscess, with four openings, from which matter issued. B, psoas abscess, situated in the upper and inner part of the left thigh. CC, abdomen distended by tuberculated intestines and mesentery. DD, line of cervical glands, tuberculated on both sides of the neck. See the description of it, page 67.

Fig. 2 represents the same case as it was when published in June 1834, and as it now is. The distortion of the 9th dorsal vertebræ backward, will be seen as in Fig. 1, and the 10th dorsal fallen down on its side, or nearly so; and it would be difficult to tell, according to Mr. Sanson's views of such accidents, where that portion of the spinal marrow is, that once passed through its centre.

Figs. 22.

Fig. 23.

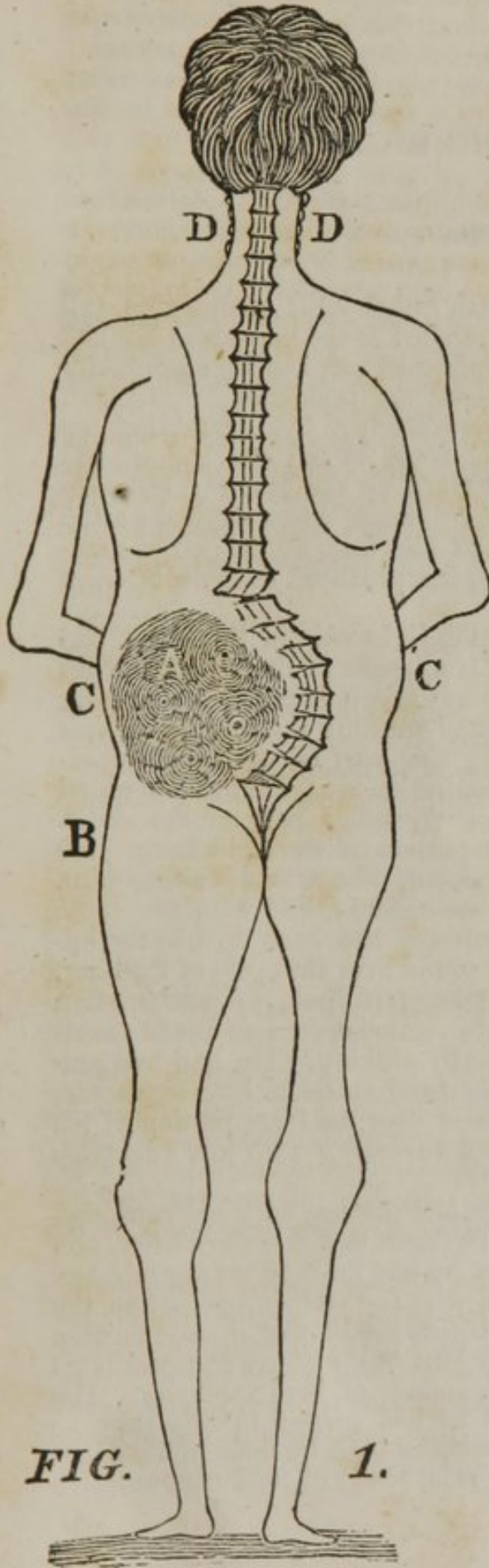


FIG. 1.

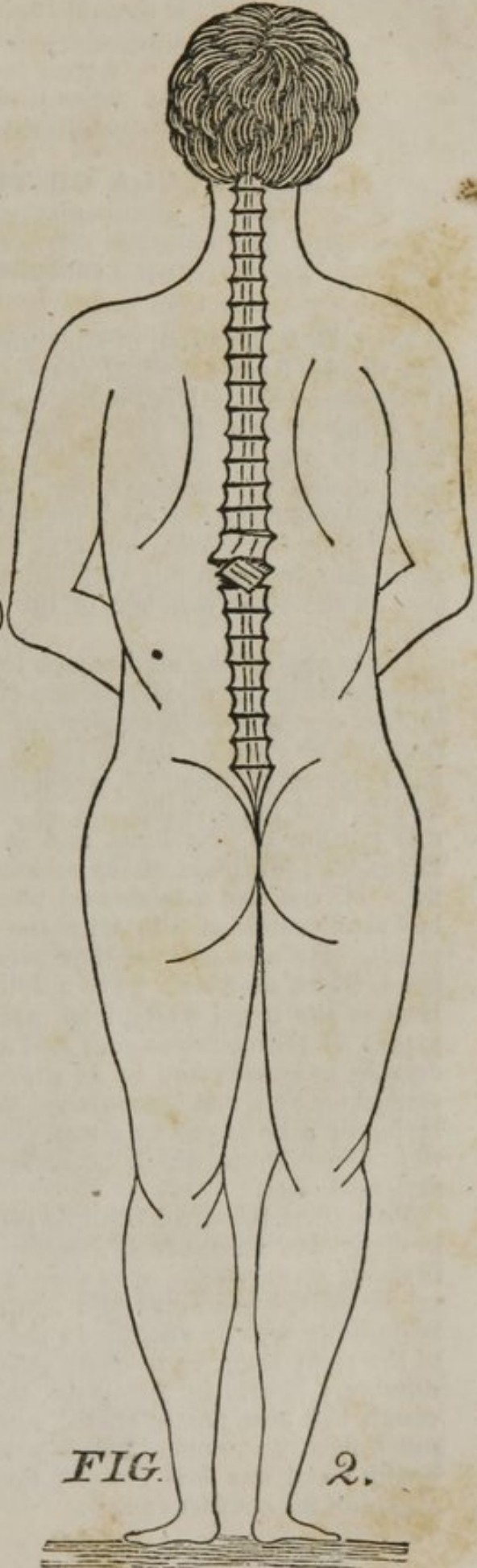


FIG. 2.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

CONSUMPTION.

Doct. B. S. Lawson, of Cincinnati, rather light complexion, tall and slender frame, aged 32 years. Called to see him about the last of October, 1836. His health, he informed me, had been gradually declining about eight years, and about the middle of August last, began to cough and expectorate very freely. On examining his neck, found the submaxillary, and some of the cervical glands tuberculated; and on applying pressure on the last cervical vertebra, it produced pain, but was more severe when applied on the right side, between this vertebra and the first dorsal, while pressure on the other vertebræ of the spine produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now applied the stethoscope to the right side of the chest, and soon found in the middle portion of it a space of about three inches in diameter, where the respiration was entirely inaudible, indicating from the absence of the crepitous and mucous rattle, a large and solid cluster of tubercles, rendering this part of the lung impermeable and immoveable. The respiration was natural all round this portion of the lung, and in every other part of the chest. Diagnosis, tubercula of the middle portion of the right lung. He now told me that a celebrated physician, who was attending him, had also examined him with the stethoscope, and with the same result. He also told me that percussion had been frequently applied, which uniformly gave a dull sound over that part of the lung. He has the usual pale, lean, and haggard look, or consumptive aspect of the countenance; and the emaciation has made considerable progress; and he is gradually sinking. He has had prescribed for him, and has pursued the usual antiphlogistic treatment, including a large emetic tartar plaster over the front portion of his right lung, (from which he suffered severely,) with low vegetable and milk diet.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster, with no restriction in diet. He commenced gaining strength in a few days after, and in about seven weeks, or at the time he had finished taking one box of the pills, I examined him again with the stethoscope, when the respiration was as audible, in the before mentioned middle portion of the right lung, as in every other part of the chest, but presented now very clearly in this place, the sounds of bronchophony. His cough had now nearly abated, and he had gained in this time so much flesh, as to make him appear better than he does in his usual health; and has lost entirely the pale, haggard, and consumptive aspect of his countenance.

January 18, 1837. Examined his chest again. The sound of bronchophony in the circumscribed space in the middle portion of the right lung, and his cough and expectoration have ceased, and percussion gives now, a full, clear sound.

He continues to gain flesh and strength, and his face, body, and limbs, have now the full and rounded form of a person in full flesh, and the most perfect health.

It will be seen, that after distinguishing consumption by the new symptoms, the chest is, in most cases, explored with the stethoscope. This is done to ascertain the order and state of the tuberculations; for although they are detected in the first dawning of the disease—even in many cases before the cough commences, yet we cannot tell without the aid of auscultation, whether these tubercles are scattered about at a distance from each other, or are adjoining each other in small or large clusters, like clusters of grapes; or have softened down and produced a small reparable, or a large irreparable excavation. Hence the doubt that must exist in regard to the curability of the disease, in its last stages in this organ by the natural remedies, without the aid of auscultation, and hence its importance in this, as well as in many other diseases of the chest; yet very few know any thing of its advantages, in consequence of a deplorable defect in the education of physicians.

It may be useful for me to add to the above history of my case, that besides the most perfect restoration of my health, (for such I believe to be my happy fortune, as far as I can judge,) that the above remedies have been a great benefit to me in another point of view. My physician, and other gentlemen of the profession, aware of the great danger hanging over me, advised me to change my location for a more southerly one, as affording the only hope—not of a restoration of my health, but of prolonging my feeble existence: and beyond all doubt it was the best prescription in their power to make. Now, I do candidly believe that my case was incurable under the common mode of practice, and that the most judicious practice known to the profession, was pursued by him to whom I submitted my case. According to the above advice, I determined to remove to the south, and had commenced preparation by selling off a part of my property, when I was, by the kindness of a friend, (a physician too,) directed to Dr. Sherwood, and his remedies—for which I consider myself under eternal obligation to the Merciful Disposer of all good.

I do believe that every case of incipient tubercular consumption may be radically cured, by a use of the above remedies, and I feel it my duty to submit my case, with these few remarks, to the public, from the fact that thousands are carried to an untimely grave, in spite of the most scientific practice of the schools—that would, in my opinion, have been with all certainty, saved by a use of the *Electro Magnetic Remedies*.

B. S. LAWSON, M. D.

TUBERCULA OF THE TONGUE, RIGHT TONSIL,
RIGHT LEG, AND RIGHT SIDE OF THE NECK.

Mr. G. A. F——, merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, light complexion and slender frame, aged 34. His tongue began to swell, and to be sore and stiff or clumsy, in February, 1833; and in April following, his right leg began to swell. The swelling and soreness of the tongue continued to increase until the middle of May, when the leg had become very painful, and began to discharge tuberculous matter.

The swelling and soreness of the tongue began now to subside, and in a few days disappeared. The leg continued to grow worse, and confined him to the house much of the time for nearly four months; but after the use of a variety of applications, it healed about the first of December, of the same year, when he discovered a tubercle of the size of a chesnut in the centre and near the roots of the tongue, which about the last part of the month began to ulcerate, when he discovered another tubercle about three fourths of an inch from it, and this soon ulcerated, and others continued to appear and ulcerate, until the 1st of May, 1834. They then healed, and the swelling of the tongue a little reduced, when the disease re-appeared in the leg, but in the back part of it, and with its accustomed violence, and began to ulcerate about the 1st of July. In August, the leg began to get better, when the disease increased again in the tongue, and soon began again to ulcerate; and a tubercle on the right side of the neck now suppurated, and began to discharge tuberculous matter.

He now went to the city of New-York for advice, where electricity was prescribed, and applied in different ways for about or nearly three months, during which time the ulcers of the tongue healed, and the tubercles on the side of the neck nearly disappeared; but on the left side of the tongue, remained uninfluenced by the frequent and continued application of the electric shocks. The leg also during the use of this and other remedies continued to get better and nearly healed. In two or three days after he left the city of New-York, and discontinued the use of electricity, the tubercles on the side of the neck, and the one on the side of the tongue began to enlarge again, and in two or three weeks, two more appeared in the tongue, and his throat began now to be sore and painful, and these symptoms continued to increase in violence.

On the 10th of January, 1835, he called upon me for advice. The right side of his neck was now swollen, tuberculated, and painful, and this pain frequently darted into the side of his face and head, and there were now two large tubercles on the left side of the tongue,

and one about the centre of it, and one inch from its apex, and three rising conspicuously from the right tonsil, which were very sensible to pressure, and with the swollen tongue produced painful and difficult deglutition.

Near the time the ulcerations commenced in the tongue, he began to feel lancinating pains in and through it, and they have continued with varying severity to this time; and all the tubercles that have appeared in it from time to time have invariably ulcerated, except the last three mentioned, and have left in it corrugated excavations.

There is now little or no swelling of the leg, and the tuberculous abscesses are all healed except one; but small tubercles of the size of small peas are felt under the skin in the back and front part of it.

He has suffered severely with this disease, and in one or two instances was reduced nearly to death, and has consulted and employed many celebrated physicians, all of whom called it mercurial disease, and prescribed among other things the compound sarsaparilla syrup and cicuta, at a time when the disease was supposed to be terminating in cancer.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the tongue, right tonsil, right side of the neck and right leg. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. In less than one week, the tubercles in his tongue, tonsil, and neck, with the swelling of his neck, were very much reduced; and he now swallowed his food with much less difficulty, and the reduction continued; and at the end of two weeks the soreness of the throat had subsided, and he swallowed without difficulty; and at the end of four weeks, the tubercles and swellings of the tongue, tonsil, and neck disappeared, as well as the tubercles in the leg; and his health and flesh had increased so much, as to make him appear in perfect health.

Death from cancer of the tongue and throat, is, of all others, the most painful and most horrible, of which Mr. F. was advised, and for which he had been admonished to prepare.

The lapse of two years has shown the cure a permanent one.

CANCER OF THE LIP.

Miss M. H—, of —, aged 17 years. Called early in the morning to see her, in April, 1817, and was requested to examine her under lip, which was swollen and ulcerated, and to give my opinion of its character; and after examining it and the lymphatic glands of the neck, which were tuberculated on both sides, I pronounced it a case of scrofulous cancer. I was then requested to say whether I "could cure it without cutting it out," and readily answered in the affirmative; and was then told by the female at-

tendant, that, that was all they wanted of me, and that I was at liberty to return home as soon as I pleased, and accordingly bade her good morning, and returned home, perfectly in the dark, however, as regarded what was meant by this Quixotic adventure. The next day I was called again, and informed in explanation, that a celebrated Surgeon had been attending the patient about two months, and as the lip continued to get worse, and had become very painful; he had advised them a few days before of the futility of all remedies but the knife, and had set the time of ten o'clock of the day before to perform the operation; but they had dismissed him, and had sent for me to perform the cure without it.

She was of the middling size, light, and ruddy complexion, eyes rather large and prominent, and form of face approaching that of the Roman, and with perfect symmetry of body and limbs, was what may be called a scrofulous beauty, bating only this horrible lip.

Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster.

In five weeks from this time the cure was perfect, and the tuberculated glands in the neck had gradually become smaller and soon disappeared.

TUBERCULA AND EXCAVATION OF BOTH LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. J. C. of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged 36 years. Called to see her, May 28th, 1835.

She has been very subject to cough ten or eleven years, and has had five or six slight attacks of hemoptysis during the last two years, and in the last part of March last, her cough and expectoration, after two or three successive colds, was much increased, and it has continued to this time. She has irregular fever and night sweats, and has had diarrhœa, which gradually disappeared after her feet and legs began to swell. They are now swelled nearly to the knee, and are œdematous, and she is much emaciated.

Pressure on the right side of the last cervical vertebræ produces pain, which on every repetition of the pressure darts into the right lung, and pressure on the left side of the same vertebræ produces pain, which darts into the left lung.

On applying the stethoscope to the chest, I found an excavation in the upper and front part of the left lung, and another near the middle of it, and another in the front and upper part of the right lung. These excavations are not very large, and there are no tubercles in clusters in a mature state near them, or in any other part of her lungs.

Diagnosis. Tubercula and excavation of both lungs. Prescribed Electro-Magnetic pills and plaster. The action of these remedies commenced immediately, and in about four weeks her cough, fever, and expectoration had entirely disappeared, and the excavations were healed, and she had gained much flesh and strength; and she has now, (July 4th,) no appearance of disease, excepting the swelling of her feet and legs, and this has almost all disappeared. November 4th, 1836. Her health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND LUNGS.

KING'S EVIL TERMINATING IN CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. L. B—, of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, aged 35 years, came to me, August 16th, 1832, with the form of scrofula called king's evil, which had been propagated to the lungs, and terminated in tubercular consumption.

The whole of the right side of her neck was covered with scars and ulcers, and they extended from thence down half the length of the shoulder blade, and half the length of the arm. There were sixteen ulcers discharging scrofulous matter, and a number of tubercles of different sizes, on her neck, arm and shoulder. She had hectic fever every day, with night sweats, and was coughing and raising large quantities of matter every day, and such as is raised in tubercular consumption. She was feeble and much emaciated. It was now more than six years since the disease commenced, and the tubercles began to suppurate, and more than five months since she began to cough and expectorate. On examining her chest with the stethoscope, it gave the symptoms of tubercular engorgement of the right lung. Prescribed the Electro Magnetic pills and plaster. In seven weeks from this time, she came to me again, apparently cured. The ulcers were all healed—only one small tubercle remained, and that much lessened in size. Her fever and night sweats had disappeared, and her cough and expectoration had almost entirely ceased, and she had gained so much flesh and strength as to make her appear as well as any other person. Her health has continued good. Physicians and doctors of all sorts had visited her, and her friends did not expect her to survive more than a few months.

TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS AND RIGHT LEG.

Mrs. H., of Union, Butler county, Ohio, of the middling size and good constitution, aged 46 years.

Called to see her August 17th, 1833. She has a large fungus ulcer on the right side of her right ankle. The foot and leg swelled as large as the skin will admit, which has a shining appearance, and the ulcer

black and depressed from the surrounding everted edges of the skin. It is in form perfectly round and as large as the circumference of the top of a large tea cup, and is to the depth of half an inch, a gangrenous mass of fungi, which emits a horrible smell. The swelling commenced about three months since.

Her countenance is pale and sallow and she has leucorrhœa, with which she has been affected more than two years, and she is now feeble and emaciated,—is suffering severely with dull and lancinating pains in the ankle and leg, and is confined to her bed.

She has a number of tubercles on the right side of her neck, and pressure on two of the lumbar vertebræ produces pain which darts into the uterus. Prescribed the Electro Magnetic pills and a grain of Quinine, three times a day, with a large fermenting poultice to the foot, ankle and leg, to be renewed morning and evening, and the Electro Magnetic plaster over the lumbar vertebræ. August 22nd. The swelling of the limb is very much reduced, and the gangrenous fungi have sloughed out and left a large and round chasm half an inch deep, the bottom of which is covered with fungus or round elevations, of a red colour, surrounded with a white colored matter, and the edges of the skin every where everted, and besides this formidable ulcer, the whole of the back part of the ankle, from an inch above the bottom of the heel to four inches above the ankle, is now one mass of fungus or loose and spongy ulcers, the skin having entirely disappeared.

The limb was now washed with a solution of chloride of mercury, and adhesive plaster, spread very thin on strips of cotton cloth, two and a half inches wide, and long enough to reach round the limb and lap over two inches, and a sufficient number of them so spread to cover the limb from the lower part of the ankle to a point seven inches above it. I commenced applying these strips by making one end stick fast to the side of the heel, and then drew it round below the ankle moderately tight, and then took up another and fastened it as before, and lapped it on the first about an inch, and drew it on and let it lap over the end of the strip as before, and so with the remainder of the strips until they were all on.

I then took a roller bandage, wet in the above solution, and commencing at the toes, rolled it over the foot, ankle and leg to the knee. Direction were now given to keep the roller wet with the solution, and remove it and the strips of plaster, and wash the leg and ulcers and re-apply new strips of plaster, and the roller, in the same way night and morning, and in case the limb should become more painful, to remove them, and apply the fermenting poultice for twelve hours, and then again apply the wash, strips of plaster and roller.

September 8th. The swelling of the limb has subsided, except a little about the ulcers, and they have commenced healing from their extreme points towards the centre. Her health has improved so much as to be able to sit up the most of the day, and the quinine directed to be discontinued.

October 3d. Her leucorrhœa has disappeared and the ulcerations reduced to about one third their original dimensions. The same course of treatment was continued with little variation, and in about two months they healed entirely, when her health was fully re-established.

The manner of applying adhesive strips of plaster pursued in this case, was first recommended by Cooper in cases of the common ulcerated legs, and it cured some cases, but the disease generally returned again after a few weeks or months. When, however, the disease is treated like this case, with the Electro Magnetic pills and the adhesive strips of plaster, the diathesis or taint in the system from absorption from these ulcers is destroyed and the disease does not return. The adhesive plaster I use in these cases is much better and cheaper than that obtained from the shops, and is made by boiling rosin and lard in wa-

ter an hour, in the proportion of one ounce of lard to every pound of rosin, and when nearly cold may be made into rolls of any convenient size. The rosin must always be good and free from impurities. The plaster must also be spread very thin and very even, and always applied precisely in the same way as in this case, when it cures the disease, if it is not of more than 7 or 8 years' continuance, in from 5 to 7 weeks.

TUBERCULA OF THE EYES.

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES—ULCERS OF THE CORNEA.

Miss E. A. S——, of S——, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged eight years. I was called to see her February 6th, 1833. She had scrofulous sore eyes. The eyelids were very much thickened and swollen, and the membrane that lines the inside of them and covers the eye ball was very much inflamed, and she had two small ulcers on the side of the right eye, (ulcers of the cornea,) and for the last two years has been almost blind, and could barely distinguish day from night, and for six weeks of the time has been entirely blind. She has not been able to bear the light to her eyes, and has consequently kept them constantly covered. She had a number of tubercles of different sizes, on the right side of her neck, and was pale, feeble and emaciated.

Five physicians had prescribed for her, at different times, without any apparent benefit. And besides a great variety of the common treatment, had been subjected to a thorough course of the most modern, including a seton two inches broad in the back of the neck, together with a powder composed of calomel and some astringents, finely levigated, and blown through a quill into her eyes.

Prescribed the Electro Magnetic pills and plaster. Her health began to improve in a few days from this time, and continued to improve, and in about twelve weeks the inflammation had entirely disappeared from her eyes, and her eyelids were then as thin as they ever were; and her health good.

TUBERCULA OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS.

ULCERS, WHITE SWELLINGS, ABSCESSSES, AND CARIES OF THE BONES.

Mater W. L., of Madison, Butler county, Ohio, aged eleven years. I was called to see him, May 29th, 1833. He had scrofulous tubercles, and a scrofulous ulcer on both sides of his neck, a white swelling of the left arm, between the shoulder and elbow, and another of the left ankle. He had also a white swelling of the right knee, and also of the right ankle, and another of the third joint of the fore finger of the right hand.

The white swelling of the left arm was discharging serofulous matter, from abscesses in four places, and that of the left ankle in two places, and that of the right ankle, and that of the hand, in one place each.

The disease commenced about a year and a half before, first with white swelling of the right knee, and the other swellings, and ulcers and abscesses gradually appeared as the disease advanced. He was now confined to his bed and unable to walk, was feeble and emaciated, entirely deaf, and suffered much from pain, mostly at this time in both ankles and the left leg. Prescribed the Electro Magnetic pills and plaster. The pain in his limbs began to subside in a few days, and his health to improve; a piece of bone two inches long, half an inch wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, separated from the bone, and was removed from the left arm. The white swellings gradually became less, and in six weeks, he was able to walk about in the fields. The swelling of the thigh terminated in abscess; I opened it, and it discharged about three gills of matter, and then healed rapidly. November 1st, 1833. The white swellings have all disappeared, and the abscess and ulcers healed, and his general health is good.

His jaws were so nearly closed, as to only admit a finger between them. All the teeth on the under jaw of the left side came out, and also a part the jaw bone the whole length of the jaw in which the teeth were set; and there has come out of the same place an entire new set of teeth, and he can now open his mouth as wide as he ever could, and besides there has come out of the roof of his mouth a number of small pieces of bone.

Pieces of bone also came out of the upper end of the tibia (shin bone) of the right side, from the left ankle joint, the left clavicle, (collar bone,) the mastoid process of the right side, (bone that projects under the ear) and from the under jaw bone of the right side; and the right leg was drawn back so as to form nearly a right angle with the thigh, and the left so as to form an obtuse angle.

TUBERCULA OF THE KNEE AND MESENTERY.

Mr. D. C. of Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio, farmer, aged thirty-nine years, came to me October 15th, 1832, with white swelling of the left knee, and enlargement of the abdomen, which we supposed to be dropsy, but it was evidently caused by enlargement of the mesenteric glands. His health had been declining more than a year, and the enlargement of the abdomen commenced about a year, and the swelling and pain in the knee, which now rendered him a cripple, about four months before. Prescribed the Electro Magnetic pills and plaster. In five weeks from this time the swelling of the knee and enlargement of the abdomen had disappeared, and his usual good health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND MESENTERY.

Master T. I., of the city of Cincinnati, aged 18 months. I was called to see him about September 1st, 1830. He had a serofulous ulcer under each ear, which were discharging serofulous matter very freely, and a number of tubercles of different sizes, on both sides of the neck, and an enlargement of the abdomen, with diarrhœa. It was now more than a year since the disease commenced, and he had irregular fever and was feeble and emaciated. Five or six physicians had attended and prescribed for him, but the disease grew worse. Prescribed the Electro Magnetic pills and plaster. His health began to improve in a few days, and in about six weeks the ulcers were healed and the tubercles had disappeared, and his health was in all respects restored.

TUBERCULA CONNECTED WITH SYPHILIS.

A notice of the catenation of this disease with syphilis, was purposely avoided in the first edition of this work for obvious reasons, but I am compelled by the urgent solicitation of a number of friends, who have a knowledge of its importance, to notice it in this, and I shall do so by observing that tubercula, or what is called scrofula, sometimes assumes the most malignant form, after the long continued use of mercury in chronic diseases, including syphilis, hence the name **MERCURIAL DISEASE**. It frequently assumes the same malignant form after the absorption of the syphilitic virus. The following notice of it under this form, and of the common remedies for it, is extracted from a lecture delivered by a distinguished professor in one of our medical colleges.

“The last point connected with scrofula that I shall mention, is its catenation with syphilis. It is my firm impression, and one too, that I have not failed to impress on the minds of my students ever since I have been a teacher—one that I have not hesitated to promulgate in writing and in debate—that most of the constitutional symptoms of syphilis depend on the inoculation of this disease in a scrofulous constitution. For many years I have had this subject impressed on my mind. I have examined with care, every case of this disease that has occurred in a laborious practice. I have enquired into the previous history and circumstances of the unfortunate beings who have fallen victims to the fell destroyer. I have looked at every case of this disease transplanted into a strumous diathesis, with peculiar attention, and I do not hesitate to assert, that when a scrofulous patient presents himself before me, with even a common chancre, I consider his death warrant signed and sealed. He may, it is true, linger on a miserable life, disgusting to himself, and loathed by his friends; but even if his life be spared, what is he but a miserable, emaciated, deformed, wretched being, **BEYOND THE POWER OF MEDICINE**, capable of indulging in no hope, but that of a speedy death, and the early death of such an unfortunate, is a relief from misery and despair. And who are the victims to this unenviable conjunction? Who are the young men that fall victims to the union of this disease with scrofula? Alas, it is among the young, the talented, the manly.

“Too often have I seen young gentlemen, whose early mental developments, whose just and fair proportions, whose general character for scholarship and accomplishments, have rendered them the delight of their friends, the hope of their parents and their country, cut off by their own imprudence. And those too, are the very men, that are most easily led away, young, ardent, and enthusiastic.

“It is for the scrofulous, for the young, for the talented, for the beautiful, that the snare is laid, and many a physician can testify how often they have followed to the grave the blighted hopes of parents, in the persons of those, who have by imprudence and dissipation, wrought out their own destruction.”

The importance of this subject to those who are interested in it, has induced me to make the above extracts, and to observe here, that the natural remedies, or those called the *Electro Magnetic pills and plaster*, cure the disease most thoroughly and permanently in all the forms above noticed; and that in many cases, in the higher circles of society, where the disease in these forms has descended from parents to their children, they have saved their lives, and the reputations of whole families from one common ruin.

The symptoms of the disease, when connected or complicated with syphilis by the absorption of the syphilitic virus, and also when it is produced by the absorption of mercury, and called mercurial disease, are the same as other forms of tubercula, and consequently require the same remedies; and the same rules should be observed both in distinguishing these forms, and in using the natural remedies, as in the common form of the disease.

It is only necessary to add, that when from the absorption of the syphilitic virus an ulcer is formed, called a chancre, and when the inguinal glands become tuberculated—no matter by what name they are called, or one of these are softened down, and produced one or more abscesses there, or when any other part of the system becomes tuberculated, or abscesses, ulcers, or caries of the bones form from this cause, the same symptoms will be presented on an examination as in tubercula of the organs and limbs, and the above remedies should be used in the same manner, and the same rules should also be observed as in other forms of tubercula. See in plate of the spine, the last lumbar vertebræ and os-coxyx, and the directions for the applications of the plaster in cases of ulcers, abscesses, and white swelling of the limbs, page 17, and for its application also on the spine in chronic disease of the organs, page 18.

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