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R.B.M.

[illegible] Shensi Jan. 16th 1906

Burroughs Wellcome & Co's.
London

Dear Sir

A little time ago, I reiceved your letter asking for information to Medical tradition ect.

I am sending you some printed works and also some instrument. do not know. What value it will be for you.

I The book "King-ien-kuan-ki" is writen 144 year ago a man named Li He has gather his information from many Doctors and has selected the very best plans in deling with the diseases. It is devided into four parts the first and second dels with the internal diseases divided into sixty difference kinds The third part with the womens disease in all twelfe difference kind and also Childrens disease Twenty one kind. And the fourth part dels with the External diseases divided into forty three difference kinds. It would be more to say about the work but will not say more.

II The second work in the "Ien hai tsing pi" it is about the eyes diseases and is writen in the "Han" dynasty most likely the later "Han" from 923 - 934 but it is corected and reprinted in the present dynasty can not say what year but the dynasty begain the year 1683. It

also gives sketching of the eyes. It is in six four book for the complete sott.

IV The third work is the 'Meh-Chüeh' (the mystery of the veins) and "Nan-king" the difficulty of the bloodvessels. It is writen by a man in the western 'Tsing" dynasty from 265-313. but it is Corrected and reprinted in the present dynasty 1694 by a man named "Shen" It dels in whole with the veins and bloodvessels, and how to use the needels you se in the sketching of the body all lines shows the places where to stich the needels. It also give the name of some ancient doctors. I will just here let you know what it says about few of them.

岐伯 I "Ki-peh" was a doctor for internal diseases, and also a statesman in time of "Hwang-ti" 2689 year B.C. just little after "Shen Nong"

雷公 II Lui-Kong He was a doctor and statesman in the time of "Hwang-ti" 2689 year B.C. He was skillful in preparing Medicine.

伊尹 III "Ih-ing" Was a doctor in the "Shaw" dynasty 1766-1154 B.C. He found out some good plans mixing herbs together for Medicine.

扁鵲 IIII Pien-tsioh was a prominent doctor in the "Tsin" dynasty 255-209 B.C. He was the first to discover the diseases by feeling the pulse

華陀 V Hua-tco was a doctor in the Han dynasty in the year 222. after Christ. His skill was for external diseases.

張氏 VI Chanchi a doctor in the "Han" dynasty, a publisher a medical books, his skill in internal diseases.

黄甫謐 ~~III~~ ~~97~~ (1254)

VI Iduang-fu-Mih a doctor in the "Tsing" dynasty 265-313. He found out the use of sticking of needels. I send you a sett of needles set it is all the instrument a Chinee doctor of use in these parts. I also send you some needels not a whole sett. Those

王氏 has been used for many years by a doctor.

VII Uang-chi. The writer of the book I send you (Meh-chüen and Maw-king) he was a doctor in the

孫氏 "Tsing" dynasty 265-313.

VIII Süen-chi a doctor in the "Tang" dynasty 618-905. He was a writer of medical books and had great merit so he after his death became a god of medicin whom the people worship even this day. I enclose a Photo of a temple at a place 10 mile from here where there is hot water spring (or godly water as the native call it) and in that temple is the Idol or Image of the above doctor cal him now "Iak-uang" (King of medecine).

If the above can be to any use to you are wellcome to have it, and the books and instrument is no need to send back. If of any use you can send me some medicine Medecin or Photocrafical medicine.

Yours truly
C. J. Anderson,
China Inland Mission
Hsiangfu(?)
Shensi
China

Ha. 26
16 MAR 1908
TERMS | ROUTE

1254.

4th. April 1908.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you most cordially for so kindly sending me the three books on Chinese Medicine, and the surgical instruments, which I shall have great pleasure in accepting. Your description of the books is most interesting, and the objects you have sent will form a valuable addition to the section on Chinese Medicine in the forthcoming Historical Medical Exhibition.

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

I am,

Yours very truly,

C.J. Anderson Esq.
China Inland Mission
Hsianfu
Shansi

Dose and Directions.-- The dose differs in individual cases. Small doses should be given to begin with. In myxoedema the effect is most pronounced when the swelling is most marked. The dose of one 5 gr "Tabloid" three times a day has been found sufficient to effect a cure, and one every other day to maintain and promote improvement. In skin diseases larger doses may be employed without any fear of inducing thyroidism, a condition of intestinal disturbance sometimes met with when administering the gland in constitutional disorders. The "Tabloid" may we swallowed with a little water or spirit, or it may be most convenient to administer it in soup, or the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

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THE PRESENCE IN THE NORMAL THYROID GLAND OF A SUBSTANCE CONTAINING A RELATIVELY LARGE QUANTITY OF IODINE.

The demonstration, by the distinguished Freiburg chemist, Baumann, of the presence of an organic iodine compound in the normal thyroid gland must be regarded as one of the most important of the recent contributions in the field of surgery. But quite apart from the interest which belongs to it from a purely chemical standpoint, a much wider significance attaches to the discovery from its therapeutic aspects ; for we are now at least promised a solid basis from which may be deduced an explanation of many well-known clinical facts which have been developed not only from the treatment of disease of the thyroid gland with thyroid extract, but from organotherapy in general.

Almost simultaneously with the earlier reports dealing with the benefits to be derived in certain diseases from the administration of the thyroid extract there developed in chemical circles an unprecedented activity in investigating the constituents of the thyroid gland ; and the unabated interest which has since prevailed is evidenced by the large number of articles dealing with the subject that have appeared up to the present time. None of these, however, offers a satisfactory explanation of the beneficial

influence which has undoubtedly followed this form of medication. The incomplete publications of Notkin, in which it was asserted that two substances - a protein and a ferment - were responsible for the virtues of the gland, have been looked upon, curiously enough, with favor by the French, although physiological chemists in Germany and America have not been inclined to consider them seriously. The crystalline nitrogenous derivative described by S. Fraenkel, although of chemical interest, is insufficient to supply a solution of the problem in question.

The idea that the element iodine might stand in some very definite relation to the metabolism of the thyroid gland is by no means new. Even as early as 1850 Chatin, who believed that iodine was present in the air, in water, in all plants, in fermented drinks, in milk, in eggs, and in the soil, suggested that its presence was essential to the welfare of the organism, and that cretinism and goitre occurred only in those regions in which iodine was entirely absent from the drinking-water Others who studied the constitution of the air and of water denied, however, the presence of iodine in them, and Chatin's theory was at first discredited and afterward forgotten.

Kocher, the distinguished surgeon at ~~Zurich~~ Bern., only a short time ago, relying upon the fact that the efficacy of iodine in the treatment of

diseases of the thyroid gland compared favorably with that of the thyroid extract, suggested that the normal thyroid gland be examined thoroughly, in order to see if iodine existed in it. Tschirsch icinerated the gland, but failed to find iodine, and chemists, relying upon his results, naturally took it for granted that this element was absent. This negative result was perhaps not surprising, considering the small amount of iodine present in the crude gland, though Baumann has since detected it in the ash from one gram of the dried gland.

Roos, in a report of an investigation preceding Baumann's publication, in which he showed that the thyroid gland bore a distinct relation to the phosphorus metabolism of the body, mentioned some experiments which may really be looked upon as the forerunners of Baumann's brilliant discovery. It had for some time been known that digestion, moderate heat, and certain antiseptics did not destroy the active substances of the thyroid gland, and Roos proved, in addition, that prolonged boiling in 5 to 10 per cent solutions of the mineral acids apparently did them no injury. It was his opinion that a portion of the active substance, though not all, was soluble in water.

Baumann, after boiling the glands in 10 per cent sulphuric acid, and separating the fine flocculent precipitate after cooling, purified it

by further treatment with alcohol and 1 per cent caustic soda, and repeated precipitation with dilute sulphuric acid. He obtained a brown, amorphous substance, in weight from .2 to .5 per cent, of that of the fresh glands, and which, arguing from the result of Roos' experiments made upon men and dogs, he believed to represent approximately all the active principle of the gland. The substance is almost insoluble in water, very slightly soluble in alcohol, but easily dissolved in dilute alkalies, from which it is precipitated by the addition of acid. It yields no reactions for albumin, but contains always small amounts of phosphoric acid in organic combination. The most interesting fact concerning it is that it contains iodine, and that too in a relatively high percentage. Baumann reduced the substance to ash with caustic soda and nitrate of potash, dissolved the residue in water, added nitric acid, and shook with chloroform. A distinct violet color resulted, showing the presence of iodine. The work was done with pure chemicals, and the only possible source of the iodine was the substance obtained from the thyroid gland. To this substance Baumann has therefore given the name "thyrojodin". In his early experiments he thought that the preparation contained only about 3 per cent. of iodine, but after further purification he obtained a substance yielding as much as 9.3 per cent. of iodine ; and he believes that when obtained

absolutely pure it will show even a larger percentage of the element.

Baumann has been particularly fortunate in having the assistance of the large chemical factory of Bayer and Co., at Elberfeld, who prepared large quantities of the thyrojodin for his further experiments, more than 1,000 sheep's thyroids being utilized for this purpose. At Freiburg, too, there is always available a large number of patients, drawn from the Black Forest and the Vosges, suffering from diseases of the thyroid gland, so that, with the active co-operation of Roos, Baumann was able to test the effect of the new substance clinically in human beings, a fact of much importance, since we now know that the thyroid extract is much more efficacious for human beings than for dogs and other experimental animals.

Thyrojodin is present in the thyroid of the pig, though in smaller quantities than in that of the sheep. It is probably present in the human thyroid ; so far, Baumann has had the opportunity of examining only one human gland, a hardened pathological specimen, and this contained a small amount of iodine. If, however, as Baumann believes, the thyro-jodin represents the whole of the active principle in the gland, it is difficult to see why it is that glycerine-and-water extracts

of the thyroid gland appear to be therapeutically perfectly efficacious, inasmuch as this substance is almost entirely insoluble in water. This apparent contradiction Baumann promises to explain in a subsequent publication.

That this discovery will throw new light upon the functions of the thyroid gland and upon the nature of the benefits of thyroidtherapy there can be but little doubt. Baumann suggests that the surprisingly rapid amelioration of symptoms in goitrewhich follows the exhibition of the thyroid gland itself, as compared with the results from the iodine treatment, may be due to the fact that whereas by the administration of simple iodine the manufacture of a certain substance is made possible and facilitated, by the employment of the thyroid gland or its extract, this same substance is brought into the organism ready-made and in a condition suitable for immediate metabolic use.

One of the most interesting features of the investigation is the demonstration of the marked elective affinity exhibited by a definite organ of the body for the element iodine. It is very remarkable, indeed, that a substance existing, as it must, in extremely small quantities in the blood and tissue fluids of the body can be accumulated in one organ and rendered ther-eby capable of elaborating in relatively large amounts a functionally active compound such as thyrojodin

represents. It is quite possible, should Baumann's results be confirmed, that we have here to deal with a principle of wider application as regards the function of organs, and the recognition of which would go far to throw light upon the whole subject of organotherapy.

The interesting physiological law formulated by Treviranus has already had clinical confirmation, at least for a number of organs. As a result of such work as that of Baumann, there would seem to be some prospect of its establishment upon a definite chemical basis.

*Ztsch. f. physiol. Chemie, Bd XXI, Heft 4.

(N. Y. Med. Journal, June)?

Thymus Gland Substance. Action and uses. This gland has been largely tried clinically in cases of defective development in the young, such as rickets, forms of paralysis, and the like. It seems to have a marked effect on the blood, and Dr Robertson, having tried it on some patients, found a marked reduction of Haemoglobin and a marked increase of the urine in a patient after having employed it under careful observation for seventeen days. A therapeutic effect is therefore not yet established, but it has been administered in Exx Paltauf's disease, Grave's disease, and generally in haemic disorders. The results have not altogether been negative in blood diseases, but investigations are still proceeding. The "Tabloids" afford a suitable and absolutely reliable mode of administering this gland for the purpose of further elucidation. They rep represent the whole substance of the gland in a pure and reliable form.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Glandulae Thymus, gr:i. B.W.& Co.

Dose and directions. The dose varies according to indications, say from one to five "Tabloids" three times a day. It is best administered with a draught of water or milk, or crushed and mixed with gruel, beef tea, or the perfected Wuath Beef Juice.

SUPRARENAL GLAND SUBSTANCE. This substancechas physiological properties of a very striking character. It markedly raises the blood pressure by contracting the peripheral vessels, evidently through acting on their muscular coats, to an extent to which nothing is comparable, except stimulation of the bulb. Small quantities of the active principle only are present but even this seems probable to be held in reserve by the other organs of the body, since experiments have shown that this principle is not eliminated either by the Kidneys of by the Suprarenal Glands themselves. It is difficult to account for the sequence of events which arises from the absence of this agent in the blood. Physicians are familiar with

the prostration, inanition, and death apparently by euthenesia which characterises Addison's Disease and other forms of cachexia. From its powerful effect on muscular tissue it has been tried in muscular disorders involving degeneration or change of tonicity. The research is still far from complete in the fupctions and therapeutic effect of this gland. One observer had tried the Suprarenals in four cases of Mania, three of Melancholia, and three of Dementia. In neither of the cases did any ill effects arise from a dose of from thirty to one hundred and twenty grains - no marked change was observed except in one case of Mania, which very suddenly ceased, but whether from the effect of the Suprarenal or not, the observer could not say. Physically the only change detected was the slowing of the pulse and the increase of its tension. This has been physiologically ascertained by Dr George Oliver to be very marked. It tended to increase the haemoglobin and the number of blood corpuscles, but not to any very marked extent.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Glandulae Suprarenalis gr:5 B.W.& Co. Dose and directions. From one to five "Tabloids" twice daily may be given in water, milk or gruel, and continued for a considerable length of time.

SPLEEN SUBSTANCE. Action and uses. The Spleen was a favourable remedial agent with old medical practitioners in cases of colic, splenic disorders, such as forms of ague cake, and a spleen of certain animals were looked upon as abortifacients. At the present time medical men have administered spleen substance under the belief that this gland has functions as an internal secretor, and that the principles necessary for health of the blood and of the body generally, especially those accompanied by marked tissue changes and great susceptibility to changes of temperature could be improved or even prevented by the administration of the spleen substance. Patients from malarial districts take Rigors from the slightest causes and suffer keenly from changes of temperature. The Spleen "Tabloids" have also been used for various diseases of the blood, as haemopoetic agents.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Substantiæ Splenis gr:5.

Dose and directions. One or two "Tabloids" swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or crushed or mixed with gruel, beef tea, or the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

SALIVARY GLAND SUBSTANCE. Action and uses. There is but little experimental evidence relative to the internal function of the Salivary Glands but from their structure it appears that they have other functions than merely those of producing the amylolytic ferments for preparing the food for gastric digestion. These glands have, at the request of some medical men, been prepared carefully for clinical use and for purposes of further investigation.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Glandulæ Parotidis gr:5.

Dose and directions. One or more "Tabloids" as the physician may direct, taken whole with water, or crushed in a little soup.

PITUITARY SUBSTANCE. Action and uses. Researches have established that the removal of the Pituitary Gland causes death, with symptoms supervening in a definite order, diminished temperature, gradual loss of appetite, nervous phenomena, dyspnoea, death. These symptoms have been proved to abate when Pituitary Gland in the "Tabloid" form has been administered. It appears that the gland furnishes the body with a product having a definite effect on nervous and muscular structures. The "Tabloids" internally augment and accelerate the beats of the heart, contract the blood vessels, and increase blood pressure, but it is to its effect as an alterative to certain diseases that the Pituitary substance probably owes its chief therapeutic value.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Substantiæ Pituitariæ gr:2.

Dose and directions. One or two "Tabloids" swallowed with a draught of water or milk, or crushed in gruel, beef tea, or the Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

PINEAL GLAND. Action and uses. These cerebral glands appear to act as stimulants to the cerebral centres. It appears that the cells of the brain act inresponse to the administration of these animal extracts, especially in functional disorders of the brain due to a varied arrangement of the contents of the cortical cells. It has been sought to change the condition of the cortex by many animal extracts, of which the Pineal Gland Substance is one. It is thought to have some therapeutic effect as a stimulant to the grey matter of the brain, especially to the grey matter of the basal ganglia. Clinically these "Tabloids" may be presumed to be active in functional diseases of the brain from failure of nutritive, chronic partial cerebral softening, chronic manic and dementia, and may be tried in such troubles.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Glandulae Pinealis gr:1, B.W.& Co.

Dose and directions. From one to two "Tabloids" with a draught of water or milk, or in beef tea, twice daily.

PANCREAS SUBSTANCE. Action and uses. The function of the Pancreas is two-fold. The first depends upon its secretion and digestive enzymes. Frerichs and Mokitansky found that changes in the glands produced glycosuria. Minkowski and Von Mering produced diabetis by removing the gland, but if a small portion of the gland were left, or if the gland were grafted into the peritoneal cavity all diabetic symptoms ceased. The Pancreas owes its function to a peculiar epithelioid tissue, which occurs in isolated patches throughout the organ. The principal effects of this secretion are seen in connection with its power over carbohydrate metamorphosis. The exact relation between diabetis mellitus and the loss of the Pancreas is now yet known. Cases of this disease, however, have been benefitted by "Tabloids" of Pancreas substance, their effect obviously being due to their supplying to the blood a material which profoundly modifies carbohydrate metamorphosis.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Substantia Pancreatis gr:5. B.W.& Co.

Dose. One "Tabloid" or more as may be desirable.

OVARIAN SUBSTANCE. Experiments have been tried in a large number of cases of hysteria and melancholia, but so far there has been no evidence of any improvement. This substance is said to be of service when depression of mental disease is co-incident with the genorause.

Preparation. "Tabloid" Substantia Ovarii gr:5. B.W.& Co.

Dose and directions. One or two "Tabloids" swallowed with a draught of water, or crushed and mixed with gruel, beef tea, or the perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.