Notes on the Lectures Delivered in Jefferson Medical College.
Augustine A. Biggs. Maryland 1835. Vol. 1

Augustine A. Biggs

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Notes on the
Lectures Delivered in
Jefferson Medical College
Augustin A. Biggs

Augustin A. Biggs
Maryland 1835

Vol. 1

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MEDICAL COLLEGE
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Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbon. The
animal and vegetable, and metals all depend
upon these four. Carbon is the base of charcoal
and the base of vegetable matter. No vegetable
can be formed without hydrogen, oxygen, and
Carbon. Animal matter cannot be formed
without Nitrogen.

Dr. Green's Questions
Carbonic acid
Oxygen, protopide of nitrogen made with
nitrate of ammonia, the remains of that
proeq. Sulphuric acid. Sulphate of baratice is the test
for sulphuric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen combines with
all the metals excepting silver and is the test for all that it
combines with forming different colored precipitates.
 Peroxide of baratice forming the azetoxides of
hydrogen. All the salts of baratice is potassium.
Antidote sulphuric acid and glauber salt. Sulphuric
acid is the test for baratice. Opaline acid is the
test for lime.
Practice of Medicine

Materia Medica

Midwifery

Anatomy

Chemistry
Lecture on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

By John Reverre, M.D. December 16th, 1836.

There is often no pain in inflammation of the spine and in the patient not complaining and the diseases arising from a disease of that part is overlooked and the patient treated for its secondary effects, such as globus hystericus, or pain in the stomach or some other part of the body. When pressing upon the spine and there is a marked sensibility in any part, we may decide that there is a disease and that in most instances the disease arises from the primary seat in the spinal cord. The best way to examine the spine is to commence at the cervical vertebrae and continue knocking on each vertebra until we reach the lowest in the loin being the knuckle of the fore finger.
Some make use of a key but the
principle is the best. In those cases
of hysteria which are so protracted
in their nature that there is dis-
ease of the spine a pain is usually
felt under the left mamma and in-
creased on taking a full breath
often mistaken for consumption
and treated for that disease in
this case there is a disease of the
cervical vertebrae affecting the
nerves which supplies that part.
It is not uncommon to find the
same kind of pain under the left
mamma, palpitation of the heart
and indigestion, and sometimes
of the whole of the left side, in
many affections terminate in
organic affection of the heart
may occasionally be objected
in determining of our diagnosis.
by wetting cloths and applying them to the spine, the morbid sensibility is of such as to assist in our diagnosis. Trephining and leeching are the part of the morbid sensibility and the tarterometric should be used by making a plaster of burgundy, pitch and spreading the tarterometric on that. The most exasperating pain often occurs, shooting around to the back returning in certain intervals sometimes the head becomes affected and the sight becomes arranged synophtics will be of great value. This disease may have remained for years gradually getting worse, traveling up to the head, and at last attacking the brain and causing death. Though death may take place before it attacks the brain.
In eruptions of the skin when a remedy is to be applied externally we should gain a purgative, without which we may produce the most serious consequences. The carbonate of iron has been used internally in inflammation of the spinal cord. Moreover, the cause of this disease, it often causes chronic inflammation of various parts of the body.

Lecture On Matricia Medicata December 17th

By Samuel Haldeman

Both water has been applied in the colicos and foot by pouring water over the foot, then succeeding it by cold. Cold water is a moderat effect when in horses where they are not too extensive, when this home is extensive it will not be adequate to raise the pulse and when the same water would be dangerous. In using the cure it is with a thermometer.
should be used. In severe cases of the
lead or Victims will often relieve
it. In chronic diseases of the joint, the
ligaments are put on the stretch, a larger
metal through a tube until some force
on the diseased joint will often completely
relieve the patient by soothing the lig-
aments. Sulphuret of Antimony
it is often adulterated with iron and
most always contains a little arsenic. It is
not active unless it meets with an acid
in the stomach, it is distinguished
by its mewing at a course heat and by its
needle that is sharp sharp. It is said to
be inact unless it meets with an acid in
the stomach, it is valuable in olden-
wise diseases as also in chronic diseases of
the skin. dose from 10 to 20 gr.
Hydrosulphate of antimony
For attacks of accidental
Vomiting mincerol of an orange red
colour dose from 2 to 6 gr. in diarrhoea.
Flammors fill a mixture of calomel,
and gold, about the quantity, and
in equal quantities, this is of great value in chronic diseases
of the skin, and all membranal cases in which
mercury has entirely failed.

Come to 4 dr. of balsamum, this dose
laid on 30 - 30 gr. of Laudanum.

This is 50 - 15 gr. wine of antimony.

The carbonate of antimony may be
used in all cases where any of the other
preparations is recommended and may be
substituted for the diarrhoea is often
being troublesome, and should be stoped
by giving adding a quantity of opium
with the aconite powder. Nitre insoluble
in alcohol and decomposed by iron, it
is sometimes adulterated with iron
when this is the case. The vapour is no
while burning but when first they are
white nitre is poisonous in poisons.

Isolated water the source is to be
used in the sulphate of potash.
Midwifery.

Lecture on Midwifery By Samuel McCullow M.D. December 17th 1835

In natural labour the head will incline to the oblique diameter, the vertex will at first with its vertex towards the left or right side of the superior strait so that one or the other of the ears will rest upon the sacrum, the chin of the child will rest against the breast as labour proceeds the head gradually turns round and before it passes through the inferior strait the vertex will press against the pubis and the face in the hollow of the sacrum, the head first in the superior strait passes in the cavity of the pelvis through the oblique diameter that is its vertex and face in that diameter. Conduct in managing labour, All indissoluble corpuscles and conversation or improper conduct should be avoided, we should not exert on the presentations of the child.
Composure of mind, self-possession, becomes an important and should always endeavor to impress the mind of the woman with the confidence that she has placed herself in the hands of one who is able to bring her through not too trouble but with unnecessary things by making too frequent examinations, a young physician should never decide upon the use of the forceps always having another older physician to decide upon it. The ergot should not be used unless in extreme cases it is always best to leave the forceps and ergot at home as sufficient time will be always given to send for them. We should always tell the candid truth never deceive them, never decide upon what hour it will occur, never practice deception, not telling in a shocking manner but gradually we should
endeavour to impress the mind with the confidence that the labour is going on well, much whispering must be forbidden and persons should not be allowed to lie in the room. Persons talking improperly should not be allowed or crying or scolding are touched on. An idea about the woman should not be allowed to remain in the room, we should always inquire in first entering the room whether she has had a flow or not whether the bowels have been evacuated or not, if a show or the waters have been evacuated or not if they have not been then make an examination if the bowels are not evacuated we should resort to something or making an examination females of their first children we should make known our intention through the mother or nurse telling her that we
wished to ascertain the true state of the child. It may perhaps be best to place the woman on her back through they may be placed on either side the woman should be laid on her side as we should not make any supposition on our part respecting a little portion of the fingers that enter the joint covers an process to examination we should not expose the patient for a movement. Their feelings instead of being blunted would become more sensible. We should in making an examination use only a handful of a chief amount the hand leaving the finger free in which are wishes of the examination is to not be the examination of state. Then carrying the hand along the thigh until we come to the abdomen, passing the finger up the vagina taking care not to rub the membranes too soon.
in the majority of cases there is strong
symptomatisms, fever, and must be treated
by both general and local in the form of
leeching and cupping is one of great
value in this disease and counter-irritation.

Tartar-emetic ointment, a plaster of hair
grundy pitch with the tartar-emetic plaster
over the pitch, where the milder forms
of counter-irritation does not prove of
service the morphea should be used under
or over the caustic scura, the accoucheur
pasture is the one of the most essential
in our case. The most restricted antiphlo-
gistic remedy which should be used.

If in cases of bad cases there is
verrucous growth of the stomach
it should be corrected. The stasis
of the uterine organs, large doses
of the carbonates of iron present for
where a diuresis makes place. Of course
as is of service.
Material Medical Therapeutics
By Samuel Calhoun MD Decem. 18th 1835

Cannabis is a stimulant than opium and is one of the best remedies to keep the skin open in typhus. It is also a stimulant than urine and diminishes the heart and arteries. The sleep of paroxysm is made of cannabis and opium by adding a little barium yog but it produces decided effect in freeing the skin in typhus. Where there is debility, this is a valuable remedy when we wish to produce an action on the skin. Acetic acid of pure the litmus paper will remain unchanged. It is often adulterated with the mineral acids the oxalic tartaric sulphuric acid vaniatico it sometimes contain copper. It is used principally used as a diaphoretic with water also as a goggle in related states there acid a precipitate with potash citric acid is deleterious when taken.
alone lemonade is acid; if it is peculiar in a malignant form of fever in which the lower part of the section is much inflamed citric acid is invaluable; in this case, in discretion of warm climates the acid combined with opium is an invaluable when combined with potash and ammonia it forms a neutral salt forms a neutral salt which is diaphoretic, saturate 20 qr. and give a table spoonful of aqua ammonia the barbamat, acetate, aqua ammonia is given in the doses of 2 qr. in chronic renovation in which it is worst at night it should be given there is no better stimulant diaphoretic so valuable as the ammonia.

mindsed & 3

box of ammonia 1/2

Balson Univ.

The carbonate is used in ophthalmia and pustules of the scalp it may be united with camphor.
The fumariae perflicaturn is an invaluable diaphoretic besides its purgative effects; it is found every part of the country. Eseletia interrect, or butterfly weed, it is also found in every part of the country. It has a milky juice which is alakry; a sign of active, it is given in the dose of 20 gr. of the pounded root. Guidium is found in some of the southern country. Its active properties reside in every part of the plant. It changes its colour when any substance has been added in which there is oxygen. It increases the heat and arteries, it is a stimulant diaphoretic; it suspends the ulcers in the throat of venereal and others. It is useful in which an excess of mercury has been given; it is highly recommended in pustigo and ulcers of the skin.
July 2020

Mr. Smith in the town can loan the
lawyers for a few days. He seems to
agree to the terms and conditions of
the contract. The transaction will
soon be concluded. Regarding the
other matter, I will notify you as
soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
Midwifery. By Samuel M'Cullogh M.D.

The pain and bearing down pains are not so severe as in the latter progress of the labor of the woman begins. Training and bearing down should be stopped at the earliest time to arrest the progress of the labor as if the os uteri is not dilated. The better plan is to make our examination during a pain and ascertain whether it is in a relaxed or rigid state, carrying the hand towards the vulvosity of the os uteri and learn whether the coccygeus has not been made or not and apply as to the pubis. These examinations may be made during or after pain but in making an examination of the os uteri it should be made during a pain but to examine we should not recto draw down but until the pain is over and see what effect the pain has on the os uteri determining whether it
is sore or tender to touch them examine the state of the membranes but taking care not to press too hard on them for fear of rupturing them.

The os uteri will be found in the earliest stages of labour far back in the hollow of the sacrum in examining the state of the child it should be done as soon as the pains are off the membranes will then be relaxed and if one feel a round hard tumour it will be the head but if soft it will be some other part of the body we cannot determine the exact state of the head in ascertaining state of the os uteri there will be a considerable degree of burning pain some time after a pain and we should not insist upon an examination near the end of labour.
If the uterus contracts and the membranes are but on the stretch the uterine and cery of dilatation the labour may be completed in a very short time but if the membranes are not but on the stretch and the uterus not contracted decidedly the labour may last a long time although the uterus may dilate easily. If the pelvis is full and hard and the os uteri and parts rigid bleeding should be used, where the pelvis is full and distended an injection should be used, where there is a state of mensus and disposition to constipation tea and a little laudanum to correct this, when a vomiting occurs and no disease of the liverly discharge of bile bleeding must be used to allay it but if it occurs and not attended with disability it is to be looked upon as favourable signs should
he looked upon as favourable if there is no pain in the head and these rigours to too great extent or a disposition to the head of the case bleeding should be used too frequent examinations are kept and cause a an irritable state of the uterus and retard the progress of the labour especially in the early stage. In cases where the dilatation is slow at first may become more speedy at the last, we should not be in the room all the time we should frequently leave the room for to allow her to evacuate the union and free, we may allow the woman to change her situation and allow the woman to choose her own situation in the earlier stage of labour, it is not best for her to move about from place to place.
When the uterine is dilated to the size of a dollar the membranes will not protrude, but when of the size of an inch and a half they will protrude are should not conclude that the membranes are ruptured when they cannot be felt, when the dilatation takes place she should be confined to the bed and also allow the membranes to remain unruptured as long as possible a feather bed is not a good as she should be buried in the feathers and she should be delivered in the bed in which she intends to remain upon
The Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Reverre M.D. December 15 1835

Hysteric commonly comes on in convulsions and afflicts a variety of forms and shall allude to the most common. The patient will suddenly come on without any assignable cause, will suddenly burst out with a fit of crying or laughing or weeping succeeded by laughing or laughing by crying. A serenity of the bowels, the globus hystericus will occur as a felling of a ball arising from the stomach and rising up the throat it is said that the males are attacked with hysteria convulsions sometimes taking place in the globus hysteric it sometimes puts an end to the continuance of life.
It usually attacks delicate females
and most always with a derangement
of the uterine or discharge and often
at the time the menstruation
is about to occur and generally there
is some symptoms of hysteria at the
time that she is about to terminate
or final cessation, it sometimes 
puts on the form of epilepsy and may
be mistaken for that but it usually
puts in the form of convulsions.
We must consider the age, tempera-
ment and habit. There is usually a
pain in the left side. In the chronic
neuritis there is usually derangement
in the spine usually about the third
or fourth dorsal vertebra. The
patient complains of an uneasiness
in the pains and back are not
usually found and usually in the
back the sensation is usually peculiar.
in the books are the fetae quins such as Ask a fetae and galbanum, but they are often useless and often increase the symptoms, but we should treat the system generally by reducing the momentum of the circulation and some mild emetic will generally restore the system. We should look to the spleen, stomach, and uterus, particularly the emetrieal discharges. The bladders are usually to find the elecrice pills are the best. Sometimes there is palpitation of the heart. The physician should not shun a state of allarme and sometimes this is such a sensitive state of the patient that she will notice any allarme and will become worse, but on the other hand when she seems cold and indifferent and if the physician does not appear allarme the ailment becomes troublesome and those in compan
in the patient. Borea usually occurs about the 8th year, a twitching of the muscles within the muscles of the face and eyes are described. The stomach, these symptoms occur and the patient falling into a sleep will wake up and another paroxysm will take place. The stomach will always be deranged and the bowels constine there is usually slight mental derangement and sometimes terminates in idiocy. It is sometimes combined with epilepsy and is sometimes the cause of epilepsy. It is one of these diseases which is confined to a derangement of the nerves of sensation and voluntary motions. It is usually confined to a derangement of the medullary vesicles. The remedies that have been recommended are:
quinine, tannic acid, sulphuric acid and a variety of others as specifics. Arsenic and lime copperate have also been recommended. The purgative plan is decidedly the best and it is one that must be applied with firmness. Active purgatives should be used three or four times a day. There is no difference what is used but the allorbid are the best; the system will not be reduced under purgatives in this case. The digestive organs will improve, when the stools have become natural. We should discontinue the purgatives and use camphor combined with mustard, an inch about an inch long is used. Epilepsy is closely connected with, and it is a disease that has been so little known and it has been little improvement
It usually occurs in early life usually about the age of puberty and gradually continues throughout the patient's life. It sometimes comes on three or four times a year. It has been a disease which has been regarded with religious reverence, it is an intermittent disease. It comes on in paroxysms sometimes it comes on several times a day and sometimes once a day and at longer intervals. The premonitory symptoms are pain in the head, sleepiness, and pain in the palms, numbness of the scalp sometimes there are no premonitory symptoms. The patient falling down, frothing at the mouth, the muscles violently contracted, the paroxysm is succeeded with a state of coma.
Materia Medica-Therapeutics
By Samuel Calkin M.D.

Diarhœa, cold and exercise produce diseases in Summer. The skin is more active and the urine is small in quantity and high coloured containing a large quantity of salts. In some cases of drooping the heart and arteries are active and must be considered before the diseases are used. Whether the skin is free and the bowels free, the natural affinity between the kidneys and skin must always be kept in view and as the one is increased the other is diminished. The same is true of the bowels and lungs that is there mucous secretion of violent disease is often fatal in dropsy, and violent effect on the kidneys does not diminish the urine the system should be kept in a medicinal state and consider the secretions of other parts of the body.
In disease of a full and pulse an effusion of cold water will produce a free diaphoresis and often a diuretic effect. Diuretics may be given for the same purposes that diaphoretics are used for. In cases where the pulse is full and hard, the emetic diuretics should be used. In drowsy, the heart and arteries are increased and in drowsy at the chest, the pulse at first is hard and full, and all those remedies which debilitate them are of use. The diet in drowsy must be attended to. The system must be examined with all the means and care that can be made use of to find out what disagrees with the patient. In diseases of climate, after one finds out what is the food that disagrees with the patient one can generally cure all by this same. It is stated that the urine congeals by heat, in corporal or crisis.
the urine is small in quantity and does not coagulate by heat is a sign of debility and must be treated by tonics. When there is an effusion in the cellular membrane the system is depleted although the inflammatory action still continues. It is necessary to take in much hot warm food. Bleeding should be used. Bar keepers and persons that stand on their feet long are most subject to dropsy. Pressure on the wind and lymphatics may increase or be the cause of dropsy. The sagging and effects of diuretics are used in some diseases from their having that effect as in small pox. In scarlet fever they are sometimes of great value. There is in this disease sometimes something resembling consumption and effects of the thorax and joints.
Hydrotherapy, in some instances affects the brain and the face. The use of saline diuretics will relieve them. The use of diuretics will be of more use in this disease than diaphorics when the patient is exposed to the air. In many cases under the use of mercury the urine is increased producing an irritative state of the system. All the remedies which are used in diabetes are of the same advantage in diuretics. They are useful of the same indications. Diuretics are of use in gout and scurvy. Also, in fevers and lumbago, the patient is unable to evacuate the urine, and when the catheter is used there will be no pain but if the physician press on the abdomen the urine will escape. There may also be a paralysis of the bladder. They are used in doses of the head in acute cases.
Midwifery of Diseases of Women and Children

By Samuel McPherson, M.D.

We should in no cases after the head has been expelled draw out the body as a large cavity would be left in the uterus and a danger to the mother and child will be the consequence. We therefore should always wait for the contraction of the uterus to expel the child. Contracted labour their causes, the causes are very various such as weakness, debility, defect of the uterus, lapses of the mind, obliquity of the uterus, too large pelvis, first child owing to their obesity, dropsy, relaxation of the abdominal muscles, the first labour is not necessarily an effect but it beco

es so especially when it takes place before the full term of utero gestation. We should in those cases have the woman lay down and allow the
the labour to go on in as gradual a manner as possible as it is generally slow and tedious owing to the extent of twenty-four hours and even these days and yet the child was alive, we should avoid making too frequent examination, we may expect more generally a rigidity of the perineum and the most difficulty arise from this cause. When the child is过大 naturally large the may be under the necessity of according to the forceps generally in those early cases the child is rarely fully developed if too large placenta is often the cause of protracted labour and when labour comes an the woman forces down and under these forcing and bearing down efforts will force the child down and the uterine will be forced down also the woman in this case the woman should
abstain from leaning down she should be confined to bed or her back with her hips elevated, we should not in this case as has been recommended introduce the fingers and retard the progress of the child but if the waters has escaped and the membrane ruptured in this case it will be of advantage unless the external parts are not dilated, hardened, pies in the synechial sequelae of the colon also may have an effect of interfering with the labour by the irritation in the canals and by the contraction of the ganglionic masses produce an effect upon the uterus we should make use of some cathartic such as senor rubina and urinary retention of urine may also have the effect of retarding the progress. The water in the lower part of the bladder along with the mistaken for the membranes
a sloughing of the bladder may take place the woman should have her urine evacuated at least every two or three hours if the urine cannot be evacuated without the use of the catheter one should make use of the gumelastic male catheter without the stick. an early rupture of the membranes had been considered as one of the causes of retarded labor, but this is not the case, but one should not rupture the membranes before they have protruded through the external parts. this should be observed when the dilatation of the os uteri goes on regular and the actions of the uterus is active, but if the parts are relaxed and the uterus acts but slowly then one may be justified in rupturing the membranes in some cases the membranes are very strong and require to be
A malformation of the uterus may be the cause of a retarded labour that is an obliquity of the pelvis owing to the relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the head of the child rest on one side or the other of the pelvis and it may also rest on the pubis. For to prevent this a bandage should be used, if the head is resting on the right side the vagina will also incline in that way, tumours may also throw the uterus out of its natural situation, if the uterus inclines on the side which the woman lays, but here or the other by this means we can overcome this difficulty in a great measure a bandage should be used as tight as the woman can bear as this will have a good effect.
Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 21, 1795

Neuritis of bulla. Epilepsy comes more frequently found in the robust, short, large, red, and short neck; they are generally persons of a phlegmatic habit.

Worms of worms are not necessarily the cause of epilepsy but occasionally the cause, organic effects of the brain and muscular spiral is most frequent by the cause of this disease. There has been frequently found an dissecting organic lesion of the brain, and especially of the spinal marrow. The sort of lesions found was generally tubercles. In nine cases out of ten there is lesion of the cord and most of those were tuberculosis of the cord and of disease of the brain.

Treatment, in a considerable number of cases, it takes place at puberty and terminating after some time...
and others terminating at patients.

In respect to the treatment we have one plan that must be attended to and that is diet using for drink nothing but water and a strict attention to the bowels and is that the patient is plethoric bleeding should be used, among these remedies which has gained great respect and justly so for it has been found to be of advantage nitrate of silver or lemon extract from 1/4 to 1/2 a gr. may be given four or five times a day and gradually increased to a grain. This medicine has not a tendency to injure the coats of the caecum of the stomach.

Copious bleeding is undoubtedly an injurious remedy in epilepsy and it is considered as one of the doubtful remedies however careful it may be used and small bleedings of the extent of four or sixes of blood will increase the convulsions.
In those cases in which there is a preceding pain of the head, bloodletting should be cautiously used. If the patient has a large quantity of hair on the head, it should be cut off and cold applications to the head. The olives turbinthina has been recommended to the patient of a drachm once or twice a day. Where ever epilepsy or hysteria occur, there is a derangement of the menstruation or menstruation, and this should constitute the cases of our efforts to correct these using those cathartics which have the effect of astringing this secretion together with the hirs bath. The application of two or three leeches to the labia, prehensae will bring on this discharge when all other remedies fail. Small bleedings when the patient is very robust with a strict antiphlogistic remedies will be of advantage.
Catlepsy is a disease of rare occurrence and closely connected with epilepsy, musculargie effects of the feet, pulse, gait, and respiration, slow and feeble, and in what ever situation the patient was in, she would remain and every thing about the patient appears insensible, and when these paroxysms are off, if the patient is standing she will suddenly fall, when the paroxysm will be attended with a fit of convulsion, hydrophobia and nitreus has been chiefly under medicosis by belladonna, but they will not be considered in this place. The next is the subject of phlegmania or the lining membranes of the nasii fumus and bronchial membranes, the first of which is cataract. It is most frequently seen in cold weather and in a moist atmosphere.
In the most cases it is of little disturbance to the system general, but the consequences are one a phlegosis of the nose, or pains or sneeze, then relaxation of the nerves and inflammation lasting place and an enlargement of that part in some cases the hole of the nostrils and extending up the frontal sinuses and producing headache and an irritation of the eye. There is a false sensation of the nose and the patient is continually blowing his nose when there is but a slight discharge of mucus the same false sensation in the fauces the patient swallowing as though there were something there to be swallow.

There is often headache and want eating pains; the smell and taste impaired, but the desire for food still remains good. "Remedies in these diseases appear to be quite different from those of other diseases and stimulants appear to be the most rational remedies contra the order of all other inflammations"
Materia Medica. By Samuel Bushon.

In preserving densities the objects are to be hid in view the full and fast pulse 2nd a medium 3rd a low and feeble pulse, when there is an expression of urine in the cellular membrane the system is debilitated and will not bear bleeding. To the same extent there is a difficulty in distinguishing the terminating points of disease in the different individuals. However, there are certain dispositions such as pleurisy and a disposition to an effusion of lymph and some. There is a disposition to œdema and in inflammation of the nose to epistaxis. Bloodletting in purity in cases of tuberculosis blood and spleen and bloodletting cannot be used either in this or in any disease attended with amypry without injury, and in cases of women after delivering and amply and peritoneal inflammation.
should be used in a moderate degree.

Emetics are of immense value in certain forms of disease, or dyspepsia, and are most valuable when it commences early. Vomiting will often remove a tumor of diseased testicle. The opium of squills is the best in dyspepsia and should be used. Tartrazine is also of great value. By enemata of dextrose or cream of tartar, it sometimes increases the urine or stools yet it never does not produce its effects for two or three weeks, where there is no acidity of the stomach as indicated it will be of use but should not be used under such diseases as it has a tendency to weaken the stomach. In symptoms of fever and a disposition to sleep, cream of tartar will generally cure. It is a matter of great importance to know whether the patient requires a saline diastatic or not.
In old and debilitated persons it cannot be used. Potatoes are such as vegetables of the garden are weakening while the patient is confined to them alone. We should always keep an eye on the state of the pulse. Cream of tartar has a tendency to subdue fever and weaken the system, but will have a fine effect in those cases in which the pulse is bad and full and in such cases where an insult not be justified in bleeding. It debilitates the heart and arteries and weakens the stomach. Nitrate of Potash has nearly the same effect as the cream of tartar, but in large doses it has a more decided effect on the heart and arteries. Acetate of Potash its taste is sharp and disagreeable. Take 1/3 to 1/3 of a teaspoonful every hour three of twice in all cases when there is fever. Tobacco it debilitates the heart and arteries and they become frequent and quick, it can be used...
externally and is the best way the dose of the treatment is to drop three times a day. In all cases in which digitalis cause weakness and quickness of the pulse diseases speedily follows, digitalis produces sometimes an irregular pulse, the pulse will be dangerously affected and there fore should be used cautiously, sometimes it produces a fullness of the pulse and at others extreme prostration it is said that when vomiting takes place that there is a more decided effect, but this is a dangerous symptom in the use of digitalis and should be considered when this occurs the pulse may be occurred very slow when there is pain in the head after the use of this medicine and should be suspended it may be used externally will remove extensive effusions, it will remove the pimples on the face by making a strong infusion of the plant and wash in the face.
Digitatus is more effectual in the evening and may be given in cases of dry cough where there is fever and it is a very valuable remedy in cases of dry cough of scarlatina. When there is an increased copulation of the urine, it has a fine effect also in hydrothorax when it purges it never performs more. It is said to be of use by mixing it with salina and applying it to the abdomen in ascities. Infusion of 10 to 12 drops of the tincture 3 times a day gradually increased to the dose opinion may be added and increases its diuretic effect. Lillee claritana in cases of dry cough combined with fevers is said to have a useful effect.
Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children

By Samuel McPherson M.D.

Extreme weakness may also be a means of retarding the labour, but it may not be alleviated in those cases and women weakened by previous disease will allow of the parts to be relaxed sufficiently but these are exceptions and will require the forceps in those cases we should not resort to the auger as the actions of the uterus will be sufficiently strong and in preference we should make use of the forceps.

In cases of great ability and a want of sensibility and and the woman is in a weaker state under such circumstances we may expect the labour to be tedious and slow and a little stimulant should be used especially if the woman has not been accustomed to it where the pulse is weak and rapid stimuli must be used but where the case...
complains of extreme weakness and
complaints of pain at extreme
weakness, and if not spaunin the full
it will be hard and contracted, the skin
hot or covered with purpura, and
is not debility but a state of excitement
and stimulants would be injurious.
Weakness of the uterus may depend
upon the bowels and melenne
shame and where the pains is transmitted
from the uterus to the bowels and
symptoms of colica, pains lie the
consequence. Other times have been
alleged, the actions of the uterus will
go on, it may be the cause of too
early rupturing the membranes
and another cause is the too frequent
expansions of the uterus. The
pains may become languid it will
sometimes happen in irritable
states that the labour will go on
for two or three days and they should be considered as true but when true labour does occur under such circumstances that it will be finished in the space of 3 hours, sometimes these pains occur from a false state of the system and when the gates to let the fever may continue all night or nearly an hour purification takes place and the women get a little state, a bleeding will relieve the arrange-ment of the system and prevent the unfavourable symptoms. In some cases there is a fullness and sluggishness of the system and the pulse contracting in regularly the cause is an ingurgitation of the blood in the uterine vessels and a bleeding will establish a speedy contraction of the uterine. in this case one bleed to relieve the fullness but when it does not or does not grow...
go on. After bleeding, we should resort to friction to the abdomen in those toxic states of the system we should resort to the use of lemon and water, with a lower lemon this by its stimulating and griping quality being on the contraction of the uterine. But this should not be used in cases where there is an irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, ergot in these cases is generally resorted to and they should not be resorted to until the parts are related and if related to before the child will be destroyed it should be the last means resorted to excepting the instruments. Ergot will if used when the parts are not related cause the most serious consequences to the child and mother but where the parts are related and the uterine tension the ergot is
of great value in such cases, it may be given in the dose of for every fifteen minuets or more until the action of the vomiting comes on and then dispersed with. In cases where the hands are cold and the woman subject to depression of spirits and subject to hysteric depending upon nervous irritability, aptates will be the proper remedy, and after three symptoms are allayed the contractions will come on regularly the action of the uterus may be suspended for a while but this will be followed by regular contractions of the uterus will come on. Injections will be of great value in irritation of the uterus made of starch or some mucilage with a teaspoonfull of carmin.
Theory and Practice of Medicine
By John Pierce, M.D., December 22, 1835

Inflammation of the mucous laryngeal tract and bronchitis, it is diseases, which are apt to confine itself to one or other of the parts: cataractous simplex and catarrhal epidemics. The former usually passes off with or without medicine. Though there is a symptomatic fever and the organ of taste is swelling destroyed for a while, the appetite is seldom destroyed. It is not a good and safe practice to provide these stimulants which have the effect of throwing the patient into a profuse sweat although it often performs a complete cure. The most common cause of fever is the change of temperament as the functions of an organ is increased so is its susceptibility to disease. The quick and heat of children is an expectoration state of the skin and so with the mucous membrane of the nose and coughing.
The circulation from this organ to the internal parts of the body and hence the cause of consumption in cold climates and weather. The contact of dust is often the cause of this disease and is most frequently the cause of bronchitis. Catarrh, epidemic is usually observed in some seasons of the year and seems to be brought about by some morbid influence and affects a host number of individuals at once. It does not always follow the wind; it is evidently in the air and gradually spreads over a section of the county or town in a short time. The same is prevailing in this place at present attacks with pain in the head and looseness of the throat, pains resembling those of acute rheumatism; there are scarcely an individual of the clap that except this disease and some are unable to hear their signs.
The epidemic catarrh usually comes with a strong symptomatic fever, viz.,—drying pains about the body, particularly in the back and affecting the${}^2$ torso and neck of the palate. The face is flushed; it usually attacks those of middle age and seldom children and aged persons. But there is exceptions to this rule as both may become affected; sometimes its prevalence attacks principally the old, and in some instances it attacks the children particularly if the measles have prevailed and there is a particularly a disposition to the prevalence to an exanthematic affection. It not only extends to man, but to horses and dogs, they having a discharge from the nose and cough. In the milder cases we have little more to do than to advise the patient to avoid the exciting causes and take a mild purgative but in the severe
form more active measures should and must be resorted to in tending to more serious diseases, antimonials and purgatives. In epidemic catharrs, the use of bloodletting is often required but care must be exercised in prescribing this remedy, rather depending upon purgatives or by means of tonics. There is a disposition to swallow the soft palate is relaxed the goes on to a stuffiness and heat of the face. The inflammation gos on more deeply in the throat and the patient will throw his chin forward and making but one swallow at a time and performed with great difficulty, which shows that the muscles are deranged by inflammation the tonsils become swollen and the back of the palate also forming of the inflammation and extending along the mucous membrane producing depression and...
the tonsils will have a fiery red appearance; sometimes delirium is impeded it often extends to the glands of the neck, sometimes inflammation terminates in suppuration and as soon as the tongue is plunged in it is attended with immediate relief after an attack of this disease the patient becomes exceedingly liable to attacks of the disease, from slight exposure bringing it on. There is a form of the disease in warm climates attended with gastroenteritis in these cases it is not confined to the throat but reaching down the throat. Sometimes it is the cause of inroads upon improper diet and in these cases an attack of epigastic ulceration. Treatment avails all exposure to cold and diet and where it affects the tongue, palate and throat where the glands of the neck become
affected bleeding and leeches to the
foot with tartar emetic and blisters
are should be careful to guard against
its tendency to more serious consequences.
The tartar emetic should be used to the
extent of vomiting, gargling the throat
with cinchona infusion 1/3 capitateum 1/3 honey
1/3 December 29th 1835

Midwifery By Samuel McCullough, M.D.

When there is fullness of the pulse and
the woman complains of weak legs and great
delirium although at the same time the pulse
is small, contracts, and hard and at the same
time there is increased heat of the skin
and possible symptoms present the uterus
acts hurt fible in such cases bleeding
should be practised in this state the
want of action defluids upon the con-
gestive state of the uterus the pains
are dilated and as soon as the congestive
state is relieved by bleeding the act of the
uterus will come on
Sometimes there is a violent contraction of the fibres of the uterus forcing down the cervix of the uterus and destroying the child by its pressure upon it, it being the same as the case in those cases in which the evert has been given. The principal contraction is above the uterus and should not interfere with the uterus in its contraction as this is frequently the cause of their irregular contraction. When there is irregular contraction of the uterus we should never think of using ergot as death would be inevitable to the child and frequent that of the mother also, where the action of the action of the uterus is spasmodically contracted we should resort to bleeding and then we may make use of the forceps or introducing the hand and then we should always bleed to a decided effect upon the system.
Complicated Labour. The cord being in some cases too short and is clasped among those of complicated labour in some cases the cord is long and hanging down before the head. Tumours, whiskers, cicatrizes, calculi in the bladder, twins, a strong unresisting hymen.

So, the cases of twins are rare, and cases are recorded of triples. The size of the abdomen is not a sign of twins, as the child may be large and there may be increased secretion of the liquor amnionic where the abdomen is unequally large has been considered a sign, but this may be owing to enlargement of the ovaries and enlargement of the spleen, but where we can feel too enlargements of the abdomen and the woman can feel the motion of the children in two parts of the abdomen, but the most certain is the stethoscope and if it we can hear the motion of the heart
in both sides of the uterus are very
shaken that these are twins, in case
of labour we should not interfere
with the cord but allow it to rest
a while if no feel the abdomen full
and a hard or all we may be shewn that
there is no other child but if the abdo-
men is full and disturbed we should be
certain as to the truth, if by introducing
the hand we can feel an arm follow
or head we then are certain of its truth.
When there is twins the labour will be
slow and when contraction comes on,
both child's will be brought down at once
and the labour will be slow also and
not intermin after the first child has
been expelled then will be a suspen-
sion of the action of the uterus for
a while but it will come again when
one child has been born we
should apply a leech to the
Abdomen are then we can wait for two or three hours and when the
strength of the woman has so far returned we should resort to means
to bring away the second by the action of the uterus it is always dangerous
to leave the patient after the first child has been born as dangerous hemorrhage may
occur from the placenta of the child born, when the action of the uterus
does not return upon the second child we
should rupture the membranes or give
the urging to bring on the action of the uterus. we should always apply a band-
age around the abdomen of the woman. The cause of the second child
being destroyed by the cord passing down
between the head and placenta and pressure
on the cord is the consequence. The first
child mostly is a natural presentation
while that of the second is a breach presenta-
tion.
In some cases there is a presentation of the head and the foot of the other along side of the first or are born may press with the head of the other under such cases often one child must be destroyed to save that of the other and the mother. In some cases there will lie perhaps a presentation of the head and the foot of the other passing down along side of the body or the head of the other passing down along side of it in those cases one should endeavor to lay up the first by passing in the hand in those cases the woman may die if certain measures are not resorted to for to relieve the woman as it will be impossible for a delivering the first place under such circumstances.
Laryngitis is caused by cymandra, trachealis, or convallaria. They are both the same in their effect and attack the same membrane. The larynx in the child is small that after puberty becomes enlarged. This part is especially liable to become affected in children, but in the adult it is more rare. It most generally makes its attack at midnight during the most frequent cause usually consisting in going to bed. The child will be affected with a slight cough appearing in good health usually there is about midnight a trouble some cough and this is something like the sound of the bark of a dog. This cough is the symptom of dyspnoea. The child appears to be in good health except this cough. It is merely a local inflammation at first, the child will be cut all day at sleep and the cough at night. The
the cough will be more severe and when the symptoms of cough and fever will develop itself. Then is a croaky cough which becomes more loud and frequent and more and more severe and febrile symptoms increasing gradually and the pulse excited and the face flushed. The child will sit at intervals because from sleep with the cough and when the symptoms are developed the child will be unable to lie down but sitting up and frequently apply the hand to the throat. When this is the case the breathing becomes laboured and the redness of the face disappears, and the child falls into convulsions and dies. When pressure is made on the thyroid cartilage the child complains of much pain and there is decided marks of inflammation. The inflammation
is confined the lung. This is often found on the lungs as a thin white membrane or smooth substance. This false membrane is not always found after death neither is it particularly confined to the lungs but to all continuous parts neither is it always over continuous membranes, but sometimes it is found in patches over the mucous membranes. This is often just sufficient in the lungs and there is a morbid reaction and the child makes no effort to throw it off but this is not the case in the adult. The passage of the trachea is much diminished in size, and when the child is forced to throw up the morbid secretion, the breathing becomes more free and the child relieved for a while but when the pressure is such a quantity is sucked as to prevent a free expiration of the blood, the system begins to sink and our remedies which are often
one of no use. The disease may be
cased off by the forming stage which
is characterized by lassitude and cough
and no symptomatic fever present.
The second stage is that of redness
of the face and fever present and
hoarseness and some difficulty of breath
ing. The third is that in which there is an
expansion of lymph and the false
membrane is formed and the face
more purple than red. The child breath-
in with a crackling noise appearing as
if the child breathe through a narrow
tube with a hissing noise. This character-
izes the third stage which frequently
ominates in death. This membrane is
sometimes detached and the child is
unable to breathe it up and suffocates
dies by being choked with this membra-
ne. It is also to be complicated with
measles, and when this symptoms of
croup is relived the measles will make their appearance and usually of a most violent form, its tendency that is of course is in death, it is sometimes complicated with pharyngitis and the inflammation extending from the membranes to the larynx and trachea as soon as the person is hoarse and there is cough medicate and is necessary and the best is an emetic is necessary and when the symptoms are stopped the taste of antimony of the wating solution of 2 to the number of water any emetic should be the first remedy used a child of five years old should take a little spoonful of the above mentioned solution of the taste of antimony we should see its effect and see it given and have a water in one hand to see the effect or may repeat it too soon is at the end of twenty minutes the child will be affected with
nurse and if more is given it will prevent the effect and serious consequences may follow but if at the end of 20 minutes there is nausea in not fear and it is doing all that can be wished and we should wait until fifty minutes have passed and if vomiting has not occurred we may then resort to a second dose but if symptoms of dysentery are not lighted up will not be lighted up appearing as if it but just liver within a strict antiseptic rigid diet and prevent exposure of bowels is not observed there will be a relapse a purgation of colonic must be given shortly after the two

Terminatie December 30th 1835

Laryngitis and cough was usually considered under one head but considered separate by Bacon and divided into 3 stages. The only remedy which can be relied on in the first stage of cough is the terminative and it is not confined to its emetic effects but the nausea that it creates and of the
Tendancy of open the bowels, but we should not wait more than two hours for this effect before we give a cathartic. The aqueous solution is the best. Calomel is the best purgative, other emetics will answer but are not so good on account of them not having that tendency to produce nausea. Full emesis in the first and second stages is essentially necessary to the cure of the disease. In the second stage of cough and the symptomatic fever is present we must precede the emetic by decided bloodletting. The external juglar vein should be opened where the second stage is raging on. The third stage reaches should be applied. The veins of the arm should be opened when we can obtain a decided bleeding in Children of three or four years will bear 3 or 4 grains and of those of 5 years will bear 5 or 6 grains. The flushed state of the face may be mistaken for fever, and there is danger in mistaking the third for the fourth and vice versa.
our bleeding to the extent recommended in the second stage would be attended with fatal consequences. Blisters are also recommended but not applied to the throat but to the superior part of the sternum. Blisters are advisable where we have carried on general bleeding as far as we are justified in these cases. Blisters should be applied they should not be applied to the throat but to the superior part of the sternum. They are also useful in the third stage. The polygonum senega has been recommended very highly even in the third stage. The warm bath is a very valuable remedy but should not be applied to the whole body unless there is attendant consultation. Calomel has been recommended as an antitoxin to an unjust extent. Poison seldom lasts more than 17 or 18 hours and whatever is done should be done quickly and calomel should not be given in very
large doses and should not be relied upon as the chief remedy. Gominting or Frencmng the throat is another remedy of some value. In the third stage leeches may be applied with advantage, but few are to be lucky to recover but should be met with decision, bronchotomy may be resorted to. Pharyngitis = swelling of the throat which is but a case disease it generally arises from salpingitis and those who are subject to it. It generally occurs along with great failure of voice, shortness of breath, and sometimes entire loss of deglutition. Some pain is produced like crook from inclination of the weather and the same causes which produce cough. Then is difficulty of breathing. The lungs in children is generally inflamed but not in adults.
Midwifery. By Samuel McLellan, M.D.

When premature labour has come on in cases of twins, we may wait for the action of the uterine, and the action may not come on for several weeks, and the woman may go on with the second child to the full time of intra-uterine gestation, but in cases where the woman has gone on to the full time we cannot wait longer than is sufficient for the woman to gain her strength thus rupturing the membranes, and for the abdomen. If these do not bring on the action, the ergot should be given. One of the difficulties in labour is the large development of the child in some cases only part of the fetus will unnaturally large, enlarged heads of such volume as to be impossible to pass through the pelvis. In this case we must reduce the head, or when possible bring it away with the membranes.
The prevention of the size of the head is a cause of difficult labour. When the os uteri is not fully dilated we never resort to an operation unless there is some dangerous symptom present with the mother. When the woman has gone over the common length of time and the child's head has become ossified, when we find that we cannot bring down the head with the forceps without great force or injury to the mother we must make use of the osteotome. We should never resort to the perforator until we have made a long trial, or the woman has made long effort to deliver the child and not until we are certain that the efforts of the woman is unable to be delivered and not until then. Should they occur in cases of enlarged heads from a collection of water and the labour is difficult, we can...
a certain the size of the head by intro
sucing the hand and paking the finger
round to the perineal bone we must not
expect to find the fontanelle for they
will be entirely obliterated in those
cases the foreskin will be likely to
slip off when applied so they are sitting
as it were on a bag filled with water.
In such cases we should resort to
perforating the head carefully by a long
trocar and allowing the water to run
out gradually. In such cases the child
may be born alive and perhaps live
In some cases the shoulders may be
unnaturally large and the head may
be capable of being brought through the
pelvis while the shoulders may be too large
and this is when the cord is too short or too long.
When the cord is too short and by pulling
the cord the uterus may be incised or
the placenta drawn away and dangerous
hemorrhage take place.
In cases where the cord is wound around the neck or limbs of body of the child, it should be relieved before the cord is put on the stretcher. This should be attended to immediately after the head is born. In asthma, labour will not exaggerate the disease, but where the woman is expulsed we must resort to bringing away the child or rather destroy the child than let the woman die without being delivered. If the os uteri is dilatable we must dilate it and bring the child down by the feet. The application can only be used when the os uteri is fully dilated. We must not allow the woman to make use of violent bearing down efforts. When the heart and arteries are inmoderate in their action we must make use of the lancet. A rupture of the air cells may be suspected by such bearing down efforts or blood cells are broken in the lungs, in such cases we must deliver as soon as possible.
Paroxysms is even more fatal than cough in children; it is not characterized by the brecroaking cough in children. There is a disposition to the forming of false membrane. The treatment is the same as that of the cough of children bleeding, tethering, and blistering. Wherever we have considered remedies as far as we can be of advantage. What can then be done where the death of the patient will be inevitable without some thing else, namely bronchotherapy, it has been performed with advantage in children in men. There is objection to performing the operation in children. The living member in the child is to irritable and a foreign body introduced will keep of the irritation. When there has been formed a false mem

- brane and the operation has been performed and in order to relieve the child we must remove this membrane and in this case the child must necessarily
ton it away with the forceps and in doing this we tear the lining membrane of the trachea and a hemorhage will take place which will pass directly into the lungs producing convulsions and death from suffocation. “We should in all cases where recovery cannot take place without it and even before we have administered our general remedies to such an extent as to produce great debility as thus the operation would not be so likely to succeed

Pneumonia of the organs contained within the chest. Mode of examining those diseases by percussion and auscultation. The sense of hearing has theretofore very little used in ascertaining diseases until of late. The lungs is decidedly the most sonorous of any part of the body. Mode of percussion beginning at the sternum, passing down to the left side and on the back of the chest beginning at the sternum and tapping
down to the 7th rib or in percuting the left side when we come to the 6th rib it will not be sonorous but flashy from its being over the region of the heart, the spine of the back is also sonorous when struck upon over the region of the lungs. We take the three fingers together and supported by the thumb, in fat persons we must strike much harder, in some cases we must put an arm to give as striking with a full palpation, previous to making percussion the patient should take a full breath and then striking on the several parts in succession and then striking when expiration has taken place when spanning the breast of one side the patient must lie his body on the other and when in the spine he must bend his head and body back when the spine is must bend the body forward.
If, when the patient has taken a full inspiration and a deep sound is produced and if the same takes place in expiration, we may be sure it arises from disorder of circulation. January 1st, 1836.

Lecture on materia medica and therapeutics

By Samuel Clarkon, M.D.

1 part lodine 2 parts hydrideate of potash dissolved in an excellent tonic. Lodine is useful in scrofula. 1/2 gr is sufficient for a dose as a tonic twice a day. In the form of bath it produces prickling sensation of the skin. 1/2 gr of the forementioned prescription to the quart of water, in which are dissolved and have put on the chronic form, lodine is an invaluable remedy. Blue eyes say Dr. Clarkon is more subject to scrofula, while others say that of black tumours will often be relieved and often cured by friction of lodine also useful in diseases of the joints also useful as injections in sinews of long standing.
There is no case of scrofula in which iodine should form part of the prescription. Its action has been cured by iodine. It has been used in fever, etc. Iodine can be passed through the system by galvanisation and has been used in causing a swollen testicle in this way. Quinine may also be passed through the system. Effectorant

All medicines which assist the action of the skin. The skin discharges acetic acid, also phosphoric, mucous may be transparent and may be distinguished from jugs by its not sinking in water. Though this will not always hold good in pus from the lungs when once have been in pleurisy and an effectorate has come on we have brought the patient to a most favourable situation when as another bleeding would arrest this and when this section it defleets better than bleeding. We should endeavour to keep the patient in this way.

Salphate of Potash is an invaluable remedy in keeping cough in the doors of ten cases.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children

In cases where the fetal position is such that the application of the forceps causes injuries as they will increase these injuries, therefore in such cases we must precede the application of bleeding an effusion of water either in the abdomen or thorax may be a cause of complicated labour. General debility and enlargement of the abdominal muscles from dropping will cause a protracted labour, but this is not always the case but labour coming on speedily in such cases. The water from the abdomen in dropping has been said to set off through the fallopian tubes. The fallopian tubes will often remain enlarged after partition as they were when the ovum passed through them.

When the uterus is sinking instruments should be used and the forceps are the proper instruments in these cases. Tying will save of a dangerous delivery in pregnancy if the strength
of the woman will lean it bent during labour it would be injurious, a protuberance of the vagina from a collection of fluid behind the vagina forming a tumour which can be felt and when the hips is raised it will gravitate backward, it must not be mistaken for the intestines which sometimes fall down which may be distinguished by the rumbling noise when they are moved when these are the cause of obstinate labour it should be forced back and kept there until the head of the child come down, if it is depending upon a collection of water it may be advisable to puncture the tumour. Sutures should be made in those parts which would be likely to produce a contusion of the parts from the pressure of the head of the child, all these tumours of the calix will be the cause of injury
unless scouring, fomentations etc. to the part. A collection of water in the uterus itself, which may depend upon the same causes of dropping. the labour will depend not upon the size of the child which is in those cases small but upon the state of the system. Inflammation of the vagina, labia. He are sometimes dependent upon improper management, from other causes such as laceration from the rigidity of the parts and the child forcibly extracted. In this state, when the head of the child presses violently on the neck of the bladder are most endearing to bring the head of the child down. Slipping may be the consequence and the urine passed from the neck of the bladder. If it does not depend upon the impression of the child's head that the fleshes is hard and pull bleed until an impression is made on the pulse. Fomentations to the back of puffy heads on other fomentations.
In diseases of the heart the perception does not little unless from great disorganization in the region of the heart. But by putting the ear directly in the region of the heart one can have any disorganization of this organ, but very peculiarly this plan without the stethoscope. The first instance that lead to this discovery was that of rolling a piece of paper up and applying it to the chest when the sound of the con traction of the heart was evident. Immediate auscultation is that of applying the ear immediately to the chest. Mediate auscultation is that of making use of the stethoscope. This is only one of many means and should not be abused. In employing the stethoscope the patient is to be put in the same way for examining the voice then the respiration, we should always hear the curve of the body between our instrument and the same instrument.
Theory and Practice of Medicine by John Revere MD Jefferson College

Bronchitis Chronic. Cough comes on in intervals. All the organs become affected, loss of appetite, intoxication and death follow. It comes on from a local irritation directly applied to the throat, it arises from the acute form; it arises from local irritants such as dust which have spiculae, glass cutters, and stone cutters, blacking play, all manufactures in which there is much dust which have those spiculae, will often bring on this disease. Chronic affections of the lungs mostly arise from such causes. There is cough and difficulty of breathing, the first symptom which alarmed the patient is the spitting of blood, a hoarse affected by beating their to free it from dust for the use of bottle makers. The expectoration becomes copious, and the patient becomes unconscious.
It is sometimes attended with intermit-
can and then coming on again there
is another form which comes on by
arrangement of the stomach. Flatulence
and tenderness of that organ if the
patient is a female the menstrual
period will cease and hysterical effect-
ions will arise with palpitation of the
heart, after a while these will arise a
troublesome cough which is often
mistaken for phthisis pulmonalis and
then is no doubt but phthisis pulmon-
alis does arise from this cause in many
cases, and if it attacks a broken down
constitutions they mostly perish and
it is attributed to consumption in
phthisis pulmonalis the lungs does
not colapse and have often a bright
red appearance and when grasped
still retain their elasticity there is
often an adhesion of the lungs with
the pleura costalis.
The disorganization of the lungs is mostly in the posterior part, and have become hepatized and thickened. Is it proper to treat this disease by bloodletting, but the cases one sees in which it can be applied with advantage and safety it is better to nurse up the system than to have recourse to a remedy of such doubtful efficacy. In those cases in which it can be recommended is in cases of hemoptysis from the lungs, from the irritation of dust, local bloodletting is better than general. Counter-irritation is an invaluable. There is but little pain at first but after some involving other parts there is pain of two kinds, while we have there in the chest we may be there that disorganization is going on and over the part where the fluid is we must cup and make counter-irritation and when we have the second or sharp acute sticking pain which is in the pleurisy, we must apply...
a blister over the part which is the best
in emetic should be used, ephraenum
is the best for the stomach, is insensible
and if it is emetic he given it will
act powerfully on the bowels, we may
use the ephraenum in small doses say
two grains of the ephrae with five grain
of mustard, expectorant is of great value.

Theminus tunicate of the colchicum
autumnale with has been used with
advantage, the stimulating balsams
was used such as balsam Copra and
highly recommended, but has been found
to be injurious, mercury when carried to
the extent of slight tyalism is one of the
best remedies we can use if given in
minute doses, given one grain in combi-
nation with opium, one of the best
expectorant pills is the following
Opium 8 to 12 grs. one pill in going to
3 squills bill.

Put into

colonel 2 to. bill (produced
Sulphate of Penine is another remedy which has been used with advantage. The despair of tor is of value in some instances. Diet milk and water allowing no stimulating diet should be allowed, no meat or anything that excites the pulse. Avoiding the changes of temperature not exposing himself to cold which has a tendency to cripple and break down the system and brings the men should not be heated with a stone or the author's coal. An open fireplace with wood is the best. The strictest attention should be paid to the clothing. When over the atmosphere there is dry wrapping the patient up in warm clothing and then taking exercise in a carriage, when we are certain that the case is chronic bronchitis and he is getting worse instead of better we must shift him off to some warmer country, but we must be certain. That the case is not phthisis pulmonalis.
Lecture on Midwifery

B. Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Rigidity of the external organs, bleeding will not always produce immediate relaxation. Bleeding to faintness may suspend the labour. Where there is rigidity we must not expect to produce a complete relaxation in the early part of labour by copious bleeding.

We must not resort to instruments to dilate the external parts until we have failed in our attempts by bleeding. Seizure is generally found in the course of the uterine. We should always prevent a great degree of excitement either of the arterial or nervous. From these causes we have often rupture of the uterus. The rigidity of the uterus may be kept down by keeping the uterus, keeping the uterus soft. In cases where a relaxation will not take place, we must have a history to the mother and making the incision into it and in this way the delivery will take place.
When we find tumours we must not allow the labour to be lingering, and most generally these tumours are the cause of a rupture when the action is allowed to go on in an excited state. Fungi, tumours, and colaflower of presence will prevent impregnation from taking place but where they occur after it has taken place the action of the uterus will go on rapidly and the labour will be speedy. The presence of the child will increase all the serum and after the will be nearly obliterated but sometimes they will after labour speedily develop and destroy the woman. In ulcerations the labour will not be more tedious if the pulse is frequent and small in ulceration one should not allow the labour to be tedious but deliver as soon as possible for fatal syncope may take place. In cases where the womb is not large enough to admit a probe we must only consider the unpleasant symptoms as they arise and the labour will be likely to go on with
Twisting of the cervix may take place and the uteri will not be found and an operation of amnion may be performed unnecessarily. We should always keep this in mind. The cure is in abortion. When the as uteri cannot be found, keep the fingers all round the vagina and likely it will be found far back in the bottom of the vagina. The operation of excising the neck of the uteri is a serious affair from the hemorrage that may occur. The uterus may protrude through the external parts and by making a necessary incision into the orifice the resorption will speedily come on. On the positions of the uterus the finger can often break them down, but a blunt instrument is not advisable a history should be used, if one cut into the anterior part would be in danger of wounding the bladder and posteriorly that of the uterus and we must always choose a more safe part of uteri will present a small simple
making a crucial incision in that the extent should not be carried more than an inch each way. If there is a disposition to drink we must deliver as soon as possible. If the waters have escaped we should introduce the hand and turn, if the waters have long escaped and the child head pressed down into the pelvis we should use the forceps and the ergot may be used under favourable circumstances if these will not produce any effect the perforator should be used. Diseased states of the heart may be attended by fatal syncope and often from diseased state of the spinal cord in these cases we should never allow great efforts of the woman and as soon as we can we should produce a speedy delivery. Sometimes anti-spasmodics may be of use and in other cases stimulants must be used. In some cases bleeding will be attended with fatal syncope sometimes in violent pains in the head and bluish face after bleeding and coughing to the head.
large doses of opium will oftentimes relieve them completely. after a woman has been delivered she should not be moved from one corner to another, and merely raising the head will sometimes be attended with fatal syncope. convulsions, are sometimes the cause of weakness and often precede painting. the pulse will be small and weak. the skin will be blanched and white even. the sating of the hand will be attended with syncope. stimulants must be used such as tells. opium should be used. if the woman is likely to die, we must endeavor to save the child. we cannot tell for fifteen or half an hour we cannot tell whether the woman is dead or alive in these extreme painting. hysterical convulsions which rarely occur in labour but frequently in gestation a hissing noise and a moist skin there are by no means are to dangerous as the former cool applications, opium, and all narcotics. when they occur in a plectonic heat they are dangerous.
Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Brown

Inflammation of the lungs may be divided into those of the mucous, serous, and parenchymatous textures of the lungs. Acute pneumonitis generally comes on by a strong symptomatic fever. It is sometimes confined to one side but generally on both if one one side be affected side. The effort of speaking and swallowing is attended with pain. The larynx is the case in taking a full inspiration hurried and short respiration attended with a short and grunting cough. The face is blue rather than red. At first the expectoration is increased in quantity after the inflammation has been fully established the expectoration is colored with blood. It is sometimes thrown up in a fluid state and sometimes congealed. When the pneumonia of the lungs takes this is always the case. The pulse is more excited frequent hard and tense. The digestion organs are always abnormal the bowels...
The blood is highly excited and often leads to the fever usually takes exacerbations in the course of the day. Perception and auscultation determine the extent of the inflammation, giving a flabby sound, when an inflammation takes place a tone is produced that when respiration takes place, through these narrowed passages it becomes modified and instead of hearing by the stethoscope the air rushing backward and forward, we hear a slight, and a suspirious sound is heard in the advanced stages the papillary united blocked up and solidified of the consistency of flesh or the liver and is called a hepatisation of the lungs; after the urine has been laid in water for some time it resumes its elasticity, the resonance is lost and we can still hear some of the respiratory action, we can determine that hepatisation has taken place, in some cases the breathing
becomes much louder. Besides the pleural
structures are visible by a lifting noise
and appear as if the person was speaking through
a number of tubes. In the third stage the
respiratory sound will be lost. The progress
is very rapid, especially if it attacks both
lungs. It is usually protracted to 10 or 40 days.
It may terminate in hepatisation, pleural
edema, suppuration, and gangrene. The last
stage cannot be determined by the great fevers of the breast
in engorgement there escape a bloody mucus
when an incision is made. The hepatisation
when we grasp it it is hot and when an
incision is made blood escapes
than in the latter, thinking is enlargement
of the lung instead of being of right as the form
it
but more yellow and instead of blood escaping
a yellow fluid escapes having the odour of
pus when an incision is made. Both lungs
are never hepatised. The air organisation
is of the air contains much protein alkalised and
part undergone the next stage of suppuration while another part may have only the first stage going on. The last stage is in gangrene which is a rare occurrence, occasionally it terminates in edema and exhibits a white greyish hue and when pressure is made it leaves a dent as in the external edema. Pasteur pneumonia occurs most usually between the age of puberty and forty. It most frequently occurs in those who are exposed to dust and in blacksmiths and those confined in close rooms such as seamstresses, more frequently in cold and damp weather than in dry. It occasionally prevails epidemically. It sometimes attacks one person frequently. Treatment with regard to bloodletting which has been acknowledged by all writers as useful it is to be used freely from a large orifice to a decided effect. It was generally the practice to follow the bleeding
with purges, if no effect in the course of 6 or 12 hours we must have recourse to that remedy again. The tartar of antimony is one of the greatest value in this disease. The Tartar of antimony is in the form of the Italians. There are circumstances in which copious bleeding will be injurious. The best practice is to begin with a moderate bleeding. Then giving a dose of calomel, then giving once grain of tartar of antimony every two hours we must be bold and persevering in the use of the antimony, nor should we be deterred in those cases where purging and vomiting takes place combining 6 to 8 drops of opia when expectoration takes place we should make use of the inhalation of warm water. The water should not be very hot but for in this case the lungs are very tender, counter irritation is very good and must be employed.
Wednesday Jan. 8th 1836

In symptoms of hysteria when the pulse is full and hard in labour we should consider it as a dangerous symptom—other parts of the system may become deranged. Arrangement of the cerebral may produce a derangement of the uterine parts of the ganglionée system of nerves producing an effect upon the brain convulsions of three kinds. In hysterical epilepsy and of various symptoms of the epileptic kind. In those of the epileptical kind often require bleeding. The convulsions will often be of a hysterical kind she will perhaps have pain in the head and will be able to hear what is said but will not be able to return an answer. In other cases the convulsion are more severe with decided impre-ッション on the brain and in some cases these convulsions will have been preceded by impression on the brain.
attended with stertorous breathing and will remain in an insensible state through the whole course of labour. In some cases the convulsions will be severe by irritation of the intestinal canal and as soon as the horse given something to carry off these irritating matters the patient will be relieved. The skin and head will be cold and contracted. In those cases where the impression is on the brain with a convulsive state depending upon distension of the brain in these cases the wind must be let in a prompt manner. We must的父亲 fill the patient by bleeding them let her die of asphyxia and must give large doses of purgatives. Say 15 or 20 to 30 of salt injections. Be useful if they can be restored to but the spasmotic affection of phrenic nerves will prevent us cold to the head & c.
Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Abercrombie, M.D.

empyema consists of converting the lungs into a hard mass; it loses its spongy texture and appearance. The disorganization of the mucous membranes may go on for a great length of time without death, but on the contrary in cases where the parenchyma of the lungs are affected. The bleeding in the latter form should be decided while in the former it might be injurious if given to too great extent. The treatment of pneumonia is an invaluable remedy but must not be depended wholly upon but depend upon bleeding to subdue the action of the inflammation, counterirritation, and topical bleeding cabinet is a valuable remedy in this disease.

Chronic Pneumonitis. So often the degree of the acute form. There is difficulty of breathing, cough and pain in the side, feeling weak in the day but those symptoms ceasing one in the night there will be feverish symptoms in those cases at night, in those cases in
which the patient complains of allaying symptoms, and the pulse not much more in frequency than in health is curable. At night the symptoms of cough and pain in the side with febrile symptoms, and toward morning the patient breaks out into a sweat. He pays no attention to his disease. The digestive organs are generally good, at night all the afflicting return again, he gradually gets worse he cannot stand exercise he pays no attention until he gets very bad. Toward the last stage of the disease the pulse varies from 90 to 120 in a minute, there will be edema of the feet, lepatisation and gradually involving all the other parts. This is different from phthisis pulmonalis. First it is attended with lepatisation while the other depends upon tubercles, it is curable while the other is not. Where this disease occurs in a scrofulous the case is doubtful for or both lungs is generally effective. Pneumonia and the stethoscope is here an invaluable in determining the disorganization.
Crouping over The part as in Chronic Bronchitis, Acute Infection, different modes of counter irritation, mercury may be carried to the extent of typhus as in chronic bronchitis but not in such minute doses. They do not bear exercise as well as in chronic bronchitis generally exercise in a carriage is all that they can bear. Pleurisy is much the same of pleurisy and connected with it. This disease is often the cause of hydrothorax. It is attended with a sharp pain darting through them usually on one side, most usually on the lower part of the lung pains darting through the lung to the back and sometimes to the shoulder. Increased pain in coughing and in taking a full breath, he will not as in pneumonia lay on the affected side but on the well side and in a semi-recumbent posture. The slightest motion increases the pain. In the semi-recumbent posture he is unable to breathe with the diaphragm. Of he larynx
on the diseased side some pressure will be made on the intercostal spaces and cause pain. The substance of the lung lays on the inflamed part and increases the pain. The respiration is frequent and languid. The pulse is hard and frequent, but occasionally it is weak and compressible. The symptomatic fever is extremely severe in some cases and not infrequently the stomach and liver become involved in the inflammation. In acute pleuritis it is sharp but pneumonia it is fixed and described and not to short. The affection is not of any peculiar form as it is in pneumonia. The progress of this disease is varied generally it is protracted to the fourth day it is generally affects those of narrow chest and when once affected it produces a predisposing cause to the disease. The disease does not have a uniform redness with red points which is peculiar to this disease. Thickening of the membrane is a common occurrence which is but occasionally it does
We not unfrequently find cartilaginous deposition in the pleura, but it usually produces an effusion of lymph producing false membranes. An effusion of serum producing hydrothorax is an occurrence from pleuritis. When the patient dies of an robust constitution the exudate has the appearance of whey, but in the neast fluid it is white and difficult of removal terminating in complete hydrothorax. The former has often the appearance of flocculi. This occurs from the false membranes being detached and mixing with the fluid. But in some cases this false membrane is not detached. There is thrown out from this membrane a flocy like floc, and displacing the lung and the lung cannot expand and will be collapse from this prejudice. Pleuritis may terminate in a few hours and may be aquatic to the twelfth day. Produces a liability to recurrence, but in some cases it prevents such occurrence, but most frequently it is a cause of dyspnoea. It is the predisposing cause to the disease afterwards.
January 9th 1836

Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Revere M.D.

Acute Rheumatics. The reddness is not uniform over the membrane or in the membranes but being in patches as if pencilled on the membrane, there is formed a false membrane which becomes organised in some cases and this false membrane is liable to become inflamed and forming another of the same kind. In all cases there is more or less of this false membrane formed. Occasionally there is purpura formed, called conjunctiva. When this occurs there is a manifest enlargement of that side, of course there is no enlargement which may be told by pressing a ribband from the spine across procip of the back round to the middle of the sternum if the patient is not very robust. Treatment, it may vary little from pneumonia and the modied appearance is nearly the same bleeding should be carried...
to the same extent as in pneumonic.

Taste and antimony should be used and galvanic should be used. Blisters should not be applied in the early stages of the disease but wait until we see what the effects of bleeding will do in reducing the inflammation. It is improper to use them until the constitutional action is subdued. In chronic pneumonia, its termination is in solidification in chronic pleurisy, or an effusion of water in the chest. In cases in which an effusion has taken place, difficulty of breathing will occur and the patient troubled with dreams as if he was falling from a height. Compression on the heart will be the consequence. The patient cannot lie down but is compelled to sit up. The extremities will be held in convulsions.
of an abscess which have burst. The chest will be larger. The intercostal spaces will project and appear fuller. There is an effusion of blood in the chest in some cases in pathological examination. The appearance is as if one shoulder is lower than the other grown being drawn down. Where an effusion is taking place the lung will be depressed and the water occupy the same space which the lung occupied; and of course the lung will collapse, but not becoming disorganised as was supposed, but can be blown up into its elastic state as before. Now and then a gangrene will appear as a consequence of pleuritis which will be known by the flutter of the breath. An effusion of air occasionally occurs from chronic pleuritis, and when a knife is plunged in the intercostal spaces will escape with a hissing noise by percussion we are able to ascertain how far an effusion has taken place.
By the stethoscope we can also ascertain
the same, the respiratory murmurs will
be lost, only on the posterior part of
this is the attachment of the lungs having an
attachment to the spine. When adhesions
take place we will have the same
sound as if disorganization had taken
place. There is a sound in emphysema
called the tugging metallic sound, having
the sound which is produced when one
strike on a teacup or piece of silver.
When an effusion takes place in the
chest is there no means to relieve this
what would be the consequences if
we made an opening into the chest
namely, a collapse from air rushing in
and this will produce inflammation.
Materia Medica & Therapeutics By Samuel Culberson

January 11th 1838

Base of epilepsy which arise from high living should be counteracted by low diet, such as whey, apples, pears, &c. Why is the weakest diet that we can use it reduces the pulse. Asiatic fever is caused by a watery diet; nutritious diet may be reduced by in the variety by considering the consumption. When broken up is the most digestible, all animal that are do the flesh is the most digestible. Dispepsia, if the patient has led a sedentary habit, the first symptom will arise which is constipation, this must be relieved, thin attention to diet, if depending upon depression of mind, this must be relieved and thin attention to diet. There are five substances that may not be the stomach bitter sweet, sour, &c., boiling undone is considered the most nourishing boiling and reading abstract their necessities.
They expose milk to heat and add a little vinegar or wine. These are called wine or vinegar when they are used as a wash. If we meet with a person who is nearly starved to death and we give him any thing but water or they will be more to kill him. The way to make the wine when is to heat a pint of milk and add 3 or 4 annexes of pure wine then separate and slightly boil again. Cataractums are made by simply by boiling the substances and adding mustard or any thing which we wish. Those who are incontinent require less food. Those who labour require more one annex of salt. And for the former but the latter may require as much as 6. 7. or 8 annexes according to circumstances. It is said that women bear abstinence longer than men. Some have fasted as long as sixty days without eating but very little. The application of water will have a moist effect if continued long.
Injections will support the patient in some cases for a long time. Females require
less food than men; young more than old, and we require more in winter than
in summer. Children should principally be confined to vegetable diet. Women should
not be accustomed to take stimulants such as punch during pregnancy or suckling as it will have a bad effect by accustoming the child to the effect of the stimulant. Rest of body and mind will have a fine effect in softening the pulse. Conversation has a bad effect on the sick often producing delirium in some cases; it should not be allowed after delivering as it has a bad effect. Injections of blood into the veins will produce a fine effect in producing heat and strength. Care must be taken that no air gains admission into the veins for a thin, thin full of air will destroy the patient when it reaches the heart. Gout produces enormous quantities of acid. The uric acid is the most common
Midwifery  By Samuel McCollum M.D.

Complicated labours. Rupture of the uterus is attended with the most unfavourable circumstances. It may arise from the membranes tearing too soon or it may arise from some one part or limb of the child pressing against the walls of the uterus. The contractions of the uterus against the projection of a limb may cause such an effect. Rigidity of the uterus has been considered as a cause when the waters have been evacuated, another cause is when the child's head is too large, the head of the child pressing upon the anterior part of the uterus, producing irritation and congestion and clamping and when labour coming on this part will be ruptured and the child escaping into the abdomen. Another cause of rupture or laceration is from projecting spine of the ilium, cutting through the uterus another cause...
is a softening of the coats of the uterus itself. Induration, from marked growth, or lecithus may cause a weakening of the part and become a cause, turning the child while the uterus is in violent contraction, if we in these cases turn the child by the feet or in returning the feet be a cause of rupture. In all these cases by injudicious efforts in attempting to turn while the the uterus is in violent contraction.

The undue contractions of the uterus by some unnatural efforts or improper medicines. Women in the last stages of gestation sometimes are troubled with violent hemorrhagic rupture of the inferior uterine arteries which sometimes is followed by a discharge of blood through the after- and organs and a portion take place. These cases are very rare and are most of miscarriages female. We should never allow the contractions of the uterus to go on so
for as to terminate in a rupture of the uterus. Free injections and opiates should be used as allaying the violent contractions and the os uteri dilates and labour does not terminate in the birth of the child we must resort to other means to deliver the woman and we should never allow the woman to go on too long without such means. When a rupture has taken place there will be an acute pain as if a sword was passed through the body escape of blood through the external port, receding of the child's head Tenderness of the abdomen dark brown vomiting of a yellowish fluid a rapid and decontracted pulse will take place and finally a sinking of the patient. When the child's head is wedged in the pelvis sometimes will not recede and this azimutone cannot always be depended upon in rupture of the uterus the contraction will cease and a cessation of pain. When a rupture has taken place we must deliver...
as soon as possible. A rupture generally takes place in the cervix; sometimes it takes place much lower down. When it takes place low down the child will not always escape in the abdomen. When the rent takes place in the anterior part, the woman will more generally recover. The difference is that when it takes place in the posterior part more serious injury will be done to surrounding parts. The management is to deliver as soon as possible. When the child has escaped into the abdomen pass the hand through the rent and taking hold of the feet and deliver the woman. This way we may essay to enlarge the rent, and use dilators to deliver, and are justified while in enlarging the aperture if it is contracted by the knife. This plan is better than making a section through the abdomen and uterine. The irritation will be great and the woman may sink in co-
few hours. If we cannot deliver in the
pose mentioned may we are justified
in cutting through the abdomen especially
it has remained in the abdomen some
time, the success in resorting to gastrostomy
depends upon the early attempt in which it is made. When a rupture has taken
place, if we cannot deliver by the head
we must resort to turning and setting
the feet and deliver in that way we may
resort to the perorator. January 11th 1896.

Theory & Practice of Medicine

To consequence of inflammation of the
pleura costalis is a deposit of a coagulent
substance or fluid. Chronic pleuritis
seldom terminates favonorable but
in disorganization, and occasionally
a cure is performed by nature and not
by art. by absorbing the effused fluid
and a cure performed, when absorption
takes place the lung is again formed and
again but more to the same extent as it was originally and the chest is forced in to fill up the vacancy and a firm adhesion takes place. The shoulder is then drawn down and forward. Some articles of the materia medica do produce an absorption of the fluid. An attempt has been made to open the chest to evacuate the fluid, but the atmospheric air rushes in and only a change of circumstances takes place, only of a worse kind. In cases where an abscess has formed between the pleura pulmonalis and pleura parietalis we can resort to this operation with success. The pleura pulmonalis is not considered as one of the phlegmonia, but is a chronic disease not of the phlegmonia. In cases of this disease there is more or less cough and difficulty of breathing sometimes in some part of the chest dyspnea the effects
tion is different. Sometimes white and at other times yellow. These pass to hectic fever and death. Some have received the previous balsam for this disease as a specific. Some have recommended bleeding while others do not. Some atime express while others consider as injurious. In all these diseases of the chest are not necessarily fatal. We do not find in the chest either water or jaundice appearance but we find tubercles developed in the substance of the lungs. They are found in some of the inferior animals, especially in the herbivorous and rare in carnivorous and most seldom in the dog. They are found in birds, animals in a warm climate are exceedingly apt to be affected with tubercles. They have been found under the popuses first as granules, masses second in distinct masses. At first they are the size of a millet seed and changing to the size of hen's and hard and cheesy.
sometimes they are few, but in some cases they are of considerable masses, they at first become united forming one mass when they become of the size of a cherry stone the centre becoming soft and gradually softening and is caught up leaving an excavation in the lungs. While others are softening in the same way ready to be expectorated, they are more frequently developed in the left lung than in the right while one is disappearing another is coming on. These tubercles are found in all parts of the body, in the liver not uncommonly, and in the intestines of some cases. These tubercles do not necessarily exist as a consequence of phthisis but are found when there is no affection of the lungs. It is not uncommon to see in the lungs of patients who have died of this disease excavations so large that would admit the fist with crossed hands running through the excavation, they are not always
white but approaching to black. They are formed by a disposition of the body's surface to produce minute glandular bodies, affected by chronic inflammatory disease. These bodies are considered as the results of inflammation by process. January 12th 1856.

Materia Medica & Therapeutics By Samuel Calhoun

The system may be supported by water for a long time. The mind must be kept quiet in the antiphlogistic plan. Antacids, acetic, muriatic acid, phosphoric are often generated and by the exhibition of some of the mercurialism may be attended with serious consequences. Antacids have been used in some diseases of the skin which depend upon an acid in the stomach. Carbonate of potash often relieves these trouble some eruptions of young persons. The stomach has much to do in these diseases, such as an itching of the skin as if ants were scabbling over the skin. Sulphur has been the medicine commonly used in this disease.
Carbonate of soda and rhubarb continue is the most valuable effect in all diseases, when we wish to clear out the bowels. Antacids are absorbed and hence the utility of making use of them in diseases of the lungs. Ammonia. The aqua amonia is the best in the dose of 20 to 30 drops as an antacid. The carbonate of lime and lime water it may be given to the extent of a wineglass full of the water, as an antacid. Ammonia which is marked by bilious discharges occurring in warm weather antacids given in this state would be injurious but after the bowels have been cleared out they will become an invaluable remedy in facilitating a cure. Chalk 1/2 teaspoonful, gum acacia 1/3 with 1/3 of water is the best way to administer the chalk a tablespoonful for a dose. Chalk magnesia, sulphuric acid, all which are of a dry powder have a tendency to form concretions in the bowels forming concretions which finally destroy the patient.
We may add the chalk, tonics and opium if required. Chalk neutralized in mercury may begin in about ten go. This is valuable to prevent an acid from acting on the mercury and converting it into a poison. Magnesia is valuable in keeping the bowels open. The alkalies are sometimes taken as poisons. The volatile alkalies will produce inflammation of the lungs if held to the nose for a half an hour. Vinegar diluted in water is the best remedy for the alkalies when taken as poisons. All astringent emetics will be injurious; diluents should be used freely. Astringents are those medicines which contract the muscular fiber. They have an effect upon the blood vessels and when taken into the stomach in menstruation will stop the bleeding in fifteen minutes. Showing a direct effect acting on the nerves which communicate to the muscular fiber a paralyzing effect.
They have an effect on the heart and arteries, when not excited. They are tonic in these effects. Scopolia is very much benefited from astringents, but in numerous lesions of the lungs they have but very little effect, but when taken internally and applied to the uteros has a fine effect if regard be had to the rules herein follows they will not have an astringent effect when the heart and arteries are highly excited but will act as a purgative. They should not be given in excited state of the heart and arteries. They are useful in those cases in which fever is present. They are used in pneumonia with decided effect. They should be associated with the greatest care in gleet and must not be given when pain is present and should be used in small doses in this affection. They should not be used in pneumonia until the inflammation is subdued and by such giving
Thus in this stage of the disease magbies are an affection of the bladder and testes. Astringents are useful in intermittent by their tonic effect. Narcotics operating by affecting the brain, but astringents the muscular fibres. Vegetables astringents are referred to the tannin, but this is doubtful as they all run into each other and the gallic acid has an astringent. The oak barks have been used in leucorrea and other similar affections, prolabations anodyning a poultice on the sectorum. They have been used in burns. Midwifery. January 19th 1836

"When the child has escaped in the abdomen and has been allowed to remain there for some time an operation would not be advisable. The child has died and if we operate it must be to relieve the woman, but the irritation which will be present will not be likely to destroy the woman if we attempt an operation."
When we operate we must do it soon after the escape of the child into the abdomen. Symptoms of sinking will soon occur after the operation and we should make use of provocations and stimulants in timely, opinion. We must operate judiciously when a rupture of the posterior part takes place the escape of the intestines will be troublesome we must convene the woman on her back and make a moderate pressure by introducing a sponge into the vagina elevating the hips. Hemorrhages in a small quantity is to be looked upon as of service but when to the extent of a pint it should always excite alarm. There are four different kinds of hemorrhage. The placenta is placed near the uterine, and if attached at any part hemorrhage will be attended with danger to the woman and if detached at the uterine and a hemorrhage will occur the consequence another kind is where it is attached to the
hemorrhage may depend upon a detachment of the decidua vera membrane. There may be a great gush of blood and in a few minutes she will lose a gallon of blood and it may be attended with a dribbling of blood for several days. The former is much more dangerous, especially if pain is not present, and when these pains are absent they are to be looked upon as a dangerous thing but when present it is to be looked upon as a favourable circumstance. When hemorrhage occurs from a detachment of the placenta it is considered as dangerous is before the full term of gestation if the placenta is placed over the os uteri hemorrhage will come on about the sixth month and sometimes at the seventh. When it occurs at the seventh month it will be profuse. If at the eighth it will be extremely profuse. The rupture depends upon the natural dilatation of the os uteri and a rupture of these vessels will see the consequence.
painting is a favourable and coagulation of blood will have the tendency to arrest the hemorrhage. If the hemorrhage continues at the last three weeks of gestation we should deliver as soon as possible. When the discharge comes as a stream of a red colour we may be sure that the placenta is attached to the uterus and has become detached in some part when attached at the upper part of the uterus and become detached in this state the blood will not escape but be confined in the uterus the uterus will become distended and the woman will sink. It frequently occurs that the child will be destroyed by a concretion of blood between the placenta and cord uteri. If the discharge comes in a gradual manner we may suspect a separation of some part of the decidua but when profuse we should suspect the placenta as lie in the source from which it proceeds and we should endeavour to make an examination at once if the hemorrhage has not ceased.
but if the hemorrhage has ceased we should be cautious in making an examination as we may detach the coagulum and cause the hemorrhage to return. But when we are called in the last weeks of gestation we should not be satisfied with examining with one finger alone but passing the hand in and ascertain the situation of the child and placenta. It will be distinguished from a coagulation of blood by the granules and strings grouped together. The placenta will be firm but the blood will be easy broken by slight pressure.

Authority: Theory and Practice of Medicine, by John Hummel, D. B.

The most common form in which these tubercles form are of granules of a homogeneous appearance, in extravasations of the lungs the arteries become exposed and pass into inflammation and ulceration and hence the cause of hemoptysis in consumption. These extravasations may go on to destroy the whole
These tumors are in some way connected with inflammation. Tubercles are seldom found in the uterus, though they have been mentioned by some writers as its having the case but they are extremely rare. Injuries at the side has been mentioned in one case of being the cause of tubercles. Hydatids, or cephaloeisis, have been supposed to be the cause of tubercles. They are supposed to be animals producing life but in the lower order and their acting as a foreign body. These growing cause those tumors or tubercles of the lungs. They are supposed to be independent bodies. It is said that these tubercles do not exist in the dog. It has not been proved that when once tubercles has been formed that they have been absorbed but when once developed go on to disorganization. These bodies are nothing more than a morbid growth of small glandular bodies. Tubercles are seldom found except in persons of a consumptive disposition.

This is Pulmonary is a disease which is attended with pain, expectoration, hectic fever, emaciation and death. They have light hair, the limbs are long, the cheeks contracted for more like eyes.
turned upon lip, but occasionally we see persons of dark hair and dark eyes, but seldom do we find persons of a well formed chest and a disposition to corpulence. It is said that persons of white and pearly teeth are liable to this disease. Their teeth are seldom carious. This however is not the case in this country. A slight cough in such persons as have the serpiginous disposition should be attended to, especially if he has been attacked with swellings of the lymphatic glands. When it originates spontaneously it goes on very gradually and the first symptoms have been overlooked. And in fact now he can walk up stairs without fatigue troubled with a dry hacking cough and if we count the respiration which should be in health about 18 in a minute it will be now 30 or 40. The pulse is more frequent than in health. He cannot take a full breath or retain it long after which he is expelled to cough. Malignant fever comes on the cough is seldom dry
but an expectoration follows. When the hectic fever comes an any are slight. If in hectic the patient is troubled with languor at certain periods in the day, we may be those that muscles are rapidly forming. Rapid emaciation will now follow. There is a hectic flush of the eye face some time in the day. The voice becomes husky and emaciation follows; if impatience will occur when the hectic fever takes place.

Thus will be toward the last stage of consumption edematous swelling. The shoulder and scapula will exhibit the wings of a bird, all the adipose matter will be absorbed and the nails will become curved giving it that form which is called a dunceform appearance. The patient is rarely alarmed and desponds. They will not become alarmed at the state of this disease and will always expect a recovery and we cannot persuade them that their state is hopeless. Dr. Armstrong died with this disease and he would not believe it until he heard the metallic tinkling which convinced him of it.
Occasionally the symptoms disappear in some cases for some weeks and then return again and appear concluyent.

Chemistry by Jacob Green, M.D.

Arsenic occurs with the arsenic oxide of cobalt. This is heated and the oxide is precipitated in the fumes of the chimney. The metallic arsenic is made by heating the oxide of arsenic in contact with charcoal. The charcoal takes oxygen from the oxide of arsenic and metallic arsenic is precipitated. The vapours have when burnt the smell of garlic. It is a metal, metals are considered by ductility, malleability and tenacity. Arsenic has neither and is called brittle. It cannot be melted owing to its volatility. It may be cristallized and its crystals are of an octahedron. It evaporates at 350°, iron greyish colour, alkaline, odour fuses at a lower heat than that of its evaporation. Arsenious acid is composed of two of oxygen arsenious acid is composed of
of oxygen and one of arsenic. Arsenic acid is made by pouring nitric acid on metallic arsenic. Arsenious acid which is the same as the oxide they are synonymous terms. It is a white solid. It is a violent poison. It has a nauseous sickening taste and stench. It has but little corrosive taste. It produces inflammation and gangrene. The same is the case when put in a wound. It poisons in the same way producing an effect the same as though it was taken into the stomach. It is soluble in boiling water. Takes up 47 parts and when cooled it holds 30 the rest being precipitated but if cold water be used it will take no more than two and an half. It is also more soluble in pure water than in misfit. Arsenious hydrogen gas is a poisonous gas made by zinc and sulphuric acid. It has no acid properties. Sulphuric acid made by fusing the arsenic and sulphur together...
composed of an atom of each. The com-
yellow is an other preparation composed of
1/4 of sulphur and 1/4 of arsenic. The arsenic
of potash is made by boiling together
14 oz of arsenic and 14 oz of the arsenic
of potash. This is powerless solution. Schuyl
green composed of copper and arsenic
made by mixing a solution of sulphate
of copper and porous solution the
Allatoria Medical Therapeutics. January 14th 1836
In cases of poisoning from alkalis it will
be improper in these cases to administer
emetics, for the throat will be already
excoriated already. The dust from the oak bark
has been said to have cured consumption but
this is improper, for when tubercles have existed
they cannot be caused. Those barks are all
stimulant the galls have been used in piles.
The gall nuts should be hard and dark blue
and of a resinous fracture. They contain
tannin and gallic acid. They have a good
effect in diarrhea. They are bad sometimes in
to gargle in cynanche tenuicollis. But all g"o. 1.2 should be laid aside until the bile purge
and, if necessary, making use of an emetic,
table. The same is observed in gonorrhea and inflammation
of the eyes. When a black eye breaks and is attended
with fever an astringent will have a fine
effect in moderating the discharge. Oak wood
there is no tannin or gallic acid in it, Geranium
maculatum is composed of tannin and gallic acid
and 30 gr. dose which is the case of the
former, Vino, is easily oxidized and is
brown, alcohol is the best for its solution. In a
drawn dose, it has been used in diabetics
and hemorrhages. Alva Urtic. it is adulterated
with the hop, used in diuresis, hectic fever
in syphilis, menorrhagia etc. Quassia, bitter
madras, the fracture is resinaeus. It is some
times adulterated with sand, and then
it is used as a tooth powder and is useful
not for this purpose. Charcoal is useful as a
tooth powder from its insolubility and insinu-
ating itself between the gum and teeth and remains
there as an ingredient.
In making a solution of lead we add a little vinegar which will clear the solution. Subacetate of lead is poisonous, it produces palsy of the muscles. The same is the case with the acetate of lead. The acetate of lead is given in the dose of 1/4 grain to be every two hours. Cider will extract the lead from copper plate, the same is the case in putting apple butter in new cattail pots. These effects are attended by having lead pipes used in conveying cider and wine to the vessels which are intended to contain it, wine always when acclimatized with lead will produce poëlia pictorum. Vinegar should always be distilled in glass vessels, for the lead vessels will form the acetate of lead. Persons sleeping in a newly painted house will in some cases produce paralyses. The carbonate of lead being afflabor in the air and acting injuriously on the system. The life we live to do with lead either in pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes
January 11th, 1836

Midwifery. By Samuel Mr. Cleland M.B.

In cases of hemorrhage the woman should be kept cool and should not be exposed up in a fever bed but put into a room where it can be freely ventilated. Should in all cases of hemorrhage from the uterus she should treat as cases of abortion unless if possible to retain the uterus, if the pulse be full and hard we should bleed after the 7th month it would not be advisable to bleed. Cold applied has a fine effect in restraining the discharge. Cloths wrung out of vinegar and water, but where we are called to a patient which has become so debilitated that the skin is cold, cold applied would be injurious, in such cases heat applied to the head will then be the best plan. Where the hemorrhage arises from the placenta over the uterine astringents have but little effect. In such cases we stop up the vagina with a silk handkerchief, etc. Sponges and sponges in the articles which have been used.
such cases, it is called the tampon moistened with oil. We should never omit the tampon and then wait until the contractions of the uterus come on, but in the most cases the rigorous action of the uterus will be wanting and when they do come on, the hemorrhage will be likely to return and we use the tampon for the purpose to suppress the hemorrhage at first until the uterus becomes relaxed and when this has become relaxed sufficient we must introduce the hand and bring on the labour by bringing away the fetuses, but we should not resort to a long trial of introducing the hand while the uterus is in a rigid contraction. The uterus is maybe relaxed and not dilated and when it is of such as to admit the hand and then proceed to operate. It depends not upon the pains, but upon the relaxation of the uterus. We should not in such cases trust the to
nature but bring the child away by the head. If the child's head is locked in the pelvis and the uterine contractions is strong, we must resort to the forceps. In cases when the placenta is attached over the mouth of the os uteri we must grasp the hand on or through one side and detaching more than can be helped then detaching the membranes an inch or two from the placenta try to rupturing the membranes and holding off of the feet and turning the child if the contractions do not come on expeditiously after the rupture of the membranes we should proceed slowly but if they come on proceed rapidly according to the contractions of the uterus. After delivery we should resort to some astringent to stop any the contractions, the purgative lead may be used or alum.
Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Hunter M.D.

Little confidence can be placed in the character of the expectoration in phthisis pulmonalis in the occurrence of pneumo-bursting and then in a distant length of time another crop of tubercles burst, which may be depended upon as these being tubercles. We cannot ascertain to certainty with the stethoscope, after an excavation has been formed we hear a hollow gurgling sound by the stethoscope called cavernous phrenolios. These excavations occur in no other form of disease of the lungs except in tubercular phthisis or only one out of a thousand except that the second addition of disease is the best addition in the case of the stethoscope. Melanosis consists in the formation of small black tumours of the lungs, it approaches somewhat the character of cancer if purgous haematodes. It is not confined to the lungs but occasionally to all the textures of the body.
This disease is but rare occurrence. These spots are about the size of shot it is sometimes seen on the lips of aged persons. These may terminate in phthisis pulmonalis. These melonotic spots may be appear in the skin, lungs, and lungs in fact they may be found in any part of the body. the intestines, stomach and other parts of the abdominal viscera have been found affected with melonotic tumours or tubercles. Laryngeal phthisis. It is an inflammation of the larynx attended with loss of voice. Small tumours have sometimes formed. The membrane is thickened, and the inflammation, spreading down to the lower part of the trachea, loss of voice difficulty of expiration from the affection of the muscles of the larynx. In some cases there is a prickling or burning sensation. It most frequently is connected with phthisis pulmonalis and is principally confined to the two or three last months of the life of a phthisical patient.
Causes of Phthisis. Atrophillus disposition, pneumonitis is principally confined on one side and in the lower part of the lung but tubercles are on the upper part and on both sides of the lung. It has been supposed to be a cause. It occurs more frequently in females than in males and corsets have been supposed to be the cause of consumption. Pneumonitis occurs more frequently in males than in females. Phthisis is an hereditary disease, following the offspring. Climate has a great effect in bringing on the constitution of the of a consumption habit. Scrofulous diseases is not necessarily confined to cold climates. Depressing passions and are no unfrequent occurrence.
Tests for Arsenic. When a person has taken poison, first open the oesophagus tie a ligature around the cardiac extremity and one at the pilon's ure then take the stomach from the body and then empty the contents of the stomach of into a dish then search the coats of the stomach and if we have found any white particles adhering to the coat of the stomach take this particle of arsenic and put it on red hot coals and we will have the alicious acid. If we find none of the arsenic on the coats of the stomach we take the contents of the stomach and slowly dry it then dividing the contents into two parts, then pulverizing the one part and pour upon it distilled water then boiling it and filter and then we have it in solution. The tests are among sulphate of copper and the arsenio nitre of copper. The first is made by pouring
ammonia into the sulphate of copper
and the second is made by the same way
on the nitrate of silver. The former will be
green off-cheek and the latter will
be yellow. Sulphurised hydrogen is another
test. When we wish to make this test
take the remainder of the dry mass and
mix it with charcoal put it into a tube
and heat it and then will lie a metallic
golden ring around the metallic ring, we then
take a knife and take out a piece of these
crystals and burn them in coal and we
will have the garlic odour. If one cannot
detect it in this way we pass the sulphurised
hydrogen through the solution which
will soon colloque the liquid yellow
sulphurised hydrogen is made by pouring
muriatic acid on the sulphuric of ant
mony to be certain that there is no
alkali present one add a little acid
if one have the yellow color, we can
obtain the metallic arsenie by evaporating the solution and then make use of the black fluid made by heating, boiling the carbonate of potash and then containing this with Charcoal give the black fluid. This is combined with the evaporated mass and heating this in a glass tube are, before and we have the white ring on the tube &c. Antidotes fill the stomach with milk or mucilage, sugar water.

Materia Medica Therapeutics January 15th, 1535.

Sorberini Latuma, has been recommended in many diseases, but at present it is restricted to external applications in erysipelas, measles. It should be used carefully as lead has the effect of producing palsy. The principal use of the tincture of lead is in hemorrhages from the lungs and other hemorrhages &c. in such cases it has a valuable effect. It diminishes the action of the pulse by debilitating it. Locally applied it has a staunching effect. It is not good in gout.
It is an invaluable remedy in frozen feet by pouring it over the feet until they have this action restored. It is a poison vomiting of blood, sweet astringent taste, oily food is the best diet for those who are exposed to the action of lead. When it is taken into the stomach phosphoric acid and gases, blisters, blisters, carbonic acid, leached tea. It should be used in combination with esoteric acid sulphuric acid forms an insoluble salt sulphate of lead. These astringents have a fine effect on the or viscera in ulceration but should not be allowed to remain but should be washed out. Alum when made for curative purposes it should be heated to a red heat moderate for the sulphuric acid will be driven off. Its effects are stimulating; it is not very poisonous, useful in meningitis, used as an injection of the uterus in cases of hemorrhage.
alum using 2/3 of alum in pint of milk
\[ \text{mixed twice a day in diabetes.} \]
15 gr. alum, mix with 10 gr. bark 10 gr. given
thrice a day in intermittent.

It has been used in diseases of the throat by blowing it
into the throat through a quill; it subsides
the inflammation. It has been recommended in
anemia, but all astringents are
harmful when the arterial action is larger.

It is used in wounds of small arteries
it forms immediately with blood a coagula
la Muriate of ammonia. It is used as a local
remedy in strains and inflammation by mixing
it with mignon, it is given in the dose of
2 gr. in sympathy trachialis it is a poisons
and should not be applied to a broken
surface of the skin. Sulphate of Zinc
as a lasrymicide it is used as the sugar of
lead. 1 to 2 gr. in the ounce of water.
Sulphate of cadmium used in opacities
of the cornea used in the same proportion as the
white excrivial.
Material Medical Therapeutics. By T. Culhoun M.D.

Bark should not begin until the bowels are evacuated and a bleeding preceded if the patient be phlegmonic. Acetic fermentation increases the action of bark. The sulphate of quinine may be passed through the hand by the galvanic battery. Codlins may also pass through the hand. Vaccines matter may be introduced into the system in the same way. The dose of the bark is from 1 to 2 grains quinine two gr. Bark sometimes produces pain in the breast and purging and vomiting in such cases one should suspend the bark. When vomiting takes place an addition of laudanum will often prevent this. Ague sometimes produces apoplexy. Sometimes they are highly inflammatory all intermittent diseases are well treated by bark. In those cases where the system is inflammatory with apoplexy we cannot give the bark but where the apoplexy depends upon enlarged spleen and liver, we relieve this state of the system by virtue of this means and then we can prescribe for those enlargements.
Scurvy has succeeded well in cases, one of the common causes is the accumulation of
food matter in the bowels. The bark gives tone
to the system and a healthy motion of the bowels.
Scurvy in asthma are doubtful for this disease
mostly depends upon an excess in diet. It only suits
such cases when the pulse is full and the skin
cold. Asthma often arises from derangement
of the chest, such as enlargement of the heart.
When the system is plethoric one must first
reduce the inflammation. When there is too free
motion of viscous fluids will be the best rem-
day, it producing an effect upon the kidneys
and the accumulation of blood by the kidneys
will be thrown off after this disposition has
been over come then bark will be invaluable.
In dyspepsia the languor of the circulation is
often very great emetics will have a fine effect
and then the bark will be of some value. Tubercle
of the lungs are of a cheesy and consistence and this
is a short hacking cough. But in cataract there is
a sticking of the nose and difficulty of breathing in such

cases the bark will be injurious. When the
glomerules enlarged about the neck we may
be sure that the mesenteric glands are also
enlarged; there is often a swelling of the nose and
in the morning the lip is swollen. This is indicative
of a безsulphurated disposition: bark is an invaluable
remedy in these disease; sometimes the glands about
the nasoturbinian becomes swollen and deaf
ness is the consequence. In cases of tubercle where
there is fever the bark will be highly injurious.
Rickets arises from syphilis in the parents.
Bark combined with mercury will perform
aure where the rickets depends upon syphi.
Ophthalmia is often of such that it cannot
be relieved by depletion in such cases the
bark is invaluable. In cases of dropsy where
the pulse is weak and great debility present
bark should be used. In gangrene which
affects owing bark is the best remedy,
combined with opium. Those persons are gene-
ally addicted to using timekeepers, but in
some cases bleeding is necessary.
vegetable juices. Gentian, Columbia, poplar bark. Willow, &c. \textit{Serpentesia Virginiana}. it is aromatic has a stimulant effect, this has not like the bark a disposition to asphyxiate of the skin. It may be used in inflammatory diseases where we have used all our depurative remedies and where we wish to produce an effect upon the skin 20 to 30 gr is the dose of the powder 13 of tincture at must not in making the infusion be allowed to boil it must be made in a stone vessel and so the \textit{Gentiana lutea} intensely bitter 10 gr done, gentiana is the active principal used in dyspepsia; \textit{Scaphia harmon} to 1/3 10 gr done used in dysenteric but is a doubtful remedy for all bitters are injudicious in this disease, poplar.

Anatomy. The subclavian in its cardiac or cervical portion it is covered by the sternocleidomastoid sternum hyoid and sternothyroid, it is surrounded by means first the internal jugular vein pneumogastric nerve the visceral nerves being behind it and
Numerous branches of the cervical and ganglionic. This the right subclavian
is divided into first the cardiac and
the portion lying under the scaleniæ anteriores
and the portion between the thoracics clav. and the posticus third the axillary portion
of the subclavian lying under the scaleniæ posticus and between it and the clavicle
on the left side we have first in the
cardiac portion the sternoclido sterno-
hioid and sternohyoïd next the juglar vein
the carotid artery the veno transversus
the juglar vein gains the subclavian at this
point next we have the veno transversus
next the carotid artery next the subclavian.
This operation is ten times more difficult
to secure from the right, in fact it cannot
be formed, we have also nerves before
it the pneumogastric nerva the supreme
nerves anterior branches of the ganglionic of
nerves behind the artery we have the recurrent
cerebro-glossus nerva and the posterior ganglionic nerves
January 22, 1838

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

Any thing that alleviates the system will have the effect of increasing the secretion of mucus from the lungs without the formation of tubercles. The bitter tonics are useful in ague. Schede acid is valuable when it is contained in plants, such as the will cherry. Quercus proaka bark 10 gr to 1/3 all the oaks are given in the same dose and are as stringent tonics. Urticularia or horsefat (Cornus florida or dogwood). The bark should be kept until dry before used.

Iron: All the preparations of iron are given in the same dose with the exception of two or three. The precise of iron is used in strictures of the urinary it produces nausea. Carbonate of iron dose 10 gr but the dose may be increased to a much greater extent. Tartarate of iron is brown, colour soluble in water and must not be given with strong acids. Sulphate of iron is one which poisonous dose 1/5 5 gr.
Iron scales of blacksmith's shop are very much used. Sulphate of iron is blue, and all pieces of metallic iron are powerfully acted on by the gastric juice. Iron filings is given in the dose of 10 gt, it is said to be an antidote for copper lead and mercury.

In cases of dyspepsia where nausea is present the iron is not advisable. The mucilage of iron is given in the dose of 10 drops.

In anaemia and chlorosis the preparations of iron are invaluable. No carbon is formed when the vegetable is kept in the dark. The carbonate of iron is the most valuable it will be more active when given with vinegar and may be given in large doses, even in the red oxide of iron in chlorosis the iron is an invaluable remedy. The calamine powder keeps the mucuses open, and by this means one may be able to cure dyspepsia the digestion will be increased and the stomach secure tone and the bowels being kept open.
Loosifer. Swallowing of copper coins may be attended with danger but generally it is not. The poisonous preparations are the carbonate and acetate, sulphured hydrogys is the best sulphate of copper, white of eggs are the antidote, sugar. The solution of galls is the best antidote. The eggs and sugar should not be relied upon for they are too slow, but the galls forming a precipitate immediately. Sulphate of copper has been used in epilepsy, ammoniate of copper in chorea, uterine aques and epilepsy. Corea, diascor hysteric vertigins, the acetate of copper is known by its colour; it is given for dyspepsia.
Anatomy

The first artery which the subclavian sends off is a large artery lying on the transverse process of the 6th cervical vertebra, entering the transverse process of the 6th cervical vertebra into the foramen transversarium. Through the foramen magnum this is the vertebral artery, the next branch which arises from the subclavian is the mammary internum; it arises opposite the vertebral and from the under part of the artery it sends off arteries to the ribs from the breast called the anterior intercostal nerves, it sends a branch along the whole length of the phrenic nerve and anastomoses with the arteries of the larger systemic arteries, the next arising from the subclavian is the inferior thyroid artery passing under the clavicle as called the superior anterior thyroid artery, from its arising with four other arteries passing along the Conus coli muscle under the clavicle entering the lower angle of the thyroid gland.
The first arising from the origin of the thyroïd is the artesia ascendens colli. This artery anastomoses with the posttibial and the ramus descendens acip. The neck is the artesia transversa, coeli, passing down under the angle of the scapula and passing down under the semispinae muscles on the back, supplying the trapezius and other muscles crossing the scapular anteicus and pectoralis. The neck branch arises some distance from the fore mentioned arteries it to the transverse salis humeri. This artery passes to the scapula and anastomoses with the subclavicular artery and with one of the subclavian in the axillary portion. The arm will be supplied by this artery by its anastomosis the same is the case when one of the axillary arteries arises under the clavicle, supplying the suprascapular artery on the innominate scapular artery.
Materice Medicæ

Zine all the preparations of Zine has been said to be poisonous. It is effective in asthma, cancer, epilepsy. Chlorate of Zine has been taken internally. Sulphate of Zine used in hysteria, neurasthenia, and paralysis. Methylamine in fever is substituted for bark. Chlorate of Bichromate given in the dose of 3 or 4 gr. in dyspepsia it curing the pain of dyspepsia entirely. Epilepsy this salt is poisonous has been used as a cosmetic. Taken in the stomach it acts as a poison. Antidote sugar water water mallow etc.

Arsenic i.e. mud of detecting the addition time by mixing arsenic with water of pot and then taking some of this arsenic and dipping it with the arsenic water then lay a drop or two on the piece of polished silver copper. Then laying a piece of paper on it. The method of determining arsenic used in practice it produces palsy and consumption.
1gr of strychnine has been said to produce death.

Strang—Turner says 3gr are the smallest quantity that he has known to produce death.

The poulter's solution is the best form in which it can be given.

Anatomy—

The axillary artery. The scapula is covered by a fascia. There is no calcaly in the axilla being filled by cellular tissue and congealed glands. The axillary artery it descends an oblique course at from the clavicle it lies deep in the axilla and divide the artery into two portions the superior and inferior portion, if we cut into the axilla directly toward the sides we cannot wound the artery but if we cut upward then we will come in contact with the artery. We have first the two pectoral muscles and when we cut through these we come to those vessels the continuation of the pectoral muscles divides the artery into the superior and inferior portions. When we cut the pectoral muscles we come on the upper portion to the vein first lying before the artery the afferent vein then the artery and next the vessels lying behind the artery. The artery lies in contact with the skin and should we transfuse the vein we cease to come in immediate contact with the artery, in operations in this portion we have nearly to lay aside the main line.
contact with the artery, on the lower part. The parts are changed, through the axillary plexus of nerves comes to lie before the artery and the pleura. The vein still lies before the artery then the median ulnar and cutaneous nerves then we come to the artery, the nerves lying between the artery and vein. The operation of tying the axillary artery is an exceedingly difficult operation and in tying it under the clavicle we cut through the skin then through the pectoral muscle then we come to the subclavicle and then we come to the fascia descending from the neck and covering the artery after dividing this fascia we have the artery brought into view. We have the subclavicular coming up between the pectoral and deltoid muscle. We have the nerves lying between the vein and the artery. The first branch which the artery gives off in the axilla lies from stem of the thoracic aorta longia by some peninsula the rectus the thoracics a cranium in the majority of cases this arise from the constrictor muscle and going to the inner surface of the pectoral muscle things poses up toward the acromia. The third artery in this divides into two one follows the subclavicular. The third is the third is the thoracic subclavicular goes down between the pectoral muscle the derates the fourth is the thoracicus alaris or arteria supraventricularis.
The fifth is the thoracic pronaria is seldom found in the females. But always in the females supplies the pronaria.