Westfield Atheneum,

WESTFIELD, MASS.

No. 795 Class 1

ABBREVIATED REGULATIONS.

Any person shall be entitled, under the regulations of the Atheneum, to the use of the Library and Reading-Room for one year upon payment of two dollars, and for six months upon payment of one dollar.

The books shall be divided into three classes:

1. Books of reference, which shall not be taken from the Library.
2. Books for circulation.
3. Magazines.

Two books only of the second class shall be drawn by one person at one time, and they shall be kept out only two weeks, but may be again drawn by the same person, unless they have been called for in the meantime, in which case they shall be retained in the Library two days for the applicant.

Magazines shall be kept in the Library for one month after they are received, after which time one magazine may be drawn by one person at a time until the expiration of three months after they are received, and thereafter they may be drawn under the same regulations as books of the second class.

Every person drawing books shall be responsible for all loss or damage to such books while retained by him, and may be required to make a deposit as security against all such loss or damage.

A fine of *two cents* per day shall be imposed for each book kept out over two weeks, which fines as well as all claims for loss of books or injury thereto, shall be paid by the person liable before any more books shall be issued to such person.

Every person before being permitted to draw books shall sign an obligation to abide by the regulations of the Library.

Every book taken from the Library shall be first presented to the Librarian to be charged, and when returned shall be again presented to him to be inspected and credited before it is restored to the shelves.

A

Ammoniacum

(8) Materia medica

B

Nervines

Obviate languor and lassitude, allay morbid irritability and irritation, mobility and jactitation, wakefulness, sensibility & sensation, when connected with atony or a non phlogistic state of the system. They are different from stim. & narcotics.

Many of them exhilarate, as a part of their nervine operation, but the weaker do not. They, i.e. the latter, produce a peculiar calm placid and pleasurable sensation & a wakefulness. Perhaps this exhilaration may be the first stage of the cerebral irritation of narcotics and stimulants?! This exhil. is sometimes produced by states of the disease sometimes in conjunction with this by nervines & without any effect upon the pulse. One sort of such exhilaration is called vesperos.

The term antispasmodic seems objectionable because they do not obviate spasm but allay irritability & obviate languor.

Narcotics when pure do not produce all the effects of nervines e.g. stupor, nos, &c.

An article which relieves non-phlogistic restlessness, irritability &c. must be nervine or narcotic or both. If a narcotic, it will when pushed produce epigastric uneasiness nausea &c.

The obviation of languor and lassitude, does not indicate stimulation, necessarily, any more than exhilaration does

Nervines first relieve irritation &c. & when pushed produce wakefulness, calm placid & pleasurable sensation & perhaps exhilaration.

Nervines will tranquillize an irritated pulse often, and hence are sometimes mistaken for refrigerants. Neither do they when continued act as tonics. The inhalation of ether & such things does not relieve exhaustion, but prostration merely.

Nervines will not aggravate phlogistic disease

Prof. T. has known the freest use of nitrous oxide, vapour of ether &c. utterly fail of relieving exhaustion — merely relieving the nervous affection

The commencement of intoxication is a nervine effect i.e. those things which are visible. Intoxication is exhil. followed by delirium & inability to regulate voluntary motion followed by coma — hence no articles but fermented & spirituous liquors, produce intoxication — It is a nervine and nar

Recap.

4 states, 1st an exhilarant stage as above described 2nd calm

3d watchfulness 4th exhilaration — sometimes amounting to delirium Still you may give so much of an article

Perhaps also

the power of producing a degree of cerebral irrit. under which muscular strength is increased

Diff. nervines vary much in the degree in which they produce different of these states Pure nervines may be pushed to any degree without elevation or narcosis Prof. T. has often seen a high degree of a nervine effect in the lowest states of the system

In their usual doses they appear to produce no effect

In books they are recommended chiefly for mild spasmodic diseases

Protox. nitrogen appears to be a powerful nervine — so Chloro carburet of hydrogen or hydro chloride of carbon (Chloric ether) taken into the stomach — also sulph. & nit. eth. by inhalation

Virus of rattlesnake, is said to be the most ~~powerful~~ pure & powerful nervine known

Virus of the skunk is next — but stinks much too.

Musk is next in efficacy but the cotic commonly used & is the most powerful.

It is said also that cobweb

Castor is rather a weak & inefficient nervine

Coffee is a nervine of considerable power

Saffron (crocus) is also nervine

Cocculus & Plukenetia & Suberosus (oc. Ind.) is nervine — but also narcot. deob. cath. emet. &

Castoreum opopanax, asafoetida &c have no effect on health, but have considerable effect upon what Cullen called the mobility of the system. Most of

the fetids, however Prof. T. thinks owe their efficacy to fancy — they having no medicinal an appearance.

The state of the mind influences the nervous — Prof. T. thinks the fetids are the most uncertain & vague & doubtful class of remedies which we have, & that they might be altogether omitted without injury — even including asafoetida. Coffee made strong, as directed in medicine, is preferable to them all — indeed it is an efficient article.

So also Hydrate of bismuth Prof. T. has given in drachm doses without any perceptible effect. Zinc also he has ~~been~~ sometimes apparently found inert — just as Beglow declares it inert. All this may be owing to peculiarity of diathesis.

Another inert, asafoetida & other nervines, should not be used to tantalize for hours patients in distress, who may be speedily and effectually relieved by opium. Still we ought to consider that women are apt to get a habit of resorting to op. compts. must circumstances &c. — and fall into a habit of intemperance

Nervines are 1st chemical, as protox. nit. – eminently nervine
Hydric ether (Sulph. eth) – moderately nervine when inhaled – is neither narcotic nor sterulent, but nervine when taken
Oleum ethereum or empyreumatic
Chloro carburet of hydrogen – a pure nervine. Sesquichloride of carbon – a liquid – but solid at common temperatures – odorous. Spirites (or aether) pyroacetics
2nd nervine anthelia – 1st musk – 2nd civet – castoreum – web of the genarcea medicinalis – virus of rattlesnake – oil of skunk –
3d vegetable nervines – coffee – cypripedium pubes. humile, spectabile – pure nervines – used from time immemorial by irregular practitioners & by the Thompsons. Aplectum hyemale (Adan & Eve) Corallorhiza odontorhiza – both pure nervines the latter has considerable nervine power
Stigmes of crocus sativus
Seeds of vanilla aromatica ~~The Tonga bean~~

Pulp covering the seeds of Bixa Orellana - called arnotto

Dipteryx odorata (Tonga bean - used to scent snuff) - the proximate principle is coumarine - a concrete ~~vol.~~ ess. oil

Root or essential oil of valerian - neither narcotic nor stimulant

Polygala gracilens - nervine

Root of Paeonia off. (paeony)

Fruit of Aesc. spec. of Pavia rubra (Ohio buckeye) Aerobia fragrans (Angrecum frag.) - probably valuable

Senecio aureus & balsamitae & Pson ~~[illegible]~~ - root - vide Prof. P.

Inspiss. descendens saps of Ferula asafoetida & opoponax & Persica (called sagapenum) Dorema ammoniacum (called ammoniac) (called Heracleum gummiferum - but this is the H. Pyrenaicum)

Galbanum (referred to Bubon galbanum but from the Galbanum offic.) All these are inspissated saps

Root of Goodyera pubescens - might be expected to prove nervine - but there is the best testimony to its being diabstruent

Some veg. ner. are said to be tonic & nervine – one is viz. ambrosia elatior (ragweed) – bitter – Leonurus cardiaca – gone into disuse, but is a valuable article. Coffee is a pure nervine Tea a nervine & narcotic

1st Nervines of an. origin

1st vol. ess. oil of mephitis amer. – skunk – There are said to 5 spec. by some – others 2 – doubtful but all are the same – Called also M. chinga – for other sp. vid. Ed. encyc. It is a generic character of the whole genus – that they have glands near the anus

Called also viverra & mustela

Polecat of Europe is a different ~~plant~~ an. viz. martes – – . (Name Poule chat)

Two small sacs between the anus & tail Probably the skunk cannot project the liquor 2 feet, or even one perhaps. Probably it defends the an. by blinding the eyes. The two sacs are about the size of a nutmeg – but contain from ʒiss to ʒj to obtain the liquor shoot the an. through the head or neck or heart.

Take out the sacs with their necks

ducts — squeeze out the liquor into a vial, without letting it touch the neck of the vial — stop close — wet the envelope in dampened water & it will pene-

It is a light amber col. liquid — always liquid in our climate — extreme-less — olive oil — said to be

Taken internally — a drop or two — 2 or 3 times a day — it is a powerful antispasmodic & nervine — though it has never been made to produce exhilaration — It is also a pure nervine

Prof. E. considers it very nearly allied to musk — but far stronger.

It is best to keep it in very small vials — of ½ a dram — The inconveniences is that the least evaporation produces the most powerful stench. Probably no dangerous consequences could result from an inordinate dose.

When a very little of the liquid oil falls upon broad cloth it appears like a grease spot covered with dust — & the scent cannot be eradicated

Dyspnoea exacerbans (called Asthma) has been much relieved better by this than by any other article - taken during an exacerbation to relieve it - & between them to keep them off. vide Prof. B & Beers. Even the inhalation of the vapor, has relieved the disease. Dr Conklin was relieved for two years - in consequence of the killing of a skunk near the house, & the vapors remaining in the house during that time. Prof. B. has used it for 8 or 9 patients - one of them kept it by him all the while. It keeps off but does not eradicate the disease.

Woollen cloths upon which a mere drop of this liquid had fallen have retained the odour for years & their use been entirely abandoned. The best way to eradicate the odour is to wash alternately in alcohol & soap suds. Perhaps sulphuric ether might do.

Venom of Caudisona horrida

In my way the original Nat. hist. name
Called Crotalus horridus by Linnaeus
Distinguished by dark coloured transverse
bands. Its fetid odour is readily perceived
by horses and cattle. In a rainy and wet
season the crepitaculum is softened and emits
no noise. It is not certain that a new rattle
is formed with every renewal of the skin &
many are lost off by accident. hence, we
cannot reckon the age by means of the rattles
There is but another species viz. C. durissima

The upper jaws have only the two serra-
ous fangs, at the base of which are the cremena
or bags which contain the virus, are situated
There are under the eye two clusters of glands which
secrete the virus. The virus of the viper is a
transparent yellowish fluid. The virus of any
venomous serpent is perfectly bland to the taste
The medicinal effects of the virus of the viper have
not been investigated.

The virus of the rattlesnake has been experi-
mented on by Dr Jerry Mal-lace & friends in Virgin. (1824)
A delightful exhilaration is said to be
produced. a slight flush &c in short it

seem to be a powerful nervine. Like the nervine, it removes the coma of typhus

A slight anasarca of the feet & ankles & a reopening of old ulcers, and a tenderness of old scars was produced by an excessive use

Said not to increase the animal heat nor to act on the secretions - nor to affect the pulse

Others have found similar effects

It appears to differ from skunk vine more in the quality than in the strength of its operation

Diseases 1st typh. nervous, accompanied with coma delir. & subsultus; Arthritic rheumatalgia - greatly relieved & perhaps cured

Ecphronia Melancholia - insanity on one point. Carry paralysis, also

Forms - Dry powder - or full of the vine and bag. Tinct. would probably be better

Web of Tegenaria ~~domestica~~ medicinalis

Used almost time immemorial - but the old writers did not discriminate, or at least did not inform us what kind of spider was used. This species is said to be new - eyes 8 ~~[illegible]~~ :::: upper row curved 1st pair of legs longest - 4th pair next - 3rd next to 2nd shortest. - - - Inhabits cellars - abdomen hairy. Also the species of the gen. form a horizontal web with a cylindrical tube in the form of a funnel. Other species are supposed to answer as well. The geometric spiders are not medicinal.

Spider's web is a standing article in old dispensatories - but in modern times has gone out of use. Its effect in curing intermittent have been attributed to imagination.

Dr Chapman quotes R. Jackson who thought it as an anodyne & antiseptic superior to opium. He, Dr Dewees &c. tried it extensively

Med. eff. — "Obviation in non phlog. diath. of tremors spasms, subsultus, delirium, irritability, restlessness abatement of vomiting tormina & pain obviation of hiccup & hesitude — ex heteration — tranquillity followed by calm sleep — irritation of pulse removed — skin made soft. &c &c." Dr Chapman. He says also that these effects follow immediately. He does not mention the duration of the effect. He considers 10 gr. equal to 1½ gr. of opium. According to Dr Jackson & no effects are produced in "true inflammation" i.e. in phlogistic diathesis. So all the nervine produce no effect in phlogistic diseases — & many of them little or none in health.

Dr Jackson says he has not been able to discover much difference betwee 10 & 20 gr. in operation — hence, says he, it is not a poison. The only inconvenient effect is said to be the rendering the pulse when slow, quick & small & irregular.

Externally and topically applied to an bleeding surface ~~ulcer~~. it first produces a sharp & transient pain then the bleeding ceases & the wound rapidly ~~health~~ heals

Dr Chap. having no ∓ class of nervines was obliged to rank it among narcotics — though

he himself says it has not narcotic qualities
How it cures intermittents Prof. T. is unable to explain.

Prof. T. has rubbed it up with chalk in order to give it. ℞ gave 4 or 5 gr. every

Diseases 1st Idiopathic cough — 5 gr. every 4th or 5th hour (i. e. every 3 or 4 hours)
Asthma (dyspn. exac.)
Intermittents — more effectual than any other remedy — given after bleeding puking & purging (according to the routine practice — though of late years a majority of cases are protracted by bl. puk. & pur. — simple intermittent is never phlogistic — & is always cured if a phlogistic diath. is brought on — hence cured by tonics & stimulants. The al. can. taken in nauseous no purging — tongue not costive.
— Some practitioners give a large dose of sulph. quin. & call it cal. & then pretend the next day to be surprised to find the pat. cured)
When this article cures intermittents it does so effectually — no relapse. Prof.

∴ however has produced all these effects by sulph. quin. given freely enough. He has cured paralysis also by giving sulph. quin. & calling for calomel. Dr Jackson thinks Jegenerica better than sulph. quin. but it appears from the effects ascribed to it to be no better. Prof. T. gives sul. quin. in any stage of intermittent – just as Dr Jackson gave spider's web. Dr Jackson gives no reason for premising venes. em. & cath.

Idiopathic hectic – 5 gr. every 3 or 4 hours suspended the exacerbations – eyes sparkled &c. & more respite was obtained than from wine or opium (Dr Chapin.)

Irritable & ill conditioned ulcers – at first the pain was sharp – but they healed speedily – though of years standing

Cephalea hemicrania – breaks it up

|| The web is said to be inert when old – when new it is said to be sitkem & rescid

Musk

Moschus moschiferus (Linn.) inhabits the Alpine mountains of Thibet & ~~also~~ Tartary – Hinder legs longest – weight 25 to 30 pounds – lively. The musk is found in a bag 2 or 3 inches in diameter between the prepuce and navel of the male. They feed on lichens – arbute – vaccinii &c. During the breeding season (November) the males fight for their mates

Musk is brought in its own hairy bags – solid, granular, dark brown or reddish – like coagulated blood (somewhat) – taste slightly bitter – odor ambrosial &c. &c. partially soluble in water & alcohol. You cannot give enough of the tinct. without giving too much alcohol. Ether is said to be a better solvent

Musk has been many times analyzed It contains an ess. vol. oil, cholesterine, steatine, gelatine – potassa, calcia, carb. am. &c. &c. Probably the oil is the ess. principle ~~Perhaps~~ The medicinal properties of cholesterine have not been investigated

The incompatible are said to be mercurials, infusion of cinchona, copperas nit. silv. &c &c. No regard should be paid to these assertions without explanation.

In an efficient dose it produces a sensation of ~~heat~~ warmth and a glow in the stomach. Next it obviates languor & lassitude, irritabil. mobil. wakefulness (of irrit.) sensibility — ~~&~~ irritative affections of al. can. such as vom. & diarrh. It produces the placid & pleasurable sensation, but not the exhilaration of nervine. Prof. T does not know that it produces wakefulness.

Prof. T has never seen it increase animal heat in low cases — nor give real increase of total energy. A pat. may be enabled to walk or ride, from the obviation of languor & lassitude, & yet not be stimulated.

Musk appears to produce no inconvenient effects.

Prof. T. objects to the term antispasmodic, as one including a great variety of remedies. Musk would probably

be inefficacious in most spasmodic diseases e.g. tetanus, rabies, epilepsy &c. Ordinary slight convulsions it will probably palliate.

Musk has been said to be diaphoretic & diuretic & aphrodisiac – It is merely an irritant & produces these effects merely as such.

Dose 6 to 20 gr. (Murray) 5 to 40 (Pereira) 2 to 60 gr. (A. T. Thomp.) Prof. T. has found ℥ss. the medium dose – generally as much as this is necessary – & for single doses often

|| ℥j N.B. Ipecac. Sulph. Zinc. &c. produce no

Proper period of repetition 5 or 6 hours (Murray) 3 or 4 (A. T. T.) – about 3 hours

|| Prof. Tully – N.B. In a powerful disease the effects of remedies pass off sooner

Given in form of boluses (Murray) – Prof. T. objects to the form boluses in general.

Pharmaceut. preps. 1st powder, & given in sugar & water (It may be ground up alone or with sugar) It may be given

|| in pill made with a veg. extr. e.g. ext. gat. or ext. con. – Or in tinct. ℥jj to 1 pt ale. (Dublin & U. S.) A person would need a

gallon of the hot. ! ℥ss to 1 pt. (Paris P.M.)

Given in enema to ~~the~~ teething children in convulsions (Murray) An improper remedy for dentition

Proper in all irritative or non-phlogistic atonic diseases – to obviate restlessness insert. mobil. &c.

Musk is recommended for all convulsions & spasms. It can however be considered as no more than a palliative in some of them. One of Prof. T's friends has found it the best anti-emetic in typhoid cases, that he has ever tried. Epigastric sinking is also admirably relieved by musk – Life is apparently prolonged by it in desperate cases, for days. It would he thinks be admirably adapted for cases of poisoning by narcotics? snakes? fish?

The symptoms mentioned

Diseases Dentition, cholera, typhus, gangrene, convulsions

The diseases in which it is recommended for the entire cure are. Convulsive cough, chorea, rabies &c. &c. But little

dependence is to be placed on these

Musk must ever be scarce, costly and liable to adulteration. Unless the animal can be domesticated & the musk extracted without killing the an. musk cannot be much used

Medicinal substances nearly allied to Musk 1st Civet (from the Viverra) found near the anus – a solid

[[The article called musk in perfumery is civet. This animal is reared in Holland & the civet is extracted without killing the animal

The musk rat (Mustela or Castor moschatus) furnishes a substance of similar properties

Catodon or Physeter macrocephalus produces Ambergrise – which is found in the excrement – and also floating on the sea – near China &c. In irregular masses &c.

Prof. T. thinks it probably a fixed greasy oil It has been called a stimulant (Swed. Conv. Ed. & Var.) called a corroborant of the ~~nervous~~ nerves – an aphrodisiac &c. It is a nervine – and a valuable one. Prof. T. is inclined to think it one of the most powerful

of the nervous — not exceeded by any unless it be by vir. of rattlesnake & skunk & by musk. — It has been omitted in the Eng. pharmacop. — but has continued in use on the Cont. — Powder — dose, 6 gr. to ʒss.

Prof. T. would give at least ʒss generally.

Paris tinct. is ʒ8 to 1 pt. alc. — dose fʒss to fʒj

Castoreum

Castor Fiber — common beaver (glires) — the only medicinal species

Castoreum is a peculiar substance or what analogous to musk — secreted in cells near the anus

Found in commerce in its two natural sacs — connected together — one of them containing the true castoreum — the other merely a fatty matter.

The Russian cast. is the only one used in Europe — & is superior — with us the American is sold under the name of Russian

Said to contain castorine — or a peculiar principle & the active ingredient

Russian castor is reddish brown, bitter &c.

Castoreum is very little soluble in water but is dissolved in alc. & eth.

It is a nervine & destitute of stimulant properties. Murray is wrong in considering it a weak article, because it produces little effect upon a robust healthy man. For instance a healthy man may take ℥j of sol. quin. without any effect whatever

Diseases Spasm od. aff. generally (Ed. 5b)

It will not cure one of them

1st Nervous asthma (which does not exist)

Castor is certainly too feeble for common asthma. Indeed most English prescriptions for Asthma are utterly inefficient So also in Dyspn. exac. Prof. T. has seen it tried

Clonus singultus (convulsive hic cough)

Prof. T. has found this also too formidable a disease. Prof. T. cured one very formidable case (a feeble slender man) by a full bleeding to increase sensibility & then by Fowler's sol. & opium

Hysteria likewise (a hysteric fit) is too formidable a disease. So also Epilepsy. So also Amenorrhoea

Castor is useful like other weak nervines, not for curing any particular disease, but for obviating particular symptoms of dis. &c.

Pharmaceutic prep. Powder in warm water seems to be the best

Tinct. the tincture, gives too much alcohol. Pills are not dissolved, speedily enough

Dose 10 or 20 gr. is too small use at least ʒss.

Tinct. ʒjj to 2pts off. alc. (U.S.) is altogether too weak. So the Ed. tinct. is too weak.

The Paris. gives ʒ4 to 1pt. but even this is too weak. The other is too weak

Compd tinct. ʒj off. cast. ʒjss ass foet. 1pt. spt. ammon. – This is efficient

Oleum animale empyreum alicum
Called also Dippel's & Ethereal an. ol.
Made by distilling bones & horn in
a close & dry vessel
At first black - afterwards white - turning
brown on exposure to air - very fetid - acrid
to the taste. Muscle, roasted in a
coffee roaster, gives off this empyr. oil
- causing the intolerable stench - & pro-
duces what has been called an. Chloroform.
- & has been said to be an efficacious article
The an. oil is nervine - said to be poi-
sonous (E. & V.) Dose 15 to 20 gtt (E. & V.)
The article is said to be more powerful
than most nervines.
Recommended in Dyspnoea exacerb. &c
& also recommended to break up in-
termittents. Much used on the cont. of
Eur Europe - even for intermittents
Dyspnoea hysteria, convulsio, & epilep-
tica (E. & V.

Scutellaria laterifloro

First employed for Lyssa in 1773 by Dr
Vandermer of N. Jersey - & by others (mechan-
ics & others - not physicians) who received the

knowledge of it from him.

First publication was in 1809 by Walter Bourne. Advocated by Coleman of the Evening post Drs Lyman Spalding & others.

N.B. A large proportion of cases of rabies reported, are drawn up by unprofessional persons & are not rabies.

The only two physicians who have believed in this article are Drs Spalding & Thatcher.

It is also employed for tetanus and chorea. In many reported cases other articles have been used by mistake – e.g. verbena urticifolia which will puke & purge.

Scutellaria produces no appreciable operative properties – It has no taste nor smell.

Chenopodium vulvaria

Stinking orache. Much valued in the cont. of Europe. One of the weaker nervines - as strong as Asafoetida but not deobstruent like that. Has a hircine odor.

Leonurus Cardiaca

Motherwort. It held a place in all the pharm. until within 30 years.

Taste slightly bitterish. It is universally used by the people & once was by the physicians. In some instances it has proved speedily and actively emmenagogue - probably by its antispasmodic powers.

It is scarcely bitter enough to be ranked among the nervine bitter tonics, viz. Ballota nigra marrubium vulg. Lycopus virginica & Lycopus ~~vulgaris~~ virginica - which last is not narcotic as is supposed, for they produce no effect on the brain and nerves of a healthy person, & no narcosis ~~on~~ upon the sick. &

Lycopus virg. is a valuable nerv. like Leonurus. Cured of an experiment, which proved it to be utterly unable to produce a narcotic effect. - quarts taken

Pharmac. preps. are infus. or dec. — made as strong as convenient & taken freely — In large quantities & long continued it is laxative

Diseases. Lin. dyspep. — a variety in which there is excessive irritability, nervousness, languor (not debility) — pat. easily shocked and frightened &c. — thought by the friends to be an imaginary aff. &c.

Prof. T. has cured by tonics &c. but in many of them he has been able to make an impression on by such articles as this only. The stom. is likewise very irritable without any or delight — no. mus. dislike to food &c.

Colica flatulenta

Dyspepsia simplex (Good) — or simple restlessness often a troublesome affection

Dyspepsia Hysteria. Prof. T. has employed this article in hysteric death. & is inclined to try it in a paroxysm in preference to opium in large quantities — large enough to relieve the parox.

Prof. T. generally employs datura

Leucorrhoea attended with pains in the

bowels & lips &c. without much general exhaustion — cases in which tonics often irritate

Paroxysmia obstructions. vor. irritation

Ambrosia elatior

Roman wormwood, ragweed, ivy weed &c.

// Very bitter, yet not tonic (not all bitter art. are tonic) Nervine, & nearest allied to Semiary. It affects the uterine system in females considerably

Diseases. It has been much used in Hysteria. Dyspepsia &c. plex &c.

// It relieves after pain, if not too violent

Asparagus officinalis (Sprengel)

Commonly called Angraecum fragrans

Called faan or faon

An orchideous plant — from Bourbon & Isle of France (Mascarene islands) — also from the borders of the Red Sea. 24 sp. have been ascertained within half a dozen years — 14 in Mauritius. 3 in Madag. 1 in Brazil &c. Grows upon the trunks of shaded trees

Used by the African natives to make a pleasant beverage. Gives a pleasant odour in drying. The leaves are used. Vide Revue Medicale

It is now considerably used in Paris & has been distributed over the world. Called by its investigator (Gerdy) narcotic &c., but his account carefully considered & seems to describe a nervine merely - & one destitute of stimulant powers, as he thinks it contraindicated in debility (probably because it will not relieve it. It cannot be tonic because he also gives it in phlogistic cases.

It is not considered as a very powerful article - & may be used ad lib.

Used in infusion - mixed with milk

Recommended in Bex simplex & convulsive Dyspepsia. — Paroxysm of Asthma & all cases of irrit. of lungs.

Acute & chronic pleuralgia

Catarrh, for cough. Phthisis (probably the tubercular)

Senecio Aureus

The whole plant has been used but Prof. T. thinks the root the only part which is medicinal. Called American Valerian & supposed to resemble the off. val. Given in infusion – It is moderately nervine Prof. T. thinks more so than castoreum

Senecio hieracifolius

Fire weed. Employed in some part of N. Y. Prof. T. thinks weaker than the preceding. Called demulcent & astringent – & popular in dysentery – but it has scarcely any sensible properties

Paeonia Officinalis

Common Peony Tastes & smells like valerian Root most active

Said to be narcotic antispasmodic & astringent Prof. T. thinks it neither narcotic nor astringent, but moderately nervine – stronger however than castoreum. Much has been said about this as well as other nervines in Intermittent Pulsation in Epilepsy &c.

Crocus Sativus

Common saffron (not what is so called viz the Carthamus tinct) True saffron belongs to the nat. ord. Iridaceae. The pistils or stigmas are the parts used

Taste aromatic & bitter

No accurate chemical analysis has been made. If the tinct. is given too much alc. will be taken. So of the wine & the vinegar. Probably the substance is the best form

Said to be stimulant, narcotic &c.

Prof T. has experimented on it & considers it as a pure nervine. It may be made to produce the peculiar calm placid & pleasurable sensation. Perhaps it may be made to produce slight exhilaration

Recommended in hysteria (i.e. hysterical death.) & all nervous affs.

It possesses considerable power in relieving irr. of stom. naus. & vom.

Recommended as a sedative cataplasm in ophthalmia

Probably it has gone into disuse because false powers have been ascribed to it

It is an ingredient in tinct. al. cum myrrha (elix. proprietatis) & renders it milder in its operation. It is an ingredient also in the Comp.d tinct. cinch. – which is a valuable medicated alcohol. Also in tinct rhei & t. rh. comp. But in all our stops the worthless carthamus is used

℞ Dose in pub. 30 gr. t. ℥j (Prof. T.)
Ext. 15 gr.

Caffea Arabica

A small tree or large shrub – 8 to 12 ft. high
The unparched seeds do not possess the powers of the parched
Because it is so extensively used in diet it is supposed not to be capable of useful application in medicine. It is useful if sufficiently strong & not mixed with food
History of its introduction into France
Persian ambassador – fashion
Coffee – milk – perfume – coffee house
Active principle is caffein – a white silky substance like asbestos

Said to be stimulant. Prof. T. could not effect this operation
Called antispasmodic – but it is useful in none of them unless we call Asthma & Dyspnoea exc. so (but they are not spasmodic diseases)
Called carminative (i.e. acting like a charm) – also calefacient – but it is not. It is eminently active in obviating long. & lass. – also in preventing sleep. It will also produce, besides, the calm & pleasurable sensation, a certain degree of exhilaration.
It is not at all narcotic
The unparched seeds have no more activity than dried peas
Recom. in intermittent, headache catarrh, polysarcia &c.
But it is most useful in Dyspn. exc. & asth. – first used by Sir J. Floyer
Parch the seeds without burning them – Pulverized when hot. The directs ℥2 to a cup i.e. ℥4 to 1 pt – probably a saturated infusion. One such cup will relieve a paroxysm – if not re-

peat once in ½ hour until relief is obtained
Sir J. Pringle added lemon juice & remained in bed. Lord ascribes anti-spasmodic powers to coffee

Symplocos Alstonia

Bogota Tea - from South Ame.
Used as a substitute for tea & said to be one of the best substitutes. None but nervine powers are ascribed

Hibiscus Abelmoschus

Called musk okra. Native of W. I.?
Seeds extremely agreeable to the nose
It is a nervine, very speedy in its operation - producing exhilaration
Cultivated in this country
Dr Duncan of Jamaica said ~~it was~~ the seeds were emetic - vide his work on dis. of Jam.
Tinct. Prof. T. would add ¾ t. ipt.
Said to be useful ~~internally~~ in Porr. galeata
Much used as a perfume & a cosmetic
Our Hibisci are generally mucilaginous. The H. moschentos is said to be paregoric i.e. anticrotant

Vanilla aromatica

Epidendron vanilla & aromaticum of Lin.
Nat. ord. Orchideae
A woody climbing shrub — South America & Mexic. Peric. a bivalve pod i.e. a capsule shaped like a pod. It may be seen in any of the snuff shops — used to scent snuff.
It affords a very elegant ess. oil
The seeds appear to contain no active principle but this ess. oil & benzoic ac.
The best preparation is the ess. oil — next to this the powder
The principal & probably its sole operation, is a nervine one
Said to be stim. & aphrod. &c.
Dose ℥ss to ℥j of the powder
It is used to perfume & flavour chocolate & is supposed to increase its nervine power.
Dose of oil 10 to 30 drops

Dipteryx odorata

Baryosma Tonga (Persoon) Coumarouna odorata (of older authors
Tonka (or Tonga) bean. Nat. ord leguminosae. Guiana.
Seed are used — their prox. prin.

is coumarin — which exists abundantly also in the flowers of Melilotus offi. — crystallizes, &c. & is probably like camphor a concrete vol. ess. oil.

It is not stimulant — probably not narcotic. It is used for scenting snuff. & may always

Dose of coumarin probably about the same as camphor

℞ Tetranthera ~~Pecuria~~ Pichurim Formerly Laurus ~~Pecuria~~ Pichurim. Offi. name ~~Pecuria~~ Pichurim faba. Called also Sassafras nut. From Brazil

It affords a concrete greasy oil which is a demulcent & a vol. ess. oil which is nervine

Called carminative & stomachic (i.e. nervine) & febrifuge (probably ant intermittent) Recommended for Colica flatulenta Diarrhoea &c. Vide Pharm. Batava An old article lately struck out of the British pharm. So also some of the foreign articles

Dose ℈j to ʒss.

Aloexylon Agallicum. Aloe wood
Nat ord. Leguminosae — High mountains
of Cochin China. Lindley, by mistake,
refers it to Aquilaria agallocha.
Dr Good refers it to Excoecaria agallicum
An excrescence grows on and into the
trunk of the tree. This when split lon-
gitudinally exhibits the medicinal ar-
ticle — that when first gathered is soft but
soon grows hard — of it there three sorts
— differing in value. The substance
is full of fibres & is a substance intermediate between concrete ess. oil & resin.
The distilled oil is used in medicine. The term lignaloes in the Scriptures, was intended to refer to this — but should not. N.B. Jonah's gourd was a ricinus — mandrake was an orchis — mustard is Phytolacca dodec.
This article is used as a perfume (when burnt) — It is nervine, rubefacient; said to be astringent, tonic and anthelmintic.
Said to relieve nausea & vom. — but, as is said, not connected with a

phlogistic death. Said to relieve anorexia & gastrodynia Vid. Good. art. Dysp. Idiopathic diarrhoea (on the contin. of Eur.) But the med. prof. are generally ignorant of the powers of opium in relieving diarrhoea.

Extolled in the East for Deimos vertigo of or idiop. dizziness.

Hysteria, Convulsions, Cases paralysis. But probably the narcotics have the greatest power in relieving palsy by increasing the energy of the nervous syste

This article was formerly in the British pharm. & was lately brought into notice for the cholera

Cymbopogon Iwarancusa

Nat. ord. gramineae, saccharineae

Called Radix iwarancusa (Anaropogon is another) & grass oil of memore?

We have also Cymbop. schoenanthus of which the leaves are used

The root near the culm yields the oil & when bruised by the feet of cattle perfumes the air around

The ~~oil~~ root is somewhat bitter, pungent & aromatic. Probably the virtues reside — like pepper nig. & cubebs — in ~~both~~ a vol. & a fixed ess. oil.

The vol. oil is extremely pungent. & disperses a very agreeable fragrance

This oil is a rubefacient — It is called stomachic & anti spasmodic

Pharm. prep. The dried root in substance is used. Inf. & dec. are imperf. preparations. The ess. oil is the best preparation

Probably the fixed ess. oil obtained by macerating in ether & evaporating would be active

Diseases Dyspepsia — probably valuable in the irritable kind Colica flatulenta. Cholera mal. In the Congressional report — the blank viz the —— of Red. ivaran., a table spoonful once in two hours — should probably be filled up with the spirit — i.e. the essence — or the tinct.

Recommended also in simple fever — in Trop. climates, where true con-

ma dies not exist, but instead of it synochus, & irritative atonic fever

Relied on in India for curing intermittent - (another nervine for intermittent)

Recommended for rheumatism - but topical irritants are not to be used as long as the rheumatism is erratic

Hysteria

This article has been supposed to be the nard of the ancients - but a species of valeriana yatapanzi has been thought to be the article -

((Polanisia graveolens (Decand.)
Cleome ~~graveolens~~ dodecandra (Pursh)
- called false mustard - wormweed - pink weed. But Prof. T. has ascertained that we have 90 more snakeroots !!

Found all over N. England

It has a strong beluinous smell, which proceeds from an ess. oil, resembling worm seed oil & is said to be nervine narcotic & anthelmintic - (Other spec. of cleome are narcotic - resembling conium)

First investigated by Scheff - a Ger

man surgeon to the Hessian troops
who published a work on our M. M.
Vide Ben. Smith. Boston.
Highly popular in Ohio, as a nervine
and antihelmintic

Valerian

The sp. of this gen. are generally alpine plants — growing in sphagn. swamps of high mts. One spec. grows on the White Mts.
The roots are the active parts — & the vol. ess. oil, is the act. prov. princ. Perhaps also there may be discovered a fixed ess. oil, if experiments.
All are agreed to be antisp. — i.e. nervine. Said also to be ster. But Prof. T. has settled that the roots — whether given in inf. or in subst. have no ster. props. He has not thoroughly tried the oil with ref. to this pt.
Said to be diuretic; & ~~they~~ it does in fact resemble the terebinth. oils. Prof. T. has not however noticed this props. Called anthelm. also
V. Celtica is supposed to be

one of the weakest. It is used in Turkey to scent their baths.

V. Dios coridis grows in the Levant, virus described by Pierce. — thought stronger

V. off. is most used in Europe — & found in woods and not ~~in~~ in meadows, in Europe

Cats are fond of it — just as they are of catnip — & of both, only after having been pulled up and suffered to wither

Said to be narcotic. It is not however.

N.B. Unless you ~~just~~ pursue an article a considerable way, you cannot distinguish whether its antiseptic properties are the result of a narcotic or a nervine operation

It is not tonic as has been said. It is called emmenagogue — it is not certain whether it is so. merely from its antiseptic properties or not — from its resemblance to the brachinthinates, it may be more than this

Pharm. prep. pt powder — but this is inconvenient from its bulk, & should be freshly made, which is also inconvenient

The tinct. requires too much alc.

The inf. is too weak unless for mild cases. The vol. oil is the best prep.

44. Diseases. Hysteria, Convulsions & Epilepsy
— useful as an auxiliary & palliative
Recommended for hemicrania & chlorosis
Sydenham mentions hypochondrias. Prof
T. has seen it of essential service in it.
— this dis. generally will not bear very
active medication. Dr. also mentions
incipient amaurosis (paralysis of op-
tic nerve) — amenorrhoea, & ~~hemor-~~
~~rhag~~ haemoptysis — N.B. There are
1st tonic 2nd clonic 3d irrit. & 4th vi-
cerious hem. & for the 3d the valerian
would be beneficial #

// Dose of pow'd. root ʒj to ʒjj 3 or
4 times a day; increased as far as the stom-
ach will bear. Inf. ℥ss to ʒjj to ℥jss
Pharms. ment. salts of iron as incompatible
this entirely ~~improperly~~ improbably as
the active principle is an ess. oil.
The preps. by extract waste the valerian
The ammoniated tinct. will merely be
spts of amm. flavoured with valerian for not
more than a few drops could be given
Some proofs to cure delirium tremens
— but the cases cured by it were merely
mild ones, which in two days of opium cured

ol. val. 10 or 20 gtt. alc. ℥ss tinct. chlo. ferri ℥ss || dose 20 to 40 gtt. This Prof T. has found very valuable in various chronic nervous complaints e.g. cardialgia syncopetica

Valeriana Salamansi of Lilia yields a rare abundant and elegant essential oil — thought by Sir W. Jones to be the nard of the N. T. — this not probable.

A species of Val. found near Castleton was determined by Dr Robbins to be the V. off. — probably it is the same with the V. sylvatica of Franklin's journey

Nervines of the
nat. ord. orchideae
Corallorrhiza odontorhiza
Called dragon's claw — horsefoot — fever root — Adamsroot. (Cypripedium)
Root fleshy & much branched — but small
When fresh smells strong — powder said to attract moisture from the air
First employed by Dr Graham of

Canton & Northwood – He used it to promote quietness and diaphoresis in fever. Drs Todd Bastor & Reed were acquainted with him.

Probably it is (as is said) debilitant. Called aphrodisiac. It is nervine & especially adapted to heat restlessness & dry skin of fever.

Powd. root – dose about a t. sp. in some warm liquid – once in 2 or 3 hours.

Prof. T. has used it considerably

Cypripedium acaule or humile – ladies slipper, moccasin plant &c. C. spectabile for poison. C. spectabile is collected indiscriminately with it & used with it also.

The roots have a strong smell & a subacrid bitterish nauseous taste. Graham above mentioned conjoined this with the preceding. This is the article used as an antiviolant by the Thompsonites. Rafinesque keeps up epithetics and gives as succedaneum for it, Aconitum nut. ~~which~~ is not narcotic. Cicuta

marcana which is aromatic —
Inula helenium which is deobstruent
merely

This article may possibly be deobstruent — but this Prof. S. has not noticed.
It is especially useful in the same way as the previous article \\

// Give a teaspoonful of powd root

Apleotrum hyemale (Nuttall)
Cypripedium hyemale (Muhlenberg.
Called Adam & Eve — One of the tuberous rooted orchideae — but not like most of them, nutritious & demulcent merely.
Roots are two ~~to~~ tubers
when boiled in water, they yield a viscid juice which joins broken glass
Vermin — Called deobstruent, alterative.
Goodyera pubescens
Neottia pub. (Wild.) ~~Thus~~ Rattlesnake's plantain — adders violet &c.
Prof. S. has not used it — The whole plant has been used
The Drs Whites of Hudson make extensive use of it in curing stomach

It is one of the Rattlesnake antidotes — but it is not active enough, probably either as a nervine or a deobstruent

Asafoetida

Asafoetida is more to be relied on for its expectorant effect, than any other part of its deobstruent

Dose 10 gr. to ʒj (Swed.)

But 10 gr. is a quantity entirely inefficient except it be repeated very often

A combination of ess. oil of coal is highly useful — though the smell is intolerable — being more volat. on account of the vol. oil

Pills made of the gum alone are

apt not to be dissolved — It is better to conjoin a little camphor — or ess. oil of valer. or conjoin soap

The tinct. requires too much alcohol to be given

It is given in enema, rubbed up with milk — not very powerful given in this way. It has been used extern. as a discut.

Disease — Cardialgia spasmodica (?) Colica flatula, tympanitis — Physconia (Parabiscatus) Glandular tumours (Bubos) as a discutient. Paronychia — (in plaster) &c. &c. Sweenies

Ferula Opoponax

The plant has been referred to various genera — in the books called commonly Pastinaca Opop.

It has been struck out of the British Pharm — & hence though formerly much used — it is not now often met with among us. Perhaps it is exactly as valuable as asafoetida

Ferula Persica
yields the sagapenum - formerly much used - & perhaps neither inferior nor superior to opoponax & asafoetida

Selinum gummiferum
yields also an inspissated sap with similar properties

Galbanum officinale
Formerly referred to Bubon galbanum (L.)
Umbelliferous also like the preceding
Galbanum is similar in med. prop. to asafoetida in all respects. It is now only an ingredient in certain plasters - though equal in all respects to the preceding

Resin Anime (French)
the product of the Hymenaea Courbaril
yellowish resembles copal

Ammoniacum

— Name a blunder for Armeniacum — as it came from Armenia.
Referred by Willd. to Heraclem gummif. which was in fact the H. Pyrenaicum
It is a new genus of the tribe Peucedaniae viz. Dorema ammoniacum
It is native of the North of Persia
Dioscorides called it ammiacum by mistake & hence referred it to Egypt
Said to be procured by incisions & allowed to drop on the ground — hence impurities containing earth
A part of it viz. the gum is soluble in water — a part in alc. & eth. — When triturated with water it yields a milky emulsion composed of a solution of gum with resin mechanically suspended
It is doubtful

1st nervine in a moderate degree — less so than asafoet. &c. 2nd deobstruent & more so than the 3d resolvent, & pectoral & discutient. 3d cathart. in large quantities 4th externally irritant. Not

Stir. but irritant

// Dose ℈ to ʒj

Prep. mistura ammoniac. ʒjj

water ℥ jss

Pills also are used

Emplastrum ammon. — made with vinegar & the vinegar evaporated

Diseases — Dyspepsia

when the bowels are lax, with bitters

A useful auxiliary to nux & iron

In visceral obstructions, torpor, &

Paralysis — as an auxiliary to

conium, corr. sub. & iron

Chronic Coryza — in conjunction with the acrid bitters, as Lycopodium

Silicea, &c.

Simple idiop. Cough — but not as is said, as an expectorant, for expectoration is not indicated, & should be checked — Still ammon. is not to be relied on alone — opium — & sometimes conium or hyoscyamus, should

Dyspnoea exac. or Asth. it is much employed, but to no good purpose

Influenza – when the ~~cough~~ expectoration is just going off conjoined with

Pneumonia; cannabis – conjoined with squill & antimony – after bleeding. Pneumon. typhoides, ver. nostra. Ferr. sesq. eff. cit. are better

Phthisis employed, in a routine way, to promote expect. – a thing most earnestly to be deprecated.

Externally in plaister to shut swellings &c.

Malaria hypochondriac – conjoined with iron & myrrh – valuable

Hysteria. Chlorosis inops (green sickness) – in both probably of little valuable

Mineral nervines

Ethers, are all the volatile & inflammable liquids formed by the action of acids on alcohol. There are two distinct classes — one consisting of 4 equiv. of prot. carb. hyd. combined with 1 of some acid — the second consist of one equiv. of sulph. ether (common ether) with one equiv. of some acid.

Of the first class — we have 1st common ether (sulph. eth.) which consists of 4 (or 1 ether — carbon hydrogen) prot. car. hyd. & 1 water (N.B. water is an acid) — it will even combine with some bases, & supersede ~~in preference~~ ~~from~~ all the acids — e.g. hydrate of bismuth — made by throwing nit. bism. & into water) The name sulph. ether has been changed on the cont. of Ex. into hydric or hydratic ether. Besides there is a true sulphuric ether with one equiv. of sulph. acid.

2° Sulph. eth. is 4 prot. carb. hyd. 1 sul. acid — called sweet ~~sulph~~ spirits &c.

3° Hydrochloric eth. 4th Hydrobromic

5th Hydriodic – all sim. in composition & sim. in med. powers. Probably ether also #

We have first di-carburetted hyd. (light carb. hyd.) 2 to 1 carb. next proto carb. hyd. or simply carb. & hyd. 85 This may exist in five varieties – first one condensed one half proto-carbo-hyd. (R) – second olef. gas, condensed 2 to 1 (deuto carbo hyd.) 3d trito-carbo-hyd. condensed 4 to 1 (superolefiant gas) 4d tetarto-carbo-hyd. cond. 7 to 8 & this exist in equiv. of it & ether. 5th hexa-carbo-hyd. (cond. 6 to 1) . Others as Mr. Dalton consider these combinations different compounds as consisting of 1 & 1 2 & 2 3 & 3 &c. – which seems to be trifling with the subject

1st (1) carb. hyd. 2 proto carb. 3 sesqui carb. 4 deuto carb. These are the compounds of carb. & hyd. And the second exists in 6 different forms as above. It was formerly thought that the deuto carb. hyd. (which exists in alc.) was the compound in ether.

Probably also ether made by sulphocyanogen (which is an acid)

2nd class of ethers, consist of 1 of hydric ether & 1 of acid 1st hyponitrous 2nd Carbonous (carbonic oxide – which is an acid) acetic citric, malic, benzoic & formic ether – also ~~a~~ oxalic ether?

N. B. the hydric ether is producible by four different acids viz. Sulph., Phosphoric, arsenic, & Fluoboric.

Two other substances have been improperly called ethers – ~~Com~~ compounded with 4 of pr. carb. hyd. & 1 of an electrical principle e.g. Chlorine, iodine & bromine (Properly the chloric ether of the carbs.)

& Prof. S. chloric ether which contains 2 of proto carb. hyd. & 1 chlorine

Hydric ether

called Ether hydricus & hydraticus. & sulphuricus & vitriolicus ~~&~~ Ether rectificatus - E. Probenii - & Naphtha vitrioli - Liquor ætherius vitriolicus - (Tetrahydrate of the protocarburet of hydrogen!)

Boils in vac. at -20. Vapour about twice as heavy as air - a little poured into a vial, displaces most of the common air. Vapor readily ignited. - hence caution about pouring it by candle light.

Water absorbs 1/10

~~The~~ 80 fl. drams of eth. dissolve 31 of phosphorus. But if it contains only a little alc. it will require 240 fl. dr. - Hence phosphuretted ether is useless. In general it is a powerful solvent

Equivalent number 37 viz. 28 + 9 = 4 × (6 + 1) + 9 Until within two years, the composition was considered as 2 olef. gas & 1 water - equal also.

4 other acids viz. Arsenic, chromic, sulphuric, ~~fluoric~~ fluoboric, & phosphoric acids will also produce ether as well as Sulphuric

Alcohol consists of 2 equiv. of olef. gas & 2 of water or 1 & 1 (or 4 p.c. & 2 wt.)

Etherification consists in the abstraction of one equivalent of water. And if you add acid enough to abstract all the water, you have olefiant gas

Thompson thinks sulphovinic acid is first formed & ~~[illegible]~~ - & afterwards the prot. carb. hyd. goes from the acid to the water by means of heat

The best test of purity is spec. grav. Sulph. acid may be detected by Baryta. Alc. will cause a milky solution with phosphorus

If kept still for a long time it is decomposed into acetic acid, alc. & water

Med. eff. - glow in stomach - thirst to the extremities. - languor & less. - quieting of irr. & rest. - carried further it produces calm placid sensation - & finally exhilaration & delirium. After this all its effects pass off without any headache any somnolency &c. - nothing more than fatigue, if great exertions have been made.

No indirect debility (i.e. prostration, as from opium, wine) follows, as is said by Dr Pres & others. But Prof. T. thinks this nothing more than might be expected

No article in the Mat. produces so quickly diffuse & transient an operation as this. It is a pure nervine

~~Upon~~ When respired it is in all respects similar to nitrous oxide, but in ~~their~~ effects & duration. The effects cannot be distinguished. By successive inhalations, after each has passed off, the effects continue longer. Prof. T. has never ~~more~~ it lost in this way more than 6 hours. Best inhaled from a vial or handkerchief

It produces its effects more powerfully when inhaled than when taken into the stomach.

Prof T has repeatedly examined the pulses of persons under the influence of Eth. & Nitrous ox. and also has again and again caused others to examine but never could discover any increase of strength. He entertained a different opinion previously. Others have changed their

opinions in the same way.
Ether
In his first course of lectures in St. Hele-
Prof. T. thought ether a stimulant - circum-
stances led him to investigate its operation
when taken into the stomach. Another phys-
ician quoted who was equally surprised
to find that no increase of the strength
of the pulse could be produced by it.
Others admit this, but think that
perhaps the stimulation is too transient
to be perceptible! - or that ether stimulates
the nervous system.

Ed. & Var. say that ether has no ef-
fect on the ~~nervous system~~ circulating sys-
tem. These authors first turned the
attention of Prof. T. to the subject.

Hence A. T. T. is entirely wrong in
comparing the action of eth. to that of alc.
Ether resembles rather cocculus or other
nervine narcotics. Murray classed
it among the narcotics. Hence since his
time British writers have called it nar-
cotic. But Prof. T. never could pro-
duce this effect by pushing ether. It
probably might be pushed so far as

to suspend the functions of the brain & produce a sort of apoplexy – but this would not be ultimate narcosis.

It is not anodyne or soporific except as it is antispasmodic. Except it diaph. diuret. or expect. It is not aphrodisiac except it be so by its nervine power. Called asthenantic also

It is a common notion that it cannot be depended on for constant & permanent effect as a nervine. But Prof. T. though he formerly thought so, has seen & heard good reason to change his opinion – especially when combined with some more permanent article as wine

Dose 15 or 20 drops on sugar (Dr.)

It is more astringent in this way.

Let a fl ʒ or more may often be required

Prof. T. has seen ether inhaled hundreds of times & yet never knew lethargic effects produced by it. It has been supposed that it may bring on mania in the predisposed yet it can only bring on delirium & there is no evidence that del. will bring on mania

The delirium of acute disease does not bring

or mania often. Perhaps also it may destroy life by continued apoplectic effect on the brain

Intoxication by ale. is a different effect from the exhilaration of nitrous oxide or etherial vapours. The effect of ether does not exhibit the inability to regulate motion & to articulate - & does not grant necessity

Diseases. Spasmodic & Hysterical diathesis - Do lethargic diathesis & a tendency to paralysis - Recommended for a carious tooth, when painful

When taken into the stomach, it irritates the mucous membrane. obviates torpor & creates sensibility to other articles

Orfila introduced it into & confined it in the stomach of a dog. The phen. exhibited after death seemed to show no narcotic effect, but an erythem. infl. by an acrid.

Probably from its pungency or acrimony it would produce vomiting in excessive quantities

Ether externally applied. & suffered to evaporate, produces cold. & diminution of bulk. But when confined, it prod. a

sens. of heat - rubefact. & perhaps even vesic.

A mixt. of hydric & hydrochloric ether (in alc.) evaporates instantaneously - hence this mixture might be applied to hernia. Ether is useful to dry up water from the surface of a vessel for instance

Diseases Cavitis dol.

Spasmodic atonic dysphagia - A paroxysm may be relieved by hydric ether. Case of an aged phys. who took it for years, just before sitting down to his meals - He was ultimately cured by conium & iron.

Dyspepsia. Dr Eves quoted, who gives it to correct wine & to combine with confo tinct. cinch. or confo tinct. Lavendi - especially for the intemperate.

L. syncopticis, gastrodynia, cardialgia - valuable. Spasmodic vomiting - especially from a debauch.

It is said that a fit of intoxication may be almost entirely suspended by ether

Ether is a common resort in seasickness It seems to be about the best remedy.

Cobcia flatulenta is often completely relieved. C. ciberia - produces wonderful effects. Cblera vulgaris - an adjuvant. Chololithes mseus - mixed with ol. turp. - highly extolled - said to dissolve the gall stones.

Bex sicca & humida - sometimes surprisingly relieved - Prof. F. ~~use~~ uses a mixt. of the spir. ar. & mucilage.

Bex dyspnoica - mixed with elix. pacy.

Dyspnoea ex ac. - relieves by inhalation.

Stornalgia (Angina pect.) - palliates the paroxy. Periodical fevers - palliates when there is worms, sympto.

Typhus - qualifies the action of brandy or wine - just as these qualify tonics.

Dr Rot never suffered a pat. to die without trying ch. in ~~3~~ doses once an hour - & often cured cases apparently desperate.

Supposed to be more especially adapted to cases of subsultus.

Cephalitis caumatodes - evaporated from the head - let a current of air from the fire to the head, carry off the vapour from the nostrils.

Low malignant fevers
Cutaneous of all sorts – much that of in the cont. of Eur. – by inhal. & internally
Dyspnoea of phthisis – gives great relief. Acute & subacute arthritis – externally by evaporation, or as an irritant – but we should never use it so long as the aff. is erratic
Dolores rheumatici (Lw.) Muscular pains (Mur.) Arthrodynia Tumores Dolores inflammatorii (Lw.) Low atonic exanthematica. Idiopath. atony or debility (Lw.) – doubtful if there is any such disease
Gangrena phlycta – when nervous are indicated – as they often are. Hallucin. hypochondriacs. Syncope. Neuralgia auris – cures it if made to act it as an irr. – sulph. eth. saturated with opium & camph. recommended by Prof. L. as the best remedy.
Cephalea hem. & nausea – cures sometimes the first when pushed & continued & if given (eth. & spts ammoniac equal parts – dose a fl. ʒ ℥ or alone) early in the paroxysm, before it has fairly set in

Enteric systrema. (France)
Synclonus singultus hiccup Chorea
Catalepsy – Prof. T. has repeatedly seen a paroxysm broken up.
Cases Asphyxia – after amputation is restored – from to diffusibility given by injecting a strong enema
Hydrops – various sorts
Paracentesis inops – Prof. T. – close fists. at short intervals either e.g. parts apts. to rup. 5 +
Paralysis inops? – nervous weakness – two or three doses have restored action when ergot had failed
Paralysis Convulsiva vel hysterica
Burns & scalds – mixed with apts of ammonia – managed so as to produce refrigeration & irritation Prof. T.
Concussion or Shock – useful for its diffusibility & transient effects
Strangulated Hernia – by evaporation – has succeeded after failure by all other means – for 12 hours. Prof. T. advises it in all cases previous to operation – unless the symptoms are too urgent. Prof T. has often succeeded by it. A sensation of pungency & warmth is felt by the patient but the parts feel quite cold to another. Inflammation is prevented & reduct. made easy
Vide Dunc. Comm. vol. IX

Sulphuric Ether

This should be the name, but it hardly bears it
Called Sweet oil of wine. Oleum ætheremum, Oleum vini &c.

Comes over after the formation of the ether. Vide Dispensatories & Chemistry
B Best prepared by distilling a mixture of equal vol. of sul. ac. & alc. & purifying the product by agitating it with potassa carbonate &c.
A yellowish, fragrant liquid
Consists of 4 prot. carb. hyd. condensed to ⅛. (tetarto carbohyd. ≡ 1 vol.) — not olef. gas as Prof. S. says — 28 + 1 Sul. ac. 40 = 68
When kept a long time it changes into sulphovinic acid — by giving up ½ of its protocarb. hyd. in a crystalline state
If agitated with water also, it changes into sulphovin. ac. & gives up its 2 prop. of pr. c. h. in the shape of an oil
This article resembles hydric ether considerably — & hence is said commonly to possess the same general powers
Prof. T. knows of no accurate experiments on it. It seems quite certain that it is a narcotic — probably it will turn out like

hyd. eth. not to be stimulant
It has been used - not alone - but in Hoffmann's anodyne liquor & some such preparations. Compound spirit of Ether containing it

In dyspepsia with pyrosis & excessive secretion of air (Prof. S. has had opportunity to watch several such cases - the air was secreted by an empty stomach & prevented by food
Aromatic spirit of Ether is hydroc. Eth. & alc. rendered pungent by spices - an old & fine preparation. Good recom. to add to this the Sulphuric ether

Hydrochloric Ether

Muriatic ether Naphtha Sales
Not well known before 1804 - Thenard -
Obtained - not by using dilute liquid muriatic acid - but by keeping a quantity of salt in a state of fusion - putting 20 parts of it into a tubulated retort & 10 parts alcohol - add 10 parts sulph. ac. gradually - distil over into a Woulfe's bottle containing alcohol. Agitate with sol. potassa. The ether swims on the surface. This

is the best process — Others are followed

This ether is a gas — colourless — a strong ethereal smell & sweet taste. Sp. gr. 2.2 Becomes liquid at 52°

The liquid is colourless, very liquid & resembles the gas in its properties

Cannot prove volatile than hydric ether.

No test give indication of hyperchloric acid — hence the acid is in a state of strict chemical combination

Comp. 4 p. c. h. = 28 + h. ac. 37 = 65

As this article is a gas, of course it must be united with something in order to be used in Medicine. It is used combined with alc. & called — Spir. salis dulcis Sp. vinos muriaticus Spirits muriatic ethereus ~~Alcoh~~ Ether Alcoholisatus — Spiritus salis dulcificatus &c.

Lewedimer says its virtues are the same as the Spirit of hydric ether (Hoffman's mineral anodyne). It is undoubtedly nervine — said to be stimulant.

Called analeptic (i.e. it relieves a fainting fit or a fit of sinking) — but the only analeptics are nervines & stimulants

Called diuretic also by various pharmacopoeias. Said to be useful in Bilious fevers — but all fevers are called bilious — especially in this country — in Albany for instance the common fever is T. mitior — yet all their fevers are called bilious.

Dose mentioned is 30 to 60 drops probably more would probably be often needed

2nd Class of Ethers

1 eq. of hydric eth. & 1 of some acid

Hyponitrous ether

Ether nitrosus. Naphtha nitrosum &c.

Put into a retort eq. weight alc. & nitric acid — connected with 5 successive jars of brine. — Apply heat & the ether goes over & is collected in the jars

A colorless liquid — lighter than water — boils in the hand

Comp. 1 hyd. eth. 37 + 1 hyponit. ac 26 = 63

Prof. T. thinks the formula given in the Phil. pl. 1831. from sept. nitrous eth.

will produce genuine hyponitrous ether — pure or impure.

The formula in the N. Y. Pharmacopoeia is an old and a bad one — most of the ether escapes in gas (R. mix nit. ac. & alc. & distil) — & the product is probably a solution of alc. nat. & acetic acid. & nitrous acid & ether

The spiritus ætheres nitrici, &c. &c. &c. found in our shops — are probably always formed according to this old formula & consist of this mixture. ~~It~~ There are in fact however 3 kinds ~~of this sweet~~ spirit of nitre 1st genuine hyponitrous eth. 2nd the mixture just stated & 3d a chemical mixture of nitric ac. & alc. — formed by dropping nit. ac. into alc. (containing however some hyponit. eth. & some water)

Paris describes ~~genuine hyponitro~~ this chem. union of nit. ac. (prepared by distilling alc. & nit. ac.) is fragrant, pungent, acid — strikes a green col. with sulph. iron

Medicinal properties

Quincy says. "diuretic" 20 to 120 gtt —

Whitney and internally destroys the teeth
Quenches thirst
diaphoretic, diuretic, & antilithic, carmina-
tive &c &c. Fame's Dispensatory
Similar accounts given by Lewis's dispensat.
Quenches thirst Promotes the natural se-
cretion &c. in short the Fame account copy-
ied Dr of Cox's & Thatchers's dispensa-
tory. The latter however calls it antispas-
modic, & says it will relieve strangury
combined with Laudanum
Pierson's M. M. calls it refrigerant &
diuretic. A. T. T. refrig. diuret. antisp.
relieves nausea & flatulence
Murray - refrigerant, diuretic, stimu-
lant ~~in~~ relieving nausea & flatulence
Chapman says it is given in too small
doses - ½ oz - as a diuretic
&c &c. &c
Dr Bigelow calls it too stimulating & heat-
ing to be given in fever
All quote from Fame that mixed with
malt or common spirit it gives the flavor
of French brandy
Here followed in the worthy Professor's
lecture an ~~an~~ enumeration of the proper-

ties ascribed to it by the diff. authors - amounting to 20

1st a weak & inefficient medicine

2nd a moderate refrigerant - least dose a fl ʒ - 2or 3 hours interval Prof. T. early in his practice employed it considerably in phlogistic diseases

3d a moderate nervine - less active as a nervine than as a refrig. - dose should be rather more than 1 fl ʒ (teaspoonful)

4th moderately diuretic - least dose half an ounce (tablespoonful) 4 or even 8 times a day

Like other refrigerant it increases the heat of low atonic fevers

Not stimulant - nor tonic - nor diaphoretic (Prof T. has watched it for this) nor deobstruent (i.e. promoting all the nat. secretions) though Tyro & Durand recommend it in diseases of the liver

Therap. application

The dis. which Prof. T. has seen it useful in Teething of infants (an irritative disease)

It is pleasant for children's taste

S dispa. acute ptyalism (Good does not des-

crebe it – it is sometimes epidemic – irritative)

Typhus infantum – child's fever – very useful, combined with wine of ipec. & el. paregor.

Synochus – usefully added to the water for drink – principally as a nervine

Cauna vulgaris – also in the water

Secondary stages of all the ~~sup~~ sub putrid & synochus, phlogotica – also in the Cauna-tica phlogotica (commencing with Cauna)

Urethritis blenorrhea (Blennorrhea urethra) very useful combined with copaiba & mucilage of gum arabic

Sub putrid & anthracic

In Idiop. Syncopes & Palpitation

Cellular Thoracic & Abdominal dropsy

But do not float it on a large quantity of a decoction & suffer it to stand & evaporate – give a tablespoonful, with each draught.

Efficient in Paruria inops, as an auxiliary

Still more so in Paruria

Irritative strangury (N.B. when the bladder is tonic give nothing that will increase the quantity of urine already in the bladder

Paruria stillititia var. urdens – auxiliary

to opium or conium.

Epiidrosis profusa (morbid sweating) – by increasing the urinary discharge

Exanthesis sub roseola – (rose rash) – an irritative, unimportant disease – well adapted to protect the skin

Exorbia Lichen (heat rash)

Both classes of fevers are nervine. The second class seems in general to be refrigerant

Acetic Ether

℞ Naphtha acetica

1 hyd. eth. 37 + 1 acetic ac. 56 = 87

Distil acet. ac. sulph. ac. & alc.

w ac. potassa 16 oz alc. 16 oz concentrate 6 oz put ac

distil off & then wash with lime water

Or use ac. plumbi.

Peculiar test – odorous –

boiling pt 165° – does not redden blue veg. col. – undergoes no change by keeping

Dissolves in 7 parts of water Evaporate

Taste cooling, aromatic, & slightly bitter – Bat. Ph. Nervine Analeptic

refrigerant & diaphoretic Phen. Bat.

Moderate nervine & refrigerant & perhaps diuretic Prof. T. Less nervine than the ethers of the first class.

Irritant & rubefacient - & usefully so Prof. T. calls it discutient & warming when applied with friction

Useful in various disease of the nervous system & in catarrh & rheumatism Ph. Bat.

Two other articles have been called ethers & are composed of 4 proportions of proto carb. hyd. & 1 of a superoxide of comb.

1st Chloric ether of all the books except Mr. Williams - 4 prop. pr. carb. hyd. 28 + 1 chlorine 36 = 64

2nd Chloric ether of Mr. S.

Di-chloro carburet of hydrogen. Composed of 2 equiv. of prot. carb. hyd. = 14 + 1 chlorine 36 = 50. Other names are given descriptive of the composition but not of the proportions.

These two only of the compounds of this class are called ethers - But others might be so called.

The first is hot aromatic & bitterish — yellowish green colour.
It is not much known medicinally — in general analogous to other ethers — said to be stimulant — probab

The second has been also called hydrocarburet of chlorine & hydrochloride of carbon

Formed by uniting chlorine with olef. gas — Vide Guthrie's improved meth. Sill. Jour.

Comp. 1 of ef gas 14 + 1 chlorine 36 = 50 — 1 vol. of each — condensed 1/2 — (spec. grav. = to that of the two united)

Becomes solid (if pure) at 47° Fahr.

1st obviates languor & lass. — (sympathetic) 2d relieves irrit. sensib. &c. (nonphlog) 3d preternatural wakefulness
4th exhilaration of mind
6th sensation of coldness & actual reduction of temperature
5th Reduces the frequency of the pulse in a healthy person These results have been produced in the order named by the prior article

Taken pure it irritate the muc. mem. of al. can. & thus increases the susceptibility to the impression of other remedies

Prof. T. has also experimented with Mr. Guthrie's solution in 12 parts alcohol. C. Terry took f℥ss in water – in ½ hour pulse reduced 12 beats in a min. – another dose produced exhilaration which lasted 3 or 4 hours sensation of coolness – & actual reduction of temp. – can calculate evacuation at night

So far from the pulse being stronger it was not increased in strength by the fl℥ss of the alc. – There was headache & somnolency caused by this quantity of alc.

Mr. Guthrie is mistaken in calling it too strong & too volatile to be used without dilution. Prof. T. takes it undiluted

Mr. Guthrie puts into a clean copper still 3 pds Chloride of lime (i.e. Chloride of calcium) to 2 gall. alc & distils

Dechloride of carbon – a crystalline solid – probably nervine

Proto chloride of carbon – colorless limpid liquid – probably nervine also

Sesqui chloride of carbon – crystalline solid also – probably nervine also

Protoxide of nitrogen

Sir H. Davy was led to investigate it by Dr S. L. Mitchell's theory about nitrogen being the principle of putrefaction (Septon) & also of contagion & infection

If it could be condensed into a liquid form it would probably resemble hydric ~~sulph~~ ether in its med. props.

Prof. T. tried it extensively in low atonic diseases (before he had any notion of its not being stimulant) & could produce none but a nervine effect. – It was of no service in keeping up the vital powers.

Between Naphtha & Petroleum

Petroleum is thicker than naphtha

B. ~~pyr~~ pix resembles pitch. B. maltha is of the consistence of wax

The first three only are used in medicine

Sulphuric & nitric acids convert naphtha & petroleum into a resin; by yielding oxygen

N. B. Petroleum means "rock oil" — It drops from rocks, in some places.

They become oxydized by long exposure to the air — becoming dark or black. They may be produced by distilling coal tar (B. pt

Very volatile

Comp. 2 carb. 12 + 3 hyd. = 15

Prof. T. has tried these & found them 1st nervine 2nd deobstruent & vorticant — not sudorific

Diseases Helminthia as car. lumb. & T. Taeniae. Arthritis rheumatalgia (Sciatica rheumatica) — externally applied — much used in India — more efficacious than Cajeput oil. Thought valuable internally also in our Country

Hysteria & Epilepsy externally (India) — also internally with us in hyst.

Paralysis — externally in India — also with us internally — valuable

Various cutaneous aff. instead of tar pt Porrigo

crustacea (~~occas~~ occasionally is cured by it) 2. Eczema praeceps res. nitr; naphtha (cured after trying various things) — we may always cure eczema disease, by perseverance in trying different article, 3. Pruriginosa fornicum, (cured)

Burns & scalds — nothing is better — It is mild and soothing

Oleum Succini Electri

Oil of amber

Amber is found most abundantly on the low lying shores of the Baltic. Appears to be a mineralized resin — perhaps that of decayed pine — Probably copal is the same substance (produced however not from the same tree, probably) — It produces as good oil of amber & succinic acid, as amber

Oil of amber is obtained by distillation — Pellucid yellowish, aromatic, odorant.

Called antispasmodic, in general Prof. T. never could make it produce increased heat, or stimulation. He has found it 1st nervine 2nd decidedly de-

obstruent — may be expectorant, diuretic & probably emmenagogue

Dose 10 to 15 drops varies authors. Prof. T. has found these doses too small in general

Diseases 1st Arthritis rheumatalgia (called chronic rheum. but may be chronic, subacute or acute) — give 20 drops every 3 hours. Apply it externally conjoined with spirit of ammonia or some such article — with friction at first — then put it on a cloth — cover this with another & then pass over it a hot flat iron

Urethritis blennorhoea (Clap) & probably gleet &c. Prof. T. gives it in connexion with bals. cop. & gives it as much as the stomach will bear — not suffering it to purge & if there is so much tendency that way add laudanum.

Enteria tetanus — recommended by Rush. (a free use of spts turp. has been thought highly useful in tetanus)

Hysteria — much used. Neuralgia — locally applied — mixed with

Palsy — internally & locally as in Rheumat.

Parameria obstructions

Par

Oleum succini oxydatum.
called moschus ~~factitius~~ factitius - artificial musk.

℞ ol. amb. f℥j nit. ac. f℥ iiiss
in a glass vessel
add the acid drop by drop - stirring with
a glass rod - let it stand 36 hours -
separate the resin & wash till it is tasteless 1st with cold & then with warm water #
Vide U. S. phar.
Prof. T. has had the mixture taken fire spontaneously while standing.
Keep it in a wide mouthed glass stoppered vessel, so that when it hardens you can get it out with a spatula
Dose ℈ss to ℈j of the substance.
Properties similar to resins of Myrosperm. ||
mum toluiferum & of Xanthorrhea hastilis (yellow resin of N. Holl.)
May be given in substance but requires something else to give it consistency for pills. Tinct ℥ii to 1 pt. of very strong alc. (Ph. Batava) Prof. T. thinks 1 pt. will dissolve ℥iv ||
This article is supposed to be merely oxydized ol. amb. Yet it differs from the resin amber
Diseases - diarrhea vulgaris

Cold water hardens, but warm water melts it.

(Good species of diarrhoea are mere varieties as they run into each other. N.B. D. tabularis is a member of enteritis & D. gastrica is a symptom of dyspepsia) — close for diarrhoea 1 t. sp. of tinctures 4 times in 24 h. — useful as an auxiliary only in severe cases — useful auxiliary to opium. Ber convulsiva (hooping cough) — much employed — often very useful — sometimes not so — when ~~other~~ we cannot tell. Dr E. Reed considers it of high value in this disease — conjoined with elix. pareg. Seems to be as good as musk. Dyspnoea exacerbans (N.B. the disease so called here is dyspnea chronica — & dysp. exac. ~~the~~ is called asthma) — Recommended by Dr Reed — as he does also its use in Hysteria & Convulsions — Recommended in Epilepsy

Pyroacetic spirit & Pyroacetic ether — are nervine probably.

N. B. Probably most physicians apply the term nervine to any thing that ~~acts~~ relieves nervous irritability

Narcotics

Torpentia of Darwin. Sedativa (But Sedantia i.e. refrig. is also translated sedative)

1st directly allay morbid vital. & irr. &c. — & correspond with the first degree of a nervine op. & often of a stimulant.

2nd relieve pain — which the nervine

3 produce ~~of~~ sleep

4 vertigo headache faintness affection of sight nausea vom. cold ~~cou~~ extren. cold sweats. convulsions (common epileptic or tetanic), deler. stupor & coma — death

1st antiirritant 2nd anodyne

3 soporific. 4th pulter ate narcers

As all quant. may exhib. the 1st a larger the 2nd also & a larger the 3 & so on. Generally to obtain one of the latter operation you must first have the previous ones

Under certain circumstances — actual erethism of the brain ~~of~~ & nerves — that is increased energy of intellectual function and of motion. N.B. Erethism is a morbid degree of activity energy & perfection of the function of a part. ~~Intell~~ ~~Intel~~ & Intellectual ~~Intellectual~~ B. ~~Intellectual~~ erethism occurs in the first stage

of Del. tremens. Intellectual exertion occurs often in typhus – throughout the whole disease. All the nare may be made this of produce.

Now it has been argued a thousand times with regard to cholera that as there is a lesion of the nervous function & diminution of nervous energy – But narcotics are the very articles to obviate this.

The nervine & stimulant narcotics contribute most to obviate this nervous lesion. But all of them may be made to do so.

Hyoscyamus & opium produce common convulsions. Camphor nutmeg & ol. tansy – epileptic convulsions. Nux vomica produces tetanic conv. Opium & hyoscyam. convulse the voluntary muscles. Sclerotica Cloves & cactaea convulse the involuntary muscles first.

Camphor & ol. tansy convulse both the volunt. & invol. muscles.

Some produce convulsions as the debatement nare. as a primary part of their narcotic operation e.g. ergot & actaea. Probably all the ecbolics act in this way only and are narcotics which produce coma or convulsions in the invol. muscles as a primary part of their operation.

Many of Prof. T.'s medical friends have employed large doses of opium in collapse of Cholera. Other narcotics besides opium will relieve the coma &c. of low fevers. Opium is the best because it is also nervine & stimulant. The deobstruent narcotics will also produce this effect - e.g. nux vomica in case of paralytic limb - which obviates the lesion of function of the nerve - Actaea - Lobelia - Digitalis, Conium &c have this effect - ~~Lobelia~~ Digitalis being the weakest.

Narcotics likewise produce an effect on the bloodvessels, when pushed so far as to disturb the functions of the brain & spinal cord.

The paresis of the semilunar ganglia produced by narcotics may be relieved by quick vom. (as with turpeth min.) - unless the paralysis is too great, when life may be destroyed.

Nitrate paresis is of no remedial utility - It should be counteracted by aromatics ~~narcotics~~ acids & stimulants - This may be done without diminishing the remedial effect. Alcohol is a counteragent of narcotics - A. B.

Stuvile not counteract the nervine & the stimulant operation But its own nervine and stimulant operation will counteract the ultimate narcosis of a narcotic

N. B. also – the narcotic effect of one narcotic ~~effect~~ will not counteract that of another – but the article so managed as to be nervine will counteract the ultimate narcosis of another narcotic

Four sorts of congestion

1st simple superficial congestion caused by increased action of the heart – always entonic

2nd simple visceral caused by weak action of the heart – always atonic

3d paralytic congestion – caused by weakness of the capillaries – the heart remaining strong – always atonic requiring the vessels to be invigorated

4th inflammatory – caused by topical infl. of the part. – either entonic atonic or irritative – requiring refrigerants, stimulants nervines or deobstruents

Now narcotics by obviating lesion of nervous function will relieve general visceral congestion

Secondly by being pushed too far they will increase visceral cong. by weakening the brain and nerves & consequently the blood vessels — but they should never be pushed so far

No articles are equal to narcotics in relieving general visceral congestion — especially if they are likewise nervine & stimulant

Deobstruent narcotics relieve congestion like the simple — but they relieve many inflammatory congestions by their deobstruent narcotics

Evacuating narcotics act like the simple. The evacuation is apt to increase the congestion at least if apt is

Simple superficial congestion will not require narcotics — they will be stark naught

Services produce sleep only by obviating irritation — the narcotics appear to have this effect by a direct effect on the brain

The mistake of Murray & of John Brown was caused by the latter's ~~taking~~ forming all his conclusions of narcotics from alcohol wine and opium

Sedative and stimulant effects have nothing to do with one another – hence they do not stand in the relation of cause and effect, as J. Brown supposed. They are not at all inconsistent or incompatible

Perhaps there is no article in which the narcotic, stim. & nerv. operation result from distinct proximate principles

Some have supposed that all narcotics are deobstruent i.e. have the an efficacy in resolving inflammations but probably they do this merely by their antiroetent power & act only on the irritative inflammations.

Some, as Murray, think no pure narcotics exist. But we have Cyanogen (pure & highly active), Cyanic acid, Ess. Oil of Cerasus Laurocerasus, Gelsemium nitidum, Helonias erythrosperma Spigelia anthelmia & nardina Datura

labiata, stramonium, nickel, &
Hyoscyamus niger. Atropa Belladonna.
These articles differ among one another
yet they are all pure narcotics, & possess
no other properties. They are not therefore
substitutes for one another (It is apt to be
said that narcotics cure diarrhoea — but
none of them are worth taking for this, but
opium)

Although all the narcotics produce
sleep yet but 5 or 6 of them can be conve-
niently used for this purpose

Single full doses, after 12 hours
produce a state of prostration, with languor
vertigo &c. which passes off in 12 or 24 hrs.
This is produced more conspicuously by
opium — Brown called it indirect debility,
consequent on stimulation, but it has no con-
nexion with stimulation & is likewise more
prostration and not debility. Dr. Brown's
other cases of indirect debility are not dif-
fer from direct debility

The habitual use of narcotics
is supposed generally by the profession to
produce great general insusceptibility (be-

sides the intoxicability to the particular article) — together with a tendency to visceral congestion. Prof. T. & his friends have never found this to be the case, & some late communications in the European journals contradict the notion. Prof. T. never could discover that opium produced exhaustion of vital energy, like alc. & wine. Confessions of an opium eater quoted. Prof. T. has first and last known a considerable number of opium eaters. Authorities quoted in England.

All the injurious effects of tobacco & tea seem to be Prof. T. to produce no ill effect except nervous tremors & limosis syncoptica, slightly.

Prof. T. has continued coffee more than two years without any injurious effects.

Visceral obstructions appear to be caused by alcohol and wine only.

Limosis syncoptica is produced mainly by the nervous & stimulant narcotics & slightly by the nervine narcotics as tea and tobacco. Probably this

is the effect of a nervous operation as Coffee produces it & hops, in a slight degree (& this is merely nervine & tonic) & ~~debstruent~~

Groups

1st Narcotica simplicia – hyoscyam. ac. cl. cherry Gelsem. nit. Helo. erythr. Spigelia anth & mar Datura tatula, stram. metel

Hyos. Atropa Mandragora vernalis probably also ergot

Lollium temulentum Agarici (several) &c. probably

The simple narcotics are solely sedative (which includes all the stages except the last) They are employed when the nervous system ought be sufficiently active. Used more in chronic than in acute diseases. Though when combined with stimulants they may be used in acute disease. They are not calculated to remove the headache &c of phlogistic diathesis which requires depletion. Quæ quid non adjuvat nocet

Likewise improper in low atonic cases upon the same principle, viz that of ex-

gravating the general burden of the system

3rd Narcotics in extremis

Generally nervine also

Alcohol, Wine Opium (which is diaphoretic also) & cholagogue. Lactucarium (from several species of Lactuca e.g. L. sativa &c. cultivated — 3 indigenous spec. (in the N. States) L. elongata L. integrifolia — L. sanguinea — one lower leaves ovate — one all runcinate — one all entire) Camphor (from Laurus Camphora & Dryobalanos Camphora) Myristica moschata (common nutmeg) very analogous to camphor N. B. The expressed sap or the watery extract of the Lactucarium is scarcely narcotic at all

These narcotics are the most important of the narcotics. For their stimulant & antiroutant effects merely we must give them in small doses repeated. For the ~~pro~~ production of sleep & relief of pain larger doses are required. ~~Formerly these~~

Formerly these articles were only used occasionally. Cullen understood them better than any one before him. His treatise in the his m. m. is still ~~that~~ the best on opium. . . . . It is a prevalent notion

at present that they are mere placebos and will not cure disease.
They are indispensable in low diseases to break susceptibility to other articles and to sustain the patient.

There are two modes of using them 1st in small doses repeated 2nd in single full doses once or twice in the 24 hours.
The first is the only mode proper for severe disease. The doses and periods of repetition vary with circumstances. We must follow the rule of the Tropical writers respecting calomel: neque pondere, neque mensura sed bonam in morbi. 2 or 3 grains an hour may be needed.

In the genus typhus they are needed to relieve the restlessness, heat, pain &c. In true typhus there is also more or less lesion of the brain and nervous system. Prof. J. never saw a case of typhus where, in some or all of the stages, these articles were not indicated. Great pains and closeness of observation are needed in order to prescribe them successfully. The state of the patient's mind powerfully counteracts or assists the

operation of these articles
Case of a young man who by mistake took
laudanum to the amount of 15 grs of opium
— he was very intensely engaged in business
immediately after and suffered no inconve-
nience

The only really troublesome symptom
from large doses of opium, which highly
indicated is torpor of the bladder (relieved
by tinct. cantharides) — sometimes itching of the
skin

In chronic cases, the medicinal doses
of the old phys. are better (even if the quan-
tity is the same) than night & morning — viz
early in the morning — 11 o clock — evening
bed time — sometimes 6 times a day is bet-
ter even if the quantity is the same

Sydenham understood opium well
so did Dr Cullen, Dewees & Rush

Opium is the most important of all
medicinal agents. Purging is the med.
agent most abused — bleeding & the refrig-
erants next. Prof. T. has never injured
a patient by the stimulant narcotics — at B
though he has taken the same form with

regard to emetics & cathartics ~~but~~ still an error in ~~regar~~ these cannot be rectified

The great error in the use of opium is in giving too large & doses, & at too long intervals.

After purging & bleeding, antimony & mercury are oftenest used

3d Narcotica deobstruentia

Generally they are also fabla

Conium – Actaea Lobelia Digitalis

Strychnos nux vomica, tinta ignatii

pd pseudangostura

Erysimum sinapium (Fool's parsley) Cicuta maculata. C. bulbifera

Phellandrium aquaticum Chaerophyllum maculatum Pimpinella Cicutaria (probably the weakest)

Useful in phlegotica – pulmonary diseases &c.

4th Narcotica evacuantia

Generally they are used for their op

Nicotiana tabacum – nervine, deobstruentia cathartic, sialagogue

Cocculus Palmatus & anibrosus — nervine
erotic narcotic. deobstruent?

Hydrocyanic acid

Discov^d by Scheele 1780 — Gay-Lussac
first discovered it in purity?
First used by Dr Oliver in Salem
Mass. First published account was
Magendie's 1817. Both were led to use it
from supposing it the active principle of
Laurel water

A colourless transparent liquid
— odour suffocating — taste cool — pungent
and bitter — sp. gr. .697 — strong tendency
to evaporate. Feebly reddens litmus
Combines with ammonia & its reg. alk. — does not combine
with oxydes — a cyanide is formed
Decomposed at a high temperature &
by the action of light — also spontaneously

Best ~~of~~ obtained by treating dent.
cyanide of mercury with muriatic acid

Composed of equal parts of cyanogen
& hydrogen.

Found in minute quantities in the bark leaves & petals of the Amygdaleæ & Pruneae especially, and also in other rosaceae. Still there is an essential oil in many of the rosaceae which is probably their active principle & very analogous to this acid. This oil may be the same article a little modified. It is perhaps not proper to consider hydroc. ac. as an acid

Cyanogen is said to be a very active agent - and one of those which retains their activity in combination

Hydroc. ac. acts as a narcotic
Said to be exhilirant and to increase the appetite. Even if it has this effect, it is not therefore necessarily stimulant (or tonic)

This is the article which first led Prof. S. to doubt the Murray's Brunonian dogma that narcotics are transient stimulants

It has been known to produce ptyalism when long continued. Said to obviate costiveness

Single fill does not produce the subsequent prostration, headache vertigo &c.

of the stimulant and nervine narcotics

This is employed both as a principal and an auxiliary remedy. and in either cases will require to be combined with other articles. By combination with stimulants acids &c. or opium its ultimate narcosis may be prevented and thus a sufficient quantity given. This is the case in low atonic cases. Experiments have not been made with it in phlogistic diathesis

Dose varies with the strength. Begin with a small dose in exact fresh parcels. Intervals 3 hours or more

Poisonous effects. These may be very violent and yet the patient recovers. Applied to ulcers it does not affect the system as much as when applied to a healthy surface. Prof. T. thinks it is absolutely proved that the entire and sound skin does not absorb at all — but ulcerated surfaces do absorb. The nervous system of a sound surface is better calcula-

ted to receive and propagate its impression

Magendie directs the prussic acid to be mixed with 6 times its weight of alcohol (or water) Prof. T. never could keep a watery solution a week - but he has kept Magendie's alcoholic solution a year (away from light)

Magendie's formulary (translated) gives no commencing or medium dose

The objections to this article are that it is too variable in strength - uncertain in operation - it is too difficult to ~~determine~~ distinguish its degree of operation. It is too inconvenient for Country practitioners - in preparation and ~~it must be watched~~ in administration

Other articles are nearly an equivalent for it

It will be useless to vomit a person poisoned by it as the dose is so small

Some have considered spt. ammonia or aqua ammon. as specific remedies. But ammonia cannot be a specific antidote

Sulphuric ether - tinct. capsicum - spt. menth. pip. - or menth. piper. - and above

all officinal alcohol are ~~[illegible]~~ valuable counter narcotics

Cold water to the head counteracts intoxicating narcosis (A man may drink twice as much spirit with his head cool & wet – and a man with his lower extremities in cold water gets drunk sooner – e.g. sheep washing)

Diseases

Dyspepsia – allays irritability pain – & vomiting &c. Mr. Elliotson of St. Thomas's

Colica rheumatalgia – by Dr Prout – relief instantaneous. Helminthia – by Bressa – probably good – like Spigelia – but not convenient or safe – especially for children – some of the first effects of this article are such as children cannot specify – opinion of common can be managed for children

Supposed to be more especially useful for diseases of the lungs – Mr. Elliotson found it give great relief in cough

1st Box simplex – is restrained & checked by it – the tendency to hectic is diminished. 2nd Box dyspnoica (not described) – always accompanied with some function-

al derangement of the digestive organs
- accompanied with some dyspnoea - affect
musicians, speakers &c. Some consider
it dyspepsia - others as a pulmonary
disease - great diversity of opinion

3d B. Convulsive (hooping cough)
- some families are habitually subject to this
peculiar kind of cough. N.B. There are
two stages to this ~~first~~ complaint - the first
continuing about a fortnight - and being
a catarrhal stage - the second exhibits
the peculiar cough. Prof. T. thinks the
second stage not a part of the disease but
a sequel of the complaint - and that the
disease cannot be communicated by this sec-
ond stage or sequel. He has never known
it spread from the second stage. It is sup-
posed that neither ~~the~~ hydroc. ac. nor any
other remedy is useful in the first stage
Hydroc. ac. is occasionally successful in
cutting short - or if not, in palliating - the sec-
ond stage.
Dyspnoea exacerbates - palliates very much
- probably if we could venture so to do
we might cut a paroxysm short by a single

full dose. But we must always begin gradually – say with 2 drops & increase up to 10 or 15

Membranous phthisis – (topical aff. confined to the bronchial membrane) denied to exist by the French – but Prof. T. has seen at least a dozen p. m. examinations – useful as a palliative – opium is generally needed – if profuse expectoration &c. lead – quinine &c.

Strumous or tubercular phthisis – very useful – said to have cured (Magendie) Prof. T. thinks it cannot be relied on alone But the cases very very much – sometimes (as was the case with Sewichard.) small tubercles appear over the whole lungs & finally obstruct the lungs without any recent indications of phthisis. Again there may be cases of one or two tubercles at a time – & have continued 30 years and ultimately prove fatal. The former cases are incurable – the latter ought to be cured – by opium, narcotics, acid stimulants, tonics &c. If you can check the emaciation you may expect to cure but if not the pat. will die sooner or later

Pneumonitis - said to be cured - but not said what kind of pneumonitis - for we have a number of very different pneumonitides.
Undoubtedly useful in chronic irritative pneumonitides. Dysenteria chronica - which Prof. T. does not believe to exist - cases, so called have sometimes been ulcerations of al. canal. with sanious discharge
Hysteritis neutra ifica (a disease of the uterus like croup - always chronic unless it affects the bronchiae) Prof. Wardwarts has utterly failed with it. Rheumatism - acute & subacute - Carcinus vulgaris - said to be very useful - said to relieve the pain by wasting the cancer with it much diluted - be cautious in its use
Vitiated & painful ulcers, particularly the irritable - promotes healing.
D. cl. tremens & Puerperal delirium (which seem to be varieties of the same disease) said to be very useful - probably a valuable adjuvant. Opium is nearly a specific - but some cases are incurable. There are cases which require Stramonium as an adjuvant - some require stimulants, others Calomel &c.

Clonus palpitatio - palpitation of the heart & great blood vessels - very efficacious. Hysteria said to relieve a fit - also useful to obviate the diathesis - not safe enough for the fit

Paraesthesia difficilis (not connected with menstruation fl.) - said to relieve

Pouchus corporis pilosi (pimples free) cured by ~~lot~~ lotions Impetigo - said to be cured by lotions

Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus

Prunus Laurocerasus (Linn.) cherry laurel or cherry bay. Nat. ord. rosaceae - tribe Amygdaleae - Habitat. Levant.

Bark - leaves - flowers & kernels have a bitterish, fragrant smell & taste - owing to a supposed essential oil - & considered by some to be identical with the ess. oil of bitter almonds - which again is said to contain ~~amygd~~ amygdaline (a new principle) This oil is said to be very poisonous & to produce symptoms of intoxication. The whole subject is obscure - for the cherry laurel yields but a trifling quantity of Hydro. acid. This oil causes death just like it.

This oil has produced similar effect. It is said to be more certain than hydroc. ac.

Prepare laurel water by adding 6 fl.ʒ of distilled water to 1 pd of recently gathered leaves cut fine — distil off ℥iv only — Dose 4 to 6 drops. Laurel water is apparently less variable in strength than hydroc. ac. Many cases of poisoning have occurred from its use in confection any & liqueurs It is a most intense poison

Infusion is made by digesting a pound of cut leaves for 24 hours. Dist. tinct. fill a bottle with the cut leaves — & fill with proof spirit. — dose about 10 minims

The bark & leaves have been successfully used in curing intermittents & rheumatism

Distilled water used in Italy for blemishes — as a wash for inflamed eyes — cancers — ulcers etc.

Prunus padus (Cluster cherry) has still more of this peculiar test under shell

Prunus Virginiana deserves investigation — It probably would be a complete substitute. It has been used somewhat

Gelsemium nitidum

G. sempervirens (Elliott) Carolina or yellow jessamine Nat. ord. Apocyneae Virginia to Florida. Cultivated as an ornamental plant in the Northern states. But one species of the genus. Prof.

Prof. Tully's attention was first turned to this article by Elliott sketch. It also produces irritation of every kind — languor — disposition to yawn, sleepy — vertigo epigastric uneasiness — imperfect vision — coldness of extremities — finally of the whole body — convulsions & death. Not stimulant at all. Never could perceive any nervine properties — never alleviates languor & lassitude or produces wakefulness or exhilaration.

It is a poor narcotic and ought to be superseded by hydroc. ac. — being invariable in strength — easily kept and sure in its operation.

Tinct. ℞ ℥ix dried & contused root — offic. alc. 1 pt. — Medium dose 10 to 20 m. from an adult — repeated from 2 to 6 hours. "Begin with a small dose and stop short when symptoms of nausea appear.

It may be that proof spt. or rum or water will prove a good menstruum. But the alcoholic tinct. is most convenient. Rum or a proof spirit tinct. is liable to become sour in summer.

Prof. T. thinks it often useful to conjoin opium — a union of antiroctants being often advantageous just as is a union of tonics. Besides this, the opium by counteracting the ultimate narcosis, enables the pat. to take more of the article — at the same time that it increases it ~~desira-~~ the medicinal powers. Alcohol may thus assist the rapidness of narcotics.

Like other narcotics this article should be conjoined with stimulants in low atonic cases.

The only deleterious effects are excessive narcosis. I have suspected that any of the article remains in the stomach give an emetic. If otherwise give ammonia, spirit of camphor, capsicum — & above all alcohol. Apply fractions with spt. rosmarin punctata or capsicum & just enough to excite rubefaction.

Keep the bed, warm and keep cold cloth

applied to the head
Stimulants will contribute to the relief but will not cure alone
Prof. T. has employed it in the following diseases
Cough. Dyspnoeal cough. Hooping cough
Dyspnoea exacerbans - as this is safer than prussic acid - prof. T. would not hesitate to give a teaspoonful in an urgent case - it would be better also to conjoin opium
Phthisis of various sorts. Irritative stomatitis. Subacute atonic rheumatism also
A case intermediate between hysteria, catalepsy and epilepsy, had the paroxysms kept off by this article

The following is also a sample of more narcotic, but yet differs from the preceding Prof. T. thinks he can distinguish the effects of the two

Veratrum viride Aiton

Melanthacin lactum &c. &c. (fly poison)
Nat. ord. Melanthaceae - All the middle & Southern states. Root a bulb inclosed in a great number of husks - yet these very husks are active.

This root has long been known as an active narcotic

About 2 hours after taking a single full dose — first a glow at the eye each then sight affected ~~[illegible]~~ especially if the head is moved — alternately ~~p~~ blindness nausea upon moving the head or vomiting cold ~~[illegible]~~. pulse 40 &c. Symptoms reach their height in 4 or 5 hours — disappear in 6 or 8 without leaving any inconvenient sequelae. Such were the effects of the ~~[illegible]~~ first dose ~~of it~~ Prof. T. administers

Need as a fly poison at the South — also use ratsbane

Case related of its effects upon a young physician at the South — similar to the preceding

Case of its narcotic effect when administered for catarrh (attended with rheumatic pains) by one of Prof. T's friends

Alcoholic tinct. 4 oz to 1 pt.

Dose (commencing) 10 — (medium) 20 to 30 minims

May be combined advantageously with opium stimulants and tonics

Diseases Cough — Dyspneal cough — Hooping cough — Catarrhal & other phthisis

Rheumatism — It has been tried in these by Prof. T. his friends

Spigelia Marilandica

Worm grass Indian pink Carolina pink
Nat. Ord. Gentianeae. Pennsylvania to
Carolina. Roem. & Schultes in 1819
knew but 4 species. Sprengel, gives 11
1st S. anthelmia S. anelliodes S. peruviana
S. speciosa S. marilandica S. scabra.
S. flemingiana &c. All in S. Ch. are
S. Marilandica and used in their native country,
as anthelmintics

No analysis has been made

Said to accelerate the pulse — first the face
pale, then over the eyes dilation of pupils. Pert go
Cause headache, stupor, spasms of the
dimness of sight vomiting
muscles of the eyes and face, staggering, delirium
stupor & even convulsions

It was many years before Prof T. was aware
that this article possessed these properties: his
specimens from the shops were worthless
These symptoms when moderate are a test of its
proper operation. Cathersis is called by
some a test. Prof. T. has never known it
purge or heard of its doing so. The vomiting
which it produces, is a part of its narcotic
operation

It was long before it was known
that this article is narcotic. It was

given in small doses as a vermifuge
Its poisonous properties were ascribed to a small
vine - a species of Upas or other phucarpa
~~Prof~~ Probably prussic acid of the Galeanum
retinum would be equally anthelmintic. - harm-
less convenient. It seems ~~co~~ to resemble
stramonium most in its operation.

It is doubtful whether we have
any cases of unequivocal poisoning by this
article. Prof. T. has known one doubtful
one. Chalmers relates two cases

It seems to be universally agreed that purging
relieves best the narcotic effect. Prof. T.
has had no experience to the contrary. All
of his cases have been relieved by nervines &
stimulants. Infusions of Serpentaria relieve
the narcosis & it must do so by its stimulant
principle (which it possesses considerably when
fresh especially) Prof. T. has relieved his
cases of narcosis from this article with milk
punch &c. Purgatives, much abuse with cigars
Prof. T. has repeatedly known chil-
dren examined after expressing purgings without further disposition to sleep of any thing in the alg. canal

History - 1754 a letter from Dr. Lewis
of S. C. in the Ed. Set. essays. 1764 Dr
Garden to Dr. Hope published a letter which is the
foundation of all the accounts of it in the

books. He says the root it was discovered about 40 years before by the Indians. He used it afterwards in fevers - as a purgative to do so. Prof. T. does not believe that it could have been discovered by the Indians - for the S. anthelmia had been well known as an anthelmintic 50 years before. Besides it is a well established fact that at the first discovery of this country not a single article was used internally by the Indians as a remedy. They ~~use~~ took the root of Iris versicolor as a purgative - they administered veratrum viride to their young warriors to try their hardihood. Some articles they used to destroy life.

Prof. T. inclines to think the infusion of the coarsely powdered root preferable to the decoction. Let the decoction be of ½ an ounce of the root to 1½ pints boiled away to a pint.

Prof. T. has never been able to hear of its purgative operation. He has enquired of S. Carolina physicians.

Prof. T. thinks it considerably less effectual when conjoined with senna or other cathartics - than when followed

by a cath. ~~12~~ 1. Continue the article 12 to 24 hours & keep up a slight narcosis - & then give your cathartic. Prof. T. would prefer from 4 to 8 days in the 24 hours He has found that the narcotic operation passes off in 3 or 4 hours

It is somewhat questionable whether the top possesses any power. Prof T. always cuts it off and throws it away

Our article is collected at the wrong time of the year viz. when the top is in full bloom It should be collected when the top has decayed

It is the universally opinion of the South that it does not keep well longer than 6 month.

Pharmac. prep. 1st powder of root 10 to 20 gr. every 3 or 4 hours

2nd infusion 3d decoction - the latter the most frequently used ½ oz. to 1 pt. perhaps an ounce to 1 pint would be better - let the infusion stand an hour

|| Dose 1 to 4 oz every 3 or 4 hours (for an adult)

Syrup of the decoction is sometimes kept in the shops - dose 1 to 4 drams - made by ~~adding~~ 1 oz. to 1 pt. boiled to 3½ oz. - add an equal weight of white sugar - making 4 oz. of the syrup. It can be given in tea

or coffee

It is thought that serpentaria added to it enables more of it to be taken

Diseases. Typhus infantum — to alleviate irritability &c.

Helminthia use lumbricoides — Not known to be useful in H. taenia & asc. vermicularis

It appears to stupefy not kill the worms

The pat. ought be kept under the operation of it 24 or 36 hours at least — and a cath. be given at the commencement of the last 12 hours. The neutral salts & senna are not the best cath. Calomel is the best. Rhubarb & aloes the next best.

Spigelia anthelmia

Nat. of S. A. & W. E.

Said to be more soporific than opium (this is doubtful). Infallible almost as an anthelmintic (Brown). Used as an antiemetic in Typhus infantum

Stronger than S. marilandica

The first account of it was in the Gent. mag. 1751. Had been long used before. Attributed to the negroes!

Heracleum lanatum

American masterwort (Masterwort is the Imperatoria Ostruthium) — Cow parsnep

First described by Michaux — N. A. ord Umbelliferae. Canada to Florida

Root & especially the seeds, have an acrid pungent & vinous taste & smell. Water does not extract the acrid prop. Alc. does.

Seeds gathered before they become brown

An intense narcotic (the seeds) — producing nausea, retching — cool skin, irregular pulse, slippery sweat &c. — in large quantities (too large ever to be likely to be given). Prof. T. has known two instances of strong narcosis produced in a dyspeptic patient, with diarrhoea &c.

Prof. T. has never seen any evidence of it having stimulant properties

Commonly said to be carminative but Prof. T. has never been able to perceive any tone nervine operation from it — hence this term must apply to its antiacrid powers

Recent bruised leaves ~~are~~ said to be ~~of~~ rubefacient — Prof. T. has never tried them — If so, they are not necessarily stimulant

Poisonous effects — will be relieved of course, by diffusible stimulants, acrids and narcotics. In one apparently desperate case all the symptoms disappeared under the use of ess. ppt. alcohol & opium.

This article has been in use time immemorial in this country. The dry ripe seeds were used, as carminative, to relieve flatulence. Its narcotic powers were not suspected. Bigelow first thought of a conjection to that effect. In the dyspeptic case above alluded to, Prof. T. directed a strong infusion to be used ad libitum. He was in a few days sent for to the man, who was apparently a hopeless case of narcosis — cold clammy sweats &c. He was cured by op. ppt. & ale. — which produced very sudden & speedy relief. All the while the heracleum was not suspected. He was much better afterwards — as regarded his dyspepsia. A second similar attack followed with similar results — heavy, better after it! — A third followed!! Then it was found that

he had regularly taken this article in excessive quantities just before each attack! The preparation he took was a strong infusion. Probably an alcoholic tincture could not be taken in ~~such~~ sufficient quantity ~~of this~~ to produce these effects. Perhaps one might get a concentrated preparation by forming a syrup of a decoction.

The article needs to be investigated. A good subject for an inaugural dissertation.

The powdered root, & seed, the infus. of the leaves &c. have been used. No proportions or doses are mentioned. The seeds are added to tinctures "to render them carminative"

Diseases. Dyspepsia — very valuable for flatulence & also for intolerance of food. Epilepsy is said to be palliated — by some — by others to radically cured by it.

Dr. Coma of Mass. published in 1803 a dissertation on it (in trans. of Med. Soc.) & called it by mistake H. Spondylium. He

did not use the seeds, which are agreed to be the strongest part. A little is said about it by Thatcher & Bigelow

N. B. The most useful narcotics ~~within~~ in Epilepsy are the simple & pure narcotics

Hyoscyamus niger

Biennial with us. Plant the seeds in the fall (In the ~~spring~~ first summer the young plant is eaten up by insects. Popular name henbane (N. B. hyosc. means hogs bean!) It grows in the street ~~in~~ as large, swine are suffered to run at large!?

Nat. ord. Solaneae. All the species seem to be alike

Properties first settled by Stoerck

Smell strong &c. Taste of the leaves mucilaginous and herbaceous. Root stem leaves & seeds, all active. It is a general rule that when the medic. powers reside in the descending sap the seeds are inactive e.g. poppy & when otherwise the seeds are generally more active — so is the case with this & stramonium

Active principle hyoscyamine which exists (as is generally the case) in combi-

nation with malic acid

Appears to be a pure narcotic & to possess no other powers.

Proves antiirritant, allaying irrit. &c. & occasionally (& hence probably indirectly) diaphoretic and ~~diaphoretic~~ diuretic & cathartic

Said to be soporific & anodyne. This is denied & Prof. T. does not find it answer these indications well (except slightly and indirectly) N.B. in general the pure narcotics do not exert a strong soporific ~~eff~~ action.

Said to resemble opium. But it is not stimulant, nor nervine, nor decidedly anodyne, or soporific. It seems to be far inferior to opium in restraining morbid irritat. - morbid secretions &c. & seems not to be cholagogue.

Though not anodyne for sudden emergencies of pain, yet it is invaluable for chronic cases of pain

It is a common notion that it is a good substitute for opium, where the constipating effect is contraindicated &c. Prof. T. has been entirely disappointed in his ex-

reflection of finding this tone. It did not answer the same purposes as opium.

Very valuable often in conjunction with opium - less of either of them is needed. Seems to resemble Conium more except that it is not debilitant.

Prof. Eves however has used it more extensively than perhaps any other man & thinks very highly of it even in acute diseases.

Poisonous effects

These are much more violent than those of opium. Excessive delirium convulsions &c. &c. Vide Woodville. Ed. & Var. &c.

Pro. Hyoscyamus is a weaker article than opium - but is probably more liable to disagree than opium. Its poisonous effects are certainly much worse than those of opium.

As an antispasmodic, an anodyne, a soporific. It is thought inferior only to opium. It possesses no stimulating

Preparations 1st expr. infuso. juice of leaves - Dose 5 to 10 gr. 4 to 6 times a day

1 grain is about equivalent to a drop of

laudanum — as an antispasmodic
But that in the shops is apt to be bad. Druggists are apt to be imposed on by a watery extract. They will often mix with the latter the powder of the leaves, to increase the strength. Such extracts by decoction are generally very poor.

Prof. T. has seldom experienced any good effect from less than 15 grs of the expressed juice. 40 may be required. This a very uncertain article

2nd Powder of the seeds has been used. As long as the seed of a plant preserves its vitality, it preserves its medicinal powers. Probably this would be a good mode of administering the article

Tincture of leaves or seeds

Fill a bottle with recent leaves, cut fine & cover them with proof spirit or of. alc. macerate 14 days strain. A fl. ʒ of this tinct. is equal to about 5 m. of laudanum (Prof. Eves)

Oil of hyosc. made by simmering the leaves 1 pound in sweet oil 3 pounds is used on the continent of Europe, for external application

(Col of Tinquin)

Diseases. Dysphagia spasmodica
Dyspepsia with pains, wandering pains
irritability &c. It must be persevered
in. Col. Rhachialgia. It should not
supersede opium - but may be conjoined with
it (perhaps with Conium also)
Idiopathic cough - with opium
Croup - in the secondary irritable stage (Prof. S
Dysenteria typhodes (Common dysentery) - Prof. S
But it should not supersede opium
Dysentery always requires opium - per-
haps other things also
Arthritis podagra (Gout) Prof. T. has found
opium beneficial in all the cases which he has
seen. Arthritis rheumatica (not Rheumatalgia)
Carcinus vulgaris (particularly in the var.
uteri) Prof. T. has succeeded best with a
mixture of opium Conium & hyoscyamus
Thought to be inadmissible in Mania
Prof. T. has relieved paroxysms of mania by
opium in large quantities but not enough to enable him to
decide - Col of Melancholia
Agypnia chronica - should to answer
well. Cephalalgia hemicranica

- recommended - when opium will not answer - but Prof. S. has never met with such cases. Lately he has succeeded best with strychnas

Paronychia sedex (the same with spermorrhea entonica) a very troublesome disease to subdue. Satyriasis & Nymphomania

Lyspesia - all the species

Spermor. atonica. Paramenia obstruct?

Carcinoma schirrosus (distinct from cancer). Secdoptosis uteri

H. aureus, & albus are active species - & the former being persistent, would be more convenient of cultivation

Datura

D. Tatula is our common species

Stinking weed is the most common popular name

Thorn apple is another. Jamestown weed (Westend pinks! Melford!)

Nat. ord. Solaneae. Habitat doubtful - It seems to follow civilized man

Prof. S. has watched the plant for 3 or years

He has made the two species grow together

I never ~~the~~ knew them mingle. Linnæus distinguished it from D. ~~stramonium~~ ~~The latter~~ It has a purple stalk, specked with deep green — blossom white, streaked with purple. D. Tatula has a pea green stalk — the general habit is different

The seeds are the most active ~~the root the most~~ and the leaves next The root is the most uncertain

Both these have similar ~~species~~ properties

Datura Metel, from Asia is now naturalized with us (called ✝ alba also) a plant not so tall — flowers cream colored — capsule does not open by four regular valves. Probably more active

Datura ceratocaula, is now naturalized from Cuba also with us — Flower very large — fragrant. In India D. ferox & D. fastuosa are most used. Datura Guayaquilensis is used in S. America

Active principle Daturia (existing in combination with malic acid) Malate of Daturia, soluble both in water and in alcohol.

Properties – narcotic

It is said that smelling the plant, and sleeping in a bed made of the leaves, will produce vertigo, nausea &c.

Stillings irritability &c. dilates the pupils – vertigo – headache – dryness of the throat – strange delirium – convulsions & blindness – ~~strange~~ &c. &c. Large quantities at once produce a sense of glowing heat which has been mistaken for a stimulant operation

The oddest and drollest delirium is produced by it. Prof. T. has seen many droll cases. The delirium may continue a week or more. & be cured by a cathartic, bringing the vertigo and dry Vide Beverley's hist. Virginia.

Case of a child – delirium &c. scarlet flush upon the face – petechiae – red eruption &c.

The effects vary considerably – yet there is a general similarity so that we may recognize the article. Moderate dilatation of the pupil & some affection of the sight are the necessary test of a sufficient quantity. This test is as necessary a test in a chronic case, as an affection of the mouth for Calomel.

Datura is universally agreed to be narcotic. It is certainly antirheumatic in many cases, anodyne – said to be soporiferic; Prof. T. has ~~often~~ often seen it soporific, but it cannot be relied on for this. Antispasmodic, probably because narcotic (from its exhibition it might be ~~so~~ suspected to be nervine) Sedative also because narcotic. Called by B. S. Barton & Chapman stimulant but it had not been called so before the publication of Brown's theory – it has since been the fashion to consider all sedative effects as the result of a stimulant operation. It certainly never increases vital energy in atonic diseases. Its power of producing dilatation of the pupils and flushed face, as proofs of stimulation. It is indeed not indicated in phlogistic asthenia. Said to be emmenagogue. Prof. T. has known it often tried, without any effect. It will indeed relieve excessive irritation and suffer the discharge to return. Called refrigerant – with no foundation. Called discutient, externally applied. It is so by its narcotic antirheumatic ~~remedy~~ powers.

Datura resembles belladonna (probably) more nearly than any other article. Resembles Spigelia also

In all cases, connected with such an affection of the brain as produces contracted pupils, datura is more or less remedial (extreme phlegmonous inflammation only, excepted). Prof. T. thinks it better adapted to spasmodic disease, than to delirium.

The article has probably been more used in N. E. than in any other part of the world

Pavis says that nitrat of silver & acetat of lead are incompatible. But there is no reason whatever why they should be so.

Acetic and citric acid are said to be its antidotes. This is folly. The best mode is to vomit and purge both in the first place. Then opiates and stimulants. As a matter of fact these acids have been found worth little or nothing

Preparation. Powder of aniseed

Dose 1 gr. increased to 10 or 20

But this is the most uncertain preparation of the article. You must push the medicine until you perceive effects from it. Powder of the

seed is a much better preparation. The seeds are the strongest part, and will keep an indefinite period period of time. The activity resides in the albumen. The cotyledons are inactive. Hence for liquid preparations use the entire seeds. The above dose for the leaves is too small — as large a dose, of as that of the seeds is required. Dose of seeds 1 to 5 or 10 grs. Pow.

Decoction — It should be better made of the seeds. Ireland recommends a bath of the decoction.

Tinct. ℞ entire seeds ℥ji dilut. alc. 1 pt. macerat 1 week & strain. Dose same as Ld. Pop. &

Extract — this is the expressed inspissated juice. Dose 1 gr. to 4 ac. &c.

It is not worth while to use any prep. but the tincture of the seeds. The liniment, ointment & cerates of stramonium had better be made with with the seeds than with the leaves. The ointment is not worth retaining; the liniment being better for a soft application. A compound plaster of Canth. & datura is used for blistering. It is likely doubtful a cataplasm of the bruised seeds, with bread & milk — an excellent article.

Diseases. Diarrhoea of children (at-
tended by a tepid bath of the decoction. Fowler's
Cholera infantum. It may be useful in form
of enema quite effectual in the early stage.
Piles. ointment useful - cloth dipped in
the decoction also - small enema, also very
useful. Bex convulsiva. Given
in, to bring the system under its use

|| Dyspnoea &c. &c. &c. much used
- especially by smoking - extensively used &
exceedingly popular in England. None has
called its utility in these complaints in question
but Dr Bree. Its utility seems thoroughly
established. For an urgent exacerbation
Prof. T. prefers the tinct. - a dessert spoon-
ful to a tablespoonful - conjoining 30 to 60
drops of Laudanum. For chronic cases the
~~of~~ smoking is a more ~~convenient~~ convenient mode
It benefits the disease with less affection
of the eyes

|| Delirium tremens & Puerperal delirium -
highly valuable, as adjuvant to opium
In some low malignant typhus fevers - when
the head is affected. In one case in Medication -
2 ℥ Laud. & ~~in solution~~ of the strong every hour

Cough bronchitis &c.
Dysentery - arrested by it
The Bruised leaves are applied to any
external inflammation. Celebrated in
Fumentations. Ophthalmia: the wilted
leaves applied - Mastitis (infl. of mam.)
Useful for swollen breasts of nurses.
Arthritis, rheumatism & podagra
Manifestly it will assist when externally
A. rheumatalgia var. neuralgia (Sciatica
externally in the comp. plaster of Canth. &
stramonium - but then blistering is useful
Ireland says that all topical pains may
be relieved by ~~by the~~ ext. appl. of this ext.
Carcinoma vulgaris (common cancer) - by
cataplasm or lotion, or fomentation with the
bruised leaves - Considerable reputation
Syphilitic & strumous ulcers - probably
not so useful internally as Conium
- useful externally.
Ecstasia mania & melancholia - Considerably
used - probably it was first employed for
its soporific effects. Moria imbecillis (Lund)
- very improbable.
Neuralgia - in large doses (Bigelow)

But Prof. T. has found a combination of narcotics than any single one. — and of the single ones opium is generally the best. These are very potent in the neuralgias, ~~of~~ especially of dyspepsia. There is one also which is disguised intermittent & may be cured like that. (Colchicum see Dr. Woodward's case) Dr. T. Thompson mentions almost all curse chronic pains

Dr. Chapman believes it may be useful in palsy & in amaurosis (palsy of optic nerve)

~~Poisons~~ Used extensively as a substitute for belladonna for dilating the pupil, previous to ~~at~~ operation ~~of~~ for cataract. Belladonna is much preferable stronger & more certain. A little extract of bell. ~~smeared~~ around the eye is as good as a cataplasm of stramonium. Stram. equal to Bellad. Prof. T.

Syncline chorea (which is an approach to paralysis — a paralysis of a limb will go through a stage of chorea) — a very valuable remedy — it will cure alone — but generally when there is atony tonics must be ~~generally~~ used — though this is a good article, nux vomica is generally better — they may be usefully combined. Purging is generally injurious. Ergotism is likewise a valuable remedy

Lyspasia Convulsiv — very valuable — the common directions however are for an insufficient use of it. Prof. T. has found it the most valuable article for convulsions. A quantity of opium insufficient to arrest a fit will aggravate it — perhaps so of datura. Give a desert spoonful (of tinct.) at once and repeat if necessary — generally a table spoonful will cure — but more may be necessary.

Lyspasia Hysteria

Prof. T. would give in an urgent fit a table spoonful of the tinct. or a teaspoonful repeated every 10 min. No remedy is equal to it in hysteria also. B. S. one of the most dangerous practices will break up a fit but in this way are eventually break down the constitution. Vomiting is next in common use. Prof. T. has tried both, & became heartily tired of them. Asafoetida & c merely amuse the patient, and the fit goes off of itself. Opium will cure but a large dose is required and ~~ra~~ inconvenient sequelae ~~nervous~~ remain the next day.

Lyspasia Epilepsy — the most valuable remedy in this disease also — when not dependent on organic affection which may

be known by their occurring in a young & irritable & mobile subject by periodical recurrence of paroxysms, by throbbing pricking by regular premonitions, by not being been of very long continuance — by not occurring in the night when the pat. is in bed & asleep

1st effect use in the intervals of the paroxysm period of seeds 1 to 3 gr. solution, 20 to 30 min. of tinct. 3 or 4 times a day &c. Keep up a moderate dilatation of the pupil, & some imperfection of vision — for a year say — Exact regularity of habits — rather abstemious meals — nutritious food — light supper &c. Epileptics are prone to great irregularity of meals of labour &c. These are the directions.

Prof. T. has learned to give so much as to destroy this irregularity — prevent by using his eyes and labouring much — producing in short convenient effect.

Use also nit. sil. & iron (peroxide or carbonate (which is rather inferior) & persevere for a year. It is often stated by the patients and their friends that the dat. has been used and failed or been injurious — this Prof. T. does not believe. The eyesight is not permanently affected by it.

Prof. T. has also derived great benefit from datura as a palliative in hopeless cases — and in cases in which the paroxysm are irregular, without warning &c. One hopeless patient was made in all respect more comfortable for some years. She took a teaspoonful of the seeds 2 or 3 times a day. Dr Fisher of Boston Dr Archer of Maryland, cured all the first sort of cases. Prof. Eve also, but he does not use the article with sufficient freedom, if whom Prof. T. learnt his practice. The main difficulty in curing the disease is in managing the patient

2nd of its use for the suspension of a paroxysm. Prof. T's mode is original. He has practised it for 15 years. The practice is original with him. Case — young lady — severe pt paroxysm — purged and bled, till nearly moribund — ~~adall~~ with no improvement — but an aggravation of all the symptoms. Prof. T. was called in. A table spoonful of the tincture of Datura soon restored her — the pupils of the eyes began to dilate. (they had been contracted before) blind as they dilated — the con

-inflam. diminished. Other cases - that had not been bled.

When the patient has premonitory of the paroxysm. ½ fl oz or ℥iii will be safe & prophylactic. Treat between the paroxysms as before

In epileptic puerperal convulsions the use of Datura is more important still. Prof. T. has known the most violent relieved by ½ ℥ of tinct. dat. - clysmas & an enema of ℥ ol. pine

Bleeding is not per se a remedy for this disease - if phlogistic diathesis is present, bleed. Bleeding oftener does hurt than good. Apply belladonna freely to the os uteri & the posterior part of the vagina

Give also enemata of ℥ ol. pine to excite the uterus. The uterus is suspended in its action

Give also the ergot to bring on uterine action. In a bad case if the patient has been much reduced by bleeding you may as well despair

The epileptic convulsions are the most formidable. The common & hysterical convulsions, will tolerate any

practice, they generally are not dangerous. Still the datura is the best article

Tetanus. Prof. T. has not the known it tried in severe tetanus. But in milder cases (which Prof T. thinks are hysterical) datura has cured.

The practice of pushing opium gradually to the amount, say of 40 or 50 grs in 24 hours, is not the way. You must push the remedy until the disease is relieved or until somnolency from the opium is produced. 200 grs. in 12 hours have cured. Combining of narcotics are best. Dr Woodward of Vt. has succeeded with op. & cactus

You may have cases in which nothing will have any effect. Some cases will exhibit somnolency after a few drops of laudanum. In such cases narcotics will not answer. N.B. Some physicians are afraid of every thing but death

Datura is worth trying in this way in Lyssa canina

Paralysis difficult

A valuable lotion for cutaneous affection
in porrigo Sepidosis, pityriasis
in pityriasis var. herpetica & lumbricosa
Scabies, (etc.) as an adjuvant

Fomentation of datura useful to
disciss indolent tumours. Most use-
ful for burns & scalds, for that it has
been used this 100 years

~~The~~

The oldest account of Datura
was of the D. Stram. by Gerhard.
Baron Stock was the first to investigate it
There is at present much mistake and mis-
apprehension about this article. But a part
of the profession are thoroughly acquainted
with its use. Chapman, Bigelow &c.
are very ignorant about it

Atropa Belladonna

Atropa lethalis of many. Solanum lethalis & S. furiosa – Deadly nightshade, & Dwale But S. Dulcamara & S. nigrum are called deadly nightshade (And the country may once supplied with ext. bellad. from the Sol. nig.) Nat. ord. Solaneae

Hab. England. Cultivated in Connecticut (from Dr Eve). Root perennial – tap rooted. Difficult to raise it from seed, as the insects eat the young plants. All parts supposed to be active (not known however whether the root has been used) – the seeds are probably active. The leaves are the parts used. They have been often ~~used~~ analyzed – they give Atropina – an alkaline principle – said to exist in the form of bi-salts (but there several of such salts which contain even as many by 16 prop. of c.) 2nd Malic acid (~~comp~~ combined with atropina) – other vegetable principles are found.

A. S. Thompson says the plant does not lose its properties by drying – this is probable

Prof. T. finds this article to resemble datura & Spigelia. It dilates the ~~[illegible]~~ pupils, & produces a delirium resembling the vapours.

Antidotes said to be vinegar - (this was an old practice for the sake of

Pharm. prep. pow'd. of dreadlens 1 to 12 grs
Ed. & Var. ½ to 3 grs. in a day. U. S. 1 gr.
increased to 6 grs. daily (Fowdiner)
1 gr. gradually increased to 5 (U. S.)

Prof. T. has always used the extract

// ⅙ of a grain of extract from Dunn was a full dose. It is very apt to be adul. an extract of something else - or an extract spoiled by keeping. Prof. T. has given ½ ʒ with no effect.

Infusion directed 20 grs. to ℥ ij of leaves

Pereira employs a tincture

Extract should be of inspissated expressed juice - dose said to be 1 to 4 grs.

Formulae are given for enemata & for cerates ʒ ii to ℥ ii of cerate

// Diseases. Belladonna recommended - but it is not deobstruent. Hooping cough

quite celebrated - said to suspend the convulsive cough very suddenly & speedily. It sometimes succeeds & sometimes fails. Stramonium & Conium are also useful - which is the best is not settled.

Intermittent fever - rec. Acute & Chronic infl. Gangrene, phlegmonous (white swelling which does not effect the cancellar texture of the bones & secondly acute rheumatism in its access) - probably valuable. Rheumatism - not specific in what sort - probably useful when there is no redness & swelling - & the affection is not erratic.

Rosalia - Many Germans consider it a prophylactic - no very good evidence - 10 yrs. ago the periodicals were full of the matter. Cancer - powerful to allay pain & irrit. Lo of malignant tumors. Mania & Melancholia - probably to produce sleep. All the neuralgia - both externally & internally. Tic dolore &c. Lysse canina (Dudiano) - worth trying. Epilepsy - rec. Palsy - can be useful only to obviate the lesion of the nerves

Paroptis amaurosis - on the same principle.
Paroptis Cataracta - before operating - better than stramonium.
Dropsy (Lund. & E. & Ed.) - diuretic powers have been ascribed but - improbable.
Sarcoma & scirrhosum (Schirrhus tumor)

Used to relax a rigid os uteri. It has been long been used for this purpose in N. England. It is as effectual as for dilating the pupil of the eye. Apply ¼ to ½ oz. to os uteri & the posterior part of vagina. Very extensively used by Wood wood of Ut. Abortion perhaps internally to accelerate & facilitate - giving clonus at the same.

Presentation of placenta - perhaps - to facilitate the dilatation & allows of the introduction of the hand. Dr W. of Ut. gives it clonus immediately - apply the belled - bearing down the head to press hard upon the placenta. The child is dead of course but this is always the case

Sclerotium Clavus

Secale cornutum. S. conicum

Acinula Clavus (London)

A parasitic fungus found between the ~~calyx~~ glumes of many cerealia & gramineae — e.g. rye, wheat, barley, oat, couch grass, phleum pratense &c &c.

Wildenow makes two varieties. One active & the other inert, differing in colour &c. Profs. could never distinguish two well marked varieties

Colour &c. crimson violet — int. white cylindrical — taste subacid &c.

No good analysis has been made

It contains a vegeto-animal matter, a fixed oil — ammonia — ~~also~~ an acid supposed to be phosphoric acid &c.

It is not a degenerated seed — but a fungus The fungus spermatia is probably the uredo maydis — It is not any excrescence produced by the puncture of an insect — though insect may occidentally be found in it

It has all the physical characters — and even the casualties of the genus sclerotium — which consists of small oblong, hard, almost woody bodies which have fixed places of growth

Some of them are subterraneous - found on the roots of mosses - under the droppings of cattle - on the receptacles of compound plants &c. &c. in the place of the germs of grasses &c. They are remarkable for not affecting the general health of the plant on which they grow - they are strictly topical i.e. they do not injure an adjoining germ. It has the property of moulding itself into the shape of the adjoining surface

These qualities all are found in the S. clavus. Vide Decandolle Parsons other species of Sclerotium possess the same powers

Taken internally - it may reduce the pulse if irritation 20 or more beats - vertigo epigastric uneasiness - nausea - bluish colour (or mottled) of surface formication - in nervous & irritable subjects. It may produce tetanic convulsions, even opisthotonos - but these tetanic convulsions appear to be preceded by convulsive of involuntary muscles

It stupefies & ~~apparently~~ of the balls flies - like Helonias, erythrosp..

There is a predisposition to uterine con

traction — most powerful and incessant ones are produced — very little other effect will be perceived, unless the patient is extremely susceptible. Most females while in delivery are insusceptible to narcotics. Abortion may be brought on occasionally by it.

The child is apt to be dead — or if not, in a state of asphyxia — or still born very feeble, mottled on the surface or very flexible, apt to be feeble for a long time. These effects are attributed by some to the steady pressure upon the head. But this cannot be. Prof. T. has known delivery prolonged 5 days — from a small pelvis — and yet the child cried vigorously.

None of the American writers have noticed the narcotic powers of this article. Private practitioners are extensively acquainted with it — it is very common observed in the mother — shown by reduction of the pulse, dilat. of the pupils — mottled skin &c. Dr. March & Dr. Reed quoted (The latter thinks it ~~pro~~ is narcotic. ~~that~~ It interrupts ~~the~~ function of the placenta & hence excites

uterine contraction & hence also it kills the child – the placenta performing probably the office of stomach & lungs

Strychnos nux vom. produces tetanic convulsions. Actaea excites uterine contraction. Prof. T. has known other involuntary muscles affected with convulsions – after moderate doses – eg. heart – respiratory muscles. Actaea is as good an ecbolic as this. This as certain & more safe & convenient – It does not tend so much to produce somnolency – does not kill the child – leaves the system in a more susceptible and a better state.

S. Clavus – like Spigelia & datura – produces a slight febrile state

Effect feels in bringing away the child, after exerting parturient efforts – the uterus remains insusceptible – so also when from exhaustion of haemorrhage &c. the uterus is exhausted – Actaea seems to be superior in this respect

Cloves does not however feel oftener than other articles of M. M. – relate from other

Opium is a safe and perfect anti-

dote to claves. It will completely counteract its parturient effect. 2 to 5 grs. may be required. Alcohol will not counteract. Datura appears not to.

Dr Stearns thinks by giving it in small, often repeated doses, with opium regular, & uninterrupted contraction of the uterus may be produced — this is quite doubtful. It must be a difficult point to hit.

It is thought emmenagogue by some. This not very probable.

Great dose may be thrown off. It has not been suspected of being cathartic

For the operation of it upon the uterus — there must be a predisposition in that organ to contract — caused by a full period of gestation — rupture of membranes — haemorrhage &c.

Pharmac. prep. — 1st very fine powder (It is almost analogous to cork in consistence) Med. dose 10 grs. — if necessary repeat it once or twice at intervals of 10 or 15 min.

Generally one dose additional will be needed. But this is an inconvenient prep. – It loses its strength by keeping

2nd infus. ℥j coarse pow'd. to f℥ss of water – let it stand 2 hours – Dose f℥j repeated if necessary every 15 min. until the whole is taken ℞. It is supposed to be that inf. does not take out the whole strength

31 to ℥ii pot. infl. ap. every 5 min. (Prof. B.)

3d Decoction – made in the same prep. with the same dose. – Boil 5 to 10 min. & strain

4th tinct. dilut. alc. (.935) ~~f℥ss~~ to ℥ii drams – Dose f℥j – repeated 3 or 4 times if necessary. This is the Prep. which Prof. T. employs exclusively. The tincture appears not to lose its strength by keeping He has known ~~one~~ of the tinct. lose its strength in one case – becoming colourless.

This is the preparation which can be given without the prying curiosity of the old women

Violent prejudices exist against it, in many places, & never talk about it – call it cordial or so. Of late however. Prof. T. uses the actaea as an exclusive substitute

Prof. T. and his friends have well ascertained that when this article has lost its cohobia it has also lost its narcotic powers.

Therapeutic appl.

Diarrhoea vulgaris – often reported to be valuable in secondary stages – but in doubtful as valuable from the first. First it lessens the frequency of the discharges – then diminishes their bulk &c. 10 gtt. Dr given in a full dose it may stop it at once. It will cure in a few days or a week. A female empiric near N. York used this article for this purpose. It has often been used by physicians.

Dyspnoea exacerbans – effectual – but the degree of its efficacy compared with other vehicles is not well ascertained – Give ℥f. ℥j. of tinct. or ℥j repeated.

Intermittent fever – said to have cured it in many cases – 10 gtt every 2 hours for some time before the expected paroxysm.

Hysteritis membranifica

Passive & vicarious haemorrhages – from nose lungs. rectum, liver, bladder, uterus &c.

℥j in 24 hours – in 8 or 10 doses. Prof. T. has often employed it in uterine hem. with success – just as he has a class

Lypemania hysterica – is mentioned

Peramenia superflua – very useful accor-

-ding to Marshall Hall - he continues the remedy throughout the catamenial period
P. suppressions - apparently not valuable as an emmenagogue. Leucorrhea common - Marshal Hall - continue several days. Abortion - when abortion is inevitable - hem. freq. & parturient effort feeble - when too quiet & opium will not keep off abortion. This is one of the greatest improvements in modern obstetrical medicine.

Hemorrhage during utero gestation - to produce abortion - when the succession of hemorrhages may destroy the patient. if suffered to continue - Many patients thus lose their lives. when parturition comes on - the unavoidable loss of blood during delivery destroys the patient. Case related in which the pat. was apparently dead from loss of blood - no relocation of uterus

Dr Reed thinks it may destroy the child & after wards bring it away in a week - say - probably this is caused by giving too much.

Where there is urgent hemorrhage, it may be proper to give clavus before the os uteri is dilated, and then anoint with belladd. Or if necessary, bleed from the arm to produce relaxation #

Presentation of placenta – often before the hand can be introduced, – the clavus may be given to bring down the head upon the placenta & thus suppress the hem. – afterwards anoint the os uteri with belladonna. These two cases are contrary to the books – but it has often been practised by Tully and his friends. We may afterwards bleed if necessary to produce relaxation

Lingering prolapsus attended with hem. & imperf. contract. of uterus – & imperf. dil. of os uteri

Paroxysmia syncopalis or convulsiva

Syncope or convulsions – interruption of delivery being produced – You may conjoin enemata of spts. terp. – dashing cold water &c. may be conjoined. Vide Datura

hemorrh. from the arm can be regulated but from the uterus cannot.

Lingering parturition — when the uterine contractions have ceased — when a practitioner ~~hesit~~ is reinforced in the use of the forceps. After the delivery of the secundines except to be retained

Breech presentation — the head is apt to be detained by the contraction of the os uteri around the neck — great skill is generally necessary to extricate the head. The cleavers will generally do no good. The forceps should be used?

// Parodynia secundaria where there is hour glass contraction — all the books forbid it. But Prof. T. has repeated known it relieve. Dr Wood of Pot. says it is absolutely certain to prevent on the one hand & to cure on the other, this hour glass contraction

Retention of secundines from deficiency of uterine contraction — ℞ ℥ii or even ℥iss. may be needed more will often be needed than for the delivery of the fetus. Finally when the cleavers has been used, the placenta will be thrown off just after or in connexion with the delivery of the child

This use of the clavus may almost always superseded the introduction of the hand

Hemorrhage after delivery — and it may be given with advantage as a preventive — just before delivery — where there is a liability to hemorrhage. But Dr Reed says we should wait till the head is delivered — for fear of injuring the child. In the last case which Dr T. had he had great difficulty in resuscitating the child

After pains — where they are caused by irritation from coagulated blood — where there is a deficiency of contraction

Profuse lochia — where there is atonicity and deficient contraction. Some say that the clavus will not act after the delivery of the child. But Prof. T. never knew it fail — although it might require 10 to 30 minutes. This is known to a great many writers also.

No doubt mischief has been done by this article — but many of the restrictions are not well founded. For instance the rule that it should never be given when nature is competent to delivery — but

cases of hemorrhage &c. may be exceptions, e.g. hemorrhage endangering the life of the mother – even before the commencement of labour pains. If after you have stopped the ~~part~~ hemorrhage, the uterine contractions are too violent, you may always stop or restrain them by opium. If you wish to relax the os uteri you may do it by bleeding but generally by local application of belladonna.

Exceptions, ~~may~~ have already been mentioned, to the rule that it is not to be given until the os uteri is relaxed.

The indications are from something else than the dilatation of the feta, to the size of a dollar.

Dr Storrs is right in saying that it should not be given when we are going to have occasion to turn. Breech presentation will generally make it inexpedient.

Dr Storrs's limitation of the whole quantity to 30 grs in ½ pt water – a tablespoonful at a time, will apply to most cases – still not to all – judgment is necessary. Too large doses are often given. But very large doses may be needed.

Where the forceps are admissible, it is better to use them, if a man is sufficiently skilled in their use.

As for its use in convulsions, Dr Stearns directs bleeding to be practised in every case. Prof. T. would not bleed unless there were indications for it. Do not trust to the clamp alone – but give stramonium & give enemata of oil pin.

There seems to be no foundation for the notion that malignant epidemics are produced by spurred rye. Maize is seldom or never affected with claves in A. America. Wheat is far less ~~seld~~ seldom than rye – yet these epidemics prevail where wheat & maize only are used. Various other objections may be made. There is more foundation for the opinion that chronic diseases are produced by it.

History. Used about 1740 in Holland by a celebrated Accoucheur.

Interdicted by the French legislature about 1770. Used in Connecticut before Dr Stearns's publication – by an irregular practitioner. Said to have be-

long used before Dr Steam's publication by the Germans of Pennsylvania
An old dispensatory by Brook, mentions it (in some of the editions)
Dr Steam learned its use of some Scotch women in Washington County N. Y. 1807

Sclerotium maydis in S. America said to produce loss of hair in those ~~that~~ who eat the grain - said to loosen the teeth causes the hair of some to fall off - also - swine finally become paraplegic - Mules are affected in the same way - Hens which lie on it lay soft shelled eggs (by premature delivery or abortion) - (& Monkeys fall down - apparently drunk - probably sub-paralytic - or with a sort of chorea. Native deer & dogs also are thus affected. These effects occur only in part of Columbia

Mandragora vernalis

Root perennial top annual. Nat. ord. Solanaceae
M. officinalis M. acaulis Atropa Mandragora
of Linney. Malus Canina. Mandrake
Hab. South of Europe & Greece
But 2 species M. vernalis & M. autumnalis
It is not the mandrake of the scriptures, that
was probably a species of orchis
Root fleshy thick & large. white within
Root most active. Leaves supposed to
have similar but weaker powers - The fruit
probably has the same general powers
Cortical part of the root is thought to be
more active than the internal
It is believed to be a more powerful
anodyne and soporific than any ~~other~~
cortical except opium. Vide Shakespeare
Othello scene last.
Ed. & Var. says it is most like at. bell.
- doubtful. Emmenagogue (Lind.)
Not nervine probably. Powerful
purgative (Mease. Lind. & —) Others say
nothing of this as Hoffberg who used it exten-
sively & freely.
Externally applied it is discutient

Powder of bark of root – dose 10 grs to ʒi
Expressed juice of root
Infusion of root
Wine of root – Syrup – Cataplasm
of root made with milk – & the leaves or
root

Treat case of poisoning – by quick
emetics (e.g. 4 or 5 grs of turp. min.)
Castor oil also to carry it off from the bowels

Diseases – Paralysis & Convulsions
P. stramonium – in both it was much used
by the ancients. Stramonium vulgaris
– a cataplasm of the leaves of it with milk
applied to the neck. Very strong testi-
monials for its utility internally, for strumous
Crochets, chronic & acute
Del. tremens – Puerperal delirium
Podophyllum internally. Also Rheumatism
Arthritis, rheumatalgia – said to be highly
effectual. – Mania & Melancholia – by
the ancients – probably as a specific
Agrypnia mentalis – by the ancients
Sarcoma & scirrhosum

Various superstitions have existed with
respect to this article – on account of its ini-

lously to the shape of a man's body.
On this account called aphrodisiac.
Sold to produce boys & girls &c. &c. vide
Thornton London Miller &c.

Amanita
Ammanita Muscaria.

Agaricus, muscarius. Abundant in Europe & N. America. A fly poison. One of the most poisonous fungi (Lindley). Yet, strange as it may seem — all the poisonous fungi are eaten with impunity in the North of Europe and Asia.

Said by Dr Langsdorf to be used like wine brandy or opium by the Kamschatkadales &c. Rolled up like a bolus & swallowed by them. When steeped in a decoction of the berries of Vaccinium uliginosum it is exhilarant and nervine like wine.

One or two small fungi said to last a whole day — Water swallowed augments its effects. Renders some very vociferously active (i.e. nervine) & a talkative person cannot keep silence or secrets. A heap is made, if a stranger is to be step-

pea over. Finally nausea, & perhaps convulsions are produced. Drunkenness & vertigo are the authors express themselves. ~~But th~~ But its most singular effect is upon the urine. On the second day after the ~~and~~ taking of the article a teacupfull of his own urine will produce another fit of intoxication for the next day. His urine will have 4 or 5 times the intoxicating qualities of the article. It may thus be propagated through 5 individuals. Old drunkards (upon this article) preserve their urine against a scarcity of the article.

The effects fall strictly under the definition of intoxicating — an effect produced by this article & alcoholic & vinous liquors only.

Pharmacop. Bat. says odor nauseosus — sapor acidus, &c. inebriant &c.

~~Act~~ Used in Epilepsy & applied to malignant ulcers. Dose 16 grs. Most active part undergrowth.

Epilepsia Stomacace Ill conditioned ulcers, Cancers, Convulsions, Affections of the cornea. Dose ʒss. to ʒj ter in die. Phar. Rossica. Collect in the Autumn — keep closed.

Swedenborg appears to confound its properties

with those of some other article,
Gray copies from Swediaur. Withering does so.
They call it sudorific & cathartic
Probably it will prove a powerful
and most convenient nervine

Deobstruent Narcotics

What increase or diminish morbid secretions
and resolve inflammations

Conium Maculatum

KωνειΟν Gr. (Cicuta Lat) — has never been
identified. Linnæus applied the two to
different plants. Great confusion resulted
Lamarck endeavoured to remedy this by interchanging the names — this made the confusion much worse. Nat. Europe & Asia
All part active — leaves most so. Smells
like mice or like the urine of a cat.
Most active when its blossom first begins to decay (an exception to the general) — & when
it grows in a cool climate & a moist situation
Water said not to extract its properties
Alcohol (& better ether) may be used

When the ethereal tincture is evaporated from water - coneen is left - a thick greenish semi-fluid &c. Called an alkali (or alkaloid) Too often substances unite with 15 or 16 prop. of an acid - & some do not saturate or neutralize at all - as narcotine - though they combine with acids in ~~diffe~~ definite proportions. Tests of Coneen - vide Ed. & Vard (translation)

Paris infers that this is not the active principle & that the plant is improved by drying - both conclusions false.

An efficient deobstruent & a moderate narcotic - secondarily it is laxative

Said to be emmenagoge - but only so as a part of its deobstruent operation. Prof. T. has not found it diuretic except in chronic cases where there had been a deficiency

Removes torpor of the liver, changes the secretions of the al. can. Cures cutaneous diseases. Resolves inflammations. As a deobstruent it Possesses most of the valuable effects of mercury without its inconvenient effects - It acts more powerfully upon a torpid liver (as in jaundice) than mercury

Allays irritability. Relieves pain produces nausea, vertigo, prostration muscular weakness &c. Hence narcotic

Dr Stevens took 18 grs in 5 hours of good extract. It produced some exhilaration. The operation began in about 3 hours. Came to its height in 3 hours more & went off in 3 hours more. Symptoms unsteadiness of gait. Contraction of pupils &c. Considerable narcosis. Next day inconvenient secondary symptoms

Indicated 1st ~~4th~~ Arnica in acute inflammatory not inflammatory, nor with organic lesion ~~dyspeptic complaint~~

~~Nervous dis~~ 3d torpor & irritability ~~Torpor~~ of liver & other chylop. visc.

4th Cutaneous affections

5th Cachetic or cachectic ~~complaints~~

6th Purely idiopathic nervous pains (neuralgia)

But Acute infl. in which a considerable quantity nervous, acrias &c. are indicated here Cocculus may be given.

It may be successfully given in Cholera 3j at a dose (yet this is an acute disease)

Not a very active poison. The main effects seem to be epigastric uneasiness collapse. blindness. nausea & vomiting. &c. - Caused by extravasation, produced by a lesion of the brain & nerves

Forms: 1st recently cured leaves - but these are very variable -

Tincture requires too much alcohol

Expressed inspissated extract. is the best

Select the plant in the latter part of the flowering season

Strip off the leaves, in an iron press and press them in an iron press - Set the juice in large platters in the sun. Add no water - avoid the dews of night. Apply no heat. - Heat higher than that of the sun is said to injure it. Dry it to a consistence suitable for pilling without any addition

But the market has been filled with a watery extract. of no value. Its sensible properties are quite different.

Prof. T. has made a tinct. by filling a bottle with leaves and adding alc. to green & proof sp. to dry leaves - then expressing - he has reduced this, so that a teaspoonful would be a dose - but this requires too much alc. for jaundice, neuralgia. The tinct. seems to,

be more narcotic and less debilitant than the extract. The extract seems not to produce ultimate narcosis so much as the leaves do - and some slight change of properties seems to be produced by the process of forming the extract, by which the article is more debilitant.

Generally the quantity necessary to produce sufficient debilitant effects will produce no inconvenient narcosis. As much as 12 or 15 grs in a day will be necessary for this. But Prof. T. has occasionally given 1 or 2 drams, without the slightest ultimate narcotic effect.

Prof. T. has never found it directly tonic - only so by its debilitant and narcotic effect - relieving paresis of the nerves of the stomach &c.

Because this article produces a cerebral excitement, given in uniform quantities at short intervals - & pushed, it has been supposed nervine. Prof. T. once thought so - but then all the narcotics may produce this effect.

Dose 1 to 5 grs. Prof. T. generally begins with about 4 grs. & increases till narcotic effect produced

The operation of a large dose usually commences in ½ an hour – The ⅌ may continue from 12 to 24 hours

Conium is useful in a great many diseases – It will generally require other articles in conjunction e.g. calth. & tonics & mercs (When you want a calth. merc. opera. use Cal. &c. If you do not need purgative effects use other mercurials – and these latter are less liable to salivate) No remedy is more valuable in dyspepsia

For the production of the deobstruent effect from this and other articles, the system must be within a certain range of action – hence depletion on one hand & tonics & aromatics on the other

Diseases & pts of these which require principally its narcotic effects.

Neuralgic toothache – Spasmodic dysphagia. Depressaneus from intemperance

Idiopathic cough – at least as an adjunct to opium – Hooping cough – perhaps with tonics – or with arsenic

Dyspnoea exacerbans – A large dose (say ʒi of ⅌)

well arrest a paroxysm. Idiopathic Hectic - in conjunction with arsenous acid ~~&c.~~ nitrate &c.

Ophthalmia sclerotica (which is always rheumatic) - very useful

Neuralgia faciei - of all kinds - conjoin datura. Clonus palpitation & Synclonus tremor

Chorea - valuable with iron - Lately Prof. T. has used actaea & nux vomica in preference &c. Hemicrania

Hysteria - a large dose well arrest the paroxysm - it may be useful between the par.

Epilepsy - with datura - Catalepsy - with iron. Spermorrhea entonica - with ac. lead - also Sagrada fuc. (is anti Pannia mellita

2nd where its deobstruent effect is wanted

Chronic dyspepsia - with excessive appetite &c. - with iron

Sesquioxide iron ʒ x
extr. cinch ʒ x
off. alc. ℥ ii
ol. cinn. ol. gaulth. aa m xii
sacch. alb. ʒ ii syr. tolu ℥ vi ♁

of comp^d tinct. cinch.

generally add ℥ss vij – water sufficient to make 2 pints of the mixture Dose f.℥ss.
This is pleasant to the taste – The alcoh. is necessary to make it keep. If wine is indicated use wine instead of water – Sometimes substitute French brandy ¼ pt. instead of the tinct. of cinch. – for a time – where alc. is indicated to ward off intermittent.

Lemonis spontanea & L. albicans (called in N. Haven white jaundice) – a disease of the liver with or without diarrhoea – patient pale (slightly yellowish) – difficult to determine its nature

Dyspepsia accompanied with neuralgic pain (which must be relieved (the pain) with opium. Sequels of colic

Disposition to proctitis – with iron

Ictery vulgaris – with iron – most valuable – as much as he can take without too much narcosis. If the bowels are slow, premise a slow cath. of calomel

Where the disease is cured by cal. alone the yellowness of the skin will often remain for 3 months. Conium removes the yellowness as soon as it cures the disease.
The discovery of the use of conium to cure

Jaundice was also made (accidentally) by Phys. in Boston. But it had been used in the N. of Eur. & in Italy before
Icterus melaena — with acrids
Chololithus. Parabismata — it will cure those which result from neglected intermittents. But quinine is a sovereign remedy for these — as is now well understood — though so contrary to the prejudices of Prof. T. & others. Quinine is not a congesting article. Prof. T. has used it still oftener in parabismata from malaria — not preceded by intermittent
P. stomacum. P. & chirolosum — with acrids (capsic.) tonics &c.
Icterus from malaria — Coneum will cure, but quinine is far better
Erythematic gastritis and enteritis — conjoined with red prec. & corros. sub.
Almost all the erythematic infl.
As an auxiliary in membranific
Sparganosis prop.
Rheumatism — useful auxiliary in the acute — useful in subacute and chronic rheum.

White swelling - auxiliary - Cancer - a palliative

Lues Syphilodes (

Persevering use of Cor. & iron has obviated a tendency to sick headache

Affection of the mind

Paramenia difficile (not mem. branific infl.) - relieve a paroxysm - & continue it with iron

Uterus & its accessories are cured with iron

Leucorrhoea - with ant. sel. & caprice - or with Lob. inflata

Chlorosis inops - with iron

Lepidosis, pityriasis, & leprosis & Lupus pelligo several varieties - with arsenic

Case related of supposed osteo sarcoma (perhaps a rheumatic affn) - and thought perfectly desperate - cured by cornus perseveringly pushed

Cataplasm of recent leaves recommended rec. for irrit. ulcers - The plaster is an inefficient preparation

Treat cases of poisoning by this or the [illegible], as those of other narcotics - by quick vomits - by ammonia - by acrid nervines as hyoscyamus ether - alcohol &c.

There is no evidence whatever that vinegar is an antidote

History — First used internally by Storck 1760. It grew very popular — too much was expected from it and went into contempt. Storck was ½ a century before his time with respect to various articles of M.M.

Conium Arecaceæ of S.A. affords an excellent root equal to our potatoes

Aethusa Cynapium Cynap.?? Cicuta Cicutaria &c. Dog's parsley Fool's parsley. Habit closely resembles Con. mac. Native of Europe naturalized with us — abounding about Hartford & Wethersfield

Its flowers closely resemble those of Con. mac. — but is much more active Dr S. Woodward has employed it extensively & can perceive no difference between this and Conium

A good subject for a dissertation

Cicuta Maculata

Never grows in clusters
Root the most active part. Strong smell
Virose taste.
More active than Conium. Most
rapidly poisonous article we have indigenous
Mistaken for sweet cicely (osmorrhiza claytonii) &c
Case. Young lady - took it for angelica
Soon she had vertigo blindness, weakness
of extremities - 2 hours after was found
pale cold. ~~for~~ distressed - pupils dilated
restlessness, jactitation - cold sweat
The patient had vomited her. Sulph. zinc
was given - in obedience to the books - it
produced free vomiting - which gave no re-
lief, and aggravated all the symptoms
- Teaspoonful laudanum - 50 drops
every hour - spirit & water & wine - exter-
nal heat - Recov'd. Much better next morning
~~Cured of~~ but ~~for~~ suffered from weariness
in the limbs &c. - Cured in 3 or 4 days
Vide Bigelow for cases of death in 1½ hours
with convulsions, foaming &c.
Most physicians refer these symptoms
to white hellebore - which does not grow
mistaken also for aralia & for angelica & calamus

with us — or to Iris versicolor, which produces no such symptoms

If vomiting is needed mustard appears to be the best article (also ranunculus flammula — after these sulph. zinc sulp. copper, or sulph. merc. — the latter two are speedier and as kind as sulph. zinc. The books direct 20 grs sulph. zinc — ~~af~~ as if it were a large dose — but Prof. T. in most cases finds 30 grs necessary to produce full vomiting.

Purging may be considered as ~~st~~ seldom necessary — if so give castor oil — senna produces copious watery secretions and exhaust.

Vinegar is directed as an antidote — no evidence for it whatever — It originate in the oxygenating theory with respect to narcotics — vinegar was supposed to ~~con~~ disoxygenize.

Coffee and tea may do ~~as~~ well as nervine — but alc. & opium are better

~~There is now~~ Medicinally used this article possesses the same powers in kind as the com. mac. — but is much more powerful in degree

Cicuta bulbifera

Fennel leaved Cowbane &c.

Said to be stronger than Conium & supposed to possess the same powers. Weaker than C. maculata

C. vaginata of Dr Greenway was probably C. maculata

C. virosa (Europe)

Seems to have the same powers in the root as C. mac. but to be rather weaker

All these species seem to be perfect substitutes for Conium

Oenanthe crocata

An European plant sometimes found in the U. S.

Probably similar to Conium. The root is used

Cases related of poisoning by it

180

Ives. Tully. Vol. 8.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

Northeast Document Conservation Center
April 1986
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