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For children reduce the dose to one-half or one-quarter of the above proportions according to age and strength of constitution. You should always be provided with some of this medicine, more especially if you are traveling on the river or elsewhere, whether as a boatman or otherwise. It has never been known to fail but once in four or five hundred cases. You know not what hour you may need it and if you should need it, the quicker you use it the better. I have this medicine distributed all over the world, and in every part of the tropics take this preparation in cold water. Several of the Physicians of this city are informed as to what this medicine is composed of, and how to be used. It is sold by

## DIRECTIONS FOR USING

### DOCTOR WHITE'S

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JUSTLY CELEBRATED

# ANTI-CHOLERA MEDICINE.

When you feel the symptoms, delineated in the essay, or believe yourself to be in a region where the Cholera prevails, take 10 or 15 drops in a glass of water, every evening, and it is not likely you will have any Cholera (or diarrhea), but if you should have it no matter from what cause you may suppose it arises, take a tea-spoonfull every 15 minutes until it subsides; if you are conscious the disease is subsiding reduce the dose as your judgment may dictate, but do not decline taking the medicine in greater or less portions every 15 minutes until you are entirely well. If you have neglected yourself until you have commenced vomiting, drink plentifully of cold water whenever you are able to swallow, with at least one tea-spoonfull of the drops in the first glass immediately after each spell of vomiting. If you have cramps or a burning at the stomach, increase the second dose to two tea-spoonfull if the first has not relieved you, do not be afraid of taking too much of this medicine while you have the Cholera, but always increase your dose in proportion to the violence of the attack. I have known a man to drink half a gill of it at one draught when he was cramped up with head and heels together, and he was thereby relieved in a few minutes.



GENTLEMEN: The cause of our assembling this evening, is one of no ordinary magnitude. To me it is one of great responsibility.

In compliance with the request of some of my friends in this city, I have consented to appear before you, in order to give you a plain and candid exposition of my views, of a disease now on our borders, and at the threshold of our tenements—designated, Asiatic Cholera.

Much speculation has gone abroad in the world in relation to this simple disease, and there are many conflicting theories, consequently, as many conflicting modes of practice adopted in relation to it. In this state of things, it is with no small degree of embarrassment that I appear before you on the present occasion; and were it not for the unusual success I have had in curing the disease, I should certainly doubt my ability to do anything like justice to the subject; but having adopted different views, in relation to this disease, from most, if not all others, and having conformed my practice to those views, with entire success, (with one exception,) I am emboldened to present them to the world, hoping that if I do nothing more, I may be enabled to throw out some hint, or demonstrate some fact, that will be useful to mankind. I shall endeavor to be as plain and as explicit in my mode of expression as the nature of the subject will admit, with the hope that I may be distinctly understood by all. With these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to give you my views of the cause of the disease. First: This, I consider, a most important part of the subject, for to know the cause why and wherefore a thing is so, ought to enable us to devise a remedy for its being so if we wish to change its condition. Therefore, if I am correct as to the cause why and wherefore the cholera exists as a disease, it will necessarily follow, that the true remedy may be easily attained; and that I am correct I must contend, while ever I am able to cure the disease by the use of medicines that act in accordance with the principles herein advanced. Surely, if I am correct as to the cause, the foundation will be fairly and firmly laid, on the immutable Rock of Truth, against which nothing can prevail.

Gentlemen, let me here remark, that I wish you to bear in mind that I hold as a cardinal point, from which there can be no deviation, that whatever is true, whether it relates to Physics or Metaphysics, to Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, the Mechanical Arts, or any science, it must be of God, for there can be no truth but the truth of God, otherwise He would not be the embodiment of all truth. There can be no power but the power of God; otherwise, there could be no Almighty. There can be no knowledge but the knowledge of God; otherwise, there would be no one being that possessed all knowledge. There is no goodness but the goodness of God, hence it is declared, and most certainly believed, that there is but one good, and that is God.

Consequently, whatever of truth we may attain to—whatever of power we may possess, whether mental or physical, or whatever of goodness our hearts may be influenced by, all! all, must be derived by us from the one great fountain of Eternal Power, Wisdom and Goodness, from whom nothing that is evil, whether it be physical or moral, can possibly emanate. I have thought proper to expatiate thus far on this part of the subject, in order to disabuse your minds in regard to the oft repeated declaration, that this disease is sent by the Almighty, as a scourge upon mankind. Men entertaining such views, will never look

for the cause of a disease; they think they have already found it in the wrath of Heaven. It is to be regretted that this sentiment was ever advanced; it has certainly been productive of more evil than its votaries could possibly have anticipated. It has spread fear and consternation throughout the land, which has caused thousands to die who otherwise would most likely never have had the disease. It has paralyzed the efforts of the physician, for if he entertained these views, how could he presume to contend with the Almighty. No, gentleman, this disease is the natural effect of a natural cause, and I will presently show you that the superstition and wickedness of man produced it.

I will now cite your attention direct, to what I conceive to be the cause of this dreaded disease. It is, unquestionably, caused by a super-abundance of acid abounding in the atmosphere, and my observations induce me to believe that it is carbonic acid gas. Let me briefly state my reasons for concluding thus: It is a well known fact, that our atmosphere, when in a healthy state, is composed of Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbon, in the proportion of one part of Carbon to seventy-seven of Nitrogen and twenty-two of Oxygen. If this equilibrium be broken up by an over-proportion of either one of these gases, except oxygen, our atmosphere becomes unhealthy; if by nitrogen, we are pre-disposed to bilious fever; but every one that ever saw a case of cholera, knows that it is a disease diametrically the opposite of bilious fever; consequently, it must be some other substance, and it can't be oxygen, for an excess of that would only produce a thunder storm, if Prof. Espy's theory be correct, and I have no doubt of it, as oxygen and electricity are identical, or different modifications of the same thing, it follows of course, that the equilibrium is not disturbed by an excess of either of these two gases, therefore, it must be carbonic gas, or some other substance floating in the atmosphere, that is not properly a component part thereof, I think it can't be carburetted hydrogen gas, for that would pre-dispose us to fever and ague, but to determine whether it is some foreign substance or carbon, we must examine the history of the disease and its effects upon the subjects it attacks, which I think will demonstrate clearly that human superstition gave rise to the disease, and that carbonic acid gas is its base. Its history informs us, that it has been a disease of India for ages; that it makes its appearance first on an Island, located at or near the mouth of the Ganges, from whence it spreads abroad, doing its work of destruction, then subsiding to re-appear at its old starting point in some future day. Now, if this be a fact, (and we have as much reason to believe it as we have any other modern record,) then, the whole matter is very easily explained. It is well known that carbon enters very largely into the composition of all animal, as well as vegetable and mineral substances. The oil of animals, as well as the oil of vegetables, is composed nearly all of carbon. Olive oil contains seventy-nine parts in the hundred of pure carbon, and many other Oils a much larger portion. These facts being taken in connection with the fact that, the Hindoos throw thousands of human beings into the Ganges, and that they float down and lodge on the Island, at the mouth of that river, gives us, I think, a true clue to the cause of the disease. Those beings laying putrefying round the shores of that Island, must of necessity disengage a very large portion of carbon, which by uniting with the oxygen within its reach, forms carbonic acid gas; for it is well known, that carbon has the property of de-oxydizing even the oxides of metals, and other combustible substances, and of uniting with their oxygen to form carbonic acid gas, when the proportion of the disengaged carbon amounts to more than one per cent. The history further showeth, that whether it be carbon or some other substance that

constitutes the base of this disease, it is of a heavy nature, for it always rages with the greatest violence, in low marshy situations, along the margin of rivers, &c. Persons living in cellars, or the lower stories of their houses, are more subject to it than those who live in garrets or the higher stories in their buildings; this is more observable among females—the males being more likely to contract the disease in their shops.

In the fall of '32, I spent several days in Buffalo, N. Y., at the time the disease was at its worst, and had an opportunity of witnessing its operations, in all its various stages. There I embraced the views I now entertain as to its nature, and have practiced in accordance with those views ever since, with almost uniform success—having only lost one patient in near one hundred.

The first thing that attracted my attention, was the great difficulty I experienced in breathing. I found it almost as difficult to breathe in the open street, as though I had been shut up in a room charged with gas from burning charcoal. This was more particularly the case in the lower part of the city; while one mile back from the city, the air was as good as it is here now. It appeared that everything that had life was attacked, from the common house fly, to the animals in the street. The birds that were uncaged, all left the city, and those that were caged all died, as I was informed, unless it was those that were kept in the upper stories of their highest buildings. I will now close my remarks on the history of the disease, and cite your attention to its effects.

This disease is distinct from all others, and, as I observed before, is diametrically the opposite of bilious fever. The one is an unnatural degree of heat and is produced, most likely, by an unhealthy combination of hydrogen and oxygen, which, when combined in certain proportions, will produce a most intense heat, whereas the cholera is attended with a most rapid diminution of the animal heat from the commencement to its final termination—demonstrating the deoxidizement of the blood, not only of the blood, but of every part of the animal system, for even the bones of a cholera subject are partially decomposed; they are more soft and porous than the bones of persons dying with other diseases. Bilious fever is always attended with a surplus of alkaline matter, diffused throughout the system, whereas in the cholera there is but little or no alkaline matter found in the system; neither in the stools, blood, liver nor any where else.

On the first appearance of the disease in this country, the physicians discovered the deficiency of this matter in the stools, and resorted to whipping up the liver, (with Calomel) as they termed it, but it was like hitching a horse to an immoveable load and whipping him to death in order to make him perform an impossibility. There was no bile in the system, therefore the liver could secrete none; consequently, every grain of calomel they gave only acted in concert with the disease, assisting in deoxidizing the blood and facilitating death. Why is calomel given in bilious fever? is it not in order to reduce the oxygen in the system to a healthy standard, and to remove the surplus alkaline matter from the body? (it being the natural product of oxygen as much as the ashes on your hearth is its natural product,) and if it be good in the one case how is it possible to be good in its antipode. The fact is, there never was a case of a mans getting well with calomel in him but what would have got well sooner without it.

Gentlemen, I think that taking into consideration the circumstances attending the rise and progress of this disease, in connection with its effects, not only on the subjects of its immediate attack, but also on

persons breathing the atmosphere in regions where the disease is raging in an epidemic form. You will agree with me, that carbonic acid is its base; and if so, we are prepared to move one step further. I will now call your attention to the symptoms of the disease. It has been heretofore understood that the diarrœhea which most commonly precedes the cramps, was the premonitory or first symptoms. This, however, is altogether a mistake. Instead of its being a premonitory symptom, it is the disease itself; the natural result of the deoxidization of the blood. The first symptom we have of the disease, is an involuntary twitching of the muscles in different parts of the body—sometimes in the arms, sometimes in the legs, or thighs—at other times down the loins of the back, but most frequently around the region of the abdomen. We also frequently feel a sensation in different parts of the body, similar to a drop of water running down the back, as though something cold, about the size of a shot had passed right through, regardless of what it came in contact with. As these twitchings, or cramps, in embryo increase, the feet will feel a kind of death-like coldness. Up to this time the patient will not be likely to notice what is going on in his system, unless he has had the Cholera before—in that case he will notice it closely, and be aware of what is soon to come.—The hands now begin to feel at times, very similar to what they would if he was going to have a shake of the ague shortly, and the tongue will have become smoothe and red, indicating a total absence of bile, and it will not be long before he will discharge a hard white excrement, which is often followed immediately with a flood of diarrœhea, then the disease has fully developed itself. This is the most common mode of attack, but there are some cases where the patient feels a fullness and pressure in and around his abdomen—these often commence by vomiting, and the patient will sometimes vomit up a small amount of bile, which will be the last you will see of that substance. There are other cases where they neither purge nor vomit, but the fluids pass off through the pores, almost in a stream. These cases are rare, yet they sometimes occur, attended with all the other symptoms. There is still another mode of attack, in which the patient drops down dead in an instant. These, however, are very rare, and I suppose they occur in consequence of the subject coming in contact with a body of the gass, in solid column—or, perhaps, rising out of some filthy cellar, or grog shop.

It is a wonder there are not more such cases than there are—for many of those sinks of iniquity throw off such a mass of filthy gass, that it is enough to give one the Cholera in passing by them, when there is no Cholera in the land. This, in part, accounts for so many of the inmates and attendants of these places, being cut off with that disease.

We have now followed up the disease until we have it fully developed in all its forms. For what has been heretofore called the premonitory symptoms, is the disease in fact—and the cramps are nothing more than an effort of nature to throw off the disease. There are many cases unattended with cramps or spasms, and these are much the hardest to cure. The patients sink rapidly, and if you offer them medicine they will request you to let them alone, and let them die. As the disease advances the colour of the face becomes changed, more than in any other disease—the skin assuming a rusty lead colour, the eyes sink in the head, and turn up, so that the puepil is nearly covered with the upper lid, and if the patient sleeps, his eyes remain thus far open—the discharges continue and pass off involuntarily, giving but little sensation in the rectum, except one of a burning nature, which attends the whole alimentary canal, and rages most violently in

the stomach, causing the patient to call incessantly for water, which ought always to be given abundantly. The patient should have all he wants, and more if he could swallow it. The whole frame soon becomes cold, except a little around the region of the heart. The patient breathes with great difficulty, the tongue is cold, and if he blows his breath on your hand, it will feel like a blast of wind from off a cake of ice, complaining all the time, however, of an excessive burning in his stomach.

Now, gentlemen, what causes this burning in the stomach in the almost total absence of any heat in the system, if it is not some corrosive acid. It is clear to my mind, and I think by this time it must be clear to yours, that the cause of this disease is an acid—and I think it clearly demonstrated that it is carbonic acid, from the fact that a total deoxidization takes place in the subject of its attack; also that a partial deoxidization takes place in the atmosphere, as is proven by the difficulty experienced in breathing what is called a Cholera atmosphere, as well as by all animals, fowls, and many insects being subject to the disease. It is also proven by the fact, that the disease is always more fatal at night than in the day; the leaves of trees and other vegetables, giving out a large portion of oxygen gas through the day, which, uniting with other substances, keeps up to a greater extent the equilibrium of the atmosphere.

Gentlemen, presuming you are satisfied with the correctness of the positions I have taken, as to the cause and nature of the disease, I will now call your attention to one other important branch of the subject.—We have seen that a partial deoxidization of the atmosphere, will produce a most fatal disease, in most or all the various tribes that breathe it. We have observed its course more particularly in the human family, but it effects every thing, whether animal or vegetable to a greater or less extent, for neither animal or vegetable life could exist for a moment, in the total absence of oxygen—which, as I observed before, is identical with electricity, or is a somewhat different modification of the same thing; consequently, if there is a deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere, there must of necessity be a deficiency of the electric fluid. And this accounts for that listless, inert feeling, that pervades the whole community, at a time when the Cholera is with us in an epidemic form. It also accounts for persons under the influence of fear, anxiety, or anger, being more subject to the disease than those who keep their minds calm and composed; for the brain being the great laboratory that secretes the nervous fluid, which is the most sublimated modification of electricity with which we are acquainted, has enough to do to maintain its balance, at a time when there is a deficiency of its aliment in the atmosphere, without being oppressed with anxiety, fear or any thing else. That the brain is the organ that secretes the nervous fluid—which is the medium through which the animal heat and life is sustained, is no longer doubted; consequently, if there is an insufficiency of electricity in the atmosphere, the brain will become incapable of performing its functions, and a corresponding decrease of animal heat and life must be the result.

If I am correct in my premises, you must begin to anticipate my remedy. You see there is a powerful acid to be neutralised; but this of itself is insufficient in most cases. The brain must also be aroused to action, and supplied with aliment from which it can secrete animal heat. This being done in proportions, according to the violence of the attack and stage of the disease, you will soon check the diarrhoea, cramps, and burning in the stomach. You will soon bring a flush of health to the pallid cheek, and warmth to the hands and feet. In the

first place be sure you have the right medicine, and then don't be afraid of giving too much of it, while there is any burning in the stomach, coldness at the extremities, or diarrhoea in the system. You have no need to whip up the liver; neutralise the acid and stimulate the brain to a healthy and vigorous action, and you will soon have a sufficiency of alkaline matter in the blood—the liver finding it there, will perform its office and all will go on right.

Gentlemen, I speak from experience; I have had the disease; I practiced according to the theory here maintained and cured myself, and have since cured every case I have met with except one. If I am correct in my views, you must at once see the propriety of having all fermenting substances, as well as decomposing vegetable and animal matter removed from within your city. One extensive brewery will emit carbon enough to poison one-third of your citizens, at a time when you may have a cholera atmosphere here, which you may reasonably expect to have within the present summer. And these grogeries, or doggeries, or whatever you call them, the stench arising from them reminds me of the lake of Averno, that evolves so large a quantity of carbonic acid gas, that birds flying over it drop with suffocation, which induced the ancients to suppose it to be the entrance of the infernal regions.

In conclusion, let me say to you, have those exciting causes enumerated above, removed from your city. Use quick-lime abundantly in your cellars, kitchens and lower rooms of your dwellings. Quick-lime is better than chloride of lime, because it imparts a much larger amount of caloric and absorbs a much larger amount of carbon.

Avoid fruits of all kinds, and all substances that contain any active acid in them; also, all vegetables that have grown or matured in a cholera atmosphere. Use sound healthy food, such as bacon and well baked wheat bread. Of these, use all your appetite demands, but avoid everything that is killed during the prevalence of the cholera; and then, with the proper medicine at hand, every case may be cured, unless the stomach is burnt through with alcohol.

The only case I ever lost was one where the patient had swallowed a gorge of apples that had been dried—half stewed and scarce chewed any.

While a part of my medicine, in conjunction with the oxygen, constituting eighty-five parts of each draught of water the patient drinks, acts upon the carbon in the system on the same principle as the oxygen from the atmosphere acts upon carbonic substances on your hearths. The other part acts as a most powerful stimulant upon the sensorium and whole nervous system. Hence, you see the propriety of the patient drinking all the cold water he can.

I have had the pleasure of instructing several of your physicians how to compound the several articles I use, all of whom agree with me, that if anything will cure the cholera they will.

Supply yourselves with the medicine herein recommended. Take it according to the directions, and send for a Physician who has a knowledge of the articles contained in the preparation, and the manner of compounding them; he will be able to direct you whether to increase the dose or to diminish it, so as to meet your special case, as the disease acts somewhat differently on different constitutions.—This is essentially necessary, and ought always to be done when possible. Drs. S. Reed, J. A. Barret, R. P. Simmons, James McMartin, and Professors Linton and Pope, are possessed of the requisite knowledge; and it would give me much pleasure in having an opportunity of communicating the same to as many more as possible—for although I wish to make something by my discovery, which I think I am entitled to do, I would rather never receive a cent, than that one individual should die in consequence of my withholding the receipt from the proper persons to have it.



