

Beach (W.)

A TREATISE

ON

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

(*PHTHISIS PULMONALIS*),

With remarks on

BRONCHITIS;

Containing a description of the

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, MORBID APPEARANCES, INDICATIONS OF CURE, &C.

Together with the various methods of Treatment,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE MOST APPROVED REMEDY,

WITH THE EXPOSURE OF SOME OF THE

QUACK MEDICINES AND NOSTRUMS

Of the Present Day.

Nature may be compared to a house on fire, easily extinguished in the beginning, but if neglected, must burn down. So with Consumption, if taken in its formative or incipient stage, it may be cured; but if permitted to progress till the Lungs become too far diseased, or ulcerated, it must prove fatal.

BY W. BEACH M. D.

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AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Thomas Richardson, Dated Donegald, Westmoreland County, Pa.

January 10th, 1840.

The opinion of your "American Practice" which distinguished *Foreigners* as well as *Americans*, have formed, and publicly expressed, is truly gratifying to my feelings.

When BARON ALIBERT says that your work is a "Master Piece of Medical Analysis, and Medical Experience;" when VON HUFELAND the most celebrated Physician in Europe, after examining your work, presents you with a Diploma, "as Corresponding Member of the Medical, and Surgical Society of Berlin;" when HASSELBACH acknowledges your work valuable and excellent, and when Dr. Lobstien whose *Semiology of the Eye*---I have read, says of your work. "It is the result of your skill, talents and industry; and is a production like aromatic plants and flowers, from which the buzzing bee can take wax and honey if he chose, without soiling or withering them." I say when such expressions are made relative to you and your work, you might well exclaim as you have done. "Thanks to the author of all good, for the origin, success, and blessing of the important cause of Medical Reform,"---and I would say in the words of the Old Roman "Magnum est veritas, et prevalebit." I humbly trust, sir, that you will reap the reward your distinguished talents, benevolence, and indefatigable industry so richly merit;---For merit, sir, will be rewarded.

Extract of a letter from Dr. George Shecut, Dated Georgetown, S. C.

July 10th, 1839.

I had long indulged the hope that some master spirit would spring up from our Botanic Fraternity, one capable of collecting, arranging, and condensing, the abundant materials which have been so long accumulating, and thus forming them into a system of Medicine, more simple and consistent, than the world has yet seen, and supply a desiderata in Medicine that has long been wanted. This Herculean task I am happy to learn you have undertaken, and if I may Judge from the specimen of your abilities, as displayed in the first edition of your truly scientific work,---I think I may say, without incurring the imputation of flattery, that you have fully demonstrated the practicability of this great work;---as I honestly believe you have done more towards the advancement of true Medical knowledge, than any one writer, ancient or modern, I have ever met with.

Extract of a letter from that distinguished Author and Professor, C. C. Rafinesque,---Author of the *Medical Flora*, and numerous other works, Dated Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1840.

I must now state again that I think highly of your Medical work; I belong, like yourself, to the Reformed School of Medicine, and agree with you much better, than with the Thomsonian, Homaepathy and Botanical Empyrics. Your system is a good one, if not perfect. It is better at any rate, than most of the fashionable systems, Galenian, Brunonian, or Mineral. Your system of Surgery appears benign and safe, and much better than the old Butchering system.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Anatomical Structure of the Lungs.

IN order that the general reader may have a better knowledge of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, I shall commence with giving a short description of the Anatomical Structure of the Lungs, this organ being the seat of the Disease. The Lungs are two viscera situated in the Chest, by means of which we breathe. The Lung in the right cavity of the chest, is divided into three lobes, that in the left, into two; they hang in the Chest attached at their superior part by means of the trachea or wind-pipe, and they are also attached to the heart by means of the *Pulmonary Vessels*. The substance of the Lungs is of four kinds, viz.: Vesicular, Vascular, Bronchial, and Parenchymatous. The Vesicular substance is composed of the air-cells. The Vascular invests those cells like a net-work. The Bronchial is formed by the ramifications of the Bronchia, throughout the Lungs, having the air-cells at their extremities, and the spongy substance that connects these parts, is termed the *parenchyma*. The Lungs are covered with a fine membrane, a reflection of the pleura, called *pleura pulmonalis*.

The internal surface of the air-cells is covered with a very fine delicate and sensible membrane, which is continued from the larynx through the trachea and bronchial tubes.—The arteries of the Lungs carry blood to the Lungs for their nourishment, the pulmonary circulates the blood through the air-cells to undergo a certain change:—the Pulmonary veins return the blood which has undergone this change into the heart.—The Lungs then may be compared to a bellows, which expands by every inspiration, by inhaling the air, and collapse by every exhalation, by forcing the air from them. It is owing then to the constant motion of this organ, that they become more difficult to heal than other organs.

General Description.

Pulmonary Consumption is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration, night-sweats, &c. One writer enumerates thirty different species of Consumption, but this enumeration seems unnecessary for practical purposes.—When one lobe of the Lung is affected, the disease is very slow in its progress, often lasting for many years; but when the substance of both lungs is affected, the disease progresses rapidly, commonly called the Galloping Consumption.

HISTORY AND PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE.

This disease has prevailed extensively from the earliest period of history to the present time, and has swept more from the earth than the sword or famine. In all northern climates it commits the most terrible ravages. A writer some years since, computed that out of a population of eleven millions, in the Island of Great Britain, fifty-five thousand annually died of the Consumption, and the same fatality attends the disease in this climate. I presume one third of those who die in this Country, are taken off by *Pneumonic Diseases*, or affec-

tions of the Lungs ; all which shows not only the prevalence and fatality of the complaint, but likewise the inefficacy of the various methods of treatment, including the vast number of the boasted nostrums of the day, with which the community are now so shamefully deceived and imposed upon. That the reader may have an opportunity of seeing the mortality of Consumption in this City, he need only refer to the report of the City Inspector.

CAUSES.

These may be divided into *Remote*, *Intermediate*, and *Proximate*. The causes which produce this afflicting and extensive malady, are very numerous.

First.—*Remote*.—Among these may be enumerated hereditary disposition, which prevails in some families. A Consumptive taint may be transmitted from Parents to Children, and produce a development of the disease at different periods of their lives, owing to those circumstances which are calculated to call this Consumptive predisposition into action. A whole family have enjoyed comparatively good health, till a certain period of life, when, upon a sudden attack of severe cold, or some other exciting cause, Consumption has supervened, and proved fatal to all ; no doubt some such case has come under the observation of the reader.

Among the remote causes, we may enumerate the particular formation of the body ; such as prominent shoulders, narrow chest, &c. Scrofulous habit, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Scrofula, and the sequel of eruptive diseases : particular employments, exposing the person to the inhalation of dusty particles of matter, and fumes of metals and minerals ; sedentary life, depressing passions, great evacuations, intemperance, nursing of infants too long, and whatever else induces debility ; tight lacing, which serves to compress the chest, and circumscribe the action of the pulmonary muscles, and lastly, the application of cold to the body, when in a state of perspiration, which is by far the most common of all other causes, which shows the danger of the Ball-Room, where exercise is performed till the pores are opened, and suddenly closed by the application of cold, which ends in Consumption : nearly every patient who applies for medical aid, in speaking of the cause of his disease, refers to the time, when he experienced a sudden check of perspiration, and dates it from that period.

I may also mention those positions of the body which oblige the person to continue long in a stooping posture, as at the desk, in the manufacture of shoes, factories, sewing, &c. ; also such employments as keep the hands and feet unnaturally cold.

Intermediate Causes.

Among the intermediate causes may be enumerated every thing which tends to produce general debility or weakness, such as improper diet, impure air, obstructed perspiration, which retains morbid humours in the circulating mass, translates them to the Lungs the weakest organ, there causes irritation, inflammation, and tubercles. An experienced and judicious Physician says, the manner of treating people supposed Consumptive, is in my opinion, the cause of more deaths by Consumption than any thing else. People will send for the doctor when they have a bad cough, pain in the side, foul stomach, or no appetite. They are directed to put on a *blister*, have an issue, or Seaton, be bled, take salts, or calomel and jalap, take a tartar emetic, vomit, diet themselves, or go through a course of salivation, or take

mercury till their tongues are swelled out of their mouth, their lips are black, their teeth loose, and they almost dead with hunger. If all this does not cure, the last direction is to go into the country for your health. I do not believe there is a well man on earth, that could go through all this treatment without being confined to his bed. After going through this process, the person is commonly declared in a Consumption, past all cure and dies. I believe that Consumption may as certainly be cured as any other diseases if rightly attended to in season.

Proximate Cause.

The proximate or immediate cause may be ascribed to irritation on the delicate coat of the Lungs, producing organic change or lesion of their structure, subsequently inducing tubercles or ulcers. There is undoubtedly a translation of a deleterious agent or fluid to this organ, which all of us daily receive into the system in our food and drink, instead of being carried off by the excretory vessels of the system. As an evidence of this we find that as soon as a person whose Lungs are weak, or who is predisposed to Consumption, experiences a check of perspiration, or to use a common expression, takes cold; he immediately feels an irritation on the Lungs, and begins to cough. This demonstrates that there is an offending matter, or noxious agent, which should be carried off by perspiration; hence the importance of keeping up a uniform determination to the surface, in order to preserve health.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

The incipient symptoms usually vary with the cause of the disease, but when it arises from tubercles it is usually thus marked: it begins with a short dry cough, that at length becomes habitual, but from which nothing is spit up for some time, except a frothy mucus. The breathing is at the same time somewhat impeded, and upon the least bodily motion is much hurried; a sense of straitness with oppression at the chest is experienced; the body becomes gradually leaner, and great langour, with indolence, dejection of spirits, with loss of appetite prevail. In this state the patient frequently continues a considerable length of time, during which he is, however more readily affected than usual by slight colds, and upon one or other of these occasions, the cough becomes more troublesome and severe, particularly by night, and it is at length attended with an expectoration, which towards morning is more free and copious. By degrees the matter which is expectorated becomes more viscid and opaque, and now assumes a greenish colour and purulent appearance, being on many occasions streaked with blood. In some cases a more severe degree of haemoptisis or bleeding at the Lungs attends, and the patient spits up a considerable quantity of florid frothy blood; the breathing at length becomes more difficult, and the emaciation and weakness increasing. With these the person begins to be sensible of pain in some part of the thorax, which, however is usually felt at first under the sternum, particularly on coughing. At a more advanced period of the disease, a pain is sometimes felt on one side, and at times prevails in so high a degree, as to prevent the person from lying easily on that side; but it more frequently happens, that it is felt only on making a full inspiration, or coughing. Even where no pain is felt, it often happens that those who labour under Consump-

tion, cannot lie easily on one or other of their sides, without a fit of coughing being excited, or the difficulty of breathing being much increased.

At the first commencement of the disease, the pulse is often natural, or perhaps is soft, small, and a little quicker than usual: but when the symptoms which have been enumerated have subsisted for any length of time, it then becomes full, hard and frequent, at the same time the face flushes, particularly after eating; the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are affected with burning heat, the respiration is difficult and laborious; evening exacerbations become obvious, and by degrees the fever assumes the hectic form. This species of fever is evidently of the Remittent kind, and has exacerbations twice every day. The first occurs usually about noon, and a slight remission ensues about five in the afternoon; this last is however soon succeeded by another exacerbation, which increases gradually until after midnight, but about two o'clock in the morning a remission takes place, and this becomes more apparent as the morning advances. During the exacerbations, the patient is very sensible to any coolness of the air, and often complains of a sense of cold, when his skin is at the same time preternaturally warm. Of these exacerbations, that of the evening is by far the most considerable.

From the first appearance of the hectic symptoms, the urine is high coloured, and deposits a copious branny red sediment. The appetite, however is not greatly impaired, the tongue appears clean, the mouth is usually moist, and the thirst is inconsiderable. As the disease advances the mouth and fauces put on rather an inflamed appearance, and are beset with aphthæ or canker, and the red vessels of the tunica adnata become of a pearly-white. During the exacerbations, a florid circumscribed redness appears on each cheek; but at other times the face is pale, and the countenance somewhat dejected. At the commencement of Hectic, costiveness prevails, but in the more advanced stages of it, a Diarrhœa often comes on, and this continues to recur frequently during the remainder of the disease: colliquative sweats likewise break out, and these alternate with each other, and induce great debility. In the last stage of the disease, the emaciation is so great that the patient has the appearance of a walking skeleton; his countenance is altered, his cheeks are prominent, his eyes look hollow and languid, his hair falls off, his nails are of a livid colour, and much incurvated, and his feet are affected with sedematous or dropsical swellings. To the end of the disease the senses remain entire, and the mind is confident and full of hope. It is indeed a peculiar symptom attendant on phthisis, that those who labour under it, are seldom apprehensive of danger; and it is no uncommon occurrence to meet with persons labouring under its most advanced stage, flattering themselves with a speedy recovery, and forming distant projects under that vain hope. Some days before death the extremities become cold. In some cases a delirium precedes that event, and continues until life is extinguished. Towards the close of the disease the matter expectorated becomes extremely offensive, both to the patient and others and very much injures the appetite. This shows extensive ulceration in the Lungs. Dr. Ramage who for many years superintended the London Lung Infirmary, has the following judicious remarks on the symptoms of consumption.

It has long been acknowledged, that the symptoms on which practitioners generally rely in the incipient stage, as indicative of Consumption, are extremely variable and uncertain. Its attack, indeed, is in many instances, so deceitful, that, before the patient is in the least aware of his danger, the case has become desperate. Again, it seldom happens that pain, or any other uneasy sensation, is felt in the part which is well known to be the primary seat of the disorder, although it results from tubercles, disseminated at first in the substance of the upper part of one or both lungs. At other times, we see cases in which its progress is latent and altogether unheeded; still, a slight cough is generally the first symptom, and this is attributed to some uneasiness in the throat, produced by a common cold. After a time the cough increases, and from being either hard or dry, is followed by the expectoration of a little mucus often devoid of colour, as in common catarrh. This is succeeded by some degree of weight and slight pain felt in the chest, along with difficulty of breathing, general weakness, and an accelerated pulse, which seldom ranges below 90; during the hot stage of the hectic fever, it is generally 120. A sense of chilliness along the course of the spine, commonly experienced towards noon, is the next symptom; this is followed by an augmented temperature of the body on the approach of evening, and finally by perspiration, which usually comes on profusely after midnight, and greatly attenuates the body. When spitting of blood occurs with the foregoing symptoms, or when the matter expectorated begins to assume the appearance of pus, we have strong grounds to suspect the presence of Pulmonary Consumption. The occurrence of cough in any case, in which the general health has been impaired, ought to be regarded with no small suspicion. Cases are not wanting in which the disease manifests itself most irregularly. For instance, the usual characteristic symptoms are not uncommonly preceded, for a short time, either by mesenteric enlargement, aphthæ, severe diarrhœa, amenorrhœa, or by an affection of the larynx, attended with a slight alteration of the voice. Though in the early stages there may be some doubt as to the existence of phthisis, without the aid of physical signs, there can be however little chance of mistake in the advanced stages. As soon as hectic fever is fully established, the wasting of the flesh becomes remarkable, and rapidly increases, if perspiration, diarrhœa, and expectoration have been abundant. Having daily opportunities of seeing new consumptive cases, I readily come to a conclusion, by the absence of catarrh, that they are undoubtedly consumptive, without taking the trouble to ascertain the state of the upper part of the chest; for if an individual coughs up blood, or muco-purulent matter, is subject to chills, accessions of fever, and night sweats, wastes away and complains of debility, and no catarrh is heard in the inspirations, we may be perfectly satisfied that tuberculous cavities exist.

The blood taken from the arm is peculiar in its crassamentum; it is never cupped, and its upper surface has a somewhat greenish semi-transparent gelatinous appearance, with yellow filaments here and there interspersed. This extraordinary and characteristic state of the blood, has been for years noticed by the attentive Apothecary so long attached to the Infirmary for diseases of the Chest. It is indicative of an actual, an inappreciable change in the circulatory fluid. This state of blood is owing to the incapacity of the Lungs to imbibe a

sufficient portion of oxygen from the air, to keep up a healthy state of this fluid so essential to life, and not to any Specific virus or poison in the system, as has been supposed.

PROGNOSIS OR OPINION OF ITS TERMINATION.

Pulmonary Consumption when fairly seated is attended with much danger, more so when it proceeds from tubercles than when it arises from hemorage of the Lungs, or pneumonic supparation. Sometimes vomica or abscesses of the lungs form and break suddenly, causing sudden suffocation; both pregnancy and insanity often suspend the complaint, also a residence in a fever and ague, and warm climate. But the degree of danger is to be estimated by the stage and violence of the disease, together with the kind of treatment instituted.

MORBID APPEARANCES.

The morbid appearance met with, on dissection of those who die of Consumption, is the existence of tubercles in the cellular substance of the Lungs. These are small tumours which have the appearance of indurated glands, are of different sizes, and are often found in clusters. Their firmness is usually in proportion to their size, and when laid open in this state, they are of a white colour and of a consistence nearly approaching to cartilage. Although indolent at first they at length become inflamed, and lastly from little abscesses or vomicae, which breaking and pouring their contents into the bronchia, give rise to a purulent expectoration, and thus lay the foundation for Phthisis or Consumption. Such tubercles or vomicae, are most usually situated at the upper and back part of the Lungs; but in some instances they occupy the outer part and then adhesions to the plura are often formed.—When the disease is partial, only about a fourth of the upper and posterior part of the Lung, is found diseased; but in some cases life has been protracted till not one-twentieth part of them appeared, on dissection, fit for performing their function. A singular observation, confirmed by the morbid collections of anatomists, is, that the left lobe is much oftener affected than the right.

DIAGNOSIS OR DISCRIMINATION.

Other diseases of the Thorax or Chest may be mistaking for Consumption, particularly Chronic inflammation of the Liver; but in this disease there is less expectoration of mucus or pus, than in consumption, the cough usually being dry; it may also be distinguished from Tabes Mesenterica, where there is a wasting away of the whole body—but no cough.

CURABILITY OF THE DISEASE.

It is supposed by most people that Consumption is incurable, and nothing is more common than when an individual is attacked with this disease to consign him to the grave. But we should not be too hasty in arriving at such a conclusion. We have many well authenticated instances on record, where Consumption has been cured, either spontaneously, or by proper remedial agents. An author in Europe enumerates thirty or forty cases, restored to health. I have myself attended a considerable number of persons, who having every symptom of the disease in its confirmed stages, were cured, are now well, and enjoying good health. I recollect one person reduced so low that I refused to prescribe for him, under the supposition, that medicine would avail nothing; some months after the same man accosted me in the street, and stated that after I first saw him, he took a syrup,

made of the very ingredients which enter into the preparation, which I am now in the habit of prescribing, under the use of which he completely recovered. Indeed it is beyond dispute, that the Lungs recover from disease the same as any other organ, though less frequently, provided the powers of nature are sufficient to bring about a healthy action; all which shows the propriety of pursuing a rational judicious course of treatment; besides, it is the duty of the Physician to alleviate disease where he cannot cure, and which can always be done, even in the worst stages of this formidable malady. The fact that cicatrises or scars have been discovered in the Lungs of persons on post mortem examination, who had been cured of Consumption, but who subsequently died of some other complaint, proves beyond dispute, that the disease is curable.

THE PRINCIPLE OR PHILOSOPHY OF CURE.

Debility being one great cause of Consumption, those Medicines which remove it, aid in curing the disease. The Lungs being weak are unable to resist the invasion of disease; but as soon as their office or functions are restored, they are enabled to overcome the irritation, which is the proximate cause of morbid action. This fact I have ascertained by experience. What consummate folly or ignorance, then, to induce greater debility by bleeding, &c. The process of nature in removing ulceration or tubercles, appears to be first, by absorption; second, by expectoration; third, by the excretory vessels of the skin. Medicine it is well known cannot be introduced into the Lungs, except by inhalation; it acts through the medium of the blood, and also by sympathy. The sympathetic effect of medicine is strikingly shown by emetics and expectorants.

VARIOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT.

First, the common practice. This consists in bleeding in the first stage of the complaint, and next, in the administration of Mercury, Antimony, Squills, and Laudanum, also Blistering, Seaton's &c.; all of which treatment is calculated, instead of removing the disease, to accelerate its progress, and that it actually does, daily observation shows. It has become proverbial, that as soon as patients are placed under the care of the faculty, they begin rapidly to decline; indeed, this cannot otherwise be, as the medicines they give produce the most debilitating effects, and undermine the constitution much faster than the disease itself.

PREVENTION OF THE DISEASE.

Every thing that has a tendency to check perspiration should be carefully avoided. As soon as a person experiences any chill, if the Lungs are weak, it is sure to be followed by a cough; hence wet feet, and exposure of every kind should be avoided, also, tight-lacing, and Intemperance of all kinds. After severe exposure to cold, the feet should be bathed in warm ley-water; catnip tea should be freely drank,—and thus restore the natural temperature of the system, by equalizing the circulation.

Avoid bleeding,—Salts,—&c.

NOSTRUMS.

It is truly surprising to see the number of Nostrums Advertised in the Papers, for the cure of Consumption. I counted about one hundred and eighty in one paper, the Sun; a considerable number of which were for the cure of this disease. The most precious and

unwarrantable promises are held out to catch the ignorant and unwary. They are got up by individuals without science, skill, or experience, for the sole purpose of speculation. What credulity then must there be in the minds of the community, to swallow so many of these Quack Nostrums, misnamed Medicines. The loss of money is of some consequence, but very little compared to the loss of their health, and the precious time that ought to be employed in the use of Medicines of some value. In order to deceive the public they assume the title of M. D., or Doctor in Medicine, employ some respectable Apothecary to sell their Medicines, and stand behind the counter, and no doubt laugh at the credulity of those who patronize them. It has sometimes appeared to me that the greater the humbug, the greater the patronage. As an illustration of these remarks we will mention a few cases.—There is an article sold in this City under the fictitious name of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, which is continually puffed into notice, and in such a manner, as must convince every candid reader, that it is not entitled to the character given it. He comes out with a flaming advertisement, saying, that he can produce ten thousand Certificates of cures, and yet I doubt whether he has a single one in his possession.—The following is taken from the Sun of Dec. 18th.

10,000 CERTIFICATES.—We have published more than ten thousand certificates of cures absolutely performed on different individuals by Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root. In cases of consumption, coughs, liver complaint, and other diseases of the chest. Still some doubt, others hesitate, procrastinate and finally die. What madness, what folly.

—“ Oh, by the sacred tears

Of widows, mothers, orphans, sisters, wives, forbear !”

This wonderful medicine is sold only at—

Notwithstanding the Certificates of ten thousand cures, we see by the weekly report of Deaths, just the same number die of Consumption as formerly. This is lying with a vengeance.

Another of the 18th December, 1839, (let the age of the world be registered.)

“ CONSUMPTION is slaying its thousands just because people will not resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam—Strange infatuation! Reader, when will you be wise?—If you have Consumption, fly to the only remedy and be well again? Oh, have you lost all love for life? Will you seek your own destruction by neglecting to take Dr. Allen's Balsam.

In another Advertisement published some time since, he says Consumption is making a quick retreat from the City of New-York, before Allen's Balsam of Liverwort, &c. Such a man, it is stated, has been cured who lives in Waverly Place, such a one in the City Hotel, another in Newark; I ask if there are any such persons in existence?

Another preparation is *Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, which has been brought into notice by much puffing and many Certificates, whether true or false, may be inferred from the following, which appeared in the N. Y. Sun.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE!—Life is mine again—health is also mine—thanks be to Him who guides our fate, and to Dr. Taylor. When at the point of death, when dark despair told me life would soon be still, this medicine was produced and I was restored! Who shall tell how sweet it is to feel health coursing freely through our veins after being so near the grave! But enough, I am restored to health, when consumption had consumed me quite, and I would only tell the sick and the hopeless, that Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, recommended to me by my physician, has cured me and will cure you. It is sold at 375 Bowery.

D. Mitchell, 265 Bowery.

It happens that this same Mr. Mitchell, whose signature is attached to the above Certificate, has been an old friend and acquaintance of mine for more than twelve years, and during this period has done much of my Printing. Soon after the above made its appearance, he called on me, and stated that this Certificate was inserted without his knowledge, being a real fabrication, that there was not the least foundation for the statement, that he was astonished at the announcement of his name in this public manner, without his authority, he having enjoyed a state of perfect health, even from childhood.

The week previous Mr. Mitchell states, that the same Mr. Taylor used the name of his son in the same manner, stating that he had been cured of consumption, when in fact he never had the disease, or even tasted the Balsam of Liverwort, being in perfect health. Can any confidence therefore be placed in the numerous Certificates, which are constantly blazoned before the public in the daily papers. One man informs me that took the trouble to look for a street and number, and he found only a vacant lot, instead of the person referred to. Taylor refers to the Mate of the Ship Gautier, I should be glad to know if there is any such person or Vessel. I have examined this Medicine, and it appears to contain very little Liverwort, and is apparently nothing more than an infusion or Tea of that plant, combined with some narcotic, (said to be Fox glove and Morphine,) to be taken in tea-spoon doses. Were it what it purports to be, a concentrated preparation of Liverwort, still I should have no faith in its virtues, having myself used the Liverwort extensively in various ways, without any special benefit.

Suppose these Certificates were handed to the District Attorney, or the Grand Jury, what would be the penalty?

For a length of time past, a greater portion of the numerous patients who have applied at our Office for advice in affections of the Lungs, had taken more or less of this very Balsam of Liverwort, and in many instances, with injurious effects, in others, to use their own language, producing no more effect than so much Molasses and Water. Why then are the public so much deceived, gulled, and imposed upon by these boasted Nostrums.

There is an individual now in our office, who says that a friend of his had taken eight bottles of Taylor's Balsam, for which he paid sixteen dollars, of which he says, it was like so much wash, being of no service whatever.

One woman states that her daughter became delirious after having taken it.

Since writing the above, I have ascertained that in reality there is no such person as Dr. Taylor. That the Medicine is put up and sold by a Dr. Thayer, who passes for Dr. G. W. Taylor M. D., when called upon.

I might mention among numerous other compounds which have obtained some notoriety, that called the Native Pulmonic, used in connexion with a Medicated Wrapper,—worn round the Chest. Although the proprietor extols them highly, I have no evidence that they possess the least efficacy.

I saw them prescribed in a case which afforded a fair opportunity of testing their virtues,—but they proved unavailing, the patient died of the disease; numerous other persons have used them without any better success; credit however is due to the proprietor, for the able manner in which he advocates *Medical Reform*. Many other Nos-

trums might be noticed, but these already numbered, afford specimens of others.

These nostrum mongers remind me of the saying of an editor of a Newspaper some years since.—“The public is a goose, and he is a fool who will not pluck her.”

REFORMED SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.

Thus we see that the Consumptive patient has nothing to expect from the old method of treating the disease, or from the nostrums of illiterate pretenders to the science of Medicine.

The question then arises, can we offer a substitute, or any thing better. I answer in the affirmative. I maintain that the improvement and discoveries which have been made by the Reformed School of Medica, with which I stand connected, are superior to every other method made use of.

I have had an opportunity of seeing and treating Consumptive patients for near twenty-five years, during which, I have tested every kind of Medicine and treatment, which promised any success, and therefore am prepared to recommend such medicines as I have found efficacious, and even these we do not offer as an Infallible remedy in all cases; but I have had many patients recover by the use of them, when all other means had failed, and can therefore recommend them to those labouring under Pulmonary affections, as being preferable to all others.

Before I mention the principal preparation relied upon in the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases, I shall briefly notice the effects of some classes of Medicines, to show how far they are beneficial.

First.—*Emetics.*—Emetics sometimes prove beneficial by their sympathetic action on the thoracic viscera; they exert a peculiar force and effect upon the lungs and skin. When one is indicated, none will be found better than our Vegetable Emetic.

Expectorants.—Expectorants greatly aid the efforts of nature, in removing from the air-cells of the Lungs, the tough viscid, pus and mucus, which continually collects, besides, they aid in producing absorption, by which a healthy action is restored. Diaphoretic Medicines which produce a moderate determination to the surface, are beneficial by equalizing the circulation; they have a tendency to divert morbid accumulations from the Lungs to the surface or Skin, and allay Inflammatory action and congestion; profuse perspiration should be avoided as it occasions too much debility.

Cathartics.—Cathartics are sometimes beneficial in the incipient stages of the disease, by diverting the morbid humours from the Lungs to the bowels; ordinarily it is sufficient to keep the bowels regular.

Counter Irritants.—Where there is pain or stricture of the Chest, Counter Irritants are valuable. We employ a stimulating and sweating Plaster, which removes these symptoms in a very short time.

Inhalation.—Inhaling the steam of bitter herbs, where the complaint is attended with much inflammation, and in Bronchitis is sometimes beneficial, as it has a tendency to remove the congested state of the mucus membrane, and the bronchial tubes and lungs.

As regards the inhalation of various substances directly into the Lungs, I have to remark that I have several times tried the experiment by means of Dr. Middleton's Inhaler, and although it changed the character of the mucus or pus, no permanent benefit was derived;

by means of a tube I have also introduced the same substances, which I have employed for Ulcers externally, but without any real benefit.

Dr. Ramage of London places great reliance on frequent breathing through a long tube, in order to expand the lungs, and thereby heal the tubercles. It has been tried also in this country, but I doubt whether much benefit has been derived from its use.

Tonics and Restoratives.

As debility is one great cause of consumption, it follows that those medicines which are calculated to restore tone, are of the greatest importance in the treatment of the disease, as they preserve the strength of the patient. By the following remarks, it seems that Dr. Ramage also considers debility one great cause of diseased lungs; "I have said that it is requisite to distinguish betwixt the direct and indirect causes of consumption, not that there are any that can with propriety be termed direct, but in order to impress thoroughly upon the mind the grand truth, that phthisis is for the most part, the sequence of debilitated bodily health alone. When the general health becomes impaired, a total change takes place in the fluids and secretions of the body, and there is consequently an aberration of nutriment: on this, the formation of tubercles soon follows."

How clearly does this doctrine illustrate the injury that results from the common depletive course of treatment, such as bleeding, mercury, &c., which only tend still further to debilitate; well might this disease be considered the "*opprobrium*" of the medical profession under such treatment.

Narcotics.

Narcotics alleviate the disease, but render very little or no permanent benefit. When the patient is very restless, and the Lungs very irritable, narcotics may prove serviceable.

Astringents.

Astringent Medicines are of Primary importance in haemoptisis or bleeding from the Lungs. An infusion of the water of hoarhound, or bugle weed, is very good; but the styptic plant Canada Flebane, (*Erigeron Canadense*) given in the same manner is preferable. It usually arrests the hemorage in a short time, and is altogether better than the common practice of bleeding, which only lessens the impetus of the blood in the pulmonary vessels, by which farther weakness is occasioned.

Principle Remedy.

The preceding class of remedies act as auxiliaries in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, but the medicine on which we place the most reliance, and which we prescribe in every stage of the disease, is a concentrated Vegetable preparation, called the **PULMONIC BALSAM**. It combines many of the properties enumerated in the preceding classes of medicines, it is

{ *Expectorant,*
 { *Tonic or Restorative,*
 { *Alterative,*
 { *Stimulent,*
 { *Pectoral,*
 { *Dimulent, &c.*

Hence it aids expectoration, removes congestion, and strengthens or restores the tone of the whole system, and is calculated to remove

the consumptive taint from the fluids, and by its stimulating properties removes tubercles from the Lungs, by promoting absorption. In administering a medicine combining all these properties, it will be seen that the treatment of Consumption is reduced to great simplicity, and from among the numerous medicines which we have tried from time to time, we have found this superior to all others, and under the use of this, the cases illustrated in this treatise, together with numerous others have recovered. After ascertaining by extensive practice, those native indigenous productions, which were most efficacious for diseases of the Lungs, I have combined the whole together, and the product is the Pulmonic Balsam, which we confidently recommend as superior to any other preparation for the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. It is perfectly safe in all stages of the disease, and under all circumstances, and where there is principal sufficient to operate upon, or if the disease is not too far advanced, will effect a cure; and even in those cases when the disease is incurable, the use of it will be attended with beneficial effects, by mitigating the symptoms.

Common Colds or Catarrh.

I do not intend to treat of Pneumonia, or active inflammation of the Lungs in this place, but merely to notice slight affections of these organs, in which the inflammation is very superficial, commonly called cold or cough. It is important to attend to these premonitory symptoms, as they very often result in real phthisis. In cases of this kind, I advise the patient to bathe the feet in warm ley-water at night, for about fifteen minutes, drink freely of hot catnip tea, and after having retired, apply a heated brick to the feet and sides, and thus excite moderate perspiration. The next day take one of our cathartic powders; after this nothing will be better than our

COUGH DROPS,

which are remarkably well calculated to allay the irritability of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and thus cure Colds, Coughs, soreness and pain of the Chest and Lungs, and Influenza. They contain no preparation of Opium, or other Narcotic, and possess the peculiar property of removing irritation, without producing excitement of the system. They promote expectoration and generally mitigate and remove in a short time, the most distressing Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and other Bronchical affections. They are perfectly innocent, as well as pleasant; and may therefore be taken with safety by persons of every age, and under all circumstances.

Importance of Perspiration.

During the circulation of the blood through the lungs, a principle necessary to the support of life is absorbed from the air; and various matters, the longer continuance of which in the body would be noxious, are also discharged in the form of vapour or gas. That there is besides, no inconsiderable quantity of aqueous fluid secreted and discharged from the lungs, every person must be convinced, who has attended to the deposition of watery particles that take place from the breath, in a frosty day. Of the whole quantity of perspirable matter discharged from the surface of the body, in any given portion of time, that exhaled from the surface of the Lungs, may be estimated as amounting to one-third. The skin and the Lungs being both secreting surfaces, must also be considered as organs mutually, compensating or balancing each other. If the skin be suddenly chilled,

a larger share of perspirable matter will endeavour to escape by the Lungs, as being an internal, and therefore a warmer surface. It is not surprising that this effort should in a delicate organ be productive of derangement and disease, and accordingly we daily hear people dating their first attack of Pulmonary complaints, *from sitting in a cool place after having been over-heated; from being thoroughly soaked with rain, or from cold bathing in an improper state of the system.* The purpose of these observations is to enforce the propriety of maintaining cutaneous perspiration, and endeavouring to render the surface of the body less susceptible of atmospheric variations. In persons of a phthisical habit, the skin is in general, either dry and scabrous or clammy, both of which conditions betoken deficient perspiration. The most effectual means of removing this morbid state of the body, is the frequent use of cutaneous friction, with *warm rain water and ley applied daily.* Why a practice on which the ancient physicians placed so much dependence, not only for the cure of many diseases, but in a prominent manner for the preservation of health, should in modern times have fallen so completely into neglect, it is not perhaps easy to account; although at present nothing seems to be considered as medicine except what is taken into the stomach; as if the regulation of air and exercise did not furnish means of recovery, at least as efficacious as drugs. From regularly persevering some length of time in this practice, I have observed a very obvious alteration produced in the texture of the skin. It appears to acquire thickness and to become mellow and pliable, a condition very different from that of persons disposed to consumption, whose skin is commonly thin and harsh. The muscles also seem to derive firmness from this practice. It will also be found daily to remove no small quantity of surfuraceous matter, which, whether inspissated perspiration adhering to the surface, or particles of decaying cuticle, is certainly better away. This also removes every kind of roughness and asperity from the surface of the skin, which becomes beautifully smooth and polished, so that even as a cosmetic, having no tendency to impair health, bathing may be advantageously employed. After exposure to wet, to strip and bathe the feet and surface of the body till it glows, is unquestionably the best means to prevent taking cold. I do not presume so strenuously to recommend liquid friction of the skin, as a means of supporting the healthy action of the external surface of the body, and of promoting cutaneous perspiration, without having witnessed remarkable changes for the better, produced in the constitution, by adopting and persevering in this practice. Indeed I am disposed to attribute much of the benefit derived from exercise on horseback as well as the good effect of sea voyages towards a mild climate, to the increase of perspiration produced by these modes of gestation. Every person suspicious of predisposition to Pulmonary Consumption, ought to be at all times, but especially in cold weather, to wear a quantity of woollen clothing sufficient to obviate any approach to the perception of chillness; independently however of the actual presence of obstinate hoarseness or cough, I am disposed to think that the requisite quantity of flannel is more advantageously worn over the usual shirt, than in immediate contact with the skin, (which I always practice myself).

IS CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS?

This is doubtful. The possibility of communicating the disease

by contagion, is a point that has been much agitated. As a measure of precaution, the delicate ought to decide this question for themselves in the affirmative. Exhalations from the Lungs is the mode by which infectious diseases are most generally propagated, and from analogy we might infer that air, impregnated with the effluvia of these organs in a state of ulceration, would have a tendency to excite diseased action of a similar kind, if received into the Lungs of a person previously disposed to this complaint. I have seen, says a writer, more than one instance of a husband, who appeared to have no previous disposition to consumption, being affected with a distressing cough, which continued to harrass him for months, while his wife was lingering under that disease.—On one melancholy occasion I witnessed the successive deaths of three young ladies, two of whom, in my opinion, caught the disease in consequence of their sedulous attention during the progress of the indisposition to her, who was first affected, who evidently was of a phthisical habit, which was not apparent in either of the others.

Climate.

If the symptoms already described as characterizing this disease, renders its existence no longer equivocal, the person so affected ought without delay to migrate towards a warmer climate, should not proper medicine prove efficacious. Should circumstances render this expedient impracticable, the next best plan a phthisical person can adopt, is to remove into a low and rather damp situation, where bilious diseases prevail. The fatal events of Pulmonary Consumption are uniformly accelerated by residing in an elevated region. There are even instances of phthisis making its appearance in families previously unaffected by it, on changing their place of residence from a level to a hilly country; while on the contrary, the inhabitants of extensive districts in low places, enjoy a complete immunity from this disease. In Holland, Pulmonary Consumption is a disease of comparative rare occurrence. The same situations that predisposed to ague, are unfavourable to the attack of phthisis, as if these two states of disease were incompatible with each other. The physicians of ancient Rome were accustomed to send their patients to the low and marshy land of Egypt. Cicero the celebrated orator, who, in his youth was threatened with consumption, as the hollow temples and sharp features of his remaining burst, abundantly testify, travelled in Egypt for the recovery of his health.

It is well known that warm climates have considerable influence in removing tubercles from the Lungs, by the genial and uniform temperature imparted, hence the Brazils, and West India climate, have sometimes benefited, when other means have failed.

SEA VOYAGE.

The advantages derivable from short excursions, or still better, voyages by sea, always invited my recommendation when circumstances rendered them available. Impregnated as the sea breezes are with saline particles, they act, I conceive, as stimulants of the lungs to deeper and more frequent inspiration, and thus forward the enlargement of the chest, a point to which I have more than once adverted, in the course of this work, as of primary importance. They may also be regarded as possessed of a tonic power, bracing and invigorating the surface of the body, and, by continuous sympathy, exerting a beneficial influence on the viscera, especially those connected with

the digestive functions. Another strong inducement to recommend a sea voyage, in the case of persons labouring under incipient consumption, is the probability of the patient's having his chest expanded in the manner described above, and thus increasing the chances of his contracting some variety of catarrh,—hence bidding defiance to phthisis.

Of the different kinds of exercise I would particularize running and riding, as the most calculated to forward the purposes of prevention ; indeed, as the best general prophylactics. After a quick and brisk run, the respiration becomes frequent and deep, and the panting that ensues by exercising the muscles of the chest, favours a healthy development of that part, and enlarges the volume of the lungs. It has been my universal practice to recommend a constant attention to this healthy exercise, in those schools I have been in the habit of attending, and to advise the preceptors to promote it by every inducement within their power ; and I have never been disappointed in the results experienced. Nor are its happy effects confined to the mere expansion of the chest ; by the greater portion of air thus brought into contact with the venous system, the blood becomes more effectually decarbonized, the animal heat increased, the action of the heart more vigorous, and the multifarious secretions are carried on with greater energy.

Riding, which stood so high in Sydenham's estimation, is an exercise of no mean value, for the self-same reasons, with this advantage, that it yields all the good effects of the former, unattended with its fatigue. To those, however, in whom consumption has decidedly appeared, the benefit derivable from this mode of exercise may, perhaps, be enhanced by the tendency to an upward motion imparted to the lungs, thus disposing to apposition the diseased surfaces, in the upper region of the chest.

A strong proof of the advantages of exercise may not unwarrantably be sought for in the probable exemption of man, in a savage state, from the ravages of this disease. Although various disorders are mentioned by travellers as having fallen under their observation, I do not remember, in the course of my reading, to have met with any notice of consumption, recorded by those who have mingled with the savage tribes of either of the old or the new world : at least, amongst the more active races of uncivilized man. Indeed, it would be wonderful were the case otherwise. Dependent for their subsistence on incessant vigilance and vigorous exertion ; constantly engaged in the toils of the chase, or animated to activity by the animosities ever subsisting between neighbouring tribes, however they may lapse occasionally into habits of sloth and indolence, their life from the cradle to the grave must, generally speaking, be calculated to call forth and perfect every bodily energy. Free from the restraints which are the unavoidable consequence of a state of superior intelligence,—neither confined to the manufactory, nor chained down to the desk of the counting-house ; untrammelled by dress, and uncramped by the various devices to which either fashion, or the force of habit, renders us subservient despite the dictates of reason ;—the savage possesses at least the uncontrolled use of his limbs ; and the symmetry, usually observed in him, is perhaps the best index of the health he enjoys. If, too, we extend our course of reasoning to the inferior race of animals, and observe the differences existing between them in their wild and domestic condition, we shall find a singular analogy betwixt

them and man. To go no further than that harmless creature, the rabbit, I have found, in the course of my researches in comparative anatomy, that this animal frequently dies of consumption, in its tame state; but I never met with an instance of the kind in the wild rabbit. Perhaps the benefit of exercise cannot be better exemplified than by way of contrast. Swine, proverbially the most indolent of animals, are also the most subject to tuberculous disease; hence the derivation of the word *scrofula* from the Latin *scrofa*, a swine; and consumption and scrofula are identically the same, both resulting from the presence of tubercles. To pursue the analogy, another strong instance of the force and good effects of exercise is observable in the race-horse, the hunter, and indeed in all this class that are subject to frequent and active exertion. These seldom or ever, I believe, are found to have tubercles in the lungs, so long as they are kept constantly employed. Many illustrations of this nature might be adduced, but sufficient has been said to enable the reader to extend this comparative inquiry, and to confirm the high value which I set on the effects of judicious and well-regulated exercise.

Diet.

The Consumptive patient from the great waste of the system, needs a nutritious diet, but animal food is inadmissible. All kinds of vegetables may be taken, and whatever rests well upon the stomach, oysters, milk, stewed fruit, &c.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

To show the efficacy of our method of treatment, we shall adduce a number of cases by way of illustration, which now occur to us.

CASE 1.

A Mrs. Akerly, who now resides at the Williamsburg Hotel, at Williamsburg, near the Ferry, had been labouring under a deep seated cough for a long time, which confined her to her bed, with all the symptoms of the last stages of Consumption; excessive cough, great expectoration of muco purulent matter, emaciation, night-sweats, and reduced so low that her life was despaired of; under the treatment recommended in this work, she slowly recovered and now attends to her domestic duties. There are but few such cases as this on record. Mr. Akerly, her husband also had a deep seated cough, which was cured by our Pulmonic Balsam.—Dr. Cox from London, who studied with Sir Astley Cooper, and now a distinguished Physician of Williamsburg, had attended the patient previously, and pronounced her disease genuine phthisis,—or Consumption.

CASE 2.

Miss Maria Hosier, now residing at No. 28 Broome-street, was reduced to her bed by a Pulmonary disease, which Dr. Cox above mentioned, also pronounced Consumption. She raised much matter, great debility, pulse 120 per minute, wasting of the body, and so great were the signs of her dissolution, that her father said she would not live over two weeks; under our treatment she recovered in a few weeks, and has been well for several years.

CASE 3.

Miss Elmira Darling, 450 Monroe-street, near the corner of Grand, had been affected with a severe cough for several months, and had all the symptoms of Consumption, so that her case appeared hopeless. Under the use of the Balsam laid down in this treatise, she rapidly

recovered, and has been well for a number of years. She was in the office a few days since.

CASE 4.

Mr. Stephen Polhamus, then residing at 557 Grand-street, had been for a long time in a decline, and his symptoms so unfavourable, that his recovery was considered very doubtful. Under the use of our remedies he recovered his health, and has been well for a number of years.

CASE 5.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. Miller, Ferry Master at South Ferry, was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which presented all the symptoms of Consumption; great wasting of the system, expectoration of matter, bad cough, night-sweats, fever, &c. Under our course of treatment, she recovered and has been well for many years.

CASE 6.

Mrs. Louber, 15 John-street, had for many months all the symptoms of Consumption, so that no hopes of her recovery could rationally be entertained, cough, raising, debility, emaciation; by our medicines she was restored to health, and has been well for ten or twelve years.

CASE 7.

Mrs. Page, corner of Thompson and Spring-streets, was attacked with the Remittent Fever, which terminated in a cough, having every appearance of being incurable. She had one or two Physicians previous, but her health constantly declined, till she submitted to the treatment prescribed in this treatise, under which she recovered, and has been well for many years.

CASE 8.

Mr. Timothy Kelly, (West Farms,) had been afflicted with a disease of the Lungs for some length of time, and became very much reduced; cough, expectorated matter, and had all the ordinary symptoms of Consumption. He took about six bottles of our Balsam, which cured him.

CASE 9.

Miss Montrose, (Peekskill, N. Y.) was so far reduced with the Pulmonary disease, that her Physician pronounced her incurable; she came to this City, and I found her health much impaired, with very little prospect of her recovery. Cough, tubercles on the Lungs, wasting of the whole system, great debility, &c. I prescribed the usual remedies under which she grew better, finally recovered and has been well for a number of years.

CASE 10.

Mrs. Brower, (Brooklyn,) one mile from the Ferry, had been for a long time afflicted with a deep seated cough; she raised from the Lungs large quantities of mucus and pus. She took several bottles of our Balsam, and she now enjoys good health.

CASE 11.

The Niece of Mr. Smith, Ship Carpenter, Goveneour-street, had been in a decline for a length of time; she had a distressing cough, and raised half a pint of matter every day,—she grew worse under the attendance of her Physician, but was cured by three bottles of our Pulmonic Balsam.

CASE 12.

A gentleman residing in South America, labouring under a dangerous Pulmonary affection, at the urgent solicitation of a friend of his, who had witnessed much of my improved method of treating diseases, came expressly to this City, and placed himself under my care. So unfavourable were the symptoms, that apparently he could not survive long; he had hectic fever, an incessant and most distressing cough, copious expectoration of matter, night-sweats, and continual wasting of the body. Contrary to the expectations of every one, our Medicine arrested the disease and restored him to health.

CASE 13.

A child of Mrs. Ludlam, aged seven years, was apparently in the last stages of Consumption. The attending Physicians, Doctors B. and P. pronounced the case hopeless, and Dr. M. who was called in consultation, said that nothing could be done for him, and left the house. He had been confined in his bed from March last, till fall. He had continued to raise for months large quantities of pus or matter, not less than half a pint each day; there was fever, night-sweats, continual wasting of the whole body, excessive debility, and constant cough: so much reduced was he, that a termination of his sufferings by death, was every day expected. In this situation the father of the child was advised, by a friend, to call on Dr. Beach; he did so, and was advised to make trial of his medicine; the first glass of which benefited and three bottles have almost completely cured the child. Any person wishing further information in relation to this case, can obtain it by inquiring of Mrs. Reid, at the corner of Cannon and Houston-streets.

We have thus given by way of illustration thirteen cases, and had a register been kept of all which have been successfully treated, a volume might be added.

BRONCHITIS.

In conclusion, it may be proper to give a few remarks on Bronchitis, a disease somewhat prevalent at this time.

Bronchitis is an inflammation and ulceration of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes, which convey air to the lungs. It proceeds from exposure to cold and much speaking, causing a translation of morbid humours to these parts.

It creates a soreness along the course of these tubes, or apparently in the lower part of the throat. It is usually attended with a hacking cough, a sensation of dryness in the throat, and expectoration of mucus and purulent matter. The treatment consist in bathing the throat every morning in cold water, using our *Cough Drops* and the Pulmonic Balsam, as recommended in consumption. Exercise of the voice should be avoided as much as possible, and the use of all kinds of stimulating food and drink. Our Rheumatic or Stimulating liquid should be applied two or three times a day to the throat, externally, as a counterant.

A collar or stock made of fur should be constantly worn next the skin.

RECAPITULATION OR ANALYSIS.

It will be seen that we have treated this disease under the following heads.

1st.—Anatomical Structure of the Lungs.

2nd.—General Description of Consumption.

- 3d.—History and Prevalence of the disease.
 4th.—Causes,—Remote, Intermediate and Proximate.
 5th.—Symptoms.
 6th.—Prognosis or opinion of termination.
 7th.—Morbid Appearances.
 8th.—Diagnosis or Discrimination.
 9th.—Curability of the Disease.
 10th.—Principle or Philosophy of cure.
 11th.—Various methods of Treatment.
 12th.—Nostrums.
 13th.—Reformed System of Treatment.
 14th.—Common Cold or Catarrh.
 15th.—Importance of Perspiration.
 16th.—Is Consumption Contagious?
 17th.—Exercises and Sea Voyages.
 18th.—Climate.
 19th.—Diet.
 20th.—Prevention of the Disease.
 21st.—Illustrations.
 22d.—Bronchitis.

PULMONIC BALSAM.

It will be seen by the foregoing treatise, that we recommend principally our Pulmonic Balsam in the treatment of Consumption. Those who are labouring under the disease in any of its stages, and wish to test its efficacy, are informed that the medicine is kept constantly on hand at the Medico Botanic Institute, No. 196 Bowery, near Spring St. The medicine is accompanied with plain directions for use, and can be obtained genuine at no other place in the City, and such other medicines as may be given as auxiliaries to the Balsam, may also be had at the above number only.

This medicine will also be found efficacious in deep seated coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, &c.

Advice on Pulmonary affections will be given gratuitously at the Office. A. Upham M. D. who is in partnership with me, will visit patients at their residence when requested. He is eminently qualified and experienced, in both the *Old and Reformed Systems of Practice*.

This Treatise may be had free of expense to those labouring under Pulmonary Diseases, at 196 Bowery, a few doors above Spring St.

N. B. Those to whom this Treatise is sent are respectfully requested to forward it to any of their friends or acquaintances who may be labouring under Pulmonary diseases.

APPENDIX.

IN MEDICINE I WISH TO SEE A REFORM, AN ABANDONMENT OF HYPOTHESIS FOR SOBER FACTS.
Jefferson.

Theory or Principles of American Practice.

The Theory or Principles of the American Practice of Medicine, consists in the following positions.

First, That Mercury, Antimony, and other minerals, are deleterious agents or poisons, directly or indirectly destructive to health and life, and are therefore always improper to be given in any disease.

Second, That Bleeding to relieve or cure disease, is incompatible with the laws of the animal economy, and is therefore positively injurious.

Third, In place of this treatment, we substitute *Vegetable Medicines*, which ample experience has demonstrated to be *milder, safer*, and more *congenial* with the human system.

Fourth, We maintain that the Physician can only be the *servant*, or *hand-maid* of nature. and all he can do is to aid her salutary efforts in eliminating or expelling disease, through those outlets of the body, expressly established by the Author of our existence to continue life and health.

These excretions of the body are principally.

THE STOMACH,
THE BOWELS,
THE SKIN,
THE LUNGS, AND
THE KIDNEYS.

Hence, we find that diseases usually terminate through the medium of some one or other of these organs. They subside by *vomiting*, by *purging*, by *sweating*, by the discharge of *urine*, and by the *expectoration* of *pus* or matter from the lungs. The *principles* of the American Practice of Medicine are based on this foundation. This practice will equalize the circulation, remove obstructions, produce a healthy state of the different organs of the body, remove impurities of the blood, and thus re-establish lost and impaired health: and to convince the most unprejudiced, a fair trial only is necessary.

In order to carry out this principle in practice, we have prepared the following remedies by the use of which, we hesitate not to say, that those labouring under disease of any kind may experience speedy relief, or be restored to perfect health.



VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES

Prepared upon Scientific Principles from Vegetable Substances, and tested for upwards of Twenty Years in the extensive and highly successful practice of

W. BEACH, M. D.

Member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York, Corresponding Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Berlin in Prussia, &c. &c. &c. ; Author of "THE AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE," a work recommended by the most distinguished Members of the Faculty in Europe and America, and for which its Author has been awarded several GOLD MEDALS from some of the Crowned Heads of Europe, at the instance of their Principal Physicians, whose high encomiums drew forth so unusual a distinction.

Curative, or Antibilious Family Physic.

Among the numerous purgatives in use, it is acknowledged by all persons who have tried **BEACH'S CURATIVE**, that they have found none so gentle, safe and efficacious, while it is peculiarly grateful to the stomach. It is a substitute for Mercury in every form, and far superior to Calomel, Jalap, Castor Oil, Salts, Aloes, Gamboge, &c. It is prepared so as to suit all conditions and ages, and being composed entirely of vegetable substances, no danger need be apprehended from taking cold, or from any other cause. It is an easy, safe, and pleasant cathartic, in every case where one is required.

Nearly all the common purgatives in use pass through the stomach and bowels, without stimulating them sufficiently to create a healthy action, or from their drastic natures destroy the coats of the stomach, and are consequently more or less injurious than beneficial; but this Medicine not only cleanses the stomach and the entire range of alimentary canal, (which may be estimated at thirty feet in length;)—it not only cleanses them of all bilious or morbid matter, but likewise changes their secretions; while at the same time, it invigorates and restores them to a healthy tone. In its operations through the entire intestinal regions, it diminishes the quantity of the circulating mass, equalizes the circulation, and reestablishes a healthy state of the biliary organs, stomach, and intestines.

BEACH'S CURATIVE will assuredly be found the safest and most certain remedy for removing all Complaints arising from excess or deficiency of bile. In Dyspepsia, Affections of the Liver, Incipient Apoplexy, Loss of Appetite, Fevers, and all disorders of the Stomach.

Restorative Wine Bitters.

The uncommon success which has attended the use of this valuable and pleasant remedy, in the extensive practice of Dr. Beach in the city of New-York, for many years, empowers him with confidence to assert, that it is superior to any other preparation with which he is acquainted. It is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found exceedingly valuable in all cases of Debility, Pain in the Breast, Loss of Appetite, Incipient Consumption, and those inward Complaints peculiar to Females, such as Fluor Albus or Whites, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb. By giving tone to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and are thus beneficial in removing Acid Eruptions, or Sour Stomach, Flatulency, &c. In short, they will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required.

Pulmonic Balsam.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSTRICTION OF THE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, PAIN IN THE BREAST, &c.

The peculiarly grateful and healing qualities of this **BALSAM** has been thoroughly tested in the **PRIVATE PRACTICE** of the original proprietor for many years, in the various diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It promotes expectoration, allays the cough, gives tone and strength to the system. It is the most safe and efficacious remedy in the treatment of all Pulmonary Affections and Coughs of long standing, being well calculated to relieve that constricted state of the lungs which is often met with in *Phthisis Pulmonalis* (Consumption). It does not increase the circulation, consequently it may be taken with safety and success in all stages of Consumption.

THE PULMONIC BALSAM has effected the most extraordinary cures when all other means have failed. Being prepared in a highly concentrated state, and entirely from Vegetables, it may be taken without the least danger to the system. It will retain its properties for years in any climate.

Pile Electuary,

A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

Most of the remedies now in use for that dangerous and painful affection, Hemorrhoids or Piles, are directed to be used externally. They partially assuage the pain, without removing the cause of complaint. Dr. Beach after much care and application, has perfected his celebrated remedy, which is given internally to correct a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs, which is the cause of this distressing complaint. Beach's Pile Electuary is perfectly safe, pleasing to the palate, mild and easy in operation, and will afford immediate relief.

ALTERNATIVE SYRUP, For all Impurities of the Blood.
RHEUMATIC LIQUID, For Rheumatism, Spinal Irritation, &c.
COUGH DROPS, For Colds, attended with Cough and Soreness of the Lungs.

NEUTRALIZING MIXTURE, For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Summer Complaints of Children.

EXPECTORANT TINCTURE, For Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Fits, &c.

FEMALE PILLS, For Complaints peculiar to Females.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, For Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dizziness, &c.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER, For Pain in the Side, Breast, or Back, Weak Stomach, &c.

BLACK OR HEALING SALVE, For Ulcers, Burns, Cuts, Sore Nipples, &c.

HEPATIC PILLS, For Liver Complaints.

DIURETIC DROPS, For Gravel, and all Affections of the Kidneys or Bladder.

WORM POWDERS, COMPOUND BITTERS, ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, VEGETABLE EMETIC, EYE WATER, RHEUMATIC PILLS, FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, &c. &c.

The Senior Proprietor of these Medicines has tested their efficacy for upwards of twenty years in his highly successful and extensive practice in the City of New-York, and therefore confidently recommends them to public notice, being fully assured that they excel in every safe and healing property any other Medicine now in use, and he hereby authorizes all the Agents to **REFUND THE MONEY**, in every instance, when they do not prove beneficial.

In all our Southern States and climates where Billious Diseases are prevalent, these Medicines will be found of inestimable value.

These Medicines, prepared on scientific principles, are the result of long and successful experience; and thus far premising, the Proprietors are determined they shall rise or fall on their own merits—not on the extraneous use of *voluminous advertising*.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by **BEACH and UPHAM**, at the Medico-Botanic Institute, 196 Bowery, New-York.

N. B. The above medicines can be obtained genuine only on application at the **Office of the Original Proprietor**.