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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

INFORMATION RESPECTING

THE PRACTICE

OF

F. H. RAMADGE, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE
INFIRMARY FOR ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, AND OTHER DISEASES
OF THE CHEST, ETC., LONDON.

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL CASES IN RELATION TO THIS
PRACTICE, IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN BENEFICIAL
IN THIS COUNTRY,

WITH OTHER CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY.

BY J. M. HOWE, DENTIST.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,
209 GRAND-STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF BOWERY.

1840.

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This pamphlet, Dr. Ramadge's work, and tubes, properly constructed, with directions for their use, and other instructions, may be had of J. M. Howe, Dentist, 209 Grand-street, New-York.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing of travelling pedlers. Information has been received of impositions practised in a few instances.

Those who wish to obtain the benefit of this practice should see Mr. Howe, or send to him, and avail themselves of the information imparted to him by Dr. Ramadge. Without this necessary information the patient will find himself in difficulty, from which a little instruction might extricate him.

All letters must be post paid.

Mr. Howe may be seen, at his residence, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by J. M. Howe, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

"Let no man's heart fail" him.

THE following remarks are respectfully addressed to persons who are predisposed to consumption from a bad state of the system, mal-formation of the chest, or who have inherited it from their parents; or who are in danger of falling into the disease from any cause, or causes; and to persons afflicted with tubercular phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, bronchitis, asthma in its incipient state, or any disease in the chest or throat. The writer, having been restored from a state of health, in which he was considered by eminent physicians of this city past recovery, wishes, for the benefit of others, to state a few particulars relative to his own history, and other interesting facts, sincerely believing that the practice by which he has been restored is the best extant:—and if this be not a remedy for the prevention and cure of tubercular phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, it may be pronounced incurable.

From a low state of health of many years' standing, produced by disarrangement of the digestive organs, and a want of cheerfulness of mind, I had been gradually declining; and for the last ten years, having pursued a very sedentary course of life, with some continual mental effort, and attempts at public speaking, although I used many cautionary and preventive means, my whole system was reduced to much weakness: and in the month of December, 1837, while performing my duties as chaplain in the New-York City Hospital, I took a severe cold, which soon settled into a chronic bronchitis; and within a few months, notwithstanding the best medical aid of the country, it was too clearly ascertained that my lungs were tuberculated, and that I was labouring under tubercular phthisis, or pulmonary consumption. The various remedies prescribed by regular practitioners were resorted to, which rather

aggravated than relieved my complaint, and then recourse was had to the popular nostrums of the day. These too were unavailing; and my physicians agreed that the only possible means of recovery would be a sea voyage and travelling. Accordingly, after having previously made such arrangements as every prudent man in such a state of health would make, on the seventh of June, 1838, I sailed for Liverpool. As to the voyage, I will only remark that the sea sickness, which was continual, doubtless greatly aggravated the disease, and I arrived in Liverpool in a very enfeebled state. I consulted several physicians in various parts of England, but, so far as I could judge, the practice pursued was the same as in this country; and instead of being benefited, every means only tended to make me worse. The fatigue of travelling, and the ever variable climate of England, also tended greatly to increase my sufferings. I then crossed to the continent, hoping to get temporary relief from the more genial climate of France. I passed a few days in Paris, and designed, Providence permitting, to go into the south of France: but being very unwell in Paris, and confined for about three days to my room, I obtained medical advice again, and was informed that it would be highly improper to travel farther, and that I must stop: but fearing lest I should die there, I resolved with all the remaining strength I had to make an effort to get home, fully assured that medical advice was useless, and that climate and a sea voyage, whatever they had done for others, would not save me. I moderately retraced my steps. On my return, while in London, I was so indisposed that again I was confined to my room. Here I obtained the advice of Dr. D——s, one of the most celebrated physicians of London, who advised a blister, which made me much worse, and resulted in great weakness of the chest. In this state, while in continual prayer to God to interpose his strong arm and save me, a young man entered my room, and stated that there was a minister in Manchester who had been in a low state of consumption, and who was given up by the faculty, but who obtained a book, the title of which is "Consumption Curable," and he followed the directions therein laid down; "and," said he, "he is now well, and preaching." By this young man I was led to

obtain the book, "Consumption Curable," and by it, and the advice of a lady, was induced to consult F. H. Ramage, M. D., the author, who, at his first interview, said to the lady, "He is very ill, but he has come just in time to save his life." Upon examination of my chest he remarked, "You have tubercles in both lungs." I then, in a whisper, (for I could not speak above a whisper,) put the following interrogatories: "Doctor, can I live, or must I die? Be honest with me." He replied, "You will perfectly recover." "Shall I ever be able to speak loud?" "O yes." "Shall I ever be able to sing?" "Yes." "Shall I, sir, ever be able to preach again?" "Yes, I see nothing to hinder." "How long, sir, will it be before all this takes place?" "In about four or six months you will be quite well, but you will attain a strength about the chest that you have not had for years." "Ah, doctor," said I, "I am afraid to believe you." He answered, warmly, "I would ensure it by my right arm, were it possible." To this man, under God, I owe my life. He gave me instructions concerning what I should do and what I should avoid, by the observance of which I have been restored to good health, as far as the chest is concerned, although I am occasionally a dyspeptic.

The principal means he directed me to use was a tube, five feet in length, and half an inch in diameter, prepared with a suitable mouth-piece, through which I was to breathe, for the purpose of expanding, airing, and exercising the lungs, by which exercise they would become enlarged, the sores be absorbed, and the surfaces brought in apposition and healed. This tube, with his instructions, gave me relief at once; and from the day I got it to the present time I have been gradually improving in health, and now consider my chest quite well. After having tarried with Dr. R. as long as he wished, and it being the time that I purposed to return home, I was led to ask Dr. R. for advice as to climate, supposing, that as I would arrive in New-York (my native city) in the month of October, it would be death for me to think of passing the winter at home, and that I should have to go to the south. "But," said Dr. R., "go home, and stay at home." "Then," replied I, "I shall have to shut myself in the house all winter." "By no means," he replied,

“go out every day.” “But,” said I, “ours is a dreadful climate; it snows, and hails, and blows.” “Well,” said he, “choose the best time in the day, and go out every day.” Well, thought I, it is death to follow the old beaten path, and it can be but to die if I do as directed; and, considering the high character of Dr. Ramadge,* I resolved implicitly to follow his directions. The returning sea voyage reduced me much, but I reached home in better health than one could have expected. Upon my arrival I began to speak of the remedy I had found; and feeling desirous to benefit others, I published a few letters in the New-York Observer, Christian Intelligencer, and Christian Advocate, which were extensively copied into other papers. These letters brought many to see me, among whom were some of the most respectable physicians, who requested the privilege of seeing the tube, and examining my chest: “For,” said they, “there is much that passes for consumption that is not.” I acquiesced; and the result of such examinations was, in the language

* Dr. Ramadge is the senior physician to the London Lung Infirmary, an office which he has held for nearly twenty years. This is a public institution, and under the patronage of the nobility and gentry of England. Its president, for many years past, has been, and up to the present time is, the venerable Duke of Sussex, uncle to her Majesty, the Queen; and in this institution Dr. R. has had greater opportunity to make observations on consumption, and to try the various experiments in such diseases, than perhaps any man living. From the numerous consumptive patients that I saw while there, both at his private dwelling and at the infirmary, who applied to him for advice, I should think he has more consumptive cases in one month than any physician in the United States in one year.

“The following statement is copied from the Royal Kalender, and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the year 1839.

Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Lungs, 10 Artillery-street, Bishopsgate.

President, DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Vice Presidents, MARQUIS CAMDEN, MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, EARL OF RIPON, LORD CALTHORPE, LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Treasurer, ————.

Physicians, F. H. RAMADGE, M. D., THOMAS DAVIES, M. D.

Apothecary, MR. WILLIAM HERRING.

Honorary Secretary, SAMUEL AMORY, ESQ.

Assistant Sec. and Col., MR. WILLIAM EDDRUP, 51 Houndsditch.

Matron, MRS. JANE HINE.”

of Dr. W—ton, “I have no more doubt of the tuberculated state of your lungs than if I could see them:” and Dr. C—x said, “The right lung is hepatized;” that is, become solid, like liver; and said another, “Half of the right lung is gone.” I received many letters from various parts of the United States, to answer which consumed much of my time, and subjected me to some expense; but, being desirous to spread the information, I abridged Dr. Ramadge’s work on consumption, and published one thousand copies, which I principally distributed gratuitously, and nine months after put his large work to press. Of this I have sold a number of copies. I have also procured a number of tubes, and instructed persons in the use of them; and am now happy to state that many have been greatly benefited, and others restored to health.

It has, however, been objected by some physicians, who have no personal knowledge of me, that I could not have been fairly in consumption, or I could not possibly, by any means, have recovered. To this objection I will only reply, that distinguished physicians pronounced my case to be tubercular phthisis, and farther stated that it was impossible that I could live; that no means could save me; and the symptoms were such as fully to corroborate their testimony. These were—a slight soreness in the chest, which was increased, particularly by the sea sickness, until it spread itself throughout the lungs; a hacking cough at times; loss of voice, so as to be unable to converse much above a whisper, with much hoarseness, and then with the greatest exertion; night sweats, and the hectic fever, accompanied with wasting of flesh, and sallowness of complexion; and, upon some occasions, when under the effects of a cold, the expectoration of mucus, and some purulent matter. These were my symptoms; but, by following Dr. Ramadge’s directions, I have now none of them; and my strength of chest has returned to me to such a degree (though I am, and always will be a slender man) that I have been enabled to perform, since my recovery, one year’s service as chaplain in the New-York Hospital, in visiting the sick, and preaching on the sabbath;* and for several months past I have, for sabbath

* I resigned my office in the New-York City Hospital first of March, 1840.

after sabbath, preached once, and sometimes twice in different churches. I consider my recovery as one among thousands, and attribute it all to the providential direction of God in answer to fervent, importunate prayer.

I am aware of the existing opinion among physicians, that when consumption is once seated it cannot be cured; and as all medical means have failed hitherto, it is not to be wondered at that such an opinion should prevail. Hence, as far as my knowledge goes, physicians do not attempt or profess to cure tubercular consumption; nay, they affirm that it cannot be cured; therefore, they only direct their attention to the alleviating of symptoms, and not to the disease itself. But admitting that means have hitherto failed, does it follow that in this age of research and improvement in arts and sciences generally, no improvement is to be made for the treatment of this, the most common of diseases? If medical science has advanced in some departments, why may not there be a remedy for the prevention and cure of pulmonary consumption? It has long ago been admitted, by the most distinguished medical writers and practitioners, that although consumption ought to be cured, yet no medical treatment, however judicious, can cure it when once seated; hence the frequent advice of sea voyages, travel by land, and change of climate, which not unfrequently result in the most serious consequences. How often does the patient come to the conclusion of honest Touchstone, when thousands of miles from his home: "Ay, now am I in Arden; the more fool I; when I was at home I was in a better place:" or, to use the language of Sterne, they had done better to "have remained dry shod at home."

Dr. Ramadge informs us in the preface to the first edition of his work on consumption, that at the commencement of his professional career his attention was directed to that tremendous disease which, from its wasting effects on the human frame, too truly and appropriately bears the name of consumption.

"I found those, to whose experience I looked to direct and guide me, themselves walking in the dark. Books only displayed to me a mass of crude, ill-arranged, unreasoned upon facts, or the fanciful chimeras of medical visionaries. I saw that those branches of knowledge which

had been redeemed from the wastes of empiricism, and brought within the pale of art, had been indebted for this successful issue to the system of induction, which owns Bacon as its father. The assemblage of facts without classification, and this last without careful investigation of specific differences, might, and did, I perceived, pass for labour and observation, but was certainly not science. I felt mortified and degraded at the utter inefficacy of medicine, and of medical art, in this the most common of diseases; and I was soon convinced that the only means of rescuing my profession from this 'darkness visible' was to make the physician subordinate to the anatomist. I had yet a higher object in view—that of mitigating human suffering. I have toiled to this end, and what I felt to be my duty has been my reward. In no boastful spirit do I speak, but in a thankful one. I have proved that there is a cure for what has hitherto been deemed incurable; and this by no drug known but to its compounder, but by a simple mechanical process, available to all. That which has been as yet confused is, I would hope, rendered clear: and I trust that modes of treatment resulting up to this period from conjecture, and leading but too often to confirm the disease they were intended to cure, will soon pass away, with other exploded practice, that now moves but our pity or our disgust."

That improvements are to be expected in all sciences will be admitted by every one, and who so likely to make improvements as those men who give up their whole attention to one particular subject? It is an axiom admitted by all, that if one would shine in his profession his energies must be concentrated: thus has it been with Dr. Ramadge. For nearly twenty years his attention, almost exclusively, has been directed to asthma, consumption, and diseases of the chest, during which time he has had ample opportunities to observe the effects of the various modes of medical treatment, and their entire inefficiency in the prevention and cure of these diseases, and also the general inefficacy of a removal to warm climates. Having made these observations, it is but natural to suppose that he would be led to try some other methods. To have continued on in the old course, year after year, and to have witnessed the results, and yet to have laboured for no bet-

ter practice, would have been stupidity of the worst kind: but such was not the course of Dr. R. Possessing ample opportunity, aided by the post mortem examinations of more than three thousand bodies, upon which he made many interesting and practically useful observations, he was led by a train of providences, or rather circumstances, which I shall not here state,* to adopt the practice of an inhaling tube, through which the patient was to breathe, to exercise, air, expand, and permanently enlarge the lungs and chest; by which means they would become strengthened, and throw off all tendency to disease.

The benefits of inhaling, I would remark, are,

First, To air the lungs and blood. Many and extended remarks might be made to show the great importance to life and health of a sufficient quantity of air being taken into the body. For want of this alone, many sedentary persons, I am fully persuaded, drag out a miserable existence. By the action of the air the blood is changed from venous to arterial, or from a black or impure state to a red or purified condition, rendering it thereby suitable to nourish the body. It is by the action of the air, too, that heat is imparted to the system, and the diaphragm is stimulated to a healthy motion, by which the stomach and whole abdominal viscera are kept in a healthy state; and without healthy, vigorous breathing, it is impossible for the system to be nourished, or kept healthy. I am persuaded, that for want of healthy breathing numerous diseases, both of body and mind, are entailed upon thousands of persons in refined society, as well as upon those of sedentary occupations. The external pressure of the atmosphere upon the human body is immense; and if there be not a sufficient internal quantity of air to resist it, it follows as a matter of course that the vessels must collapse. The muscles, which are of an elastic texture, become tightened, the abdomen flattened, and it is impossible for the stomach, kidneys, liver, and lungs; to be preserved long from disease.

“The weight of the atmosphere,” says Sturm, “is very considerable; every square inch of the surface of the globe

* For the particulars by which Dr. R. was induced to alter his practice the reader is referred to the work on consumption, republished in this country by Mr. J. M. Howe.

is pressed by a column of air, of fifteen pounds' weight; every square foot by one of two thousand one hundred and sixty pounds; and a middle-sized man, whose surface is about fourteen square feet, carries a load of atmospheric air equal to thirty thousand two hundred and forty pounds' weight. This may appear incredible; but the resistance of the air which is within our bodies prevents us from feeling the pressure of the external air; for the air which is pent up in our bodies maintains an equilibrium with that which acts upon us in all directions."

But it is asked, Do not all breathe who live? I answer, Yes: but very many persons in sedentary life, as clerks, merchants, ministers, &c., &c., dyspeptics and consumptives, to say nothing of the ladies, whose ribs are compressed so as to render it almost an impossibility for them to take a full inspiration from one year's end to the other, know not what it is to inflate the lungs fully, or to have the full benefit of healthy, vigorous breathing. Now, by the use of the tube the lungs are fully inflated, and so gradually that the air remains in them for a considerable length of time ere it can pass out of the small aperture at the end of the instrument.

A second benefit of inhalation is, that of the exercise and expansion of the chest. It will not be necessary for me to make many remarks upon the benefit of exercise, as it is obvious to all; but I will only add, that among wild men, who live by the chase, consumption is scarcely known at all: while the contrary will hold good in reference to sluggish or inactive animals. The race horse's lungs are never tuberculated, nor the lungs of the wild hare; while those of the swine and the tame hare are proverbially so. The healthy exercise of running so calls the lungs into action as to cause deep inspiration, and consequently full action and expansion of the chest and lungs, which throws off all tendency to disease. By the use of the tube for half an hour a person will get greater benefit to the chest, even sitting in his chair, than one would get by an hour's ride on horseback, or the vigorous exercise of sawing or chopping wood; and this without the weariness accompanying those physical exertions, which frequently invalids are unable to perform.

Another great benefit arising from inhalation is, the

permanent enlargement of the chest and lungs. Not only is the whole thorax called into action, the upper as well as the lower ribs, but by a few months' inhalation the chest of the invalid will assume a different formation, and a permanent enlargement of from one to three inches. This is true in my own case, and is proved in the case of others under my immediate observation. The lungs themselves are also enlarged, so that a person will, at the expiration of two or three months, be enabled to take in double or threefold the quantity of air that he did at first. The cists, or tuberculous deposits, by the air and action, are liquified and absorbed, and scabbing over, or cicatrization, takes place. In lungs where cavities exist, by ulceration, &c., if those cavities be in the upper lobes, by the enlargement of the lungs by inhalation, the surfaces of these cavities are brought in apposition and healed; and where one lung is quite gone by disease, Dr. R. gives instances in his work in which inhalation has not only kept up the respiration, by the forcing of the air through the cells of the lungs, but in which persons have enjoyed tolerably comfortable health for years. Such are the benefits of inhalation, as I understand it.

But it must not be supposed that Dr. R. rejects medical treatment. By no means. Being a regularly educated practitioner, he is enabled to avail himself of all the benefits of medical treatment; but he only uses it as an auxiliary, while his main dependance is on the tube.

Neither must it be supposed that he professes to cure all persons in all stages of consumption. But he does assert that all persons who are predisposed to it, from any cause or causes, who will use the tube for a few months daily, as directed, will be entirely prevented from being consumptive: and I am also positive of the truth of this assertion. In reference to those who are labouring under the disease, if there be any possible human means to save them, if the lungs throughout be not a mass of corruption, a judicious use of the tube, with proper treatment, will do more to restore them to health than all other means put together. But in the last stages of consumption it is improper to use it, and also when hypertrophy or diseases of the heart exist.

For persons in asthma in its incipient stages it should

be used to contract the lungs, on the same principle that it is used in consumption to enlarge them; but in confirmed asthma its use would be injurious. In the one disease the lungs are too small, in the other too large.

For these innovations in practice Dr. Ramadge has incurred the displeasure of several of his medical brethren, who have denounced him in severe terms: but notwithstanding opposition, he holds one of the most respectable medical stations in England, to which place he had the good fortune to be elected more than twenty years ago, upon the resignation of Dr. Buxton. Let men denounce him as they may, by the blessing of God upon his directions he has saved my life; and many useful men, who, but for the skill of Dr. R., would have been no longer known in the land of the living; and several since my return from Europe, to whom I have been the instrument of imparting his treatment, have been rescued from a gaping grave.

I write knowingly when I assert that the high office he sustains in London, as senior physician to the Lung Hospital, his years of untiring labour and practice, together with his very gentlemanly address, and amiability of disposition, have won for him a reputation to which but few physicians in this country would aspire, and not one out of thousands would attain in a whole life time.

It must not, however, be supposed that inhaling will restore the consumptive when the lungs are a complete mass of ulceration, or when ulceration has taken place in their lower part, or when they are tuberculous throughout. Then all means will be found of no avail. But if the tuberculous deposite, or ulceration, be in the upper lobes of the lungs, in which consumption generally commences, on account of there being less exercise in those lobes than in the lower ones, and where the disease is often confined for many months, or sometimes years, even when the patient has all the well marked symptoms of consumption, a steady course of inhalation for several months, assisted by other remedies, as local depletion, &c., as Dr. R. directs, will not fail perfectly to restore the chest and lungs to a sound and healthy state.

The consumptive must not suppose that he is to commence a course of inhalation, and pursue it without expe-

riencing a variety of difficulties. He will meet with opposition from ignorant persons, who will laugh at his credulity, and from intelligent persons, who would reason him out of it; and also from some physicians, who are unwilling to countenance an innovation of which they themselves are not the authors; and which disperses all the fog in which the treatment of consumption has so long been enveloped. I am happy, however, to state, that several distinguished physicians of this city and elsewhere do approve of the tube, and recommend it in their practice; and in the eastern states, I am credibly informed that it is gaining many friends; but for want of information, some, through discouragement, have laid it aside; others, who have partially examined, or pretended to examine, the utility of the tube, have concluded, that if heavy breathing, or exercise and air, be all the benefits derivable from it, these can be had as well without the tube as with it. This is not true. The tube is so constructed that the air is admitted into the lungs gradually, and they are slowly expanded and aired, while it is not permitted to rush out at once, but is retained, and slowly emitted again, by which process the lungs and blood are fully aired.

Since I commenced inhaling I have been assailed with various arguments to prove its fallacy: but being fully convinced in my own mind, from personal experience, and from some years of considerable observation, that to follow the usual course pursued in consumption was but to hasten one's dissolution, when Dr. Ramadge's work on Consumption came to my hands, upon a slight examination of its theory and practice I was prepared to embrace them at once: and so rational did they appear that I at once concluded to risk my life upon them. This resolution was based upon the consideration that my death was inevitable without it.

I have also heard of one or two remarks made prejudicial to Dr. Ramadge; and several months since, being called upon by Mr. Murray, one of the most respectable merchants of this city, who had been recommended to me by F. Willson, Esq., an extensive banker in London, of the firm of T. Willson & Co., for the purpose of procuring a tube for the Rev. Mr. ———, Mr. Murray stated that Mr. Willson was then stopping at the G—— Hotel, and

that he had given him a very favourable account of Dr. Ramadge and his practice. Accordingly, I waited on Mr. Willson, to get what information I could respecting Dr. Ramadge. To my interrogatories he replied, "Were you in London, you could get any kind of character you pleased for him: his professional opponents heap upon him opprobrious names; while, on the other hand, his friends are warm in his praise. All that I know of him, sir, is, that under his treatment my friend Colonel ———, of the Grenadier regiment, was raised from a very low state of consumption, with which he had been afflicted for some length of time, with repeated hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been under the care of the most eminent physicians, both in England and on the continent, without benefit. Dr. Ramadge restored him to perfect health by the use of the tube." He also gave an interesting account of the cure of a lady of his acquaintance by Dr. R., and added, "He has directed his whole attention for many years to the study of diseases of the chest; and you may depend upon it he is a very clever man."

In the preface to the second edition of "Consumption Curable" Dr. R. remarks:

"I feel a sincere pleasure in stating the reception which the first edition of 'Consumption Curable' has met with from the liberal portion of my profession. The letters I have received from intelligent practitioners in every part of the United Kingdom have gratified me in more than a selfish point of view. They have proved to me, that however interested motives may bias some, there is an active and honourable spirit abroad in the profession at large which induces a frank and manly openness to conviction. The owls, who shut their eyes to the light of truth, because it would guide others through the 'palpable obscure,' are likely soon to be left alone in their blindness. An amended medical education will rectify all these."

But there are other difficulties, more formidable than the aforementioned: these are, the bad feelings in the chest and lungs. Where the lungs are diseased, the exercise, expansion, and the action of the air may cause them to be sorer for a time than they have been before; and there may be a great deal of local irritation for some

months, which may excite alarm; and also, upon the softening down of the tuberculous deposites, a larger and more free expectoration; this will arise from the liquefying of the old tubercles, and not from an actual increase of the disease. After a person has inhaled for full three months steadily, as directed, all tendency to the formation of any fresh tuberculous deposites will be removed, and whatever irritation or uneasiness of any kind may exist—and it may be considerable—will be in the old diseased part. A leech or two under each clavicle, or collar bone, will greatly assist to relieve it, and by steadily pursuing the inhalation, time and the powers of absorption will remove it. The patient must also expect the return of the consumptive symptoms for some months, at intervals. At these he must not be discouraged: they must be met as directed; and he must still steadily pursue the inhalation.

To those who are not prepared to encounter these difficulties I would remark, they are too faint-hearted to get the better of consumption. If one would live, he must resolutely, bad feelings notwithstanding, with untiring perseverance, move on for month after month. If one were to ask, For what particular length of time? I would answer, Until all soreness is removed; so long as any uneasiness exists, so long the tube should be used: when the lungs are healed up the soreness will gradually be diminished, until perfect soundness be restored; and time and the powers of absorption will do it. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the patient will be growing stronger and stronger in the chest, save temporary relapses, and the changes of the weather will have but little effect. The voice will be improving, the lungs will grow stronger, the chest will be materially altered in shape, and permanently enlarged in size; the appetite will be increased. It will gradually effect a happy change. Let the courageous try it, and they shall prove to their great benefit that these remarks are true.

In a letter from Dr. Ramadge, in answer to certain inquiries relative to my own case, he wrote:

“After using the tube for two months you lost all tendency to have fresh tubercles. Whatever changes you have had under seeming attacks of cold arose, I am satis-

fied, from a change in some previously formed tuberculous matter. Sometimes where the summits are the seats of several tuberculous nodules, they occasionally, from some cause or other, perhaps by cold, soften in succession, and create for no inconsiderable period a good deal of alarm, a good deal of local as well as general irritation. The steady process of expanding the lungs by inhalation speedily obliterates the cists thus produced; and every time you have a change for the worse, and think some old tubercle has liquefied, you ought soon afterward to be doubly attentive in pursuing the inhaling system. The observance of this, with the other directions, cannot fail to make you a sound man." But for these directions and encouragements I should have despaired.

In conclusion I would add, that persons in every situation who lead a sedentary life—merchants, clerks, mechanics, &c., and particularly public speakers, lawyers, and ministers of the gospel—those who have weak voices, or who are afflicted with bronchitis, or inflammation of the throat, accompanied with hoarseness and loss of voice at times, or those who are liable to take cold in the throat or upper part of the chest upon every change in the weather, &c., will find the tube a sure remedy, if they will persevere in its use for a few months. The exercise produced by it, and the action of the air upon the throat, will so toughen the parts, that the changes of the weather and exposure to the air, under any circumstances, will not affect the throat or bronchial tubes in the least. Delicate females, who do not get the necessary exercise in the chest for health, will find it very pleasant and healthful to use it, on the same principle that they would calisthenics, or any muscular exercise. Those whose chest or lungs are at all weak or contracted, will find that the tube will accomplish great things for them; it will improve the voice, and increase its powers and compass. To all who are in danger of becoming consumptive from any cause, a few months' use of it will entirely check the predisposition; and consumptives will be restored to health by it, if any human means can effect a cure. It will do more than a sea voyage, travelling, and change of climate; and that too without the necessity of leaving home, or neglecting one's regular business. The benefit de-

rived from this means is not a temporary one, but of permanent duration; but with many it is so novel, and so unlike the old remedies, and it is so much easier to swallow drugs than to take exercise and air, that they prefer the former. Consumptives who use the tube, however, risk nothing. In my case I felt sure that death was inevitable without it, and worse than death could not result from its use. To be benefited by inhalation persons should not wait until they are actually in consumption, but so soon as they are convinced there is any liability to it they should begin at once, and cheerfully pursue it. Some who have commenced the use of the tube, and been benefited by it, but who have felt considerable irritation in the chest, for want of proper instruction concerning its use, have been induced to discontinue it. Many such persons have been permanently benefited; their disease has been brought to a stand, and its progress arrested; and had they persevered they would have been perfectly restored to health.

Consumption is a flattering disease; it commences and progresses so insidiously, that, ere one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of sores: then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks it is said he or she died of a hasty consumption: whereas, in truth, the disease had been progressing in the lungs for years; and for lack of an acquaintance with consumptive symptoms, by which the disease might have been detected, one ascertains only when fairly in the jaws of death that he is consumptive.

Many who are conscious that they are seriously indisposed in the chest, and have all the well marked symptoms of disease, cannot tell what the indisposition is under which they labour. They know consumption is sweeping off its victims daily, but they have no idea that they are afflicted with it; hence they go from one physician to another; and although they get advice here and there, and swallow remedies without number, they are about as wise when they set out, as to the nature of their disease, as when they end their exertions. They are gradually sinking into the grave; life is ebbing out its last sands; they are dying; but they are kept in most profound ignorance of their disease, lest its well known fatality should

alarm them. For the information of such I would state, that consumption is attended by the following symptoms : It frequently develops itself, first, by a difficulty low down in the throat, and a great hoarseness on waking in the morning, sometimes a little cough and expectoration of whitish phlegm ; as it progresses there will be some soreness in the chest, most generally in the upper part first ; then slight pains in the shoulder, and through one or both lungs, and a sense of pain sometimes on the top of the shoulders. At other times the disease has made rapid progress without development by any of these symptoms ; and the first intimation will be, an inflammation proceeding from a cold ; a slight cough will follow ; then there may be some uneasiness about the chest. The patient will have night sweats occasionally ; hot hands and flushed cheeks in the afternoon ; a sense of chilliness creeping up the spine or back in the morning ; some difficulty in breathing, particularly in ascending any elevation, or in going up stairs ; and as the disease progresses there will be a gradual diminution of strength and emaciation of body, and in its advanced state much cough, hoarseness, and expectoration. The expectoration at the commencement of the disease is usually of a whitish phlegm, or mucus ; when ulceration or suppuration takes place, it is usually of a yellow or darkish appearance, and is called pus. The distinguishing test is, whether what is expectorated sinks in water or not. If it sinks in water after standing it is pus ; if it floats it is mucus. When a person has some of these symptoms he has reason to be alarmed, and may reasonably conclude his disease is consumption ; but if he have all of them there is not the slightest ground for doubt ; consumption is seated upon him. Some of the above symptoms do not occur until the person is beyond the reach of all human means. But with any or all of them one cannot too soon commence inhaling ; if he defer it from any cause save to reduce an inflammatory state, he trifles with his life ; he will realize, when too late, that he has rejected the only remedy that afforded any rational ground of hope. Catarrh and throat affections have a beneficial influence in retarding the progress of consumption ; but where these throat affections do exist, it will be found, as a general truth, that the lungs

are previously diseased. (For Dr. R's views on laryngeal phthisis, see his work.)

To all the objections urged against this method of treating pulmonary consumption I would answer, Present a better, and, as far as my influence goes, I will support it. But as a philanthropist, or one who wishes well to his countrymen, and particularly the consumptive portion of them, I cannot conscientiously refrain from any exertion to inform them that there is yet a hope, a rational hope left them of living and enjoying good health. All other practices, of which I have any knowledge, have been repeatedly tried; let the effects produced by them decide as to their merits. Dr. Ramadge's practice is new in this country, and, so far as it has been tested, it has been successful. Instances have occurred, it is true, of an improper use of the tube; as in the cases of those whose lungs were a complete mass of ulceration, or disease, before they obtained it. Such persons have died. Others, who have obtained it in season, have recovered; among these I count myself one.

But Dr. Ramadge has tried it for many years in his practice, and so beneficial has he found the tube that it is his chief dependance. Medicines are used by him, but not to cure the disease; for he positively asserts that no medicines can do it, however judiciously administered; hence he uses them only as the physicians of this country do, merely as palliatives. From my own case, and what I have observed in the cases of others, I am confident that if a proper case of tubercular phthisis or bronchitis be presented, and if Dr. Ramadge's directions be implicitly followed, the patient is certain of recovery. But it should be explicitly understood that the tube ought not to be used in the last stages of consumption, or in hypertrophy, or disease of the heart, or confirmed asthma; in all other chest diseases it will be of service.

From the afore-mentioned symptoms one may form a tolerably correct opinion whether he is consumptive or not. But by many it is asserted, that when one is really consumptive he cannot be made to believe it. I am aware that in many instances this remark is true. One is so loath to conclude he has a deadly disease upon him, and life is so sweet, that he is unwilling to believe it, and phy-

sicians are unwilling to inform their patients of it ; and I frankly confess, did I not most sincerely believe that Dr. Ramadge's practice was a remedy for the disease, they might enjoy all the comfort of ignorance ere I would use one single effort to alarm them. But while I would inform a consumptive that he is consumptive, I am happy also to direct him to a remedy that may, if he have moral courage to use it, faithfully restore him to perfect soundness, if any human means can do it. Such are my views and feelings. But those who would be benefited must avail themselves of it at once ; the case admits of no delay ; what is done should be done quickly. To conclude one is better because the symptoms are a little abated only betrays ignorance as to the nature of the disease. How often has the consumptive remarked, "I am getting better fast, I shall soon be well," when on the very verge of life. Hope flatters but to deceive. It is well to know the worst of one's case as soon as possible, and then resolutely set to work to overcome it, but not by swallowing drugs. By delay the only chance of life may be lost.

But in recommending any new system or method, particularly in medical practice, one is ready to inquire what distinguished persons or physicians believe in it, or recommend it in their practice. In this case I answer, Several ; and were it not that it explodes the views entertained by the majority of medical writers and practitioners respecting the medical treatment to be pursued—diet and climate—recommending a more free diet, and a cold climate instead of a warm one, as the latter superinduces two paroxysms in consumption greatly to be dreaded, the hot, or the hectic, and the sweating—very many would openly embrace its practice. Still many liberal minded men have recommended it, and do approve of it.

Some modern authors too, of much celebrity, advance similar views as to the importance of vigorous exercise, and air in the lungs, to preserve them in health. Among these we notice Dr. Holland, of England, who, in a late work, appropriates twelve pages octavo to the subject of healthy respiration and its importance to the lungs, but he does not inform one how he is to get this healthy respiration. Dr. Combe, the celebrated physiologist, has

also written at considerable length on this subject. The following extracts are from his pen :—

“The substance of the lungs consists of *bronchial tubes*, *air-cells*, blood vessels, nerves, and cellular membrane, or *parenchyma*. The first are merely continuations and subdivisions of the windpipe, and serve to convey the external air to the air-cells of the lungs. The air-cells constitute the chief part of the pulmonary tissue, and are in one sense the termination of the smaller branches of the bronchial tubes. When fully distended, they are so numerous as in appearance to constitute almost the whole lung. They are of various sizes, from the 20th to the 100th of an inch in diameter, and are lined with an exceedingly fine, thin membrane, on which the minute capillary branches of the pulmonary arteries and veins are copiously ramified; and it is while circulating in the small vessels of this membrane, and there exposed to the air, that the blood undergoes the change from the venous to the arterial state. So prodigiously numerous are these air-cells that the aggregate extent of their lining membrane in man has been computed to exceed a surface of 20,000 square inches.

“It may be thought that the interposition of such a membrane must have the effect of preventing any action of the air upon the blood. But, in addition to the proof to the contrary, drawn from observation, it has been ascertained by experiment that even the thick and firm texture of the bladder is insufficient to prevent the occurrence of the change; venous blood confined in a bladder speedily becoming of a florid red, like arterial blood.

“The free and easy expansion of the chest is obviously indispensable to the full play and dilatation of the lungs; whatever impedes it, either in dress or in position, is prejudicial to health; and, on the other hand, whatever favours the free expansion of the chest equally promotes the healthy fulfilment of the respiratory functions. Stays, corsets, and tight waistbands, operate most injuriously, by compressing the thoracic cavity and impeding the due dilatation of the lungs; and in many instances they give rise to consumption. I have seen one case, in which the liver was actually indented by the excessive pressure, and long continued bad health and ultimately death were the

results. In allusion to this subject, Mr. Thackrah mentions, that men can exhale, at one effort, from six to ten pints of air, whereas in women the average is only from two to four pints. In ten females, free from disease, whom he examined about the age of $18\frac{1}{2}$, the quantity of air thrown out averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints; while in young men, of the same age, he found it amount to six pints. Some allowance is to be made for natural differences in the two sexes, but enough remains to show a great diminution of capacity, which can be ascribed to no other cause than the use of stays.

“Judicious exercise of the lungs is one of the most efficacious means which we can employ for promoting their development and warding off their diseases. In this respect the organs of respiration closely resemble the muscles and all other organized parts. They are made to be used, and if they are left in habitual inactivity their strength and health are unavoidably impaired.

“When the chest is expanded by a full inspiration, the bowels are pushed downward and forward to make way for the lungs; when the air is again expelled, and the cavity of the chest diminished, the very muscles which effect this by pulling down the ribs contract upon the bowels also, and push them upward and inward, as can be plainly perceived by any one who attends to his own breathing. By this contrivance a gentle and constant impulse is given to the stomach and bowels, which is of great importance to them in contributing to digestion, and in propelling their contents.”

He remarks farther upon respiration and animal heat:—

“The relation between the production of animal heat and the condition of the respiratory functions, is the most direct and remarkable. In general, other conditions being alike, heat is generated more or less freely in proportion to the size and vigour of the lungs; and when these are impaired the production of heat is diminished. Hence many persons with imperfectly developed lungs, and a predisposition to consumption, complain habitually of coldness of the surface and feet; and many who were previously in good health become more and more sensible to cold, in proportion as the approach of disease weakens the functions of the lungs. I have noticed this in-

creased sensibility to cold as a precursor of chronic pulmonary disease, both in myself and others, before any other very ostensible symptom had appeared, and think I have seen its farther progress arrested by the timely use of proper means, where much greater difficulty would have been experienced had the warning not been attended to.

“The generation of heat in the living system being so immediately connected with the lungs, we find the temperature highest in those animals who possess them in the greatest perfection, viz., birds. In many species, the internal heat exceeds that of man by twenty or thirty degrees; while that of man exceeds, to as great an extent, the heat of such of the inferior animals as are remarkable for imperfect organs of respiration.”

Beneficial, however, as is correct breathing, and necessary as it is to the enjoyment of health, yet I well know that it is exceedingly difficult for a person in a low state of health to perform it so as to give a healthy and vigorous exercise to the pulmonary muscles or digestive organs, without some contrivance to assist. I know of nothing so well calculated to afford this exercise, expansion, and full development of the lungs, as the tube; a few months' use of it by the invalid will so call the chest into action as to enable him to breathe well without it.

The late Talmadge Sutherland, M. D., of this city, taught that the principal cause of dyspepsia was the lack of healthy, vigorous breathing, and that it always eventuated in consumption—hence he directed his attention to teaching the importance of fully inflating the lungs—and by this method, to my certain knowledge, many persons, from a very low state were restored to good health. But it must commend itself to the common sense of every reflecting, unprejudiced mind—for what can possibly be more beneficial than exercise and air—the full inflation and expansion of the chest? and by the inhaling tube all their benefits may be secured.

The reader is farther directed to the Polytechnic Journal for June—a London periodical—for an interesting article in praise of Dr. Ramadge's practice for chest diseases. I am also enabled to state that his work, “Consumption Curable,” has just been translated into French, and published in Paris and Brussels, by P. Lebeau, phy-

sician to the king of the Belgians, and chief physician to the military hospital at Brussels. The work has also been republished in other languages on the continent, and the practice recommended in it adopted by very many distinguished physicians.

The following remarks, confirmatory of Dr. Ramadge's views, are copied from a foreign paper:—

“When we breathe we take into the chest, or inhale, and give out a certain quantity of air, which can be measured by breathing through a curved tube into a bell glass of water, inverted over a pneumatic tub. Dr. Herbst, of Gottingen, has lately been performing some curious experiments in relation to the quantity of air that is breathed. Now, a person of any understanding will appreciate from them the comfort of full and unrestrained breathing. Dr. Herbst says, that a middle-sized man, twenty years old, after a natural expiration, or emission of air, inspired or took in eighty cubic inches when dressed, and one hundred and sixty when his tight dress was loosened. After a full dilatation of the chest, he inhaled one hundred and twenty-six cubic inches when dressed, and one hundred and eighty-six when undressed. Another young man, aged twenty-one, after a natural expiration, took in fifty while dressed, and ninety-six when undressed. Had Dr. Herbst made his observations on some of the ladies who carry the use of corsets to extremes, we apprehend he would have obtained results of a nature really alarming.

“At the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital at Paris, a young girl of eighteen lately presented herself to Breschet for his advice. On the right side of her throat she had a tumour of variable size, but never larger than one's fist. It reached from the collar bone as high as the thyroid cartilage; (called, in common language, Adam's apple;) when pressed downward, it wholly disappeared; but returned as soon as the pressure was removed: it was indolent, soft, and elastic. It was observed to be largest when the chest was tightly laced in corsets. In short, by placing the ear on it, the murmur of respiration could be heard in the tumour, which proves that a protrusion of the lungs had taken place, or, in other words, that the poor girl had been laced so tightly that her lungs, having

no longer sufficient space in their natural position, were squeezed out of it, and were forcing their way up along the neck."

The reader is directed for farther testimony, and more full explanations, to the work itself, (as yet but little known in this country,) republished by Mr. J. M. Howe. This work is invaluable to the consumptive. It explains the causes,* symptoms, and morbid appearances of consumption, and the manner in which nature as well as remedial art operates in effecting a healing process, illustrated by numerous remarkable and interesting cases; to which is added a mode of treatment by which the development of tubercles may be prevented in persons liable thereto, from hereditary predisposition, or a bad state of the system, induced by various causes; also an explanation of the uses and abuses of cathartics, emetics, sudorifics, narcotics and demulcents, astringents and tonics. Dr. R. remarks, in reference to balsams, "I hold it totally unworthy time or paper to waste many words on this very futile description of medicine, at least as applied in consumptive cases." He also disapproves of a too free use of counter irritants, as tartar emetic applications, blisters, &c. "In removing fixed pain in the chest," he observes, "I find them very useful. In general, however, they are too indiscriminately employed, since their use at an improper period tends to bring on and accelerate the hot stages of hectic paroxysms." His remarks on diet are valuable, and in regard to climate, he prefers a cold one. He adds: "So far from sending a consumptive patient to the south of France or Italy, I should, if change be requisite, deem the climate of St. Petersburg a thousand times more beneficial."

The following recommendation is from M. L. North, M. D., of Saratoga, author of "The Invalid at Saratoga," and late of Hartford, Connecticut, a physician of much celebrity and reputation:—

A CARD.

The subscriber, having somewhat cursorily perused the work of Dr. Ramadge, and received particular state-

* The mind has a powerful influence upon the body, and without cheerfulness it is impossible to enjoy health. Among the causes of dyspepsia and consumption we notice the influence of depressing passions, dejection of mind, grief, undue anxiety, arising from losses,

ments from Mr. Howe, begs leave to recommend to his medical brethren a careful perusal and thorough examination of the doctrines contained in the work. He believes Dr. Ramadge's sentiments respecting the effect of warm and cold climates are correct, and can easily be substantiated by many cases in our country of radical benefit received by patients' bursting away from all the assiduities of nursing, hot rooms, and other enervating treatment, and exposing themselves to the air and storms, which to the common observer would promise any thing but recovery. There seems something very desirable, too, in accustoming the lungs to deep inspirations, while the process is cautiously guarded by Dr. Ramadge's judicious directions to avoid any inflammation that may occur.

Is it not wise for the fraternity to search everywhere for truth, and for remedies against this destroyer of the human family? and from Dr. Ramadge's respectable talents, and his peculiarly favourable position for observation, may we not hope that his treatment, faithfully applied, may be instrumental in rescuing consumptives from the hands of death?

M. L. NORTH, M. D.

Saratoga Springs, Oct. 26, 1839.

William H. Huggins, M. D., of West Hartland, Conn., writes thus:—

“I have felt much interest in relation to the success of Dr. Ramadge's treatment in cases of phthisis pulmonalis, or pulmonary consumption,—but fearful that this, like other modes of treating that insidious disease, might prove fruitless, I have delayed expressing my opinion until confirmed by observation. I am ready to say, that the practice has more than answered my expectations.” This gentleman has experimented in six or seven cases.

And in a subsequent letter, dated Nov. 7, 1839, he remarks:—“You apologize for extracting from my letters, but unnecessarily, for had I known that I could be in any degree useful, I would have furnished something more to the purpose.”

John L. Sullivan, M. D., late of New-Haven, after disappointments, &c., which derange the whole abdominal viscera, producing an unnatural action of the diaphragm, and ultimately disease of the lungs. (See Johnson on the Passions and Combe's Physiology.)

perusing Dr. R.'s abridged work, wrote me thus, in a private letter:—"Permit me, in thus commencing my acquaintance with you, which I shall hope to do personally when I first come to New-York, to congratulate you on the good providence of God, who not only sent you abroad in suffering to find the remedy, but made you the instrument of the introduction into your country of the means of restoring many to health. We and the public have much reason to be thankful to the merciful and beneficent Disposer of events for this method.

"The invention is philosophical and consistent. The discovery was arrived at by the cautious gradations of observation and experiment to establish its principles, and it claims no more than reason warrants."

This gentleman has fully adopted Dr. R.'s practice of inhalation in connection with his own, and has published a pamphlet recommending it.

Subsequently he furnished me with some facts from which I extract the following remarks, dated April 8, 1840:—

"MR. J. M. HOWE,

"Dear Sir,—I with pleasure comply with your request to describe the few cases of pulmonary disease that have come within my practice, in which the inhaling tube of Dr. Ramadge has been used. You are aware, however, that my opinion is that its principal use is in tubercular phthisis.

"Mrs. Howell, about 40 years of age, had, in the course of the two years before I saw her, in February of last year, had usual turns of bleeding from the lungs; her cough was heavy, and with a copious expectoration of purulent matter; night sweats continually; pain deep in the right side. The symptoms had all abated when in the spring she had begun to use the tube, and her feelings were so much improved by it that she continued its use from choice, and the medicines were nearly discontinued. Her friends considered her quite well in October ensuing, when I left the place.

"The only case I have had in New-York has been rather marked for its favourable result at an early day, and a decidedly favourable turn soon after the use of the tube. This was the case of Mrs. Seward, aged about 40, a

widow. Her mother and sister had died of consumption, and to all appearance her turn had come. She had applied to Dr. Hull, a homœopathic physician, in consequence of his having cured a neighbour, a labouring man. It was about six weeks after this that, being very much engaged, he requested me to take charge of this case. On the 23d of January last I did so, and found her pulse 134; bowels constipated; head painful throughout on the least motion; eyes also painful; soreness low in the throat, to the right; right lobe of the lungs painful; aching lameness, increased by coughing, the pain extending through to the space between the shoulder blades, and then rising up to the neck; pain cutting and shooting across the chest; cough attended with copious discharge of yellow sputa, with which some dark blood mingled; night cough still more distressing than in the day; stomach so irritable as not to retain food of any kind long." [The doctor here details the medicines given.] "Allowing the inference that tubercular cavities existed, I proposed to Dr. Hull the use of the tube. He expressed the opinion that if she recovered her recovery might well be attributed to its efficacy. He thought she must die early in the spring in the common course of the disease. The use of the tube was commenced, at first one minute, twice a day, and increased to five, gradually." [The patient at the same time was under medical treatment from Dr. S.] "I then found the pulse 88, the pain in the region of the liver gone, but there remained the pain in the upper part of the right lobe shooting from the back, and this morning she had coughed hard and raised very much; some blood streaked, and breathing laboured." [He again states the medicine given.] "Through the remainder of February and the month of March very little medicine was given, and inhalation was continued. At this time she was enabled to attend church, and soon after walked out and resumed business, (that of a tailor-ess,) and on the 7th inst. was enabled to walk four miles. Her countenance is healthful and voice strong."

The Rev. Mr. Garrett, of Lower Canada, writes me thus:

"DEAR SIR,—Last June I arrived in this city from Hatley, Lower Canada. For several months previous I

was incapable of discharging the ordinary duties of an itinerant preacher, in consequence of a severe cold I received during last winter, producing almost constant pain in my chest from right to left, great pain and difficulty in speaking, together with frequent discharges of blood from my mouth.

“I had been recommended by my medical friends to abstain *in toto* from public speaking, and, if possible, to take a sea voyage.

“In attending to these directions, I came from the province of Lower Canada to this city, and, shortly after my arrival, was introduced to you by the kindness of my friend, Mr. S. Dando. Having carefully perused your pamphlet, entitled ‘Consumption Curable,’ I determined to procure a tube from you and try its effects upon myself. I commenced by regularly breathing backward and forward, through the tube, according to your directions, and, through divine mercy, have since then been constantly increasing in inward strength; so much so, that yesterday I was enabled to comply with an invitation from my excellent friend, the Rev. Mr. Trippet, Wesleyan minister of Seventh-street chapel, to officiate in his pulpit. I can now breathe much deeper, and with less pain, than formerly. I have also had but one return of blood-spitting since I commenced using the tube. I find, after an exact measurement of my chest, that I have gained rather more than three quarters of an inch. I still continue to use the tube, and confidently hope, that through the divine blessing I shall be fully restored to my former health and strength.

“You are (allow me to say) at perfect liberty to make any use of the above simple and unvarnished statement of facts you think proper.

“I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, &c.,

“RICHARD GARRETT.

“New-York, July 29, 1839.”

The following testimony, from the pen of Rev. Mr. Sunderland, is also very interesting:—

“DEAR SIR,—It is now three months since, at your recommendation, I commenced using the tube invented by Dr. Ramadge, for the cure of pulmonary consumption. As you know, it is more than seven years since I lost my

voice from a severe bronchial affection, caused by preaching when I had a bad cold. During this time I have used every means in my power for a recovery; and while my general health for two years past has been very good, my voice had recovered but very little strength, (I mean, of course, strength sufficient to enable me to speak in public,) till since I commenced using the tube. And though I have used it only about eight weeks in all, yet I must say that the *tone* of my voice has improved considerably more in this time, I think, than during a number of years before. This is also the opinion of my friends. And it seems to me that a slight acquaintance with the anatomy and physiology of the human body must convince any one that the system adopted by Dr. Ramadge is based upon the immutable principles of philosophy and truth; and the success which has crowned his practice for a number of years puts the matter beyond all reasonable doubt, that consumption, if attended to in time, can be cured.

LE ROY SUNDERLAND.

"New-York, March 20, 1839."

Mr. Sunderland has since informed me that he is well.

From the Rev. T. J. Harris.

"Having been afflicted for a number of years with a most inconvenient and distressing affection of the throat, it at length terminated in the raising of blood. I was induced to procure of Mr. J. M. Howe the tube recommended by Dr. Ramadge, and instructions for its use, &c., and have found it effectual in removing entirely, in the course of a few weeks, the inflammation from my throat, and a most distressing sense of pain and weakness of my lungs. Whereas formerly my pulpit services were attended with great pain and suffering, I have now for some time resumed them, with great comfort to myself, and with little pain or difficulty of any kind, and am free to say, that nothing that I have ever tried has had the effect produced by the tube.

T. J. HARRIS,

"Pastor of 2d Mariners' Church, New-York."

Subsequently he has informed me that for the last year his lungs have been more free from any affection than for years before. He has recommended the tube to several respectable persons, who have been benefited by it.

From Rev. Mr. Sutton, of New-York.

“DEAR SIR,—I take much pleasure in informing you that since I commenced the use of Dr. Ramadge’s inhaling tube my health has slowly, yet constantly, improved to the present time. When I obtained the tube of you my health was very poor, as you will recollect, and my difficulty in breathing was very great. This was attended with inflammation of the left lung, and an almost unceasing pain in the left breast and side. These symptoms, however, are being gradually overcome, insomuch that I am strongly inclined to believe that, with the blessing of a good providence, a final restoration will yet take place. As to the propriety of the tube in cases of *bronchial* and *pulmonary* affections I can have no doubt; faith has been inspired in me by its *philosophy* and its *use*. Furthermore, I have obtained the tube for several intimate friends, to whom I recommended it, and who are now being benefited by it. The increase in the size of my chest since I first obtained the tube has been two inches.

“I am, most affectionately, your brother,

“GEORGE D. SUTTON.

“*New-York, Sept. 4, 1839.*”

A lady of wealth and respectability, residing in Abingdon-square, whose habit is decidedly consumptive, and who is confined to her house, under the care of a respectable physician, has been using the tube by his advice. When he obtained it for her he informed me that her lungs were so much diseased, particularly one of them, which was extensively tuberculated, that he had no expectation that she could live any great length of time, being very much debilitated, with great weakness of voice, &c. She has received very great benefit, so as to enjoy comfortable health. In order to obtain some facts relative to her case I visited her while preparing this, and she informed me that her chest has enlarged two or three inches since commencing the use of the tube, that her voice is much strengthened, so that she can converse with less weariness than formerly, and can indulge in singing a little, and that her general health is greatly improved. Her improvement thus far affords the highest gratification to her friends.

A lady, in whose integrity and piety I have the utmost confidence, informed me, a few days since, that as she was sailing down the Hudson, in one of our steamboats, an aged lady on board informed her that her daughter had been raised from a very low consumptive state by the use of the tube, to the agreeable disappointment of her physician and family.

From William H. Huggins, M. D., of West Hartland, Conn., dated Oct. 11, 1839.

“I wish you to forward another tube, book, &c., to Hartford, as soon as Friday, the 18th, without fail. I herewith enclose the amount. I have several patients under my care who are using the tube, and at present seem to be benefited materially by it.

“Yours, &c., WILLIAM H. HUGGINS.”

The following statement is from the Rev. Peter Snyder, a Congregational clergyman in New-Jersey, showing the beneficial effects of inhalation in altering the sternum, enlarging the chest, and improving the voice:—

“MR. HOWE,

“Dear Sir,—You are aware that I did not commence a course of inhalation because I considered my lungs diseased, but on account of a sinking of the sternum, and a very contracted chest. I have now used the tube about two months, and, upon an exact measurement, find my chest enlarged one inch; the shape of the sternum is altered, and the ribs play with more ease in breathing, and my voice is improved. I find, also, that when I am deprived of taking my usual exercise in the open air, the use of the tube answers all purposes. I have recommended it in one or two cases with benefit. That it may be useful to many is the desire of your obedient servant,

“PETER SNYDER.”

The Rev. D. B. Randall, a member of the Methodist Episcopal annual conference, in Maine, who had used the tube about six or eight weeks, was so much benefited that he rose in the conference, in the presence of about two hundred ministers, to express his gratitude to God, and to recommend it to others. He has since informed me that he has recommended it in several instances where

it has been beneficial, and that he will give it his influence, because it will save life.

The Rev. Ezra Withey, late of Maine, has written me a very interesting account of the benefit he received from the use of the tube, after having been afflicted with a pulmonary disease for two years, during which time he had applied to various physicians of reputation without any relief. He had been so afflicted by the changes of the weather previous to using the tube, that he was obliged, for three months, to confine himself within doors, but even then he was greatly affected. When so far relieved as to expose himself to the air, he only ventured out during a few hours in the middle of the day; but not a fortnight had elapsed from the time he got the tube before he was enabled to go out mornings and evenings, in damp and rainy weather as well as in the dry; and ere he left the city I listened to him twice from the sacred desk, preaching with much energy and clearness of voice. He soon returned to New-London, where he is preaching the gospel; and he writes me that some of his friends state that his "voice in singing is better than ever." In a subsequent letter, dated Virginia, June 10, 1840, he writes thus:—"O, you have done much for me, and a great debt of gratitude I owe to God for directing me to you. My health is better than it has been for years. O, what a mercy! O, what a wonder! How can I be sufficiently thankful? I am now so far recovered that I do not use the tube at all. For five weeks I have attended meetings and laboured in every one, both day and night; so you see by this time that I am quite strong. I have joined the Virginia conference. My circuit is more than one hundred miles long, comprising eleven meeting-houses, and the same number of regular appointments; now I have good health and enough to do. At the revival in Petersburg I saw a feeble brother and instructed him to send for a tube. I think I shall bless God through time that I ever saw you. O, may you be a blessing to many!

"Yours, most affectionately,

"EZRA WITHEY."

A case illustrating the use of the tube in a throat and lung affection, from a lady.

“DEAR SIR,—I have been using your tube for the last seven or eight weeks, and am happy to say, with the blessing of a kind providence, the means has been blessed thus far. The ulcers in my throat, which discharged considerable blood and very offensive matter, have ceased to discharge, and there are no ulcers to be seen in the top of my throat; but the lower part at times feels quite sore, and at other times feels as though my palate was down. Before I used the tube, at times I could not speak a loud word, and it was very difficult for me to breathe; but after using it about three weeks I was not again attacked with such extreme weakness of voice and difficulty of breathing. I am acquainted with two ladies who are using your tubes, who have received great benefit from them: one resides in Newburg, and the other in this place. Yours respectfully,

“CAROLINE GREGORY.

“*Shawangunk, August-23.*”

Another.

The writer of the following extracts is a young lady of about 18 years of age, of very delicate frame, and evidently predisposed to consumption. A mother and sister have both died of it, and she has been drooping for the last two or three years, notwithstanding all the aid that wealth could procure. Her friends had begun to manifest considerable alarm on her account, as she had once or twice raised a little blood, and was greatly afflicted, upon every change of the weather, with hoarseness, and a great weakness of the chest. After she had used the tube a few weeks she wrote as follows:—“I use the tube three times a day, twenty-five minutes at a time, and do not feel as much inconvenience or fatigue as at first I did. The first week after using it I felt almost exhausted for a few minutes, but now I only feel a little tired. I have not had quite so much pain in my chest as I had before I began to use the tube, and I can now read aloud for some time, which I have not been able to do before for some years past. Upon an exact measurement of my chest I find there is nearly half an inch enlargement. I think it

is benefiting me, and I like it much. I had almost forgotten to tell you that I am not troubled with the soreness in my chest that I had so long complained of."

This young lady has recovered very good health.

The following interesting fact is from Rev. E. E. G., a member of the New-York M. E. annual conference, and was related to him by Dr. W., in Brooklyn, L. I., showing the beneficial effects of the tube, and of a removal to a cold climate, in curing consumption:—

"Miss — had been labouring under a diseased chest for several months, with all the well-marked symptoms of consumption. In the month of — I advised the use of the tube, and after she had inhaled for a few months, with evident benefit, to ascertain farther the effects of Dr. Ramadge's theory upon climate, &c., I advised a removal to a cold climate. On her way to the north she was exposed to a heavy shower of rain, and upon her return, three months after, she was in good health."

He attributes her recovery to the use of the tube and the beneficial effects of exposure and change of climate.

The reader is referred to Dr. Ramadge's work for an explanation of the manner in which consumption is cured by the intervention of a catarrhal disease produced by a cold.

Case corroborative of the efficacy of inhalation.

Mr. Dyke, 100 Concord-street, Brooklyn, applied to me shortly after my return from Europe, with his son, a young man aged about 20, to obtain my opinion as to the utility of the use of the tube in his son's case. His appearance was so much against him, being of a delicate make, with a very narrow chest, sallow countenance, much emaciation, with cough and many of the prominent symptoms of consumption, that I hesitated whether to advise him to use it or not; he had had good medical attention, and by advice of physicians had spent the previous winter in Florida, concluding he could not survive a winter in this climate. Accordingly I recommended him to Dr. W—g to have his chest examined, and to get his opinion as to the nature of his disease. The father accompanied the son, and after the examination was care-

fully made, Dr. W——g took the father aside, and said to him, "You must make up your mind to lose your son; his lungs are so much diseased that he cannot live long, being extensively tuberculated." He then advised that he should be sent, on the approach of the coming winter, to the south again; but upon a farther consideration of his case said, "You had better keep him at home." So hopeless did he consider his case that he doubted whether he would live to return from abroad. In reference to the tube he remarked, "He can try it—it will do no hurt if it does no good." The young man returned and took the tube, and has continued its use. For the first two or three months he did not improve much; he was very feeble, and was much troubled with hectic fever and night sweats; his appearance was discouraging; but in the course of five or six months he was much improved. His chest enlarged in size, say one inch, and his whole appearance altered for the better—he also gained flesh. He informed me a few weeks since that he had exposed himself through the whole winter, every day—the coldest weather not excepted—and the 1st of January last, though an intense cold day, he spent in making new year's calls. The wonder in this case is, not that he has not become a strong, healthy man, but that he lives; and though a very slender person, yet he enjoys tolerable health.

Another.

"MR. HOWE,

"Dear Sir,—I have been informed by a friend that he had obtained from you Ramadge's inhaling tube, with directions, and that he had obtained much relief, if not an entire cure, by its use. Will you please inform me the price of the article, and whether it could be sent by mail,* as I am desirous to get one as soon as possible.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WASHINGTON SMITH,

"*Postmaster, Barton, Tioga co., New-York.*"

* The price of the tube, with directions, is \$5; the work on consumption, separate, is \$1 25; together, \$6. They can be forwarded by mail, but the postage is considerable: persons had better send by private conveyance.

The following is an extract from a letter from Rev. William Roberts, of the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference.

Dear Brother,—You ask if the use of the tube has been beneficial to me, and what my opinion is respecting it. My answer is, that it certainly has been of very considerable benefit to me. The full extent of that benefit, however, I can better appreciate, upon a farther use of it. My opinion is, that, if properly used, it is *invaluable* both as a *preventive* and *remedy* for diseases of the lungs. As evidence of my confidence, I have recommended the use of it to a number of my friends. So far then as my judgment is concerned, I unhesitatingly give it in favour of the tube; and I fully believe that my own case will demonstrate the charge of quackery to be false.

Yours, affectionately,

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 8, 1839. WM. ROBERTS.

Facts stated by Mr. John Gore, Machinist, of Brattleborough, Vermont.

He informed me that he had been afflicted for a long time with a disease of the chest, and that he had tried the various remedies prescribed by the regular practitioners, without benefit. He then applied to the Thomsonian doctors, but still his disease was not mitigated. His affliction was so great, that after obtaining advice of three physicians in the place of his residence, neither of whom gave him any hope of recovery, he relinquished his business and went abroad, hoping that change of climate would benefit him: but in this he was disappointed. He then heard of the inhaling tube, and obtained it, and by a few months' use of it has recovered his health, and has resumed his former business. He also obtained a tube last summer for a young woman about eighteen years of age. Her physician considered her a decided case of consumption. She has been restored to health, and attributes her restoration to the use of the tube. He likewise gave me an account of another woman, also a consumptive, who was perfectly restored to health by it. In reference to one of the above cases he stated, that in his opinion the woman could not have lived three months longer had she not obtained the tube. On the 20th of July last

he called on me and purchased three tubes and six books to take home with him.

I have received information, through several disinterested persons, of benefit being received by various individuals by the use of the tube; some of these I will state, giving my authority.

About eighteen months since a Mrs. Wright, of Utica, whose husband is a merchant, called on me to obtain a tube, &c. She was labouring under all the symptoms of consumption. She appeared to me so much indisposed, that the propriety of the use of the tube in her case was doubtful. Her voice was gone, and she conversed with great effort. My own opinion was, that she could not recover. But in November, 1839, Mrs. Ingram, of No. 13 Vandam-street, who came with her when she obtained the tube, called on me to obtain a tube for the Rev. Henry Martyn, of Mass., and informed me that Mrs. Wright had recovered, and was in good health, and, for her own amusement, was occupying her evenings in instructing a class of domestics. She attributed her recovery to the tube.

Rev. Daniel Ostrander, of the New-York Annual Conference, stated to me that a gentleman of his acquaintance informed him that he had been benefited by it.

Harvey Baldwin, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., informed me of a lady in Owego who had been benefited by it in bronchitis.

Rev. N. Callender, of Pittsburg, Penn., informed me, in the month of May, 1840, that Rev. W. Hudson, of the New-Jersey conference, who had been under the necessity of discontinuing his labours for a year as a Methodist itinerant preacher, on account of some affection of the throat and chest, came to the New-Jersey conference in April last, and reported himself efficient, and attributed his recovery to the use of the tube. By the Rev. R. Lanning, of the same conference, I learned that Mr. Hudson used the tube four months with great benefit, and that his chest increased in size two inches.

A gentleman of veracity informed me that Mr. Weld, of Hartford, Conn., had been greatly benefited by it.

A lady of one of the most distinguished families in the city of New-York, who had been afflicted with a throat affection for some years, and who had travelled extensively in Europe to obtain benefit, but who returned in much the same state of health, was induced by my statements to her husband to use it; and he informed me a few months after that she had fully recovered, and attributed her recovery to the use of the tube.

Mrs. Sarah Colt, of No. 156 Spring-street, New-York, had been afflicted with a distressing affection of the throat and lungs for about thirteen years, and for eleven years had almost every winter been obliged to confine herself within doors. Her symptoms were those of consumption. She had tried every means of which she could avail herself, with only temporary relief, and although she lived, she was a great sufferer. Shortly after my return from Europe she obtained the tube, and a few months' use of it restored her to good health. The changes of the weather, which used to afflict her beyond language to describe, since she obtained the tube give her no inconvenience; and she has exposed herself to all weathers during two winters past. Her son also has been greatly benefited by its use for a throat affection.

Edward Corning, Esq., merchant, No. 10 Old Slip, has used the tube with benefit, and has recommended it to some of his friends, who have also been benefited. Mr. C. can be consulted, as to his opinion of its utility, &c., and in reference to his own ease.

R. Vanpelt, Esq., merchant, No. 45 Cedar-street, obtained a tube about eighteen months since for his lady, by the advice of his physician. Her disease was tubercular phthisis. The physician himself stated that one lung was extensively diseased, and that her case was a very doubtful one. She has been restored to a tolerable state of health, and states that her chest has enlarged in size between two and three inches. Her voice is so much strengthened that she can converse and even sing with great ease, and her strength is much improved.

Farther Testimony.

“Cases have occurred to our own knowledge, where in-

dividuals have been raised to comparative health, when every thing else had failed.

“Portland, Me., Feb., 1840. DAY, LYON & CO.”

I am indebted for the following facts to Mr. Lystra, No. 1 Theological Seminary, University Place.

Mr. Lystra states that a young man of his acquaintance, who was very much indisposed with a lung affection, and was obliged to discontinue the practice of singing, &c., had, by the use of the tube, recovered, and that, so far as symptoms are concerned, his disease is perfectly eradicated. He also informed me of a reputable physician of his acquaintance, a consumptive, who had obtained great benefit by its use. He states farther, that a lady, who had been confined to her room with a consumptive disease, used the tube and obtained benefit by it.

I could furnish many other interesting cases, but will close with one more.

Miss Hudson, of Franklinville, Southold, L. I., a school teacher, had to abandon her employment in consequence of a bronchial and lung affection. Her case was very alarming before she obtained the tube, but by its use for a few months she has recovered her voice and strength of chest. She attributes her recovery to the use of the tube. For the correctness of this testimony, her brother, Mr. Hudson, student in the New-York University, may be inquired of.

In conclusion I would remark, that these cases, or facts, have taken place since my return from Europe, and within a shorter period than two years. Sincerely believing that their publication will be a blessing to the community, I herewith submit them to the candid consideration of my fellow citizens, praying that they may induce many to avail themselves of the means of rescue from that most fatal of diseases, the consumption.

New-York, September, 1840. JOHN M. HOWE.

LETTER TO DR. RAMADGE.

Tenby, (Eng.,) Oct. 26, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I trust you will be pleased to hear of the success of a course of six months' inhalation in my case.

In order to bring to your recollection the circumstances under which I waited upon you for advice, I beg to refer you to your note book, in which, if I recollect aright, you will find the 29th of last March specified as the date of my first visit. But as you may have kept no memorandum, I may remind you that mine was a case of sinking in of the sternum so as to press on the right ventricle of the heart; you likewise described the arch as being under compression, and the ribs fixed. The attendant symptoms I need not detail.

I commenced inhaling on the 30th of March. You directed me to inhale three times a day; but being under great suffering at night when I assumed a reclining posture, I thought it desirable to inhale four times daily, which I followed up for the first four months. Finding myself greatly relieved at the expiration of this period, I have inhaled for the last two months only three times a day. It was not until the 22d of April that I could manage to inhale continuously half an hour at a time; and on that day my girth was taken immediately under the nipples of the breast by Mr. Shaw, our medical attendant.

May 22d,	Increase the	1st month,	five-eighths of an inch.
June 22d,	"	2d "	three-eighths "
July 22d,	"	3d "	one-half "
Aug. 22d,	"	4th "	three-eighths "
Sept. 22d,	"	5th "	one-fourth "
Oct. 22d,	"	6th "	three-eighths "

Whole increase, two and a half inches.

In the first measurement my girth was two feet ten and a half inches.

Oct 22d it was three feet and one inch.

In June I took six inspirations and six expirations per minute while inhaling. In August I took only five inspirations and five expirations during the same time. This month I have taken only five inspirations and four expirations or the reverse—showing, I presume, the increased volume of the lungs.

This increase is, I think, great at my time of life, as I am forty-six years of age. The benefit I have derived is necessarily very great. My ribs, judging from the heaving of my breast when I breathe, have, I should conclude, come into tolerable play. My lungs are amazingly strengthened: I can now sing at the very top of my voice, but not long together. I sleep in general well, but I am not able to lie on my left side. The sinking of the sternum, however, remains exactly the same, and occasionally my pulse intermits—generally whenever I stoop to do any thing. Nevertheless, I can walk at a great rate without inconvenience, and do walk from three to five miles every day. I have gained considerable flesh, and my appetite is always good.

I do not hesitate to say that I think inhaling has done me more good than all the *blue pills* I ever took for bilious attacks.

If this communication will tend to illustrate any point of practice, you are quite at liberty to use my name and reference.

I am happy also to inform you that Mr. Shaw has made a cure of consumption in this neighbourhood by following your system. I visited the individual when he was thought to be in a dying state, and he is now about pursuing his usual avocations.

I remain, dear sir,

Your obliged,

J. GREAVES.

In June I took six injections and six operations for
 taints with iodine. In August I took only five injec-
 tions and five operations during the same time. This
 month I have taken only five injections and four oper-
 ations of the reverse—showing I presume the increased
 volume of the lungs.

This increase is I think great at my time of life and I
 am thirty six years of age. The benefit I have derived is
 necessarily very great. My ribs judging from the posi-
 ing of my fingers when I breathe have I should conclude
 come into tolerable play. My lungs are amazingly
 strengthened. I can now sing at the very top of my
 voice but not long together. I sleep in general well but
 I cannot rise to the top of my side. The swelling of the
 extremities however, remains exactly the same and seems
 equally my pulse remains—generally whatever I stop
 to be any thing. I can walk at a great
 rate without inconvenience and do walk from three to
 five miles every day. I have gained considerable flesh
 and my appetite is always good.

I do not hesitate to say that I think iodine has done
 me more good than all the rest put together for fifteen
 years.

If the recommendation will tend to illustrate any point
 of practice, you are quite at liberty to use my name and
 reference.

I am happy also to inform you that Mr. Shaw has
 made a cure of consumption in this neighborhood by
 following your system. I visited the individual when he
 was thought to be in a dying state, and he is now about
 pursuing his usual avocations.

I remain dear sir

Your obliged

A. GARRETT.

J. M. HOWE, DENTIST,

NO. 209 GRAND-STREET,

THIRD DOOR WEST OF THE BOWERY, AND OPPOSITE THE BUTCHERS'
AND DROVERS' BANK,

Respectfully proffers his professional services in all the departments of operative and practical Dentistry.

I have known Mr. J. M. Howe, Dentist, of this city, for a number of years, and am acquainted with and have witnessed his operations on the TEETH, and take pleasure in recommending him to this community as a safe, skilful, and scientific operator.

NICOLL N. DERING, M. D., 110 Grand-street.

Mr. J. M. Howe has long been known to me, and has operated upon a number of my patients, as a *Dentist*, to their entire satisfaction, and I can with confidence recommend him in this department as amply qualified, both by education and experience, and every way worthy of public patronage.

D. M. REESE, M. D., 31 Howard-street.

We, the undersigned, have been personally acquainted with Mr. J. M. Howe for years, and have employed him in our families professionally. We have the utmost confidence in his integrity and professional abilities, and cheerfully recommend him to the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., No. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crosby-street.

S. LUCKEY, D. D., No. 14 Crosby-street.

J. LINDSEY, Pastor of the Second-street M. E. C.

P. RICE, Pastor of the Bedford-street M. E. C.

J. L. GILDER, Pastor of the Allen-street M. E. C.

FRANCIS HALL, Esq., No. 152 Hudson-street.

RALPH MEAD, Esq., Second Avenue.

C. R. DISOSWAY, Esq., No. 213 Thompson-street.

Mr. H. also has liberty to refer to the following professional gentlemen of this city :—

V. MOTT, M. D., No. 162 Bleecker-street.
 R. K. HOFFMAN, M. D., No. 22 Warren-street.
 W. C. PALMER, M. D., No. 64 Rivington-street.
 A. S. PURDY, M. D., No. 298 Broome-street.
 J. A. WASHINGTON, M. D., No. 687 Broadway.
 T. S. BARRETT, M. D., No. 178 Grand-street.

The testimonials accompanying this circular, from professional gentlemen well known to the public, are submitted to the consideration of all, who in their persons, families, or friends, may have occasion for the operations of *Dentistry*. The importance of judicious advice and scientific treatment for the diseases of the *Teeth* and *Gums* has led to the exclusive cultivation of this department of the profession; and, by consent of the faculty, *Dentistry* is constituted a separate and distinct branch of the healing art. This has been found indispensable, because of the labour and patience required in the mechanical as well as surgical contrivances which are so often required of the Dentist, and for which general practitioners have neither time nor inclination.

From early infancy to advanced age the Gums and Teeth are liable to diseases and irregularities, which, without the attention which skill and science can alone bestow, may end in deformity for life, or may engender diseases of other and even remote parts of the body, which may overthrow the general health. Hence the importance of early and frequent attention to the *Teeth* and *Gums* of children during the process of dentition, and no less in every period of life when caries or decay makes its appearance.

It requires less science to extract Teeth than it does to decide *when* it is necessary. The highest exhibition of skill in Dental Surgery is in *saving Teeth*, and preserving them to the patient, not in *pulling them*. Indeed, in no instance are the experiments of quackery more mischievous than in extracting Teeth which might be preserved; thus often inflicting irreparable injury, in cases which would by no means require the loss of the Teeth, but for the ignorance of the operator. Hence the necessity of

competent professional advice before having any Tooth extracted.

In like manner, filling or plugging Teeth may be performed by men wholly unqualified to judge of the appropriate time for the operation, or the material most suitable to be inserted in the cavity, both of which are essential to correct practice; and the mischiefs inflicted upon the Teeth by *filing* them injudiciously are often followed by years of annoyance and suffering.

Indeed, every operation upon the Teeth and Gums requires the nicest discrimination, as to the *time when*, the *manner how*, the *instruments* and *materials* with which it is to be performed, &c.; while the after treatment often requires the most careful attention to avert evil consequences. This is especially the case in the insertion of *Artificial Teeth*, and may serve to impress us with the responsibility and importance of the duties of the Dental profession. No man is competent in this department, who has not superadded to his mechanical genius a correct Anatomical and Surgical knowledge of the parts concerned, since Dentistry is so obviously a science as well as an art.

Mr. Howe having for a number of years devoted himself to the subject, takes this opportunity to renew the proffers of his services in every branch of DENTAL SURGERY. In addition to the professional and other testimonials herewith presented, he will be happy to introduce any who may desire it to persons on whose Teeth he has operated, or to exhibit specimens of his work at any time.

Sets of Teeth adjusted upon the principle of atmospheric pressure. Teeth of the best quality always on hand, and the workmanship not surpassed by any. Please call and see.

Cleansing set of Teeth,	\$1 to \$2 50
Extracting,	50
Separating,	50
Filling with Gold Foil,	1 00
“ “ “ “ large cavities,	1 to 2 00
“ “ Tin,	50
Setting best Incorruptible Teeth on roots,	3 50
“ “ “ “ Platina Plate,	5 00
“ “ “ “ Gold “	5 50



N. B.—In consequence of the various spurious articles recommended for cleansing the Teeth and toughening the Gums—such as Tooth Powders and Tooth Washes, most of which are decidedly injurious to the Teeth, Mr. H. will keep constantly on hand such Tooth Powders and Tooth Washes of his own manufacturing, as from his personal knowledge he can recommend. Mr. H. procured, while in London, from a celebrated chemist, a valuable receipt for a Tooth-ache Powder, and for cleansing the most discoloured Teeth, which has been used by numerous persons satisfactorily, and is warranted not to be injurious to the Teeth.

The Tooth-ache cured without extraction.

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