Satisfactory acquaintance with original cancer illustration
Thesis

Diphtheria in relation to disease and treatment

by

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Cap. I. After the nature of a disease has been ascertained, it is, as a general rule, directed to be treated according to the type under which it is classed, without regard to other peculiarities influencing the particular case. If we examine into the life of each person respectively, we will invariably find, that each one differs from another in some particular however small.

As between characters that have some very prominent peculiarities, we cannot fail to distinguish them at first sight. For instance, it needs no minuteness of perception to decide, on comparing a good specimen of a nature Celt, who has all his life breathed into his lungs the invigorating atmosphere of his mountain home, and roamed at freedom, following the chase or displaying the agility and force of his physical arms in subduing his opponent, on comparing, say, such a one with a man of Spanish, who perhaps never allows himself on honor's leisure to relax the taut condition into which he has wrought...
Cap. I. After the nature of a disease has been ascertained, it is, as a general rule, directed to be treated according to the type under which it is classed, without regard to other peculiarities influencing the particular case. If we examine into the life of each person respectively, we will invariably find, that each one differs from another in some particular however small. As between characters that have some very prominent peculiarities, we cannot fail to distinguish them at first sight. For instance, it requires no minuteness of perception to decide, on comparing a good specimen of a native Celt, who has all his life breathed into his lungs the invigorating atmosphere of his mountain home, and roamed at freedom, following the chase or disciplining the agility and force of his brazen arms in suppressing his opponent, on comparing such a one with a man of Sardinia, who perhaps never allows himself an hour's leisure to relax the tense condition into which he has wrought.
His mental powers: it needs no quickness of decision to pronounce, as to the proportion of resistance which the Constitution of each will bear against the necessities of climate or the fatigues of a journey. In regard to the action of condensers before the Constitution, it appears to me, that in the exhibition of these in many diseases, great advantage might accrue from an acquaintance with those inherent peculiarities in the Constitution of one individual which characterize it from those of another: so that he may not blindly proceed to treat both on the same principle.

Now it will probably be reckoned an absurdity, to assert that, if you had under your care two patients, both with a large acute abscess in some part of the body, one of whom was of the Pears-sonagene temperament, the other of the pure Schick, you would direct your local treatment accordingly. True, no one would for a moment, that incision was only requisite in the one Case and a different mode of procedure in the other. Every
Surgeon, be he physiognomist or not, will conclude at once, that each must be viewed. But watch the progress of each case after m
Cissin, and it will probably be found, Ceteris paribus, that one of the two will heal more quickly, supposing also that both in
dividuals have lived under exactly the same circumstances previous to, during
the puncture of the lobe. And why is it, consequently, that one should have healed sooner than the other, and that the reason were either too
trifling, or perhaps that it were not worth having a reason for. This is to return
to the fineness disregard of all the harmony which pervades the laws of nature. Nature
must possess a law in this apparently simple matter, as well as the wonderful law by
which the moon regulates the tides of the ocean, while before its influence was
discovered, one ever thought of the great mystery that lay therein, but looked on
and passed by, from day to day, Careless of detecting a thought on what
Seemed so plain to all, before the question
was broached, how it should be so.

Or suppose again, that you knew what
we shall afterwards define as the nervous
individual, that alongside one of a sluggish
or lymphatic temperament, and sup-
pose they have been subjected to similar ci-
cumstances of a trying nature, let it be
mental, and you will find that impressions
made will be governed in their duration,
whether as regards mind or body, according
to the peculiarities by which they influence
in each temperament. Not that a man
of the nervous temperament with a less
balanced mind will always be in such
a subjective state as to allow an idea
or impression to be continually prominent.
But, if only, the impression is as it were
seen by minds eye in a clearer light, is
magnified so to speak, after having passed
through the refining machinery of his thinking
faculties, and after the suggestion of a moment
he can pourtray the leading features of
Circumstant long gone by, and almost
feel its actual presence. He can probably evolve the whole phenomena of the occasion, quit in a poetical strain, & draw forth the sympathy of his audience.

But look on the other hand, to our good natured, cool, easy mannered, unimpassioned friend; call on him making for his warehouses or his study after a comfortable breakfast, walking with solid step and measured pace, looking frankly, all around him, recognizing his friend with a wave of his hand or holding a transitory conversation with that one on the latest news, and perhaps remarking that the country is looking well. In that way, you never see him in a bustle as of some great event were about to be celebrated. You may find him sometimes late for business or for some public meeting, but somehow or other he always comes away from it, with as much success, with more calm contentment and perhaps with as much knowledge of matters as those who have rushed their dietary hygiene.
for the sake of being forward on time. The mere
active man, on the other hand, is ever looking forward and
calculating the various elements in his duties,
arranging them so that he may perform each
in its due time, and even then you will find
him prepared for the task. Considered
time before it is required of him. The mind
is never at rest.

I have spoken of these two individuals
so far as the mind is concerned. In so
far as ordinary circumstances are concerned,
why should there not also be a distinction
between the two in so far as they effec-
tive temperaments modify disease.
Of course we do not expect that every dis-
ase will be pernicious and impressed in
the case of the one and quite the opposite
in the other. Far from it. Although mental
and impressions may be so far analogous,
we cannot carry the analogy the whole
or perhaps even a small part of the way.
It is probable that both may be equally
exposed to some epidemics, admitting
their past & present circumstances to have
been exactly parallel, and yet the nervous
mind will wholly escape, while the other
may run a poor chance for its life. You may
probably have the former remaining amply
healthier under many similar circum-
stances. But this is in no way antagonistic
to the subject in hand.

It is my belief that there are certain
of which I may be unable at present to
give examples, which will be peculiarly
modified in each separate temperament,
and I hope that by making our-

selves acquainted with the temperament
of the individual in which these diseases
occur, we may try to guide him
through by directing our treatment of him
in such a way as by the instrumentality
of drugs to vitiate the course of that
particular disease, according as it may
be milder in one of a different temperament.

Here is at present more curiosity in
the suggestions I am about to make, show-
that the science of Phthisiognomy is in
complete, and therefore satisfactory results
are not to be bargained for in every case.
In trying to draw a true line of de-
marration between each Diathesis, according
to we find them described, I found often
from Conflicting results. Yet I hard noticed
remarkable precision in the Correspondence be-
tween the real Character and Constitution of
some persons, and the description given by
individuals who have had much experience
ina close to guide them deliberation.
These instances were, however, of a mixed
Character, being such Combinations as
Neuro-Sanguineous and Neuro-Typhic.
And it will probably be found that these
two types are the most prominent in this
Country, when there is such a varied make
of races. If there be any type distinct from
this and presenting Characters worthy of
Classification, it is what has been de-
nominated the Typhoons.
And with these preliminary remarks,
I may now proceed to define what these
three temperaments, which I have set
down as types, are.
I. The nervous-sanguineous is markedly observed over the greater portion of the British population, and presents the following characteristics.

As to form. The stature varies from the medium to all degrees above; thorax well-formed, but sometimes in a plane with the lower portion of the trunk, if the sanguine element predominates; the trunk bent more in line to slope gradually towards the legs, according as the diathermic weight more towards the nervous; the abdomen is fuller as approach is made towards the sanguineous element, while it is perhaps quite the opposite in the other. The limbs present all grades of development; if they are large in a person who approaches the Herculan type, they are generally slender but strong. While in a predilection of the sanguineous type we find the muscles more developed, the bones remaining the same or more or less powerful, than in the case of a predilection in favour of the nervous element.

Countenance is open and expressive, and
the senses are lively; the forehead is well arched and prominent; the eyes display intelligence, wit, readiness to communicate information, and attention. According to the variety of the circumstances, the nose is rectangular in a great many cases, where the more practical and religious statements prevail, and here too much decision of character is manifested. Whereas if it is more expanded at the tip and alae, generally there is a want of decision. A medium sized nose with handsomely chiselled also indicates determination in pursuing a matter to its utmost, but a determination combined with more or less self-importance; the mouth is small or medium in size & expressive. the bones of the upper & lower jaw are symmetrical, and the chin is well moulded.

Digestive powers are vigorous, and the constitution generally can undergo a great amount of fatigue & exertion before any marked impairment in the organic functions manifests itself. The full development of the muscular system, and the
What I take to be the neuro-sclerotic Diathesis, and I extract partly from Dr. Sayre's Medical Observation & Research.

This diathesis is not so frequently met with as the former in this quarter of the globe, and amongst persons who may be classed under it, but a few present to us the finest types of humanity, both as regards intellect and bodily development.

As to form I have found the stature to vary so very much in the different diatheses, that I am disposed to make it of small account; it varies in this diathesis as much as in the neuro-splanchnic or the Streunous. In fact, you will find among the Streunous, individuals of symmetrical form, build and well-proportioned gait as well as the stunted and ill-conditioned, waxy-looking. So that I will hold to those characteristics which are of more frequent occurrence and less variable.

The face is long and oval, the brow well
developed, but not so expanded laterally as in the n. sanguineus, yet compact. Eyes dark brown or a mixture of grey & blue. Nose somewhat expanded at tip and alae of the silicous element preponderates, whereas in preponderance of the nervous element we find the alae more preponderantly Chiristali. Mouth Capacious and thin widening to a square form, where there is none of the silicous element. Chin tapering and mouth small & handsome where the nervous element prevails. The general complexion is dark, the skin being freier according as there is more of the nervous element present, teeth small, but generally well formed and proportioned in the early and middle life, but about 35 or so they begin to decay and fall out. And the deciduous is often without a tooth at 60. Yet I found upon Professor Laycock mentions the tendency to Struma and tubercular sphenoptosis in the siliceous arthritis at puberty. I have noticed this tendency well marked in cases where the skin was of a fair cast, but with the other other characters of the siliceous chalcic present.
examination that other circumstances influence the condition in some cases, some in which no doubt there was a predisposition to the disease of the blood vessels, combined with the predominating diathesis. There is not a very great vascular development over the malar bones, but there is in some cases a diffused blush over the cheeks, which gives beauty to the countenance of those in whom the nervous element predominates. The thorax is generally flat and the neck long and sloping towards the shoulders in those who have more of the bilious element, while in those where the nervous element prevails, it is symmetrical and full. The limbs are often particularly graceful. Digestive powers often, in some cases, below a medium.

Circulation more rigorous in cases where the nervous element preponderates. "There is a predisposition to many nervous diseases especially hypochondriasis, hepatic arrangements, rheumatism, gout and many degeneration of kidney."
But in this country the neuro-sensious diathesis has so frequently an amount of the sanguine in it that its typical characteristics are modified considerably.

III. and Lastly. Physiognomy of the Strumous Diathesis.

My observations on this diathesis are almost exactly similar to those of Dr. Kaye, he remarks as follows, that the strumous diathesis is a defect in vital force manifested by defective nutrition, imperfect development, and deficient function. Characteristics: As to the blood & the vascular system, we observe that the blood vessels are thin; the heart small, capillaries pass comparatively, indicated by transparent pulsation of the skin, cheeks over the malar bones delicately tinted, conjunctiva nearly white, thin, transparent, white. Hair fine, silky, thin; in early infancy immediately after or at birth often dark, clad lying and abundant over the forehead.

...
and back. Ocularis long, curved, lying close together, superficial, dilated, formed a soft impression of the eye. Teeth irregular, projecting, imperfectly enamelled, white, & pearly. Molaribus & incisivis.

These are the general characters, and considered exclusively in that sense I hold them to be true, was much as many typical examples can be formed with little trouble possessing all these characteristics in a marked degree. But to come to a more detailed consideration of the various functions & organs, I have always found it very difficult to draw anything on exact, or what ought to be an exact picture of the purely sthumas. You may find now & again examples of the general characters, but when you descend to particulars you find them modified in a remarkable degree. I shall give an instance in which the general characters were apparent at first sight, but as regards the

Bony Development - Head of
fair proportion. Malar bones somewhat prominent; frontal rounded and projecting; temples not hollow; inferior maxilla projecting; nasal bones fair, yet the general contour of the nose drooping. Mouth small & symmetrical.

From late and scanty, chest well developed, and the general outline of the trunk symmetrical, without any projection of the abdomen.

Limbs. Muscles firm and well developed. No enlargement of the joints, nor chattiness of the fingers. Hands and feet large.

Mucous surfaces remarkably prone to relaxation, few throat not uncommon on the slightest exposure; clavicles apt to occur under similar circumstances.

Bladder imperfectly developed.

Respiration free.

Circulation fair; yet the extremities frequently cold, pulse varying.

Locomotion. No quick disposition to exertion; manner monotonous, restless.
Nutrition for average tendency to fatty formation.

Sphincteration. Sphincter system irritable, mental powers somewhat sluggish.

I might adduce several examples in which the general character were as purely strumaric as in the above, but with as great variety in particulars. Some of them enjoyed good health, others had phthisic affection or glandular swellings of the neck, while a third party was affected with strumous thickening of the skin and had serofulous areas over the muscular processes. I generally found the serofulous glandular enlargements to be most prevalent, where there was a mixture of the strumous & bilious.

But with respect to the great frequency of serofula as those of a strumous disease, than in other ulceration, I am not prepared to say. I believe I have observed it as frequently in other ulcera, as in that which is exclusively termed
Stunning. And we find this denatured in all others so modified by the admixture of other analytic characters, that it almost becomes a question, whether there be a stunner dead, without (more or less of a nerve-tangine or nerve-blow) Conjuration.

Cap. II. Having thus that we have types of individuals characterized by their respective properties, is there not a possibility of some conclusion being drawn in reference to which we may pronounce, with more or less certainty, what organs are most likely to be affected in the one, what in the other? And if so, whether we can, by possession of this knowledge, to regulate the condition of each as to anticipate the affection to which it is liable, or divert it into a more safe channel when present?

Thus we do not require to search far for proofs in support of my theory. As every day see persons, who, having more or less stunner depicted in their features, and
and we are often hearing of families who have the P. D. transmitted to them by their parents, and evidence of deaths resulting from tubercle in members or relatives of these families. And further advice is being given again and again by physicians regarding the diet, regimen, and general hygiene to be observed by them; and witnesses are not wanting of the success of these remedies, in preventing the onset of tubercular deposit, and even in some cases in cutting short its Career.

The deposit of tubercle from the blood is said to depend on deficiency in the proper assimilation of the albuminous part of the food, and the conditions favourable to this kind of degeneration to be: First, Extreme slowness of effusion from the blood vessels as in Cases of Chronic tuberculosis and fibroid degeneration; and Secondly, Mechanical obstruction of the wound in some part giving rise to lymph.
the former case it is said to be favoured by excess of acidity in the stomach; in which by its power of dissolving the albuminous compounds, must result in adding this element to the blood in undue proportion.

The inference to be drawn, then, is to correct this tendency. And how can we correct it? No one knows that not one alone is sufficient for the building up of the tissues, nor the albuminoids of itself, nor the fatty, nor the mineral. But we can by experiment show that all are essential in certain proportions for the due nutrition of the body; and we can even demonstrate the formation of membranes by the bringing together of oil and albumen. Now if that be the case of albumen added to the blood, we should naturally try to modify by adding more of the oily material to give the albumen a better chance of being properly assimilated with it, or by giving some such substance as may act thereby.
upon the too abundant acid, and so neutralize the acidity. Hence the use
of general mix of Cole-sorrel, and Bi-Carbonate of Soda, and probably of the
true Character of the acids and their proper decomposing agents could be un-
covered, we might have a valuable
adjunct to the Cure or prevention of
Tuberculosis.

Now, that I may not dwell too long
on this partial divergence from my sub-
ject, I think I can mention two cases
of children of the Strauss's Bezheits,\who were descended of parents whose
diseases furnished such conditions in their system
as tended to the development of
tuberous in the offspring. The children
had unmistakable signs of tubere, one
in the lungs, the other in the mesenteric
and cervical glands. After having under-
gone a suitable course of treatment re-
gard to diet, and medical regimen pro-
per, due attention being given to exercise,
Ventilation, Cleanliness, and Clothing, they
symptoms entirely disappeared."

"But, by analogy, if we can define the constitutional, and if we can note the diseases to which it predisposes. Moreover, we can ward off the danger by suitable prophylaxis, may we not find data for determining the proneness to which persons of other constitutions will be subject to some diseases, more than to others. I write it not impossible; at least there is a probability that we may."

"But first of all let us consider what are the fundamental elements from which the embryo is developed, and how far its Constitution may be modified by both parents. " It has long been a matter of popular observation, that the child, in all that relates to the outward form, the gait and manners, taking after the father; while, as regards the size, internal qualities and dispositions, the mother predominates. This law of course is only general, although it holds to a great extent among cattle, as shown.
by Dr. Orton and D. A. Harvey. Such facts seem to be accounted for by the circumstance, that the spermatogonid enters and melts down in the external parts of the yolk of the egg, that is, in connection with those layers of the germinal membrane which as we shall see subsequently from the nervous system and muscles, whereas the glands and internal organs are formed from the mucous layer, which is that part of the membrane further removed from the male element.

What are these membranes? and what tissues are developed from them? They are the external serous, the middle muscular, and the internal mucous. From the serous are developed the cerebrum, cerebellum and spinal cord; the abdominal, thoracic, pelvic cavities; the bones with their joints, and fibro-elastic tissue; and the skin. From the muscular layer are developed the heart and blood vessels; and from the mucous layer, the mucous membranes and glands.
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layer, the mucous membranes & glands.
It would seem plausible, then, to refer the fact of external and internal resemblance respectively to the order of development as a necessary cause, and to make the diseases in the offspring also regulated by the same. But the difficulty is, that it is not always a consequence, and cannot even be reduced to a general rule, that if a son resemble in general appearance a young parent he becomes the subject of the father's malady. And why not? If there were but two fetal membranes out of which the whole animal frame-work were developed, one might infer that the offspring, in regard to the textures evolved out of the external membrane, would be liable to the diseases of the father, whereas it would inherit a tendency to all the susceptibilities of the mother, if so far as the internal membrane was concerned. But we find an explanation in the fact that the vascular membrane is not primary, it is developed from a layer of cells, whereas
are intermediate between the Serous & Membranes, and it is probable that the
production of these cells may be referred
partly to the male partly to the female
element. If so, we can easily account
for the modification of the future tissues,
in regard to the greater or less participa-
tion of the offspring in the tendencies
of one or other parent. The blood is the
great source of nutrition, and uncashed
as it depends on the union of male &
female elements, so far well the modi-
fication of the embryonic textures
be regulated.

* And if these facts were more extensively
known, medical men would be more
frequently consulted as to the propriety
of intermarriage between parties of certain
tendencies. Which tendencies if combined
would almost certainly perish. The condition
most favourable to the development of
unfavorable tendencies in their offspring.
We have arrived, then, at a great point: we have ascertained from what elements the different tissues are formed, and how far probably they bear a relation to one or other parent. This leads us to ask what set of tissues will have had a tendency to be affected in certain diseases; and lastly in medical art Can by observing these tendencies in such conditions, as may help in checking the diseases while, in all probability, result from these tendencies under circumstances favourable to them.

...said under a former head that, arguing by analogy of the facts in regard to the Scrofulous diseases, one may find data for determining the particular disabilities in other diseases. The best proof of this is to be derived from actual observation of a series of cases illustrative of these affections as they occurred in the same diseases. But I must apologize for
the limited number of my examples, as I was necessarily prevented from being present at some of the Post-Mortem Examinations, and I hope therefore, that imperfection will be borne with, and that my suggestions of valid and Conclusive will stimulate me further to investigate that branch of study with more success. — And

First, I shall notice those cases where I had an opportunity of comparing the post-mortem appearances with the tendencies suggested by the diarrheas.

1. A male — age about 40 — diarrheas, nervous bilious — post-mortem appearances, ulceration of stomach.

2. A female — age not known — diarrheas, nervous, somnambulism — during life, aortic valves suspected of insufficiency; partial paralysis of left side of face; post-mortem appearances, slight on mucous surface of right side of middle lobe of brain, plugged with fibrin, clot of fibrin in heart.
3. A male - age 70 - powerful build - Aetiology, neurasthenic with predominance of sanguineous - during life, complained of dypnaea - post mortem appearances, larger bronchi clogged with mucus & lungs edematous, otherwise healthy for an old man; atheroma and insufficiency of aortic valves & dilatation of aorta; liver healthy, only large vessels congested; simple thickening of coats of bladder, no enlargement of prostate; no recognisable disease of kidney.

4. A female - age 45 - Aetiology, neurasthenic sanguineous with strumous admixture - during life, had been under conditions which generated furpura, had had an imperfect and uninitiated sense of food, had been subjected to hard work and confinement. He blood had thus been impoverished, and the sym pathetic nervous system having been debilitated and probably acting in a peculiar way upon the Wilcoit Capillaries, produced the furpura. Probably then
may have been some previous condition of
the blood such as obtained in fevers of the
typhoid group — post-mortem appear-
ces: purple spots on mucous coat
of Cæcum; congestion round glands
of Brunner; liver Jaundiced; often
very dark.

Probably desiccchloride of Iron
& lemon julee might have had good
effect.

5. A male — age, 35 — Aæthesis,
Stenosis — during life, symptoms of
extensive disorganization of both lungs;
shuffling Cardinal found in apex of
left lung — post-mortem appearances.
Large stomata in the above situation,
and military tubercle scattered through-
out entire lung.

6. A male — age, 45 — Aæthesia,
Neuro-Sanguineous + Sanguineous during
life, nothing definite will regard to heart.

Sclerosis in pathological examination,
but calcareous insufficiency of aorta sus-
petted on physisognomical diagnosis — post-
Fresh post-mortem appearances, heart enlarged concentrically, aorta slightly dilated; granular degeneration of kidney.

Secondly, as to how far physical signs will correspond with symptoms of mental disease, I shall bring forward other cases to prove.

1. A male, age 20 - death by drowning, hair black, forehead microcephal, head flattened in occipital and frontal region, palate deeply arched and contracted; mammary large like those of a female, and testicle imperfect. The whole indicates imperfect innervation, and the contour of the head shows very clearly in want of sufficient rotation of the cranium. Hence want of innervation, and the want of proper nutrition might depend on many causes, as idiocy in offspring of drunken parents, syphilis in half of syphilitic parents. In the case of idiocy, the imperfect innervation of the brain is transmitted from the parents who lay the foundation for it.
by deteriorating the nervous system through the habitual action of stimulants. The nerve force of the parents is being gradually moulded in a certain direction, and this tendency being set a-go in them is developed in their offspring. In short, the contamination of the tendency is an imperfect cerebral development in the offspring. Literacy may result from syphilis in the parents, but the primary cause of its production is probably different. A tendency to an imperfect quality of the blood is generated by this disease in the parent, while being transmitted to the offspring, is not sufficient for proper development and an imperfect quality of blood circulating in the brain of the patient may hinder the due development of the nervous force.

no structural disease of heart, but insufficiency weak, blowing prolonged expiration, indrawing trachea expiration. Exacerbation of grippe possibly influenced by muscles of thorax, and muscular structure of heart through the spinal cord. Advice on medication for some nervous stimulus, and he was accordingly treated with nyctalike, apparent relief having followed its administration.

3. A male aged about 60, thymus neuro-sensations had been exposed to conditions which had generated disease of spleen, had also nephritis a previous occasion; on presentation at hospital complained of pain in left side; pains on surface of left side indicated pericardial fluidity, no other definite symptoms; while corpus greatly in November.

4. A male aged 40, deathless, strumous had been a powerful man of feet in stature had been quite
Healthy up to within two weeks from his admission into Hospital, at which time he had been exposed to sleeping on a damp bed. Complained of chills from that time. Intensive tubercular deposit and indication of Some Poniae.

5. A male - age, 45 - pleurisy, mixed disease, constipation with Acute Phthisis.

The Phthisis in this Case probably depended on fever of invasion of the lungs secondary to the production of a deficient state of the blood.

6. A male - age, 37 - pleurisy, neuro-silicous disease, phthisis. Had been exposed to conditions sufficient to induce it: 1. Employment, a dock worker, 2. Place where employment was carried on, 3. Habit, Intemperance and Unremitting excesses.

In these Cases of Phthisis brought on by excesses, the co-incidence of the imperfect invasion of the lower lobes and Atlatation of Spleen given the 20
Healthy up to within two weeks from his admission into Hospital, at which time he had been exposed to sleeping on a damp bed. Complained of chills from that time. Extensive intercurrent deposit, and indication of some puccoon.


The phthisis in this case probably depended on want of preservation of the lungs secondarily to the production of a deficient state of the blood.

6. A male - aged 37 - deathly. Neuro-silicus - disease, phthisis as been exposed to conditions sufficient to induce it: 1. Employment, a correlative.

2. Place where employment was carried on, 3. Habits. Intemperance and venereal excesses.

In these cases of phthisis brought on by excesses, the co-incident of the imperfect preservation of the lower pyrider and dilatation of the vesicles join in the go
a soft phrenic expression, is very remarkable.


The irregularity and crowding of the teeth in the affected jaw, if an indication that his ancestors had larger jaws, leads us to consider the oligonony probably to imperfect development of the Cranion & Collum.

Acid, Bright, Kidney; slight superficial edema of leg, back, and lower part of abdomen. Conjunctiva, odoratia, and epistium, and pupils dilated; spinal occurred; heart's action weak.

The dilatation of the pupil is probably owing to want of tone in Capillaries of Iris, dependent perhaps on some imperfect action of venous-arterial system. The curative of spine and weakness of heart's action are probably due to same cause.

Treatment - Chloroform & Jym.
8. A male - age - 70 - He ashen, low type of neural atrophy – disease, no very marked symptoms – old age –
8. A male - age - 35 - He ashen, neuropathy plus.
Neuro-Alienous – ashen, Paraplegia plus.
Neuropathy: Symmetrical portions of the skin on either side of face and maxillary region white and uncovered
with pectoral hair.

Probably the neuropathy is evident but the Paraplegia not part of
vivisecration –

Treatment – Galvanism, and

Rx.  
Hydrazine Chloride 30s. X V
Pars. Doree 30s. XXXII
Conus. Rosae 30s. for 16 pills
Sig. one every 3 or 4 hours.
Under this treatment he continues
to improve –

10. A male - age - 43 - idiosyncrasy.
Low type of neural sanguineous – disease
Hemiplegia with redness of hand side; great
difficulty of breathing.
The dyspnoea probably dependent on oedema of the lungs, or imperfect innervation of the heart leading to effusion.

It was ascertained that he had been of intemperate habits.

11. A male - age, 40 - diathesis, neuro-sanguineous disease, mitral constriction & pericardial effusion.

Had also been more or less addicted to intemperance.

12. A male - age, not known - clithesis, neuro-sanguineous disease, pleurisy pulmonary with probable pericarditis, slight oedema of lower extremities, and also of pericardial region.

Treatment: dry cupping between the shoulders.

13. A male - age, 53 - diathesis, low type of neuro-sanguineous with strumous disease, no well defined symptoms; murmur with second sound of heart.


Probably there has been some cause
acting primarily on the nerves of the derma-
and opposite side of body, and secondarily
on the skin through the commissural
fibres of the cord. This case well illustrates
in a beautiful manner the liability of
those tissues to be affected sympathetically,
which are developed from the formed embry-
onal membranes, the nerve acting as a
medium.

Had been subject to attacks of epi-
lepsy. Hemiplegia in these cases has been
found to depend on some disease of Medulla
Oblongata, cerebellum, membranes at base
of brain, diseases of blood-vessels of the face
having been the primary cause.

Treatment. Cupping at nape of neck;
imhibition of a stimulant, ammoniated Tinct.
of valerian (proceeding on the fact that feeble
action of heart in these cases is relieved by it)
in order that the nervous heating of the heart
being relieved, sleep may be obtained.

16. & 17. are the cases of two females.
which illustrate well the success of treatment
when directed according to the diathesis.
Their ages are both about 20. The symptoms
in both, hysterical, and probably arising
out of opposite conditions of the ovaries.
Diathesis both neuro-sanguineous, but in
one the sanguineous element predominates,
on the other the nervous. The function of the
ovaries in the former might be strict, to be
above par, while in the latter, in atony or
debilitated. These conditions practically im-
dicated different in treatment - standards,
tonic, iron, mucic, camphor & valerian for
the debilitated condition; opposite treatment,
perhaps pecu-n.

Such then are a few examples of
diseases in reference to the diatheses with
which I have observed them to be connected.

Now suppose we take up the neuro-
sanguineous temperament and study
the tissues affected in it, by comparing them
with the prevailing affections in other diatheses,
we may have some conception of some
idea of the greater liability of certain tissues.
to be affected in one temperament more than in another.

I. The P.M. Oedematae furnish for instances of the sanguineous chinctus, two of which have a predilection of the sanguineous element: of these, two are males, two females, the sanguineous element predominating in the males.

The affection and:

1. Embolism, and clot of fibrin in heart.

2. Insufficiency & atheroma of aorta, pulvis 
   & dilatation of aorta, lungs oedemata.

3. [in which there is the admixture of struma], patching on heart, and on 
   Concom Coat of Caeceum; congestion 
   [and glands of Stanner, liver of 
   jaundice color] & spleen purplish dark.

4. Heart enlarged concentrating, aorta 
   slightly dilated, and gradual 
   degeneration of kidney.

Thus is only one instance of the neuro-

bilinear, and it is that of a male.

The affection is:
1. Ulceration of stomach.

Lastly, a single instance too of the sternal.

In a male.

The affection is:

1. Pneumonia in lung & milary tubercle scattered through it.

II. Let us next make a comparison between physical & phycognomonic diagnosis in the living subject by reference to the other set of cases. We find ten instances of the neuro-syngymnoses, four of the neuro-syngymnoses, and one of the stenomeone, with another of a doubtful character. Eight are males, two females.

The affections are:

1. Chronic bronchitis, with excoriation of spine; ossification of cartilage of ribs;
2. Bright's kidney;
3. Radical arteria cordis, new sinalis;
4. Hemiplegia, with dysphasia, imperfect innervation of heart;
5. Mitral constriction, pericardial effusion;
6. Pleuro-pneumonia & probable pericarditis,
7. [neuro-syngymnoses with an]
admixture of strumous, as well-defined disease, murmur with second sound of heart;
8. Hemiplegia + probable atheroma of blood vessels of medulla oblongata; "fibrin action of heart;"
9. Cystism of ovaries;
10. Dehiscence of ovaries.

The evidences of the necro-biosis are all males; the age forty to number.
The affections are:
1. Congenital insubility, insufficient nutrition + mineralization of system.
   Generally:
2. Nephritis. Some right hypertrophy.
3. Phthisis.
4. Paraplegia with scrofulosis.

Lately two instances, both males: one strumous, the other mixed leucomy.
The affections are:
1. [mixed strumous] phthisis + diabetes;
2. [mixed D.] diabetes + phthisis.

For table of comparison of relative affections see following page.
Comparative frequency of affections in the different districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strumous</th>
<th>N.B.</th>
<th>N.S.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prediplace to: Anergism, fat disposition and organisation in form of waste, increase, on failure of heart; cerebral insufficiency; atheroma; and when combined with strumous, purpura, hypertruphy of veins, tubercles; oedematous, and when the connective tissue in the tunicate, produces degeneration of tendons.</td>
<td>Prediplace to: Arrangement of nerve centers, and insufficiency of cerebral activity, in them vegetative generally; nephritic, in cases of liver, spleen [and if innervation weakened from physical cause, phthisis].</td>
<td>Does not necessarily suppose the person to be unhealthy, but to respect generally than those of other temperaments, to tubercular affections [and pulmonary affecting sanguinity].</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Now be it observed that this is only a tentative view of the greater tendency of one disease to be affected with a certain disease more than another; not that I should suppose any of the other diseases incapable of being affected similarly, but that the induction of the same disease will be modified by the particular disease. For instance, I have mentioned alteration of the nerve centers under the fingers, others, but that does not exclude the possibility of a similar occurrence in the nerves themselves. The probable difference will be that in in the nerves, whereas in this alteration will be secondary, a result of vascular arrangement, and will therefore far more amenable to treatment through the vascular system; whereas in the nerves themselves the most probable indication will be to act primarily on the nervous system. It is also probable that, along with the other treatment, pathies might be more properly treated in this
Principal, according as it occurred in one or other temperament, acting primarily on the blood-vascular system in the Acro-"Bongvineon, and primarily on the Nervous system in the Acro-Bongvineon.

In reference to treatment, moreover, on evidence of the Case might be enhanced by ascertainment the symptoms which subsist in the disease (whether of nervous or vascular peculiarity).

The conclusion of the whole matter, therefore, is, in proportion as diseases in their reduction may be modified by the destruction in which they occur, so let their treatment be directed towards the primary cause.