

Bleeding from the Lungs.

The Bugle Weed, (*Lycopus Virginicus*), has been found exceedingly useful in restraining this formidable affection. After all febrile excitement has been subdued, an infusion of this plant prepared by digesting one ounce of the leaves and stalks, in a pint of boiling water, may be used as a common drink. This remedy has been prescribed pretty extensively in the New-York State prison, and with very beneficial effects.

Burns. p. 29.

In cases of extensive injury from this cause, one of the most successful applications hitherto resorted to, has been the oil of turpentine. In the action which occurred in 1815, between the U. S. frigate Guerriere and an Algerine frigate, nearly fifty men belonging to the former were severely burnt, by the explosion of one of the large guns. Some of the men were in a most pitiable condition, and suffered the most exquisite torments. They were taken down to the cockpit, and spirits of turpentine freely poured over their naked wounds. They all did well.

Hooping Cough. p. 67.

Whatever may be the case in Great Britain, it is an indisputable fact, that in the United States a large majority of those affected with this disease recover without the aid of the lancet. It is only in those instances which are complicated with inflammation of some vital organ, that recourse must be had to this severe expedient. In the summer and spring, those are very rare occurrences, and emetics and expectorants answer every purpose. Let it not be thought hence, that Hooping Cough is considered a trivial or unimportant disease. However light most cases of it may be rendered under proper management, there is no disease incident to children which will so readily degenerate into a tedious and intractable state. Nor can this appear surprising to those who are aware of the peculiar irritability of infancy and the thousand accidents to which it is liable, as from teething, worms, &c. &c. It is, therefore, incumbent on every parent, who values the life of his offspring at a pin's fee, to have skilful advice always at hand on the first appearance of this insidious disorder. To the neglect of this precaution many lives are annually sacrificed.

*Digitalis is freely recommended in the text on this and other occasions. Without indulging in the pusillanimous fears entertained of this article by prejudiced writers, it is the duty of the author of these notes to caution his readers against this article. In the wide range of medical substance, there is not one so uncertain in its operations and the effects of which, on different individuals, vary so greatly, and are in consequence so difficult to be estimated, as the fox-glove. The same dose which would prove innocuous to one constitution, will induce in another symptoms of debility and exhaustion within a very short space of time, which no after treatment can remove. This has occurred a thousand times to adults, as admitted by the warmest advocate of the remedy, Doctor Withering. What must not be the danger of administering it to infants, and that without the advice of a physician?

Inoculation—Vaccination. p. 113.

To those who are acquainted with the history of Small Pox and Vaccination for the last thirty years, it must appear a matter of perfect astonishment, to find inoculation of the former seriously treated of in a book professing to offer medical advice to the public. Happily, in this country, the diffusion of knowledge is so extensive, that there will be little danger of many being led away by the advice implied in this case. Yet as there is such danger, and as the evils which may thence arise are incalculably fearful, it becomes an imperative duty to warn the uninformed and the sceptic, and to acquaint them with the true state of the question, respecting the relative merits of inoculation of the small pox and vaccination. This may be done in a few words.

The success of vaccination in nearly exterminating the small pox from the face of those portions of the earth in which it was generally practised, had been uninterrup-