

MEDICAL

SMALL POX AND LINDA POCK

The practice, throughout the United States, of inoculating with the small pox, is now generally regarded as giving the best and most certain protection to the individual against the disease.

EXPERIMENTS ON SMALL POX MATTER

Ex. 1, 1803.—At Connecticut Farms, N. J. Five children, in whom I had communicated the small pox, in 1802, were taken into a room enclosed with matter from the pustules.

Ex. 2, 1803.—At the North River, N. Y. Five children, which I had vaccinated, were confined in a house, where four persons had the small pox in the natural way.

Ex. 3, 1804.—At the New York, La. Island. Nine children who had received the small pox from me, were inoculated with small pox matter without effect.

Ex. 4, 1804.—In New Jersey, near Amberg. Five children who were vaccinated by me, were inoculated for the small pox in a house where a man lost his life by his pestilential powers.

Ex. 5, 1803.—At Stamford, Conn. Thirty-five persons, men, women, and children, who had passed through the vaccine process under my care, were inoculated with fresh small pox matter, from a little daughter of Capt. M'Cona, four years old, then labouring under the confluent small pox.

Ex. 6, 1803.—In the town of Weston, Conn. Thirty-five persons whom I had vaccinated, most of them young people, were inoculated for the small pox, with the same favourable effect as in the preceding cases.

Ex. 7, 1806. A public experiment was instituted by the authority of the town of Stratford, Connecticut, where 28 young persons were faithfully tested in the presence of the authority of said town, and a large circle of spectators.

Ex. 8, 1807. The most conclusive experiment ever performed in the United States, (so considered by Dr. Waterhouse,) was instituted by the authority of the town Randolph, (Va.)

Ex. 9, 1807.—The inoculation of small pox matter, by means of the vaccine virus, is now generally regarded as giving the best and most certain protection to the individual against the disease.

At Randolph, Va. Dr. James Williams had the small pox, in 1786, and communicated it to his wife, who died of the disease in 1787. She communicated it to her daughter, who died of the disease in 1788.

It is not uncommon to find the small pox in the face, and particularly in the nose, and in the mouth, and in the throat, and in the chest, and in the abdomen, and in the extremities.

A person being usually vaccinated in the usual way, and twenty-four hours after, he is inoculated with the small pox, by means of double punctures in the body, and the result will be, the small pox will take the vaccine virus, and he will be vaccinated.

For example.—A person vaccinated in the usual way, and twenty-four hours after, he is inoculated with the small pox, by means of double punctures in the body, and the result will be, the small pox will take the vaccine virus, and he will be vaccinated.

But in all such cases the practitioner must be particularly careful to select the vaccine matter for that purpose. In every case of the kind, when the life of a person is dependent on the production and activity of the virus, that contained in a single pustule, a single subject, might possibly prove inefficient, if proper taking it from several subjects, or perhaps, the more the better.

Many persons are inquisitive to know why my opinion respecting the origin of the vaccine virus, is so generally adopted. And in answer to the inquiry, I would observe, that I have long since been confirmed in the belief, and it is especially of the small pox. The celebrated Dr. Jenner informs us, that he had seen another mild variety of the small pox, and that in the natural way, it was highly contagious, and consequently as little dreaded as the small pox. See Dr. Jenner's invaluable treatise on the Variola Vaccina, 2d edition, p. 22, 23, and 24.

That this blessed substitute for the small pox did not originate in the cow was long since acknowledged by the gentleman, and of it has been confirmed by others. See London Medical and Physical Journal, but it is not where it was found on cows, that it was first communicated to them by the milkmaid.

SILVANUS FANSHILL



Notice Oil.—Finer and sweeter oil, country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The fall annual Sun-Flower will give this—its seeds bruised and pressed, will give an oil as sweet, and as fine, as that we import from Florence.—From a bushel of this a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with advantage, that it can be obtained as soft, and quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed and moss that remain, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to fatten and fatten hogs, poultry, &c. But besides these uses, growing plants of eminent service—It has been proved that near 20 times as much (the dephlegmated) air is exhaled from the plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man requires in a vitiated and impure atmosphere of that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill-aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.—Wheat

COMMUNICATION

Peach Trees.—The bark of the worm-eaten peach tree, appears to be genuine, and Georgia to Maine, and very few trees escaped this destructive grub. All agree, that the insect which produces the worm, deposits its eggs on the tree, and on the root. Various have been the methods taken to prevent the attack of the worms, but is generally made just above the ground. Some have bound straw, tow and other things around their trunks, ten or twelve feet deep, filled with sand, during the time the insect deposits its eggs. These are removed soon as the frost sets in, so that the worms when hatched, cannot reach the ground. It is destroyed by the frost. These trees have been proved to be most valuable, and to be the best for the purpose of raising peaches. I would advise the public, to try it, and they may be enticed or repelled, by inoculating with the wild virus.

The following is a translation of a letter from the French Government to the British Government, dated the 10th of the month of the year 1807.

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