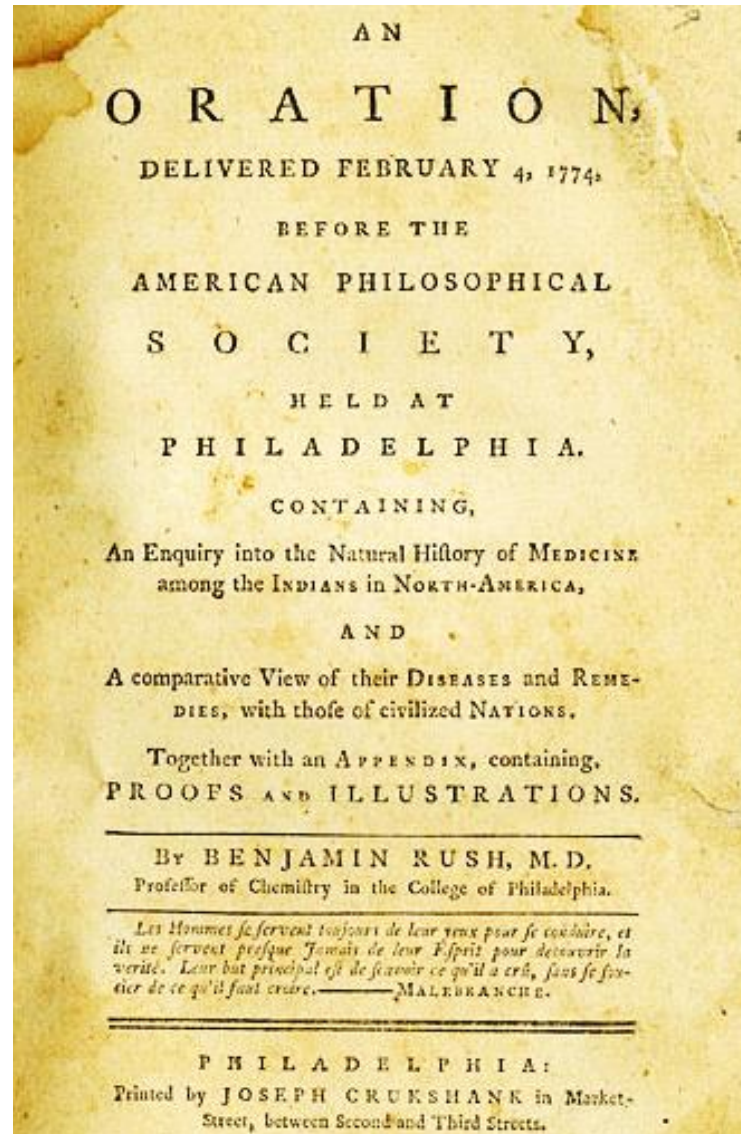


# Acupuncture and Mox Practiced in Early America



The  
CRITICAL REVIEW:

OR,

Annals of Literature.

By

A Society of GENTLEMEN:

VOLUME the SIXTY-EIGHT.

---

*Nothing extenuate,*

— *Nor set down aught in malice.* SHAKSPEARN.

*Ploravere suis non respndere savorem*

*Speratum meritis* — Hor.

---



LONDON,

Printed for A. Hamilton, in Falcon- Court, Fleet-street.

MDCCLXXXIX.

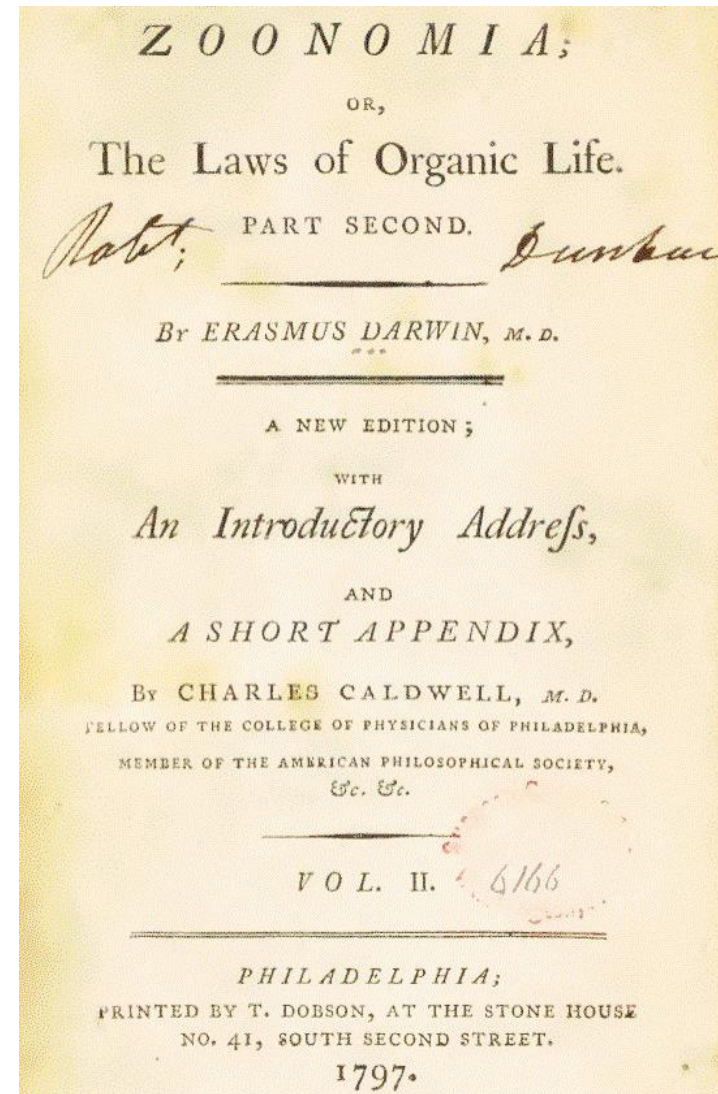
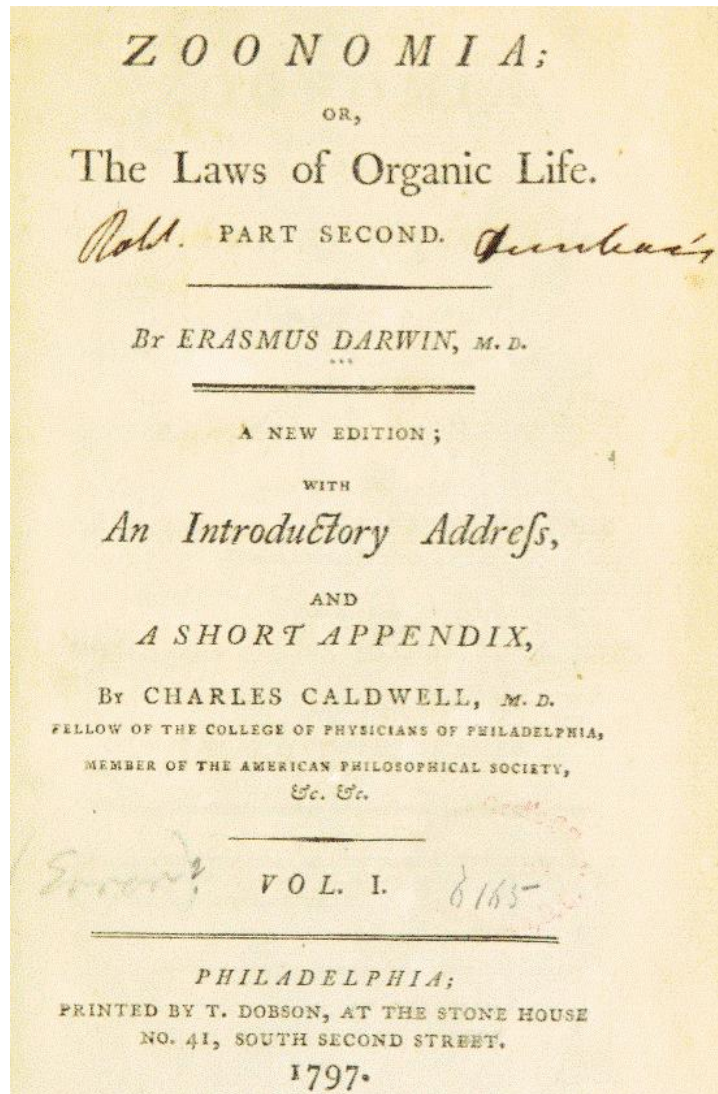
The essay Dr. Rush presentation can be found in this book starting on page 341.

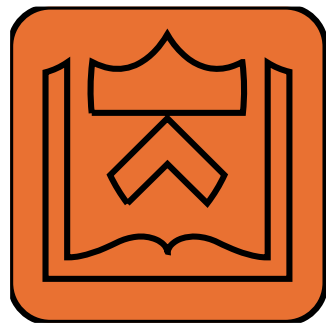
The Indian remedies are few; and those chiefly natural ones, by increasing the natural evacuations. A piece of rotten wood set on fire, and burning gradually downward like moxa, is not the '*potential*,' but the actual caustic. Their peculiar remedies our author greatly distrusts, and we think with reason: even their boasted remedies for the venereal disease, they assist with profuse perspirations; and they at last sometimes fail. After

The Indian remedies are few; and those chiefly natural ones, by increasing the natural evacuations. A piece of rotten wood set on fire, and burning gradually downward like moxa, is not the potential; but the actual caustic. Their peculiar remedies our author greatly distrusts, and we think with reason: even their boasted remedies for the venereal disease, they assist with profuse perspiration; and they at last sometimes fail



# Zoonomia (or the Laws of Organic Life)





Princeton University  
**LIBRARY**

<https://catalog.princeton.edu/catalog/6196153>

# Zoonomia; or The laws of organic life. In three parts by Erasmus Darwin

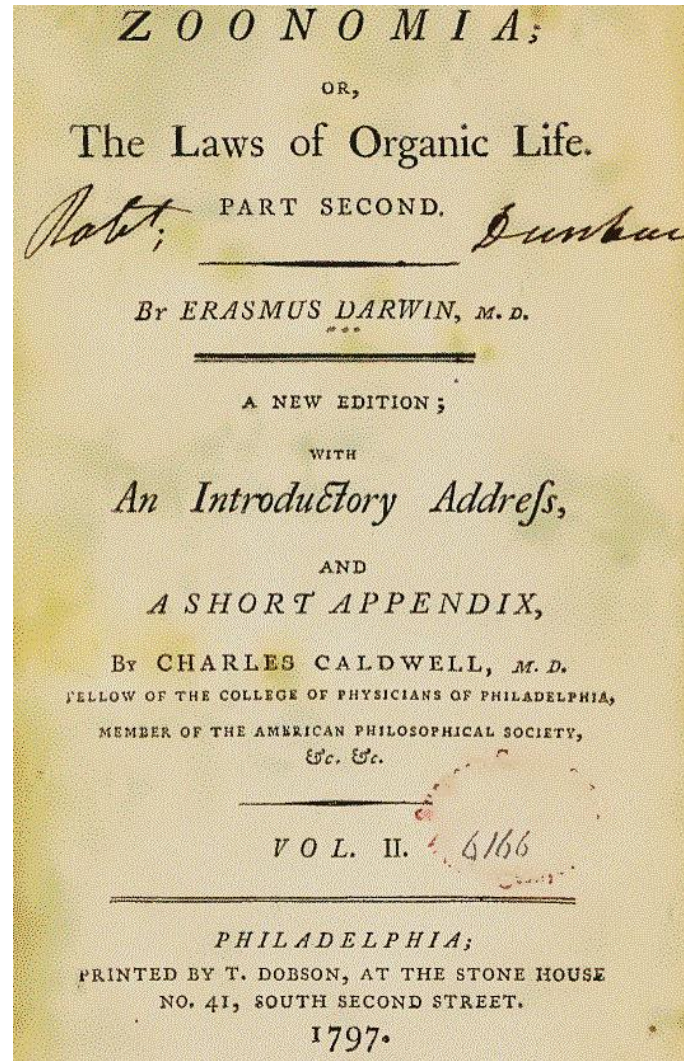
A new edition; with an introductory address, and a short appendix, / by Charles Caldwell, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

**Published 1797** by Printed by T. Dobson, at the stone house no. 41, South Second Street, Philadelphia Written in English. Edition Notes

Part I, edited by Samuel L. Mitchill, was printed at New York by T. & J. Swords in 1796 (Evans 30312). Edition statement transposed; precedes "Vol. I." on title page.



# Zoonomia Volume II



<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/11/items/2551016RX2.nlm.nih.gov/2551016RX2.pdf>

# Defemination and Explanation of Terms

## PREFACE.

xi

In the Methodus Medendi, which is marked by M. M. at the end of many of the species of diseases, the words incitantia, sorbentia, torpentia, &c. refer to the subsequent articles of the Materia Medica, explaining the operations of medicines.

The remote causes of many diseases, their periods, and many circumstances concerning them, are treated of in the preceding volume; the descriptions of many of them, which I have omitted for the sake of brevity, may be seen in the Nosologia Methodica of Sauvages, and in the Synopsis Nosologiæ of Dr. Cullen, and in the authors to which they refer. DERBY, Jun. 1, 1796.

In the Methodus Medendi, which is marked by M. M. at the end of many of the species of diseases, the words incitantia, sorbentia, torpentia, &c. refer to the subsequent articles of the Materia Medica, explaining the operations of medicines.



# M. M. Meaning Methodus Medendi

M. M. Detect and extract the diseased tooth. Cut the affected nerve, or stimulate the diseased membrane by acupuncture. Venesection to six ounces by the lancet or by leeches. A strong emetic and a subsequent cathartic; and then an opiate and the bark. Pass small electric shocks through the pained membrane, and through the teeth on the same side. Apply vitriolic ether externally, and a grain of opium with camphor internally, to the cheek on the affected side, where a diseased tooth may be suspected. Page 141

M. M. Detect and extract the diseased tooth. Cut the affected nerve or stimulate the diseased membrane by acupuncture.



# Zoonomia Volume II

336

DISEASES OF VOLITION. CLASS III. 1. 1.

M. M. Venesection. An emetic. A cathartic. Warm bath. Opium a grain every half hour. Wine. Spirit of wine. If the patient becomes intoxicated by the above means, the fit ceases, and violent vomitings and debility succeed on the subsequent day, and prevent a return. Blisters or sinapisms on the small of the leg, taken off when they give much pain, are of use in lighter convulsions. **Acupuncture**. Electricity. Asperision with cold water on the painful part.

## Acupuncture, Expertise and Cross-Cultural Medicine

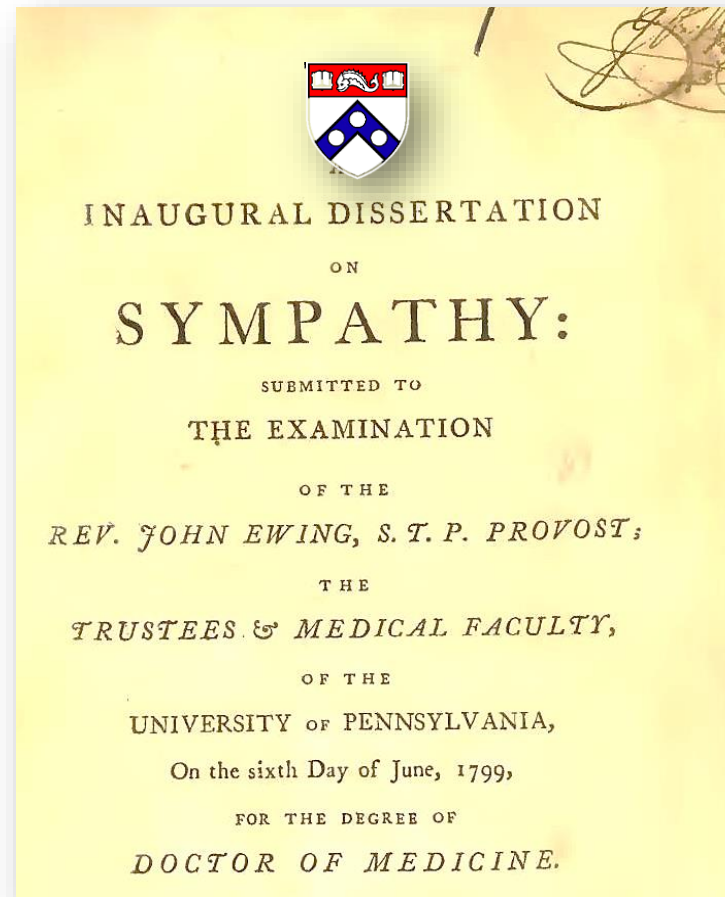
By R. Bivins, 2000

### 3 Sharpening the Needle

Page 221

- 1 Anon, *The Modern Part of the Universal History*, Vol. 4 (London, 1759), 647.
- 2 **Erasmus Darwin** actually used the term '**acupuncture**' in 1794. In **Darwin**, *Zoonomia; or the laws of organic life*, 3rd edn, Vol. 3 (London, 1801), 254, he asked: 'In cases of strangulated hernia, could **acupuncture**, or puncture with a capillary trocar be used with safety and advantage to give exit to air contained in the strangulated bowel? Or to stimulate it into action?' H

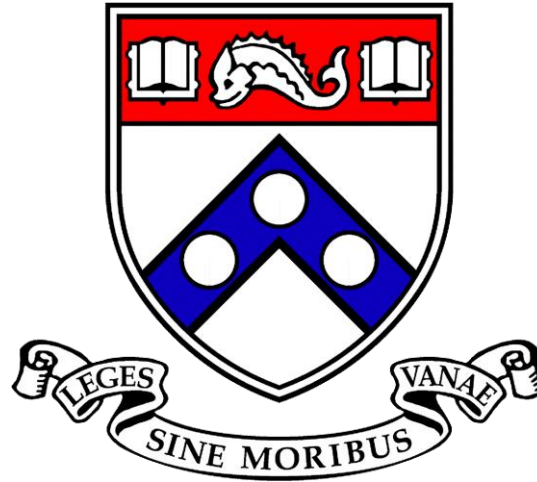
# Dissertation on Sympathy



<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-2563002R-bk>

Do the following pages of Dr. Arthur May Dissertation speak of an early form of auriculotherapy?

# Auriculotherapy and Moxa, 1799



Dr. Arthur May A graduate the University of Pennsylvania school of medicine class of 1799 wrote following dissertation titled “An Inaugural Dissertation on Sympathy”. Definition of “sympathy” according to the Farlex Partner Medical Dictionary

**1.** The mutual relation, physiologic or pathologic, between two organs, systems, or parts of the body. **2.** Mental contagion, as seen in mass hysteria or in the yawning induced by seeing another person yawn



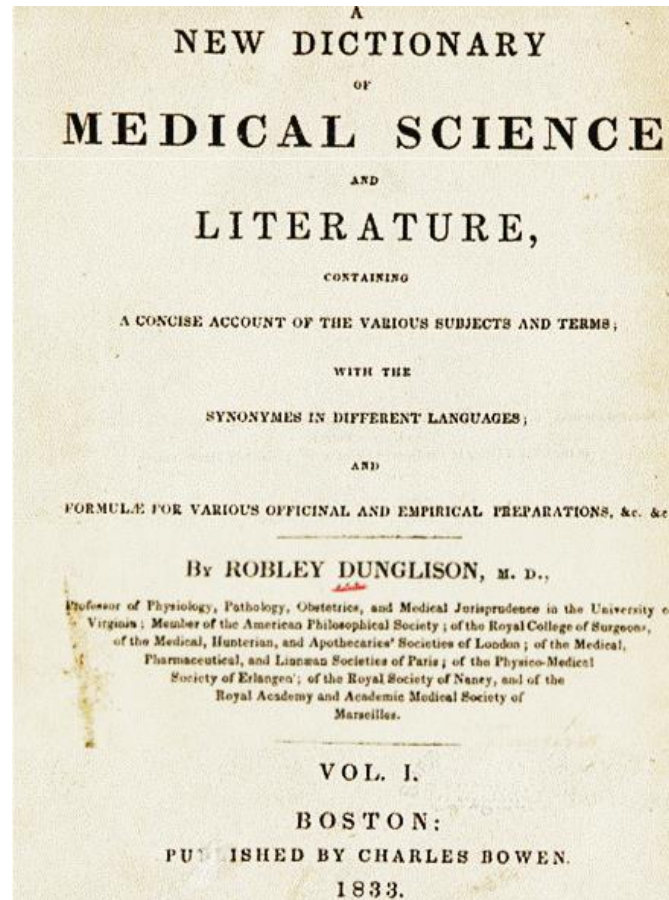
# Sympathy: Page 10

cured by the same state of fever.—A child of Mr. S. was cured of an eruption, by a catarrh; which ceasing, the eruption returned: some weeks after, the same fever suspended the same eruption. An empiric cures tooth-ach, by burning the ear with a hot iron: moxa, burned on the skin, behind the ear, effects the same cure. Give a dog

<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-2563002R-bk>

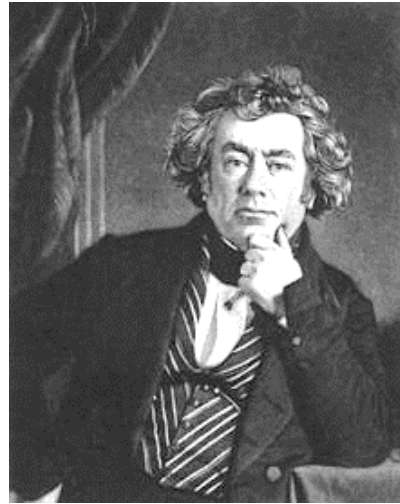
A large ulcer, on the leg of a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, was cured by the same state of fever.—A child of Mr. S. was cured of an eruption, by a catarrh; which ceasing, the eruption returned: some weeks after, the same fever suspended the same eruption. An empiric cures toothache, by burning the ear with a hot iron: moxa, burned on the skin, behind the ear, effects the same cure.

# Observations from Robley Dunglison Books



Dr. Franklin Bache conducted the first acupuncture study in the U.S, but Dr. Robley Dunglison was the most well-known authority on acupuncture in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Enter the most prominent acupuncturist of the time.

Dr. Robley Dunglison was an English-born physician who studied medicine in England, Scotland and France and received his medical degree in 1823 from the University of Erlangen in Germany. While studying in France Dunglison was a student of Dr. Dominique Jean Larrey, Napoleon's battlefield surgeon.

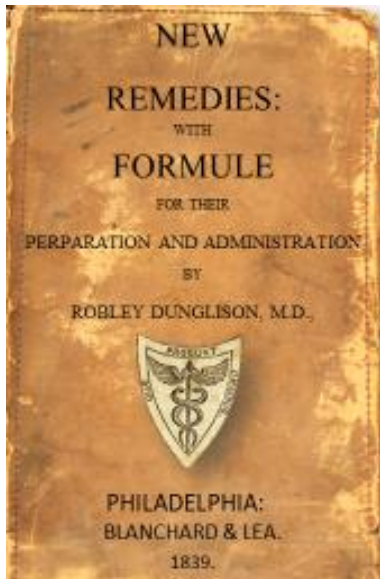


Robley Dunglison

In 1824 Thomas Jefferson asked Dunglison to join the faculty at the University of Virginia as a professor of anatomy and medicine. Dunglison who was considered the "Father of American Physiology," also served as Thomas Jefferson's personal physician too.



# Dr. Robley Dunglison and Moxa



**MOXA, *Moxibu'rium*.** A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepared by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*, — a kind of mugwort. With this down they form a cone, which

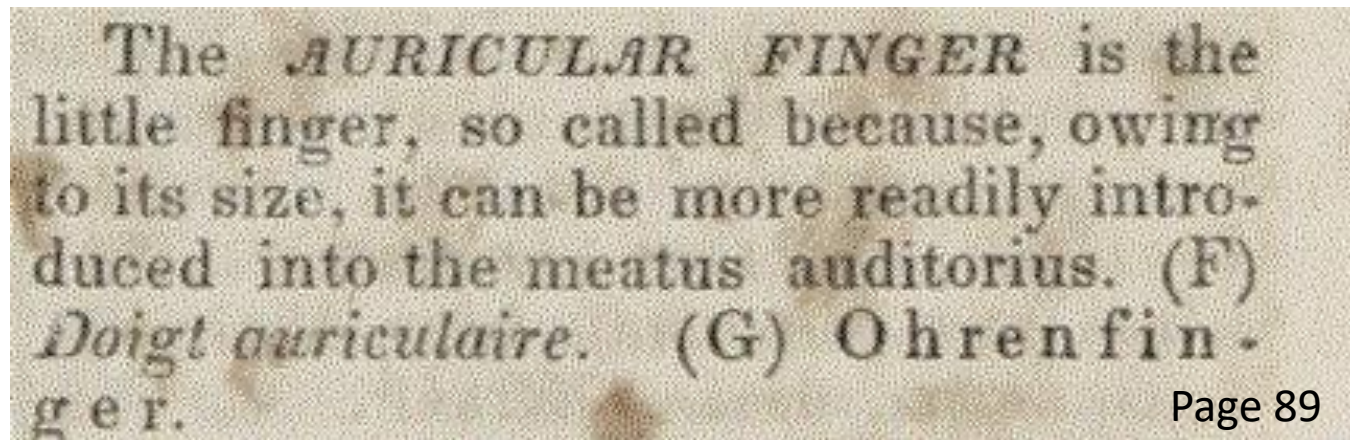
*MOXA, Moxiburium.* A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance which they prepared by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*, - a kind of Mugwort.

<https://archive.org/stream/61611000R.nlm.nih.gov/61611000R#page/n3/mode/2up>

Page 400

# The Auricular Finger

The Auricular Finger is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius, (F) *Doigt Auriculaire*. (G) Ohrenfinger.





# Who's Crazy Now?

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY OF INSANITY IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS.

Months.	Years.									Total.
	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	
January . . . .	18	19	18	13	15	13	22	26	18	162
February . . . .	23	23	27	26	13	13	15	19	14	173
March . . . . .	27	27	16	18	22	17	17	27	16	187
April . . . . .	32	24	15	27	19	13	28	20	18	196
May . . . . .	26	27	23	26	34	30	29	31	17	243
June . . . . .	32	28	33	31	22	18	32	26	29	251
July . . . . .	23	37	21	39	34	24	37	21	29	265
August . . . . .	20	23	25	32	21	19	29	25	45	239
September . . . .	21	24	21	25	16	25	23	26	25	206
October . . . . .	23	24	16	17	18	18	23	23	26	197
November . . . .	23	21	23	27	28	16	16	19	25	198
December . . . .	24	19	14	18	18	23	20	25	30	191
Total . . . . .	292	296	252	299	260	229	301	297	292	2475

From this table it appears, that the admissions into La Salpêtrière were more numerous during the months of May, June, July, and August; that the proportion diminished in September and December, and again increased in February and March.

Page 534

Admissions to La Salpêtrière Hospital (now called The Hôpital universitaire Pitié-Salpêtrière) in Paris, France for the insane. Maybe France held there pollical elections in the summer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?



# Politics, Self-love and Pennsylvania...

INSANITY
535
INSANITY

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE TWO SEXES.

Years.	Places.	Males.	Females.	Observers.
1756	Marseilles . . . . .	50	to 49	RAYMOND. TENON.
1786	Paris . . . . .	500	509	
1786 to 1794	Bedlam, London . . . . .	4992	4882	
1807	St. Luke, do. . . . .	110	153	PINEL.
1802	Bicêtre and Salpêtrière . . . . .	1	2	
	Berlin . . . . .	1	2	
	Vienna . . . . .	117	94	
1812	Pennsylvania . . . . .	2	1	
1807 to 1812	Several Hospitals of France . . . . .	488	700	
		6211	6392	

TABLE OF MORAL CAUSES OF INSANITY AS OBSERVED AT LA SALPÊTRIÈRE.

Domestic troubles . . . . .	105	Jealousy . . . . .	18
Unpropitious love . . . . .	46	Anger . . . . .	16
Political events . . . . .	14	Misery, reverse of fortune . . . . .	77
Fanaticism . . . . .	8	Wounded self-love . . . . .	1
Fright . . . . .	38		

The top table shows the number of admissions for a few European counties and the state of Pennsylvania from 1756 to 1812. The state of Pennsylvania had only 2 admissions for Insanity in 1812. While in the bottom table political events was the third leading cause of insanity, while wounded self-love was the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause of insanity at La Salpêtrière

# The Supplies Needed to Preform A Hearing Test in the 1830's According to Dunglison



Enough opium to  
Knock a person out



One Pietta Model .36 caliber cap  
& ball black powder pistol

You will also need the following to conduct this test, an outdoor clinic or an office staff that dose not mind load noises. Remember it's the 1830's and guns were STILL legal and there were only 2 people deemed crazy in the whole state of Pennsylvania.



# Are You Sure You'll Deaf, Trickster?

A TABLE OF FEIGNED, PRETENDED, SIMULATED, OR EXCITED DISEASES OR DISQUALIFICATIONS.		
DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
1. ABORTION.	{ By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	{ By constant and minute attention.
2. ABSTINENCE.		
3. AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.	{ By applying the extract of belladonna or the datura stramonium to the eye.	{ Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in 10 days or a fortnight.
17. DEAFNESS.	{ It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function.	↓ { Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there. Page 385, 387



# Number, Time and Length of Needles

The number of needles to be used varies according to the extent of the parts affected. In the opinion of many experienced physicians, we ought not to be afraid of the number, but rather insert too many than too few, and not at too great a distance from each other. The length of time, during which the needles should be suffered to continue in the part, differs: no fixed rule can be laid down. Some suffer them to remain for an **hour and a half**, or **two hours**: at times, a period of **five minutes** is sufficient. In other cases, they have been kept in for **two or three days**. It appears to be by no means settled what medicinal influence is exerted by their longer or shorter continuance in the parts.

*from Page 52, fifth edition of Robley Dunglison book "New Remedies"*

# Different Kinds of Needle Metals

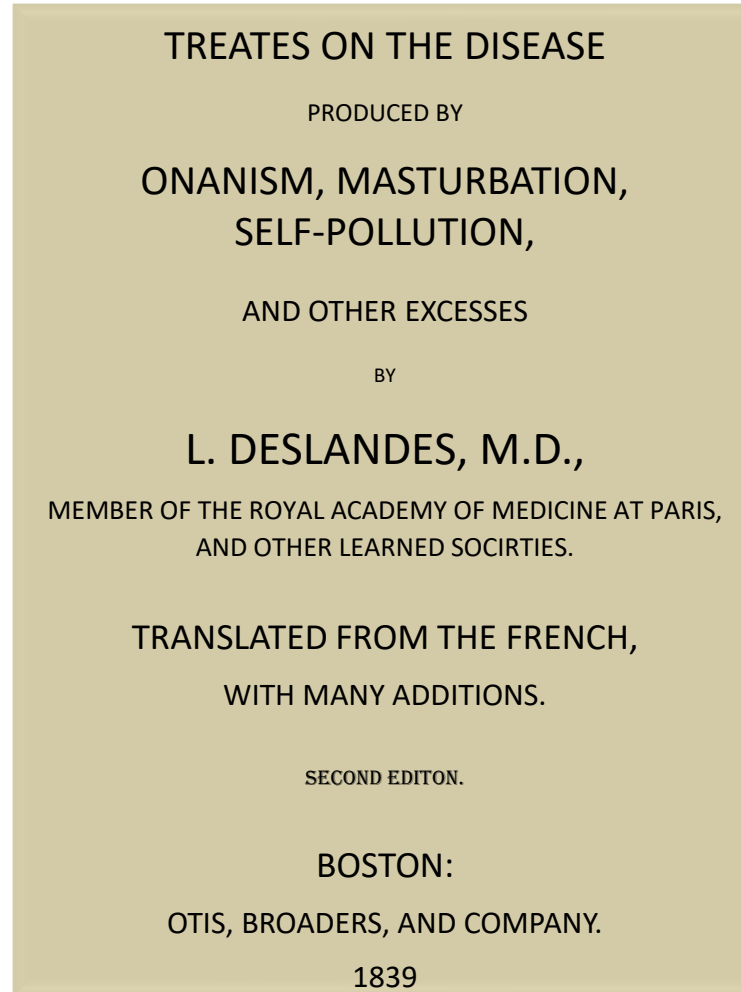


Perhaps the *porte-aiguille* or ‘needle-holder’ recommended by Dr. F. Bache,<sup>1</sup> is as good as any that has been invented. The needle, with its *porte-aiguille*, consists of a handle with a steel socket to receive the end of the needle, which may be fixed securely, after having been inserted, by the pressure of a small lateral screw. By this construction, the operator can at pleasure fix in the handle a needle of the length he may desire, and after inserting it he is enabled to detach the handle by relaxing the screw. After all, however, needles prepared in the simple manner mentioned above are adequate to every useful purpose.

➡ Besides common steel needles, those of gold, silver and platinum have been used, but it does not appear that one metal is preferable to another.

*from Page 52, fifth edition of Robley Dunglison book “New Remedies”*

# Acupuncture A Cure For Masturbation?



The title says it all.



# Léopold Deslandes, M.D.



## Is Fornication Really A Sin?

In his book titled Treatise On The Disease Produced By Onanism, Masturbation, Self-Pollution, And Other Excesses. Deslandes writes the following “Lallemand entertains the same opinion and has also employed acupuncture, and he says with success. He has known patients who after the application of needles between the posterior parts of the bursae and the anus, have passed three or four months without pollutions”.

# In Dr. Claude François Lallemand Own Words



1790 - 1854

He was a renowned authority on Spermatorrhea. Spermatorrhea is a condition of excessive, involuntary ejaculation. It is a recognized disorder in traditional Chinese medicine, in certain patterns of involuntary ejaculation reflect problems with kidney qi

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spermatorrhea>

Lallemand entertains the same opinion, and has also employed acupuncture and he says with success. He has known patients who after the application of needles between the posterior parts of the bursæ and the anus, have passed three or four months without pollutions. Page 236

# U Penn School of Medicine Graduate Dissertations

Catalogue  
Of  
The Medical Graduates  
Of  
The University of Pennsylvania With  
An Historical Sketch  
Of  
The Origin, Progress, and Present State  
Of  
The Medical Department

Published by Direction of the Medical Faculty of the University

Second Edition

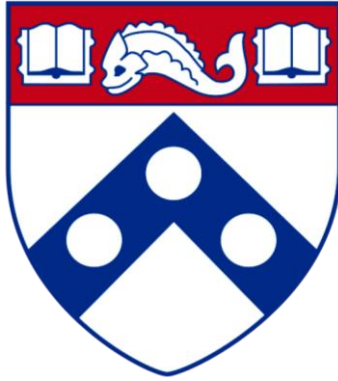
*Philadelphia:*

Printed by Lydia R, Bailey, 26 North Fifth Street

1839

<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/010600055>





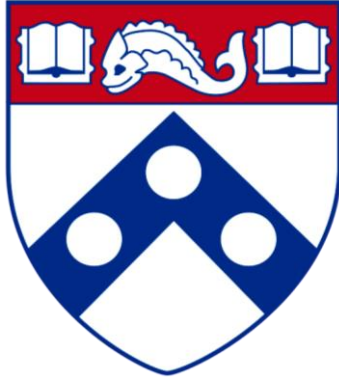
# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

### Medical Doctoral Dissertation's: **ACUPUNCTURATION**

**John Jefferson Hall** of Virginia  
class of 1826 dissertation: **Acupuncture**

**John M. Galt** of Virginia  
class of 1831 dissertation: **Acupuncture**

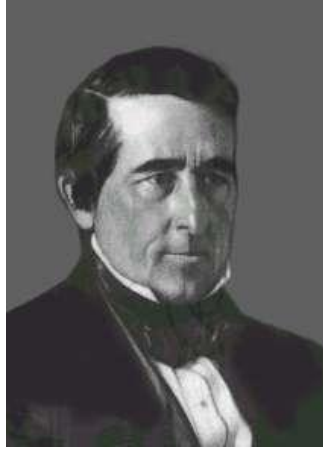


# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

Medical Doctoral Dissertation's:  
**MOXA**

**William Jr. Whelan** of Pennsylvania  
class of 1828 dissertation: **Moxa**



Franklin Bache, MD

Also in 1825, Franklin Bache, MD (the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin) translated (from French) the work of J. Morand, *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture* (Memory on acupuncture). Bache also wrote the first research paper on acupuncture in the USA. Thus, the connection to the founding fathers of the United States of America. Acupuncture is as American as Apple pie.

While translating Morand's book, Bache decided to try acupuncture. He was an assistant physician at the state penitentiary in Philadelphia. Bache chose 12 patients to treat, who were all in extreme pain and suffered from the following conditions: three with muscular rheumatism, four with "chronic pains," three with neuralgia, and two with ophthalmia.





Bache concluded that acupuncture caused no harm to his patients. Most experienced relief from their pain and in a few cases, there was no change at all. In some cases, needle insertion would cause moderate to severe pain before relief was achieved.

Between 1825 and 1826 Bache treated 17 more patients with acupuncture. This time, not all of the patients were inmates. Those 17 patients suffered from the following ailments: headaches, fever, elbow tumors and pulmonary inflammation. Bache reported the following results.



Below are the results of the 17 patients that Dr. Bache treated using acupuncture in 1825 – 1826 (first clinical acupuncture report)

**7- patients were cured**

**7- patients were considerably relieved**

**3- patients reported little to no relief**

In conclusion Bache reported that acupuncture had remarkable power for “removing and mitigating pain.”

# Observations From Bache's Paper

Bache concludes his paper by addressing why he did not go into the philosophy on acupuncture nor needle insertion. He refers the reader to his translation of Dr. Morand's "Mémoire sur l'acupuncture."

Even though Bache didn't address the philosophy behind his acupuncture treatments, it was obvious that he used mainly local points. With some of his patients he would start off by inserting the needle right in the site of pain. For some of his patients the pain was too much and Bache had to withdraw the needle. He also experimented with needle retention. In a few cases Bache retained the needles in for 1 to 1.5 hours. In other cases, he would retain the needles in from 3 to 10 hours and in two cases the needles were retained in for 24 hours. Bache discovered that some patients responded better when needles were left in for longer periods of time.



# Et al.

Bache might have been the most active physician performing acupuncture during this time, but he was not the only one.

In 1826, J. Hunter Ewing, a physician from Philadelphia, PA reported great success when he used acupuncture to relieve and cure his patients of neuralgia. Later that year Ewing published his results in North American Medical and Surgical Journal 3 (1826) 77-78.

According to Cassedy, there were two unpublished medical theses on acupuncture in 1826. One by Thomas A. Elliott in South Carolina and the other by John Jefferson Hall from the University of Pennsylvania. Although we can only document acupuncture starting in 1825, it most likely started before that in America. Both Bache and Elliott mentioned other physicians that had more experience in using acupuncture. Bache thanked his friend Dr. Harris for his guidance on treating the group of 12 patients. While Elliott referred to a Prof Dickerson whom he observed treating a patient with ophthalmia

Elliott also made a reference to Prof Ramsey and wrote the following, “to whom I am much indebted for a number of cases on which I have experimented.” Elliott also noted a certain galvanic phenomena, “when holding the needle in his fingers.”

Even though all three physicians (Dr. Harris, Prof Dickerson and Prof Ramsey) used acupuncture a number of times, none published any articles on the topic.

## From Acupuncture To Electroacupuncture

In 1829 the American edition of Tavernier’s *Elements of Operative Surgery* published three pages on how and when one might perform not only acupuncture but also ‘electroacupuncture’. In 1853 Dr. Holl from York County Hospital in Pennsylvania used DC through acupuncture needles to treat a longstanding nonunion of tibia fracture.

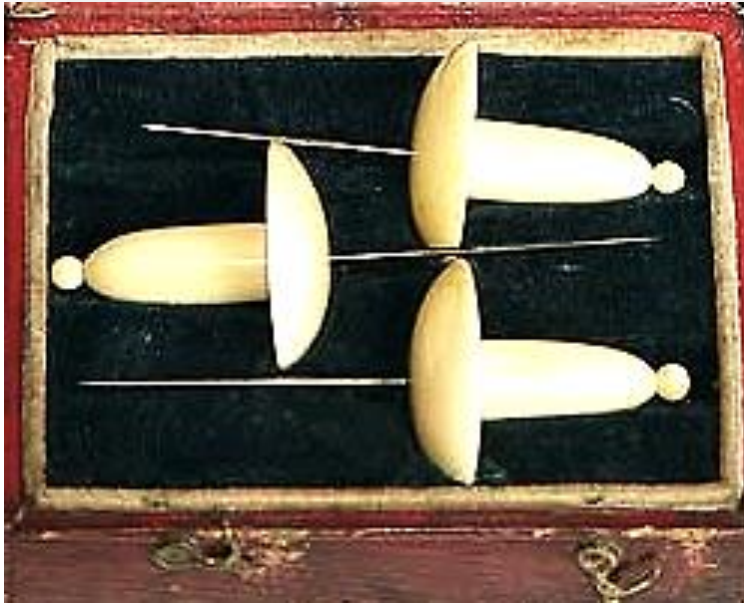
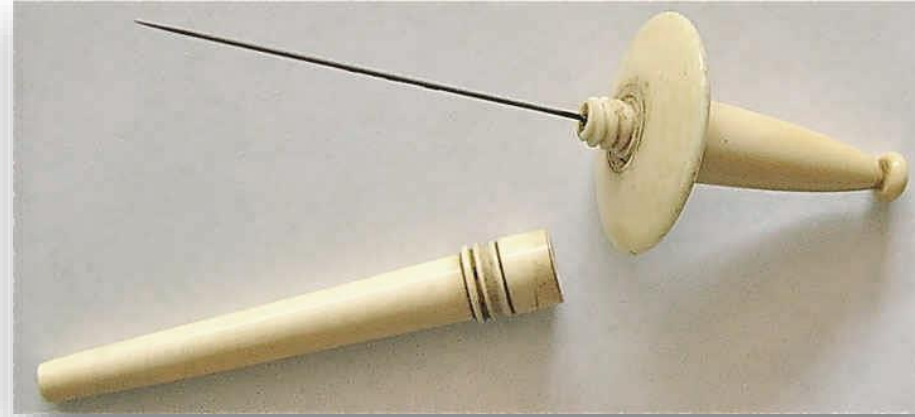
# 19th Century Acupuncture Needle

In 1836 Dr. William M. Lee of Indian Town, South Carolina writes about his use of acupuncture over the past 6 years (1830 – 1836.)

Lee used acupuncture to treat several cases of rheumatism. He reported that needle insertion caused minor pain, gave quick results, and the needles were easily accessible. Lee wrote that acupuncture was “entitled to far more attention than it has yet received in the United States.”

One acupuncture needle in the 1820's from England (sold by S. Maw in an ivory case) cost one shilling. To give you an understanding of the cost, one shilling equals 12 pence. With the current currency of England today, the pound contains 20 pence

# What Acupuncture Looked Like In The 1820's



*Churchill's Acupuncture Needles*

The needles shown here are made from steel sewing needles, and are equipped with ivory handles



# Is It Acupuncture, Magic Or Something Else

That same year a group of three Philadelphia physicians - Edward J. Coxe, D. T. Coxe, and Samuel Jackson conducted experiments with acupuncture as a possible means of resuscitating the drowned. European experimenters had claimed to have successfully revived drowned kittens by inserting needles into their hearts. The Americans, however, were unable to duplicate this success and gave up in disgust. As Edward Coxe reported: “Whatever others may think of the possibility of resuscitating drowned person by acupuncture, I can only say that I should think myself highly culpable, if called to a case of asphyxia, I were to waste time, every moment of which is precious, in endeavoring to resuscitate by means which I sincerely believe to be good for nothing.”

# 1835 - G.E.O Chemical Warehouse

**CARPENTER'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE**  
**PHILADELPHIA**

**POPULAR**  
**Quinine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Sarsaparilla for atemporarily making Lichen det. det.*  
**Piperine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Iodine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Cornine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Brucine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*

**MEDICINES**  
**Morphine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Bismuthine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Hydrochloric Potass.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Cinchonine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Salicine.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*  
**Lupuline.**  
*Carpenter's compound fluid ext. of Nuxth. Divina. Crenata. a valuable medicine for diseases of the bladder Chronic Gonorrhoea &c.*

**GEO. W. CARPENTER'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE**

*No. 301 Market Street the first house below the north east corner of Market & Eighth Street*  
 An assortment of Medical Books.  
 Carpenter's Essays on the Materia Medica comprising a full account of all the New & Popular medicines their doses uses mode of administration &c.

By all accounts GEO. W Carpenter's Chemical Warehouse was the first American company to sell acupuncture supplies. Carpenter's catalog also listed moxa under the treatment of chronic rheumatism (Carpenter 1844 n.p). Carpenter also sold glass cups used in cupping treatments

Carpenter's medical adviser listed Robley Dunglison's book *New Remedies* (1839) as a source. Carpenter was a smart businessman and would not sell acupuncture needles and moxa if they didn't sell. When Carpenter died in 1860, he owned over 400 properties and was one of 7 millionaires living in Philadelphia at the time.

# Supplies In Medicine Chest Number 3

## **Carpenter's Medicine Chest: No. 3,**

For a large family residing at a considerable distance in the country, or for a plantation where a large number of domestics are employed.

This being a larger chest, is generally made of pine, poplar or cherry, neatly stained and varnished, or can be made of mahogany, if desired, at a few dollars more expense.

On opening the lid the following bottles are displayed.

### **6, Four ounce canopy Porcelain Jars, containing**

Mercurial Ointment,  
Simple Cerate,  
Blistering Ointment,

Citrine Ointment,  
Basilicon Ointment,  
Turner's Cerate.

### **6, Tin Canisters, containing**

Epsom Salts,  
Glauber Salts,  
Senna and Manna,

Gum Arabic,  
Arrow Root,  
Adhesive Plaster, spread.

### **Neat and appropriate divisions, containing**

Scales and Weights,  
Spatula,  
Graduated Glass Measure,

Glass Mortar and Pestle,  
Glass Cup,  
Carpenter's Medicine Chest Dispensatory.

**This chest will cost from 35 to 40 dollars.**

# Acupuncture in the U.S Military Before Battlefield Acupuncture





# Before There Was Battlefield Acupuncture

Acupuncture has been practiced in the U.S Military for a long time, but not well known. 127 years before Dr.'s Maj Norman Rich, and Lt Col Francis Dimond, MD wrote their article "Results of Vietnamese acupuncture seen at the Second Surgical Hospital" in the October 1967 journal Military Medicine (observation of the use of acupuncture occurred in 1965). 147 years before sources indicate that acupuncture has been used as an alternative treatment at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center since the 1980s. A 157 years before Dr. Richard Niemtzow was credited with establishing the first military medical acupuncture clinic at the Walson Air Force Hospital in Fort Dix, NJ, in 1995.

In 1838 U.S Navy surgeon Dr. William S.W. Ruschenberger was using Electro-acupuncture to treat his patients, and according to reports curing them too. This is one of the earliest uses of acupuncture in the military.

# Dr. William S.W. Ruschenberger

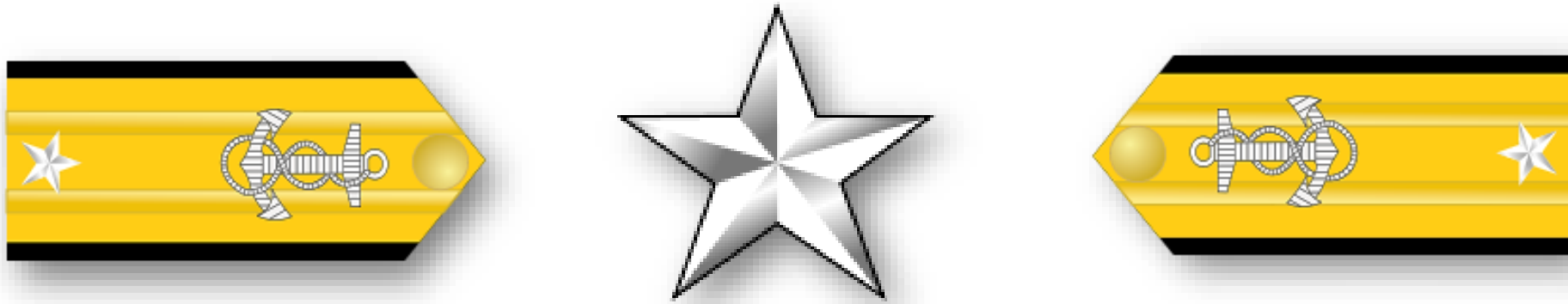


1807 - 1895

In 1826, at the age of 19 years old he was appointed a "surgeon's mate" in the United States Navy. He was immediately sent to the Pacific, and after his return entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine, March '24, 1830. In 1831, he was commissioned as surgeon in the United States Navy



From 1836 to 1839 Dr. Ruschenberger serviced as the Navy's Fleet Surgeon, and in that position, he saw tours in Southern Arabia, the Persian Gulf and various parts of the East Indies and China, which at that time were rarely in the track of travel. On October 23, 1839, Dr. Ruschenberger married Miss Mary Baynton Wister, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the Civil War Dr. Ruschenberger took over as the commanding officer of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. He serviced here till he retired in 1869 with the rank of Commander.



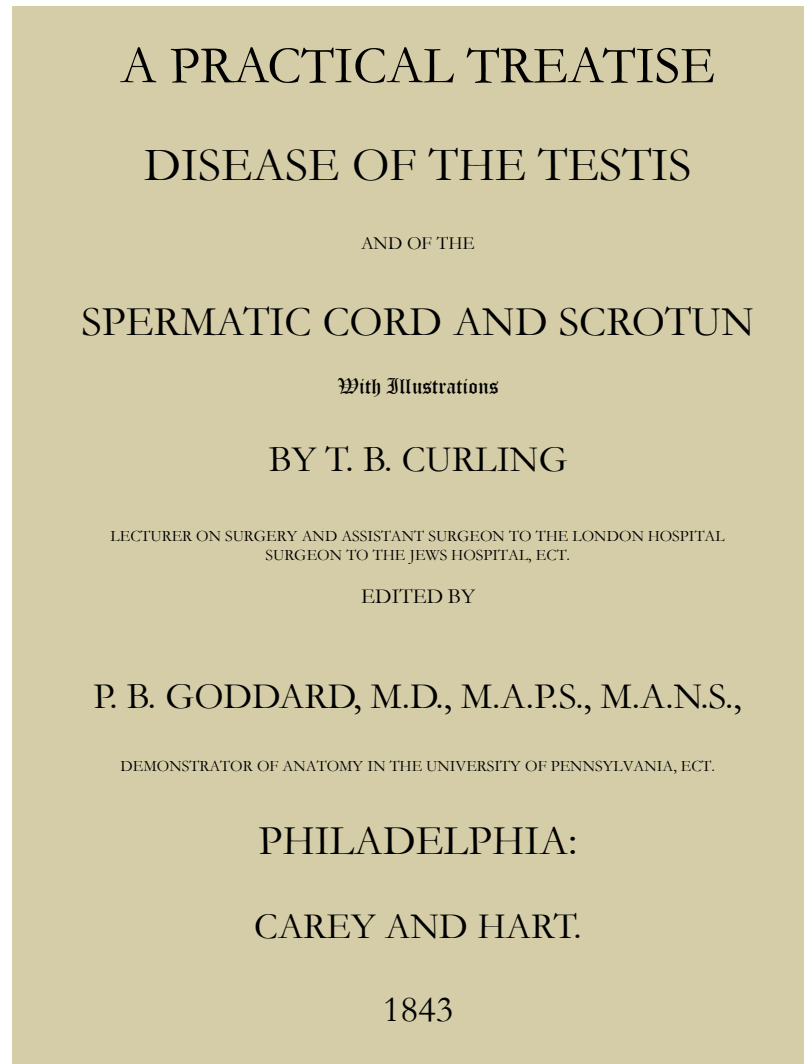
In 1871 the United States Navy established the position of medical director. Dr. Ruschenberger was recalled to active duty to service in this position and was promoted to the rank of Commodore (O-7, Rear Admiral Lower Half). When he officially retired in 1873 Dr. Ruschenberger serviced at total of 68 years and 8 months in the US Navy. 43 years on active duty and 26 years on the retirement list. Dr. Ruschenberger serviced as the Vice President of the American Philosophical Society from 1885 – 1895. Dr. Ruschenberger was an accomplished author who published many books and articles. See a brief list of Dr. Ruschenberger literary works on the following page.



# Dr. Ruschenberger Published Works

- 1833.** A List of the Plants of Chili. In Silliman's Journal.
- 1834.** Three Years in the Pacific. 2 Vols.
- 1835.** A Voyage around the World
- 1835.** A Voyage around the World. Republished in London the same year.
- 1838.** Meteorological Observations on a Voyage from Peru to the United States, around Cape Horn. In Silliman's Journal.
- 1845.** Hints on the Reorganization of the United States Navy.
- 1846.** Elements of Natural History.
- 1850.** A Lexicon of Terms used in Natural History.
- 1854.** Notes and Commentaries during Voyages to Brazil and China.
- 1856.** On the Mercury of New Almaden, California.
- 1867.** Statistics of Human Growth.
- 1873.** On the Value of Original Scientific Research.
- 1887.** An Account of the Institution and Progress of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for 100 years.

# Acupuncture In The U.S Navy



# Electro-puncture



**Electro-puncture** has been recently proposed for the cure of hydrocele. It is performed by introducing two acupuncture needles into the sac and connecting one to the positive and the other to the negative pole of a Daniel's constant battery. The action may be kept up from ten minutes to an hour. Dr. Ruschenberger of the U. S. Navy succeeded in curing a case after both seton and injection with iodine had failed, by a single introduction of the needles kept excited for half an hour.

# U.S



# NAVY

[*Electro-puncture* has been recently proposed for the cure of hydrocele. It is performed by introducing two acupuncture needles into the sac and connecting one to the positive and the other to the negative pole of a Daniel's constant battery. The action may be kept up from ten minutes to an hour. Dr. Ruschenberger of the U. S. Navy succeeded in curing a case after both seton and injection with iodine had failed, by a single introduction of the needles kept excited for half an hour.



# “The Regulars are Coming Out”



What was my roll in the history of acupuncture in the USA?

Hint, it was one of my children

He fathered 16 children—eight with his first wife, Sarah Orne, and eight with Rachel Walker. At the time of his death at the ancient (for that time) age of 83, five of his children were still living

# Acupuncture is American as Apple Pie



In this presentation we are going to look at the frequency of the word moxa/moxibustion appears in these two books. The first book is, ***Surgical Essays*** by Dr. Dominique Larrey printed in 1821 and translated and reprinted in America in 1823 by Dr. John Revere. The second book is the current acupuncture school classic book ***Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion*** (CAM). I want to show the reader that long before acupuncture/moxa became popular (post President Nixon trip to China in 1972) in the US it was used by some of the great and influential doctors in American history.

# Here is Some Information About Me

He was of French extraction. My father, Apollos, was a French Huguenot who immigrated to Boston at age 13 and Anglicized his family name before marrying a local girl named Deborah Hitchbourn.

I produced some of the era's most sophisticated copper plate engravings, creating illustrations used in books, magazines, political cartoons and tavern menus. One of my most famous engravings is a sensationalized and propagandist depiction of the 1770 Boston Massacre, based on a painting by the Bostonian artist Henry Pelham.

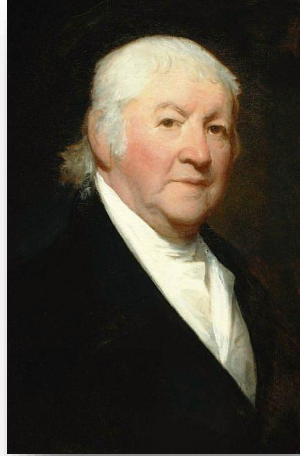
# The Spy Who Loved His Country



A silversmith by trade, I sometimes worked as an amateur dentist. I made dentures out of walrus ivory and animal teeth. In 1776 I unwittingly became the first person to practice forensic dentistry in the United States: By identified the body of my friend Joseph Warren nine months after dying at the Battle of Bunker Hill by recognizing wiring I had used on a false tooth.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency, I founded the first patriot intelligence network on record, a Boston-based group known as the “mechanics.” (also referred to as the Liberty Boys).

# Revolution Son's of Moxa



I am famous for my midnight ride (took place between 9:00 or 10:00 pm) on April 18, 1775. Where I proclaimed, “The Regulars are Coming Out” not “the British are coming”. Did you guess who I am? If you guessed Paul Revere you would be correct.

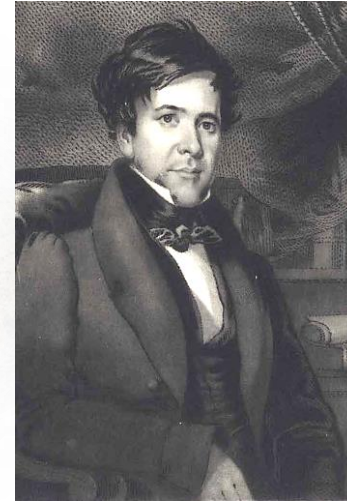
My son, Dr. John Revere was a trail blazer and ahead of his time when it came to alternative medicine. He translated Dr. Baron D. J. Larrey’s book Surgical Essays in 1823. Along with writing his own book An Inquiry into the Origin and Effects Sulphurous Fumigations in 1822.



# Paul and Dr. John Revere



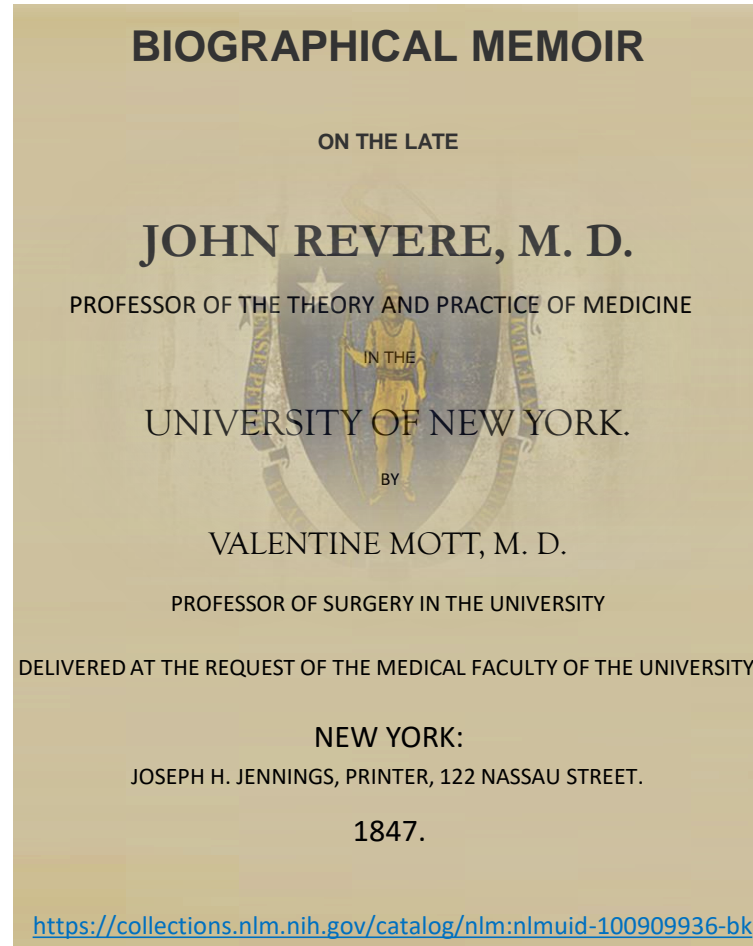
Paul Revere 1734 -1818



Dr. John Revere 1787-1847

Dr. Revere received a regular classical education at Harvard University, and there graduated in the class of 1807. He studied medicine under the care of Dr. James Jackson, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Harvard University. After the usual courses of study, he visited Europe, and especially Edinburgh and Paris, and in 1811 graduated as Medical Doctor at that renowned Alma Mater of medical science in the Scottish capital.

# A Biographical Memoir on John Revere, M.D



The above book details Dr. Revere's life achievements. On pages 16 and 17 there are passages about Dr. Revere's famous father, Paul Revere of revolutionary war fame.

# The Early Years of Dr. John Revere

JOHN REVERE, M. D. was born in Boston, State of Massachusetts, on the 17th of March, 1787. He was the youngest son of Colonel Paul Revere, a distinguished mechanic of that city, who organized and headed this powerful and respectable interest, in resistance to the aggressions of the British crown during the thrilling and memorable epoch of our Revolution-

16

17

ary struggles. The family are of the famous Huguenots, and are descended from the *Rivoires*, now written Reveres, and of the south of France.\*

His boyhood days were passed “partly in the excellent public school of his native town, and partly under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Thacher of Dedham, a gentleman in that day much entrusted with the discipline of youth designed for the university.”†

He then entered and received a regular classical education, at that celebrated and most ancient seat of learning, Harvard University, and there graduated in the class of 1807.‡

Brief passage from A Biographical Memoir on John Revere, M.D

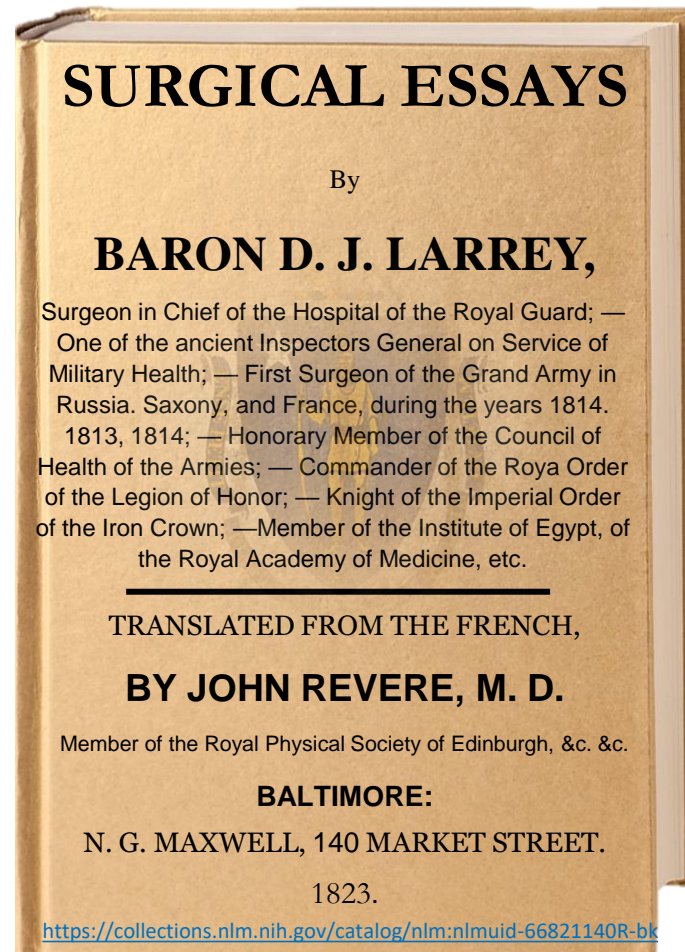
# "Cucullus non facit monachum" The hood don't make the monk

Dr. Revere received a regular classical education, at Harvard University, and there graduated in the class of 1807.

Dr. Revere studied medicine under the care of Dr. James Jackson, A professor at Harvard University. The two men remained friends for the rest of their life. Dr. Jackson was a proponent of Massachusetts General Hospital and became its first physician.

After studying with Dr. Jackson, Dr. Revere went to Europe and studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland and Paris, France. In 1811 Dr. Revere graduated from Edinburgh Medical School with the degree of Doctor of medicine. His medical dissertation was titled "De Insania" Latin for Of Insanity.

# Battlefield Moxa



In the coming pages I will discuss the book above and it's mentioned of moxa and how it compares to the famous book Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion (CAM)



### Surgical essays

**Author(s):** Larrey, D J (Dominique Jean)baron1766-1842

Revere, John, 1787-1847, translator

**Title(s):** Surgical essays / by Baron D.J. Larrey ; translated from the French by John Revere.

**Uniform Title:** Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.

**Country of Publication:** United States

**Publisher:** Baltimore : Maxwell, 1823.

**Description:** 335 p., [1] leaf of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.

**Language:** English

**Other Languages:** French(Original)

**Electronic Links:** <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-66821140R-bk>

**MeSH:** Moxibustion

Wounds and Injuries/therapy\*

**Notes:** Translation of Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.

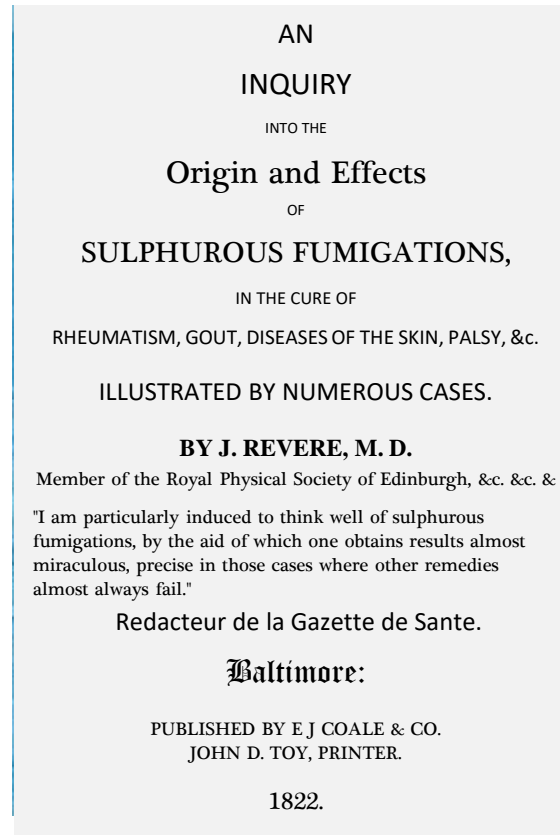
Also available online.

Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm.

**NLM ID:** 66821140R [Book]

The photo above is the index on Dr. Dominique Jean. Larrey book titled “Surgical Essays” translated by Dr. John Revere in 1823

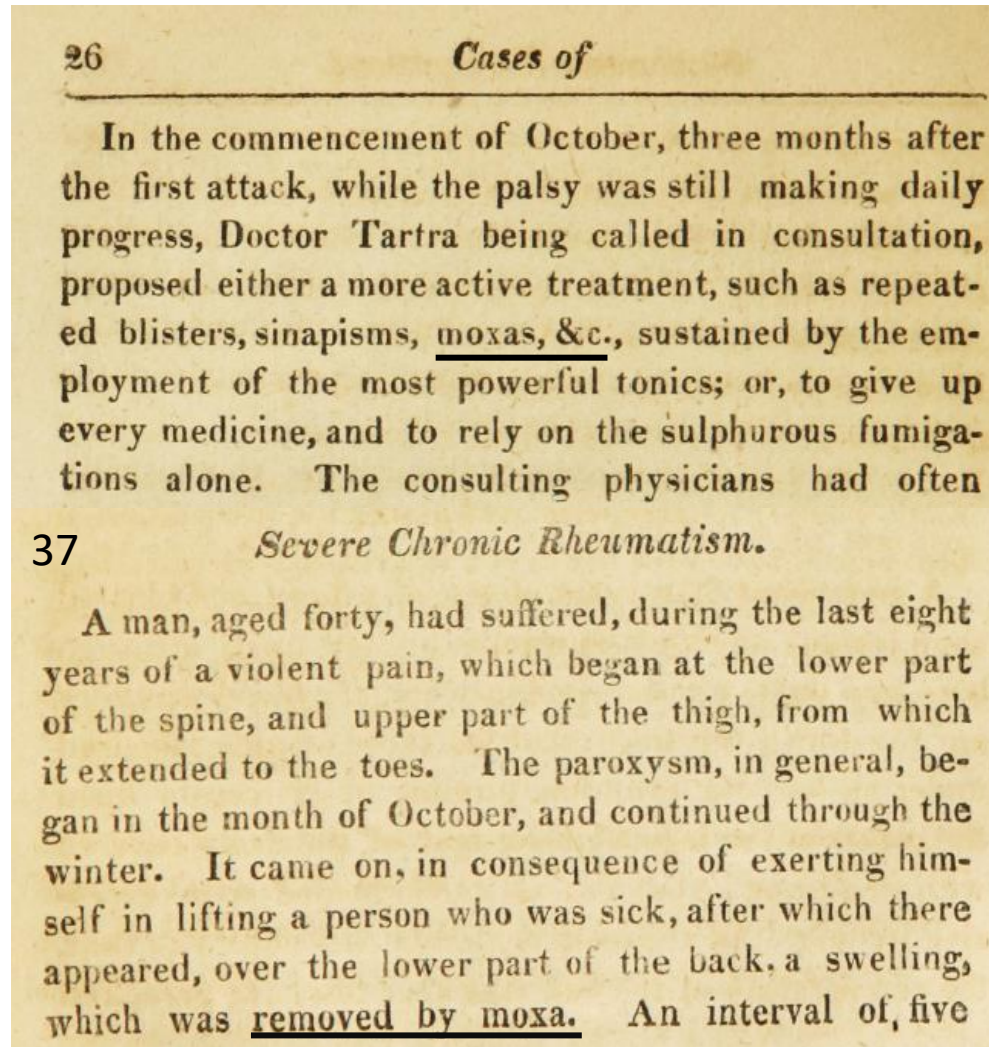
# Revere was Familiar with Moxa



<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101209889-bk>

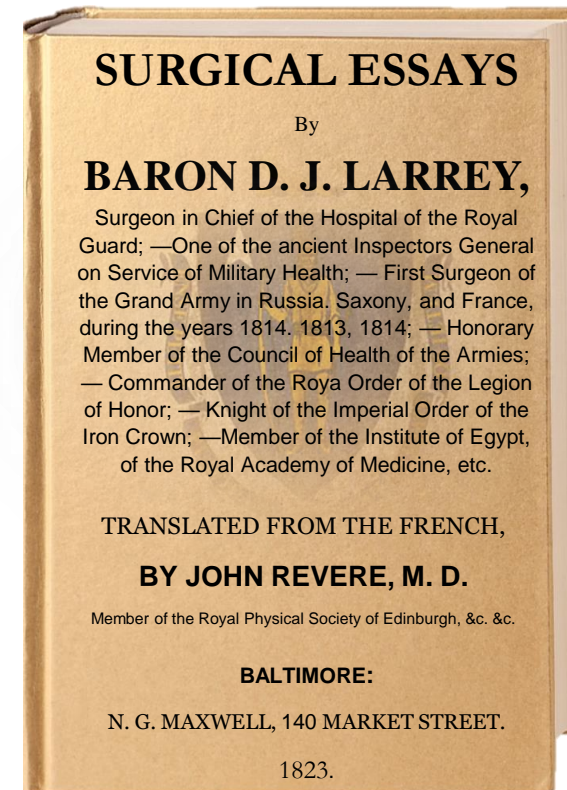
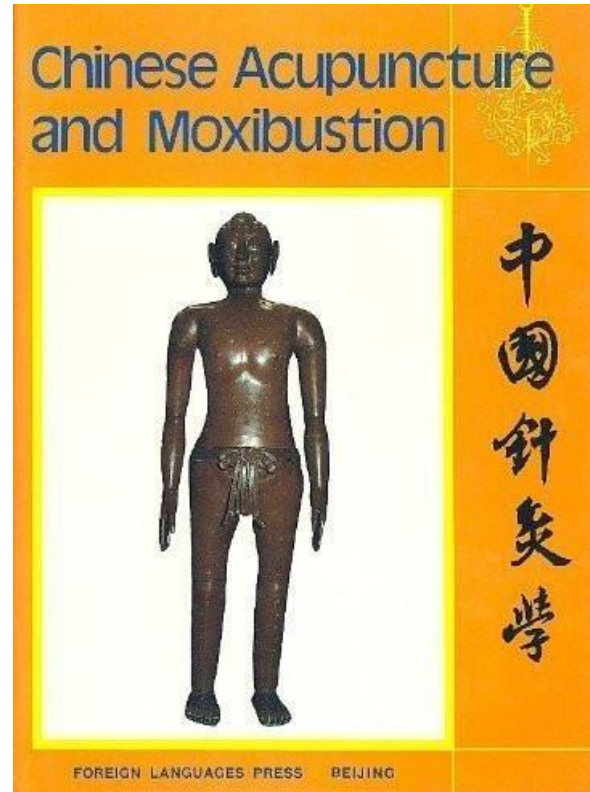
Prior to Dr. Revere's translation of Dr. Dominique Jean. Larrey "Surgical Essays" he discussed some uses For moxa in his own book titled An Inquiry Into The Origin and Effects of Sulphurous Fumigations, In The Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Diseases of The Skin, Palsy, &c.

# Passages from Dr. Revere's Earlier Book Below



The above 2 pages 26 and 37 appear in Dr. Revere's book *An Inquiry Into The Origin and Effects of Sulphurous Fumigations, In The Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Diseases of The Skin, Palsy, &c.*

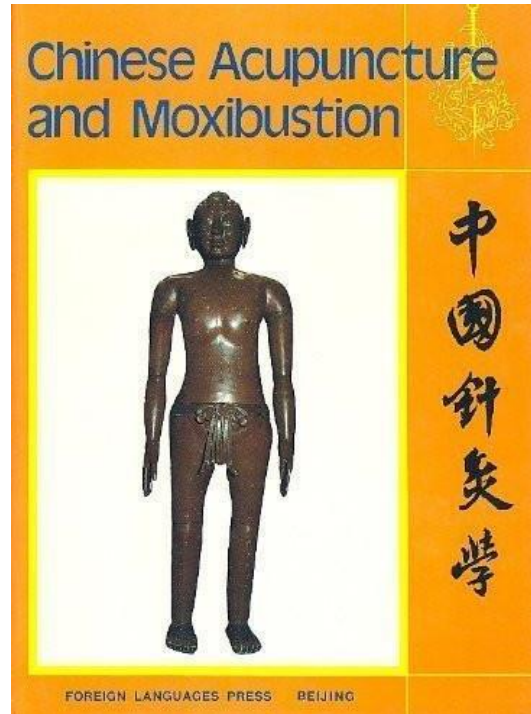
# Surgical Essays A Moxibustion Classic?



Let's compare the following two books, Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion (CAM) and Surgical Essays for the frequency of the word moxa/moxibustion in these books. Surgical Essays was written/translated 164 years earlier than CAM (first edition of CAM was printed in 1987)



# Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion



## Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion

Chief editor  
CHENG XINNONG

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS BEIJING

First Edition 1987  
Second Printing 1990  
Third Printing 1993

*Written by*  
Deng Liangyue, Gan Yijun, He Shuhui,  
Ji Xiaoping, Li Yang, Wang Rufen,  
Wang Wenjing, Wang Xuetai, Xu Hengze,  
Xue Xiuling and Yuan Jiuling

*Edited by*  
Cheng Youbang, Huang Xinming, Jia Weicheng,  
Li Sheng, Qiu Maoliang and Yang Jiasan

ISBN 0-8351-2109-7  
ISBN 7-119-00378-X

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24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Printed by Printing House of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

*Printed in the People's Republic of China*

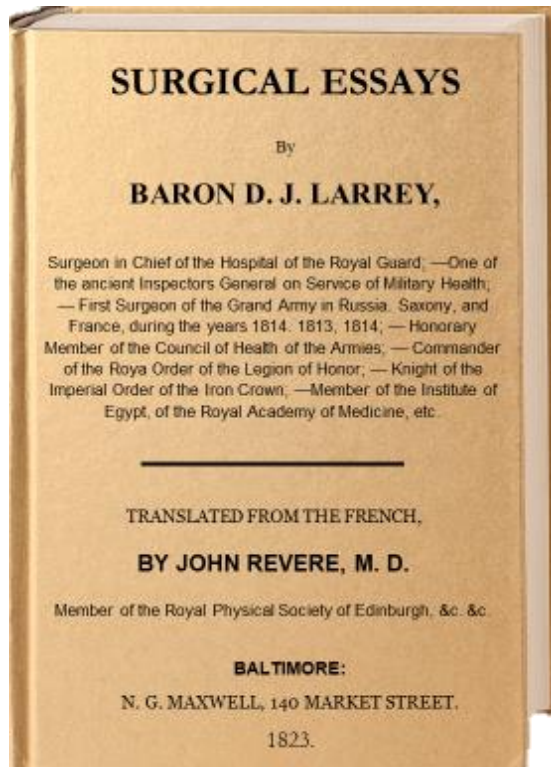
Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion **583 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **577 Times**

Times the word appeared per page **% 0.9897**



# Surgical Essays



← → ↺ 🏠 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/91129>

Find on page  No results < > Options ▾

NLM Catalog

Full ▾

**Surgical essays**

**Author(s):** Larrey, D J (Dominique Jean)baron1766-1842  
Revere, John, 1787-1847, translator

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**MeSH:** Moxibustion  
Wounds and Injuries/therapy\*

**Notes:** Translation of Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.  
Also available online.  
Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm.

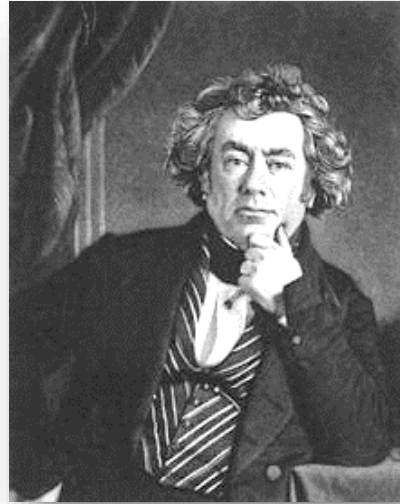
**NLM ID:** [66821140R](#) [Book]

## Surgical Essays **335 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **333 Times**

Times the word appeared per page **% 0.9940**

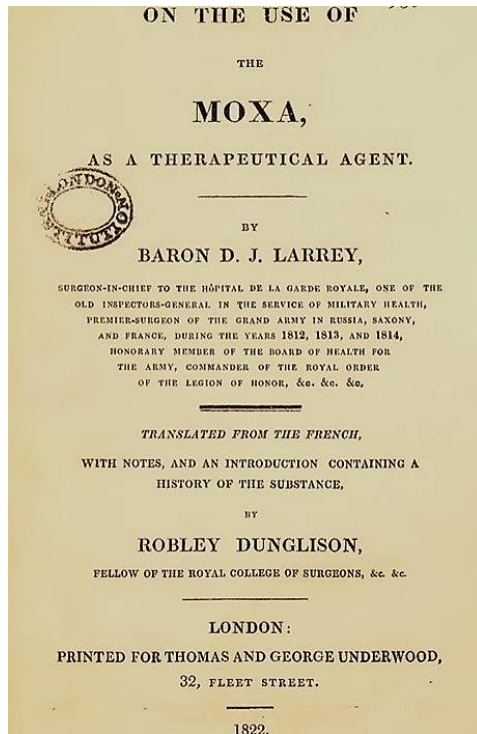
# Other Dominique J. Larrey Translations



Dr. Robley Dunglison

Dr. Robley Dunglison was an English-born physician who studied medicine in Europe and received his medical degree in 1823 from the University of Erlangen in Germany. In 1824 Thomas Jefferson asked Dr. Dunglison to join his faculty at the University of Virginia. Before he left England Dunglison wrote *Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children* (1824). In 1822 he translated Baron B. J. Larrey's book *On the Use of the Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent*.

# On The Use of Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent



**Title:** On the Use of the Moxa, as a Therapeutic Agent

**Author:** Dominique Jean baron Larrey

**Translated by:** Robley Dunglison

**Publisher:** Thomas and George Underwood, 1822

**Length:** 148 pages

The Use of Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent **225 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **361 Times**

Times the word appeared per page **2.4391 Times**

He refers to **Acupuncture 8 different times** in this book

# PUMC Scientists Isolate Ephedrine



A scientist working at PUMC lab on the second time discovery of Ma Huang

In 1923 PUMC scientists rediscover and isolate ephedrine from the Chinese herb mahuang (*ephedra sinica*).

# Article and Photos about the Chinese Herb Ma Huang

While I was writing and conducting research for this article, I just so happen to accidentally stumble upon an amazing find. That find was Eli Lilly's use of Ma Huang in its medication for the treatment of vascular hypotension and bronchial asthma in children (1920's in the US). I was shocked to learn that Ma Huang was once held in high regard by many American physicians. As it turned out the vast majority pediatricians in the 1920s wanted this herb in their clinic.

Along with the article you will also find 14 pictures and illustrations from Eli Lilly. I have taking steps to enhance the quality of this photos so they can be more easily read.



# The Uses of Ma Huang in the United States during the 1920's

We all know that the Chinese herb Ma Huang is a hot button topic in some circles. In writing this article (I'm currently a Chinese herbal student at the Won Institute) I wanted to take a different approach to present to my classmates. We were giving an assessment in class (online class due to the covid-19 pandemic) to write a 500-word paper on a giving topic. I chose to speak about the Chinese herb Ma Huang.

Many of those who had a bad experience with this herb most likely missed used it or took it for all the wrong reasons. Getting your medical advice from a tv commercial or from reading the ingredients on the back of an energy drink can is absurd. Though some people do just that. I can tell you that none of my herbology books say while taking ma huang you must wear an all-black 100% Polyester track suit that is two sizes too big on a hot summer's day. Guess what? that is what some people have done.

The goal of this article is to point out the rich history Ma Huang once enjoyed in the US. During the mid 1920's just about every pediatrician in the United States wanted this herb in their clinic. Not to go over the dangers on the miss uses of this herb. That should be self-evident, it is a powerful and useful medication when prescribed by a license practitioner in the field of Chinese medicine.

Have you ever heard the term “not for all the tea in China”? This saying might be connected to the pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly, and it bid to buy all the ma huang in China in 1926. Ephedra (ma huang) contains ephedrine and pseudoephedrine as its principal active constituents. Ma huang has been used successfully in China as a medicine for several thousands of years.

# The Discovery and Rediscovery of Ma Huang

In 1885 Nagayoshi Nagai (1844–1929) of Tokyo, Japan successfully isolated ephedrine for the first time. Dr. Nagai discovery went unnoticed for many years. Over time many researchers have speculated that the oversight of Nagai original paper was most likely due because it was published in either Japanese or the German language. At the time of Nagai discovery competence in both the German and Japanese languages was limited. Then in 1924 Nagai forgotten discovered was rediscovered by the researchers Chen and Schmidt from the Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) in Peking, China. Even in 1924 ephedrine was virtually unknown to the Western world.

Later in that same year Chen and Schmidt's published their landmark paper "The Action of Ephedrine, the Active Principle of the Chinese Drug Ma Huang" in the Journal of the Society of Experimental Pharmacology and Therapeutics. This paper set the pharmacological world alight.

In 1926 Chen and Schmidt send samples of Ephedra and ephedrine to TG Miller, a noted respiratory physician. Miller in 1926 published paper on ma huang: The treatment of vascular hypotension and bronchial asthma (Ann Clin Med 1926; 4:713–21). Millers research was able to show definite bronchodilator effects in asthma, particularly in children, who, as a result, were able to avoid painful injections of adrenaline. The positive results of this paper set into action what was called the ephedrine ‘gold rush’. Almost overnight every pediatrician in America wanted to this herb or its active alkaloid.

In 1926 the Pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly marketed ephedrine (Ma Huang) for nasal congestion and bronchial spasm. (Chen and Schmidt, 1926). It is quite possible that the commercial success of Eli Lilly’s nasal decongestant medication Ephedrine Sulfate Lilly with ma huang usher in the birth of Chinese herbal medicine in the US.

By the mid 1920's the American pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly set out to buy up all the ma huang on the market in China. This cavalier idea failed because other countries in Asia started to flood the market with ma huang.

By the end of 1926, the exports of ma huang to the United States amounted to 224,058 pounds, of the herb costing around \$12.62 per 100 pounds. In the next two years (1927 and 1928) the United States purchased 1,625.760 pound of ma huang at a cost of \$10.43 per 100 pounds in 1927 and \$6.91 per 100 pounds in 1928.

In 1927 Eli Lilly applied for he was granted a trademark for Ephedrol, the compound that contains ma huang menthol and tolu. 236,278 Dec 6th Serial No. 251,192 Published Sep 29th 1927. For the treatment of vascular hypotension and bronchial asthma in children.



In 1930 the publishing company of Williams & Wilkins of Baltimore, Maryland published a book about Ma Huang titled “Ephedrine and Related Substances” by K. K. Chen and Carl F. Schmidt. See photos below in the upcoming slides.

I have also attached the photos of Eli Lilly’s medicines that contain ma huang in them. The photos have been added into this PowerPoint presentation along with “*The History of Acupuncture During the Nixon Years*”. These pictures are of Eli Lilly’s packaging of ma huang along with a brief expiation of the herb uses in the early part of the twentieth century.

# Eli Lilly Salesman Sample Display Case

The next two slides are Eli Lilly salesman sample ephedrine display for drugstores and pharmacies. The medications in this case contain the herb ma hang.

On the top of slide 44 the brown box (display case) size is approximately 10 5/8"L x 3"W x 1"H.

The bottom picture on the slide is the wording rewritten which is in the display case on slide 45.

<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/eli-lilly-salesman-sample-ephedrine-522152409>



## Ephedrine Sulphate Lilly

### And Its Preparations

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**Source** – Leaves and stems of MA HUANG mainly found in Northern China. GENUS – Ephedra; FAMILY – Gnetaceae, SPECIES – commonly referred to as E. vulgaris var Helvetica; Chen, Kao and others.

**Action and Uses** – In general those of Epinephrine. Principally Used in hay fever, asthma and nose and throat practice

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY  
Indianapolis



# Ephedrol

Slide 10 contains Eli Lilly's Trademark for the medication known as Ephedrol. They applied for the trademark on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1927, and It was granted to them on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 1927, by the US patent and trademark office.

Serial Number 71251192 and Registration Number 0236278

The trademark was listed under "Goods and Services" with a description of the product under "Statements" that read the following "Compound of Ma Huang, Menthol and Tolu for use in the treatment of cough and asthma".



# Eli Lilly's Trademark for the Medication Known as Ephedrol

See photo below

Ser. No. 251,192. ELI LILLY AND COMPANY  
Indianapolis, Ind. Filed June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1927

**EPHEDROL**

*Particular Description of goods.* – Compound of Ma Huang, Menthol, and Tolu for use in the Treatment of Coughs and Asthma. Claims use since June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1927

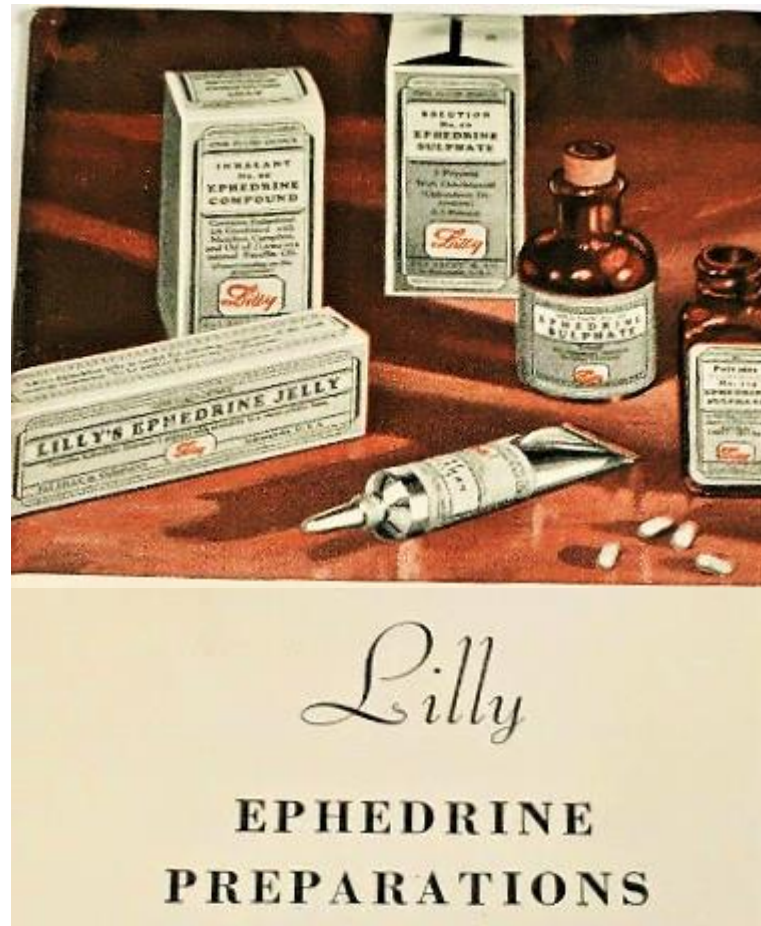
<https://trademarks.justia.com/712/51/ephedrol-71251192.html>

# Lilly Ephedrine Preparations

The following slides contain photos of a booklet put out by Eli Lilly in 1930. The title of the booklet is “Lilly Ephedrine Preparations” (Liver Extract No.A-629H-4315).

The photos in this presentation are screenshots taken from an online advertisement flyer. Currently the photos are incomplete and not of the best quality . I will update the photos in this presentation soon. I bought booklet and waiting for it to arrive in the mail.

I have updated the photos in this presentation to include all the pages with the word Ma Huang in the booklet. See photos in the following slides



IN keeping with the spirit of medical research which has led to the development of such items as Iletin (Insulin, Lilly), Liver Extract No. 343, Amytal, and Sodium Amytal, Eli Lilly and Company confine their efforts to the medical field and seek recognition for their products through professional channels only.



<https://www.ebay.com/itm/Eli-Lillys-Ephedrine-Preparations-Liver-Extract-No-A-629H-4315-Booklet-c1930/223996799101?hash=item34273fe87d:g:xSgAAOSwBP1eoL8y>

sympathomimetic effects of ephedrine. Its chemical composition the alkaloid epinephrine is allied closely to epinephrine, but its molecule is more stable; it can be given by mouth just as effectively as by injection. The effects are more persistent, although seldom as intense as those of epinephrine, and the therapeutic dose is much larger. There is scarcely any respect, however, in which the effects of ephedrine are identical with those of epinephrine, and there are instances in which the actions are opposed.

The present source of supply of the raw plant Ephedra is Asia, where several species of good ephedrine content are found.

### *Pharmacological Action of Ephedrine*

The characteristic pressor effect of ephedrine in mammals was first demonstrated by Hirose. Chen and Schmidt<sup>5</sup> emphasized the relatively long duration of the effect of ephedrine, and its diminution, disappearance, or reversal on repeated injections. The effect of ephedrine on the heart may be summarized as follows: In small doses it has a stimulant action; in large doses it is depressant. This action is apparently exerted directly upon the muscular and

## EPHEDRINE LILLY

Ephedrine is a natural plant base, first isolated from the Asiatic drug, Ma Huang. The crystalline alkaloid and its common salts are soluble in water, do not undergo decomposition on standing, and have the same physiological action. It is marketed by Eli Lilly and Company in the easily crystallized and purified Sulphate, in an oil-soluble preparation, and also as the Hydrochloride.

Ma Huang, the Chinese species of Ephedra, has been used in Chinese medicine for more than five thousand years. Ephedrine, the active principle, was first isolated in an impure form from the stems of Ma Huang in 1885 by Yamanashi. The study was continued by Nagai.<sup>1</sup> In 1923, Chen<sup>2</sup> reisolated ephedrine, and Chen and Schmidt<sup>3</sup> dealt fully with the pharmacology of the drug. Six years previously Amatsu and Kubota<sup>4</sup> demonstrated the essentially



regularly in about thirty minutes and lasted from four to twenty-four hours.

Middleton and Chen<sup>10</sup> studied the effect of ephedrine sulphate in a group of twenty-five patients with bronchial asthma not associated with cardiac disease. The attacks were controlled in nine instances and in eight other cases there was improvement. The rest of the group showed negative results. Wearn used the remedy in six cases of asthma due to sensitization. Relief was brought about when given by mouth, in doses from 50 to 100 mgm. Balyeat<sup>11</sup> is of the belief that ephedrine sulphate is of value in relieving the bronchial spasm produced by allergy, and that caused by mechanical obstruction in the bronchial tree as well.

Munns and Aldrich<sup>12</sup> report on the action of ephedrine sulphate in the treatment of twenty-two cases of bronchial asthma in children. The minimum and maximum doses, given orally, were 12 and 50 milligrams. In some instances the drug was given regularly every four hours; in others, only as needed. In their opinion it is especially valuable in the milder cases as a means of relieving cough. Its possible

neuromuscular tissues of the heart and is independent of action on the cardiac nervous mechanism.

Ephedrine produces vasoconstriction of certain blood vessels. The action is essentially peripheral. The ability of ephedrine to constrict the blood vessels of the nasal mucous membranes of man, when taken by mouth, has been proved repeatedly. Ephedrine is a respiratory stimulant, and is probably the most useful single respiratory stimulant that is available (Schmidt). Ephedrine dilates the pupil without loss of light and accommodation reflexes, relieves bronchospasm, contracts the uterus, and more frequently inhibits than stimulates the gastrointestinal tract. In animals, ephedrine does not have a marked effect on any of the body secretions. There is an increase in the formed elements of the blood and hyperglycemia following the administration of a suitable quantity of ephedrine. Ephedrine increases slightly the basal metabolic rate and the oxygen consumption. Ephedrine may stimulate the central nervous system.

Investigators seem to agree that the prolonged use of ephedrine does not have any cumulative effects and does not result



Leopold and Miller were impressed with its undoubted efficiency for the symptomatic treatment of hay fever. They preferred the oral administration of ephedrine. Balyeat thinks that its value in hay fever consists chiefly in allowing the patient to be carried higher in the process of desensitization. His present procedure is to have patients undergoing pollen treatment carry with them three 50 mgm. Pulvules Ephedrine Sulphate and to advise them to take a Pulvule immediately, should they have a systemic reaction such as urticaria, asthma, or hay fever (Personal Communication).

Encouraging results were also observed in hay fever by Thomas,<sup>19</sup> Althausen and Schumacher,<sup>20</sup> Wilkinson,<sup>20</sup> and Ramirez.<sup>21</sup> Piness and Miller<sup>22</sup> found the local application more efficacious than oral administration.

Proetz<sup>23</sup> has found weak solutions of ephedrine sulphate, 0.1 to 0.5 percent in physiological sodium chloride solution, very effective for displacement nasal sinus irrigation.

#### *Whooping Cough*

Anderson and Homan<sup>24</sup> were the first to try out ephedrine therapy in whooping

cough and emphysema has been suggested.

Gay and Herman<sup>25</sup> reported on one hundred cases treated with ephedrine sulphate. They found that ephedrine given by mouth produced most satisfactory results when given to an asthmatic patient at the onset of the attack. Only eight cases failed to derive relief of symptoms from the drug. Allergic asthma was most benefited.

Chen and Schmidt<sup>6</sup> compiled the results of ephedrine therapy in asthma and hay fever as reported in the English and foreign literature up to 1930, making a total of over 1236 cases. A comparison of results given by the different observers shows that the percentages of successes, partial successes, and failures are much the same in all series.

The greater persistence of the effect and the possibility of securing results by oral administration are practical advantages over epinephrine. Althausen and Schumacher<sup>6</sup> found that symptomatic relief from oral administration was obtained within five to thirty minutes, and from hypodermic injections in from one-half to ten minutes.

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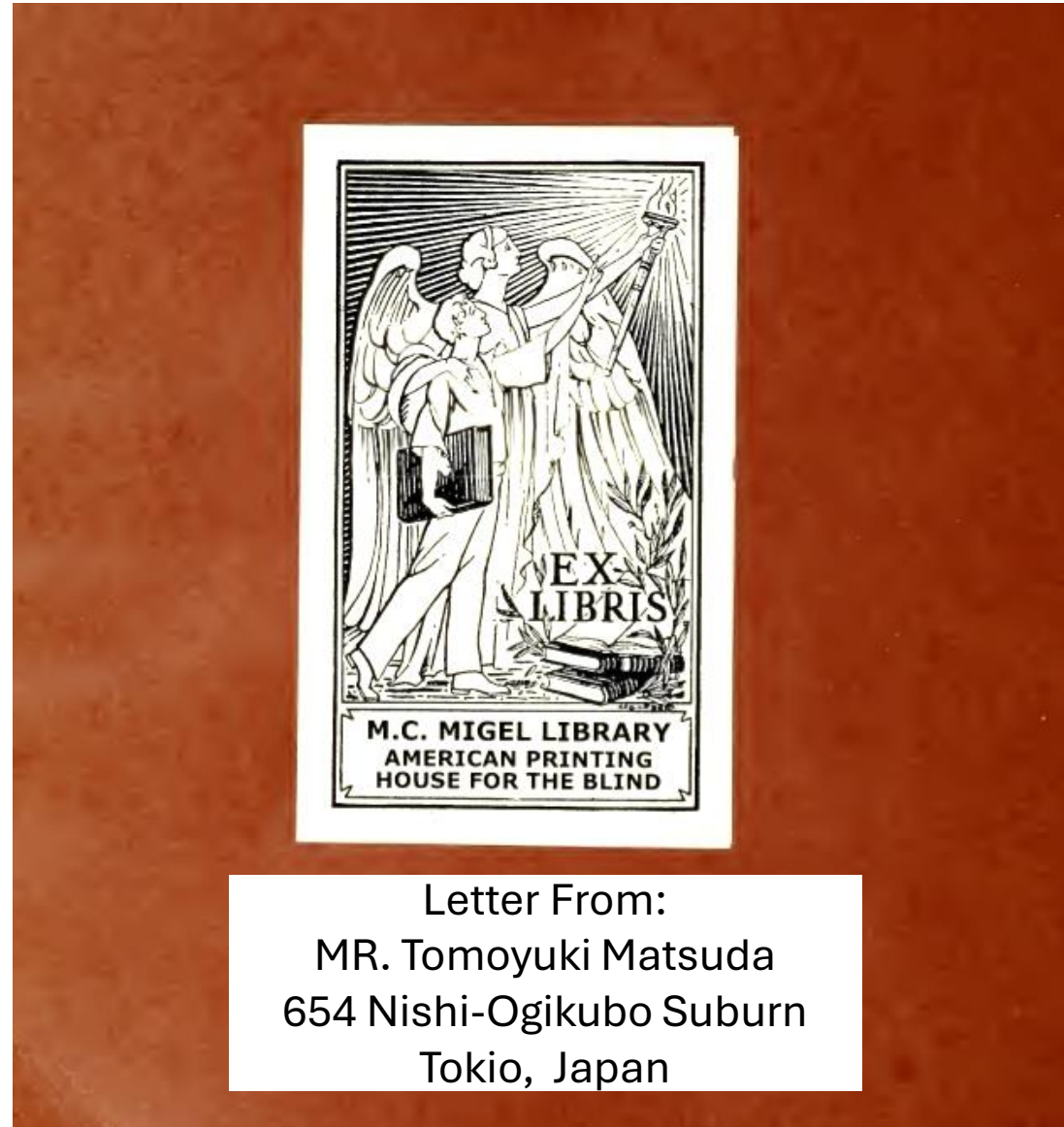
cough. Improvement occurred in the majority of cases. In a series of 35 cases, Stewart<sup>25</sup> observed that ephedrine relieves the coughing, the whooping, and vomiting in mild and moderate cases; in severe cases there was no effect at all.

#### *Spinal Anesthesia*

The blood-pressure-raising property of ephedrine appears to be useful in spinal anesthesia. Rudolf and Graham,<sup>26</sup> using ephedrine, 50 to 100 mgm. intravenously, observed striking results with regard to the elevation of blood-pressure when the ephedrine was given in smaller doses within two or three minutes after the anesthetic, so as to anticipate the fall rather than combat it after its development. Ockerblad and Dillon<sup>27</sup> used ephedrine in 50 to 100 mgm. dosage, subcutaneously or orally, in 250 cases and were successful in restoring the right amount of arterial tension necessary for surgical operations and the well-being of the patient. The fall in pressure must be anticipated if the best results are to be obtained with ephedrine.

Pitkin<sup>28</sup> combined ephedrine with the novocaine he used for local infiltration at

# Letters to The American Foundation For The Blind



The following document/letter was dated February 7, 1928. It was addressed to Mr. Walter G. Holmes and Hon. Calvin Coolidge Honorary President. Calvin Coolidge was our nations 30th president who served from 1923 to 1929.

The letter from Mr. Tomoyuki Matsuda of Tokyo, Japan was an an attempt to convince Mr. Holmes and President Coolidge to train the blind population livingg in the US the practice and art of hari cure (acupuncture).

#### References:

<https://archive.org/details/lettertomrholmes00tomo/page/n5/mode/2up>

[Letter to Mr. Holmes, American Foundation for the Blind \(battlefieldacupuncture.net\)](http://battlefieldacupuncture.net)



AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

125 EAST 46TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

M. C. MIGEL, PRESIDENT  
1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

MISS PRUDENCE SHERWIN, VICE-PRES.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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PRINCIPAL PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR  
THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND  
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DAVID C. SHANKS  
MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, RETIRED  
HONORARY SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS: "FOUNDATION"

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cop. 1

Tokio-fu, Japan  
February 7, 1928.

Dear Mr. Holmes,--

I have read in the December issue of your magazine that the American Foundation for the Blind is gathering information about the occupations for the blind. In this connection, may I call your attention to a profession which, I suppose, is quite strange to you, but quite common among us Japanese blind.

In my country, over a thousand blind people are engaged in the art of hari cure. It is the art of curing various diseases by means of hari, or a kind of pin of gold silver specially made for that purpose. The very art has the history of over 2000 years in the far East. It has stood the test of time, and in these days of highly developed medical science it survives and thrives. As to the origin of the hari cure, authorities differ in opinion. Some say it was originated in India. There are also some who insist on the tradition that skuna-hikona, a Japanese godman who lived in the mythological age, used to be curing disease by the use of bamboo pins. The most creditable opinion is that it came from China along with Confucianism, Buddhism and other Chinese art and learning. Historical researches show that as early as fifteen hundred years ago, the Japanese government had a civil service regulation for the appointment of one superintending hari doctor, 5 superior hari doctors and 10 hari students. The system, it seems, was a medical board or college maintained for the public welfare. This was continued for many generations but dwindled as the powers of the imperial government were delegated to the shogun or viceroy and to the feudal lords. The latter, however, patronized the hari doctors the most famous among them being Sugiyama Waichi. A blind country lad, he came to Yedo alone ambitious to be a first class hari doctor. He made but very slow progress in his study and his tutor told him to give up and go home. But he never gave the study up, and after he was 40 years of age could establish himself and obtained fame. He was summoned to the castle of the viceroy who was suffering from a serious disease and was on the verge of death. His operation proved successful and the shogun regained health. When asked by the shogun in the presence of high officials, as to what reward he wanted, the blind hari doctor answered that he wanted to be given an eye to see. The shogun, upon conference with his advisers, gave the benefactor a large estate with mansion, in a place called Hitotsune, meaning a single eye, and a large annuity.



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--2--

Waichi was a public spirited man and he used this mansion as a blind school and taught his art freely.

At present the hari cure license is given to those who passed government examinations or to those who finished the course in the art in the so qualified blind school

Now let me give you a brief account of the hari operation. The hari is made of gold or silver, sharply pointed in one end, and the other end being connected with a small metal piece which we call "head." Its length is from 2 to 4 inches and its size is from so thin as a horse tail hair to so thick as a regular sewing needle. We have besides a small metal pipe a little shorter than the whole length of the hari or pin to be used, and both ends open so that the pin may pass through it. In the operation the pin is driven in to the body of the patient at various points. The choice of these points of operation according to each case is of the greatest importance. First you have to disinfect these points, your hands and hari and pipe with alcohol. Then you give a certain degree of pressure on the point in question with the tip of your left forefinger, and then you put thereunto your thumb of the same hand. This we call pressing hand. Then you take up in your right hand the pipe containing the pin inside, bring it to the point of operation so that the pipe comes between the forefinger and thumb of your pressing hand. The sharp end of the pin may thus be on the skin of the patient and the "head" or the handle would appear from the other or the upper end of the pipe. Then you lightly strike the "head" of the pin with your right index finger so that the pin may go down a little through the skin, causing, however, no pain to be accounted of to the patient. This done, you remove the pipe so that the pin remains shallowly planted on the skin, and held between the thumb and forefinger of your left hand. Next thing to do is to drive the pin down deeper into the body and this is done by the use of your right index finger and thumb taking hold of the pin by its head turning it this way and the other, slowly pushing it down and pulling it up a little. This is done very carefully so that no pain is caused but a rather pleasurable feeling instead which is peculiar to the hari cure. After the pin reaches to a desired depth and due stimulus is given to the nerve, the pin is slowly pulled up and taken off and you will see not a drop of blood come out of the point nor will you find the pin blood-stained in any slightest degree. You repeat the same thing over and over again at a time at other points and thus complete the operation.



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--3--

The operation itself may seem rather simple, but it is an art requiring a great amount of anatomical and medical knowledge and also a deliberate mind. Even the study of the points of operation requires a long time. The study of hari cure in the light of modern medical science has been tried recently in this country and it has now taken theoretical bases, but it still contains a mystical aspect because it is rather an art than a science which is difficult of generalization. Yet it cannot be denied that it is a very effective method of cure. A famous hari operator is attracting patients living scores of miles apart. A friend of mine has scarce time for dinner every day if he wants to finish all his patients before supper at seven in the evening. The writer himself is a masseur but after he has commenced hari along with massage, his income was doubled.

Is it not worth while for you to think over the matter for the welfare of American blind and also for those who are suffering.

Expressing in the end my deep sense of love, respect and admiration to you, I am

Yours,  
Mr. Tomoyuki Matsuda  
654 Nishi-ogikubo Suburb  
Tokio, Japan.

The following five pages are the exact copy of original text found in the first three pages of this document. I wrote the text out so it will be easier to read. I keep in all the misspelled words and didn't correct any of the grammar.

This document was found at the national medical archives in Bethesda, Maryland on the N.I.H campus. I came across this letter some years ago and included it into my book titled a "History of Acupuncture in the US". Just Imagine how far along acupuncture would be in this country if Mr. Homes and President Calvin Coolidge took Mr. Tomoyuki Matsuda advise.

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