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My brethren of the Faculty, I feel incompetent to perform the duties attached to me at this time, but I should consider it savoring of ingratitude were I not to make an effort. It has been my misfortune to be poor and always located at a distance from the sources of medical information, ^{but} I have the fullest confidence that you will make due allowance for the disadvantages I labour under; That article in our constitution which obliges every member at stated periods to deliver a medical dissertation & to report at least one or more of the most important cases ~~which~~ may occur in his practice, must if duly observed promote the design & end of our institution, if we are faithful in the observance of it, we shall soon be furnished with a number of facts & histories which at some future time may be beneficial to the faculty, & do honor to the Society. The subject of Medical Ethics I consider as one of the first importance, intimately connected with our association & should in its infancy be particularly noticed in order to our future prosperity. Low & base attempts at rivalries have long been the reproach of our profession it has excited the sneer of lookers on & subverted the vile schemes of the empiric. Lower the dignity of the healing art & occasional doubts even among the candid of its efficacy. There is no set of men perhaps whose interests come more in collision than the practitioners of medicine, occasions of jealousy often arise from improper conduct of Physicians, or of patients or accidental causes, which engender hostile feelings, as far as I am acquainted we in this immediate section of country are more free from low bickerings than unhappily exists amongst some of our neighbors, & I believe that our association if properly conducted will ~~help~~ tend to create harmony & good will in the profession

There are in our profession (though I believe not in our vicinity) men whose public & private ^{mis}conduct is such as to justify their expulsion from the rolls of medicine & because we have no provisionary statute ~~that~~ unworthy members are permitted to remain, the meanest member holds his place, if he can succeed in gathering around him a few base characters he forgets his degradation in the shouts that surround him, it is folly to suppose that such characters have a claim upon our unity. It is impossible that any good can result from a consultation with such unworthy Physicians, there is an entire want of confidence between the parties, with such men frankly & openly to compare opinions is out of the question, I have known the attempt made but to no good purpose generally when ~~the attempt is~~ it is made it has met with disappointment, it is my deliberate opinion that whenever a Physician is requested to meet another of the character here described he should decline the invitation & not change his determination on any other ground than the reformation of the offender. When a professional ^{consultation} among respectable Physicians is appointed we ought always to be punctual in attendance, each should examine the patient as though he himself was responsible, never take the attending Physicians opinion for granted, but judge & speak each for himself with becoming modesty, if the attending Physician be young show him deference, not dictate him before others to show ourselves off to advantage, those who do so their pretensions to superiority might be doubted, all Physicians ~~whether young or old~~ should have the courage to think important differences of opinion will occur, the young under such circumstances have generally thought it expedient to yield. This is an error, if the difference is so great as to involve serious results, call in a third person & to ~~the~~ would then probably preponderate an

pretensions to superiority might be doubted, all Physicians
whether young or old should have the courage to think
for themselves, when a young Physician calls to his
importance of opinion will occur, the young under
such circumstances have generally thought it expedient to
yield. This is an error, if the difference is so great
as to involve serious results, call in a third person
the treatment would then probably preponderate on
one side or the other

A consulting Physician should not recommend an alteration
in treatment unless his views of the case differ entirely
from the attending Physician,

But there are unhappily in the profession not a few
who avail themselves of every opportunity that falls in
their way of casting blame on the previous manage-
ment by an immediate suggestion of some new
prescription (however trivial) with the expectation
that the case will terminate favorably, & the honor
of the cure be transferred from the attending Physician
to himself, no honorable man will resort to such mean
artifices to obtain celebrity, we should always be ready to
waive our peculiar theoretical views when there
would be the same practical result, if we should
not agree in treatment we ought to compose
with candor adverse opinions, solid conviction
may be the result of a candid debate, we should
never debate on the merits of a case at the bed
side of the patient, it might be attended with
mischievous consultations at least when there
is a difference of opinion should be alone
the attending Physician should always communi-
cate all directions, cases may occur when we are
suddenly called to attend on the patient of another
In such cases I would prescribe without delay, at the
same time always let it be particularly understood
that we expect to give place to the attending Physician
in such cases never repeat the visit unless particu-
larly requested

It is wonderful with what avidity some Physicians will catch hold of a case, no matter how it comes nor what it is worth, nor are they satisfied with the mere grasp, but show the characteristics of the leech. Thus you find them holding on as long as they can it matters not whose patient it is, or who may have been previously called. if they get the patient into their hands ~~first~~ they clinch him fast. & laugh at the rules of courtesy. if a neighboring Physician is sick they regard it as a good opportunity to obtain business & retain every patient temporarily added to their list. some Physicians are fond of making what they call visits of friendship to the patients of others, we ought not to be deprived of the pleasures of social life. we ought always in such cases to be extremely cautious especially when medical treatment is mentioned, always make an opinion unless we can fully acquiesce in the plan of treatment be particular to avoid disapprobation by word, action, look, lengthened visage or sigh all of which is more unmanly than open censure. the medical profession is just what its members choose to make it, we can degrade or exalt it as we please, we witness too many gross departures from the plain path of rectitude some who are on the constant lookout, have no scruples about the manner of getting business, they care nothing how rudely, they or a patient, treat a brother Physician, if the case can be turned to their account, hence arise the intrigues & petty clandestine operations, to undermine & supplant which are so common & prove such prolific sources of misunderstanding among brethren of the same calling.

when a Physician is called to see a patient & learns that another has been in attendance, he should learn the history of the case, & if it appear that the patient had been mal treated he

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when a Physician is called to see a patient & learns
that another has been in attendance, he should
learn the history of the case, & if it appear that the
attending Physician had been mal treated he
should decline the case, without an interview
with the Physician first in attendance, & if it should
appear that the attending Physician had been wronged
he should decline attendance altogether unless
the injured Physician request him to ^{attend} ~~do so~~.
The Physician who attempts to degrade another by
slander & calumny must be careful or he will
do him very essential service in his profession.
So long as a medical man is studious in his profession
& in his private walk is an upright citizen he may
smile at the efforts of traducers, for they can do him
no injury, they may bespatter his exterior, but
cannot sully his character, any attempts to render
a man infamous through the public press
or otherwise, is very sure to elevate him.
let the slanderer know that he has hit the mark
& he will glory in his victory, pass him unnoticed
& you inflict a severer punishment than to
castigate him with rods, the fire he kindles will
go, and unless you supply it with fuel -
some have taken up the profession of medicine for the
sole purpose of making money, as a turkey choosy
his profession, they want the pound of meat, & care for
nothing else, you can better talk the wind into
silence than to seek the reformation of such men
by argument,

Physicians should never refuse attendance on
the poor, or their enemy, when in their power
to attend.

he should always be prompted in his services from an honest consciousness of duty, & not impelled by the sordid motives of gain.

When at the scene of affliction we should ^{not} betray a sickly sensibility, but evince a tender deportment always avoid bustle & hurry. Be calm collected & deliberate & when determined on the course act decisively, on us rests great responsibility all that humanity can effect depends on our exertions. we should not be offended at the embarrassments thrown in our way by the patient or his friends, both may forget what is due to our station & interfere with our plans, let them alone for the present above all not abandon the patient, stand firm to your purpose while circumstances are urgent, when danger is over we shall generally receive the acknowledgments of those whose disquietude betrayed them into error, if the event is unpropitious, we certainly shall have satisfaction that we indulged forbearance. There are certainly cases where when our feelings are tried to the last degree many times we receive no credit when most entitled to it. & at other times, praise when a cure is only the result of the salutary operations of nature, we are often perplexed but unless our feelings are grossly outraged & insults repeated until they become intolerable no one would be justified in leaving a patient who is dangerously sick unless other assistance can be obtained.

It is unwise to deceive by inducing a belief that recovery is near at hand, it is a flagrant offense to terrify, when the motive is to justify a protracted

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It is unwise to deceive by inducing a belief that
recovery is near at hand, it is a flagrant offense
to terrify, when the motive is to justify a protracted
attendance, & to incur a longer bill of fees.
Such species of quackery I wish might be scouted
from our ranks.

It is a true remark in most cases that there is hope
while there is life, exertions of a remedial character
should be continued until the last moment of
life, our hands should not be paralysed nor ~~our~~
minds thrown into a state of perturbation by the
dismay which our wounds ~~give~~ us, it is our duty
to stand at our post & endeavour to keep death at
bay at the same time guard our patient against
a false hope of recovery, never deceive the dying
man if you feel sure he must die tell him
so honestly,

we ought always to disapprove & even forbid the
mudling, ignorant gossips who are always inclined to
obtrude upon the sick at improper times & hours
their minds, the Physician should take care that
the religious anxieties ^{of his patient} be committed to the charge of
enlightened, judicious, religious men, who while they
warn of danger, can direct to happiness
Secrets committed to our charge as Physicians should
we are bound by no less ties than those which a
legal oath imposes, our honor is involved, nothing
is meaner, nothing worse & nothing more disreputable
than a disclosure of facts relative to disease under
such circumstances.

many Physicians are reluctant to perform the
duties of nurse, some utterly refuse, at times
where good nursing cannot be had take hold
especially where they have time & become

familiar with the pipe & bladder, the dripping of
blisters &c & never think themselves too gentle to do
anything which relates to their profession

The young Physician should never neglect the
day of small things, he should test his zeal & industry
in these matters in order to lay a solid foundation for
future eminence

The well informed Physician will countenance no
nostums, it is empirical, & equally so all random
practice, without a rational why or wherefore.
Physicians are not infrequently called upon to give
their opinion in relation to some nostrum, & let
his name be appended to its recommendation,
to expect a discreet Physician to comply with a
request of this sort is as unwise as to consult
him about a sick man one hundred miles off
whose case you have no information except he
is the son of such a man & was born in the
year 18 hundred, who could refrain from smiling
at such an application, we are bound not to
sanction any unknown remedies, whether they
owe their origin to imaginary inspiration,
lucky dreams, the kindness of a stranger, the
good nature or intuition of an Indian, or
the necessities of the proprietors.

How ridiculous that the proprietor of a nostrum
should request a medical man to sanction his
patent right & yet not confide to him the
secret of its compound, such folly is an insult
to the Physician who lends his name for such
purposes to gain a little notoriety & thereby
merits excision from our Society
our profession have had the ~~most~~ disgraceful

credit of having originally introduced the
use of panaceas, nostrums, infallible remedies
let it behave us to wipe off the stain

an profession have had the ~~same~~ full

credit of having originally introduced the
use of panaceas, nostrums, infallible remedies
for it behoves us to wipe off the stain which
still clings to the profession by setting our
faces as flint to every empirical prescription
the composition of which is held a secret.
if we do our duty, ancient as well as
modern wonders in the healing art
will vanish.

It is very justly observed that as Physicians
have contributed largely to spread the vice of
intemperance so they ^{are} ~~are~~ bound ~~to~~ in the
present general effort to rid society of the
evil, but my friends let us not follow
the prescriptive fanatic & bigot in this holy
cause, their misplaced exertions ought to
excite the frowns & just contempt of every
philanthropist, we ought by example &
argument to use every reasonable means
to suppress the vice, let us remain firm &
unmoved, never be swayed by public
opinion, in ~~the~~ use of ardent spirits
when it may seem to be necessary
for medicinal purposes, I can conscientious-
-ly look back & say that I have not to
regret that I have used it and in
some cases even freely as a medicine

There is no profession, or avocation in life that more
imperiously demands a liberal compensation for services
rendered, than the art of healing, dignified as it is
in the results which it accomplishes, as well as the
mental energies which it frequently calls into action.
It gains a hold on the public sympathies of no
ordinary kind - and it is only because Physicians
have degraded their calling by unworthy views of its
magnitude, that the consent of civilized society
to make ample remuneration, has not been long
ever this, universal. Although the Physician of
enlightened mind, is far elevated above the mere
trader in medicine, yet his circumstances are
not infrequently straitened, while his situation in
life compels him to present an aspect to the
world, that shall comport in some degree with
his profession. There are some instances where
persons in affluence present splendid ^{but} these
events in this country, are a phenomenon, like
angel visits, few & far between, some few
persons evince a liberality towards their Physicians,
but the public feeling in regard of compensation
for medical services, seems to be regulated by
no higher views than those which obtain in
dealings with the most ordinary mechanic
or day labourer. However many seeming
objection may arise, to even so well regulated
a fee bill, I am decidedly of the opinion that
it is highly proper & necessary, within certain
districts of country, for Physicians to form
a fee bill, to embrace every variety of

service, & let the same be signed by all
who are willing to adopt it, as a general
rule, against such an arrangement there
can be no valid objection nor do I

service, & let the same be signed by all who are willing to adopt it, as a general rule. against such an arrangement there can be no valid objection, nor do I believe that any disadvantages could result from it. It is as much the duty for a Physician to charge his visits as to make them, every visit should be charged without delay, no one should ever retire to bed without making some sort of record of his visits in order to avoid error should it ever be necessary to swear to an account.

we should enter all visits to the poor when we do not expect any remuneration. our day book should tell positively what we have done, services rendered to the poor tell as largely in this respect as to any other class of men, there are many unexpected reverses of fortune, the poor have become rich & qualified to discharge all former claims, he has enjoyed our services in his house, let him requite us when his basket is full. It is generally conceded that the medical profession is charitable & humane, let the cause be what it may, it is indisputable that the value of services rendered gratuitously by our profession is very great.

It is a general opinion that ministers of the gospel are entitled to our services gratuitously no matter what their circumstances may be.

This is proper for ministers in indigent circumstances, but the wealthy clergyman should not be allowed to shelter his purse, behind this generous provision for the indigent, if he should attempt so disgraceful an act, let us charge him double fees for his covetousness.

As a general rule, it may be safely determined by every Physician that he may justly charge for attendance on every individual whose circumstances are better than his own.

The Physician who has a family growing around him, & can hardly make both ends meet, does injustice to himself, by giving his services gratuitously in such cases as these, & the man of affluence who expects services for nothing, ought to receive attendance if possible, that is precisely worth nothing, we ought not to bestow our generosity when it is not called for by the laws of kindness, it would be diverting our sympathies from the channels in which they ought to flow.

The business of Physicians cannot be well conducted without some suitable rules, for ensuring a uniformity of action, it is impossible to obtain anything like a desirable state of agreement, & concord, where no candid interchange of views can be had, nor any fixed principles are established to which all are expected to conform.

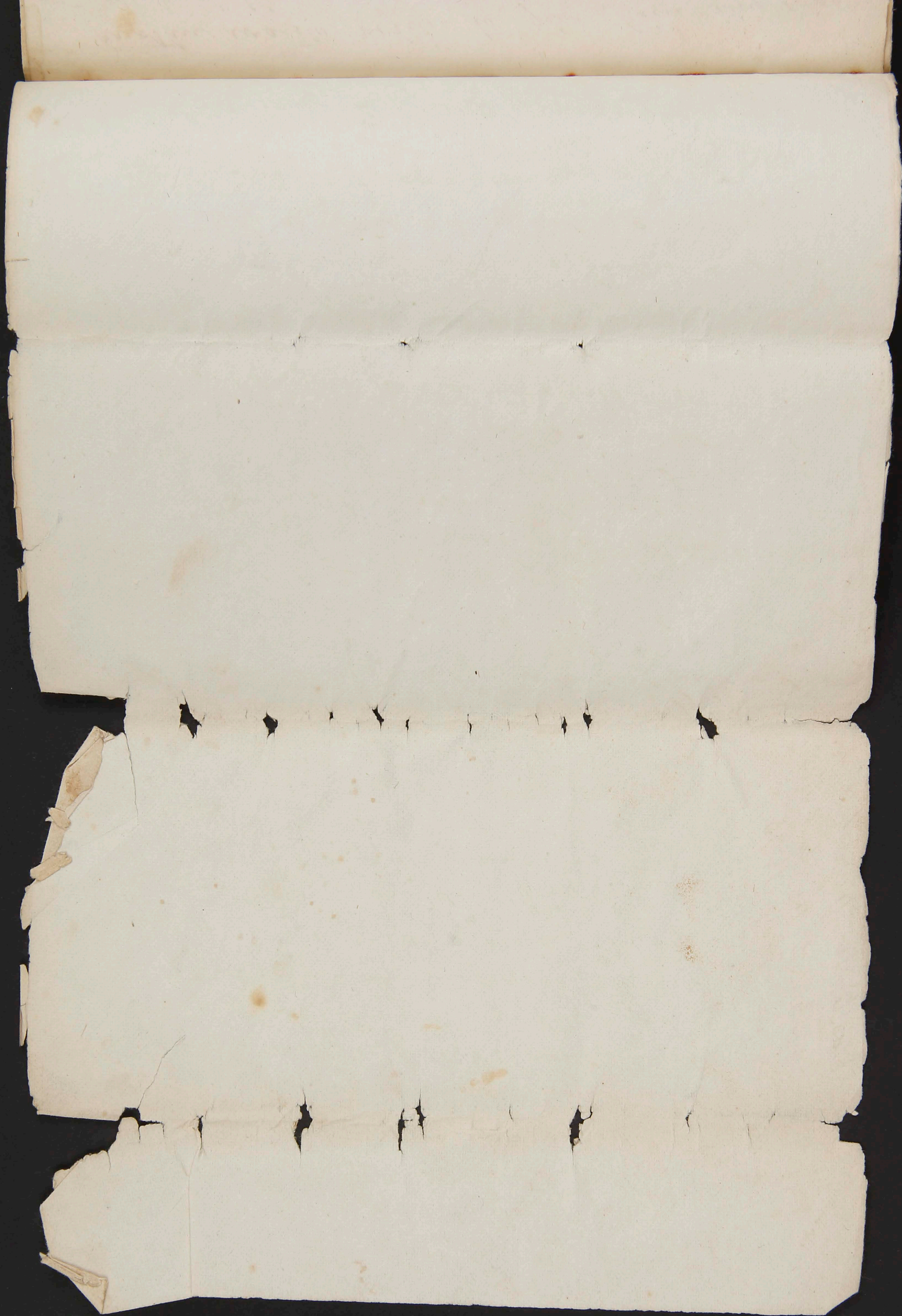
One Physician may consent to meet & hold consultation with an empiric, while

another would refuse to give him any sort of professional countenance. I may refuse to attend the patient of a brother Physician, until I learn from the Physician himself that he is no longer in attendance, & has been regularly

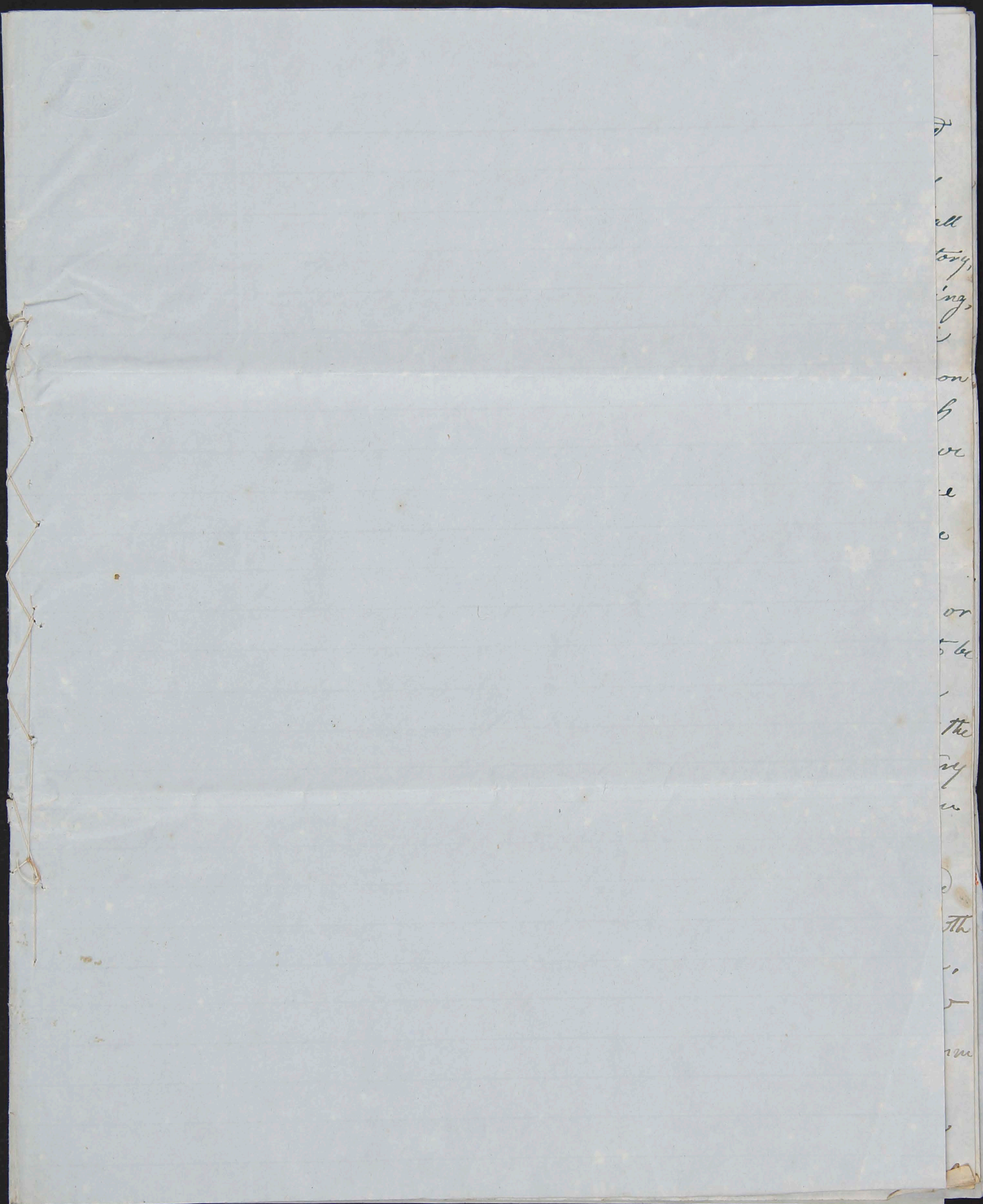
consultation with an empiric, while

another would refuse to give him any sort of professional countenance. I may refuse to attend the patient of a brother Physician, until I learn from the Physician himself that he is no longer in attendance, & has been regularly dismissed, while another may go at once & even seek the opportunity, one may encourage, & even give patent medicines, while another would consider it highly discreditable to the Medical Character, it is always better to beg, or stoop, than resort to meanness in the Medical profession, some would regard an injury done to an individual member of the Medical profession as a general insult, others view it as a mere private concern, so intent are many on procuring business, that they are prepared to adopt every stratagem, & perform all manner of trickery in order to get business while others turn resolute to win by force of merit and punctual attention to such cases as may fall to their lot, when there is a want of agreement, confidence is lessened in each other, & our influence & respectability will be lost. I am aware, that it is vastly more easy to detail difficulties, than to provide an adequate remedy, yet to conclude that nothing is attainable in this way is more than I am prepared to believe. I believe it is certain, that a code of rules, could be devised for professional Government, which would have a salutary effect, but it would be impossible when selfishness is the moving spring of action.

let us adapt some salutary rules, & put them into
practice. Then if a Physician should so demean himself
as to forfeit the respect of his brethren, the profession-
al voice would pronounce sentence against him.
The loss of professional intercourse, would be regarded
as a merited punishment, injustice towards one
member would be felt, & resented by the whole.
So long my brethren as we have no regular fee
bill we shall be disgraced with cheap Doctors.
than which a greater evil can hardly be found.
The poor man, considers the trifles he pays the
Physician, a full compensation, the rich reason
from this, & resent what they term extortion,
when a fare demand is made, & apply to another
practitioner, who from fear of offence, measures
his services, by their narrow & parsimonious
standard, thus justifying their censure & actually
becoming the plunderer of the field he ought to
enrich. This should not be, yield everything
to necessity, but nothing to avarice, & remember
that when we undervalue our own labours we
rob our profession. Some observations here submi-
tted, may be objectionable, but I am confident
that many things have been stated, which
come home to the consciences of honest men.
I am not anxious to be dictator general
to the profession, but am anxious to see a
revolution in the leading features of professional
morality, as will eventually give dignity to
the medical character.



Read to the Med. Club at
Enosburg. the last Thursd.
ay in May 1835
By S. S. Butler



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My friends, I shall now attempt agreeable to
to promise, to advance some hasty & undigested
hints upon the effect of Stimulants & particularly
ardent Spirits upon the animal economy. I shall
make no apology for want of talent, for want of oratory,
for being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking,
or for the difficulty of adapting language upon
a Medical subject to the understanding of a common
audience. But shall at once proceed to the business
of this dissertation. it will be first necessary that we
have at least a cursory view or knowledge of some
of the component parts of the human system. some
would say it was composed of spirit and matter,
others, ~~would say~~ that it was fluid, & Solids. Either, or
both would be proper answers to the question. But to be
more particular, The bones are firm parts to sustain
& give shape to the body, The muscles are attached to the
bones, and perform motion, some of which, are voluntary
& some are involuntary. The blood is distributed from
the heart, (which is its only function, & one on which every
other depends) to all parts of the body by vessels called
arteries & returned by veins, by means of which the growth
of the body is effected & the continued waste supplied.
The nerves originate from the brain & spinal marrow
& are distributed to every part of the system, & are the im-
mediate organs of sensation, Thus we see that our lives are
held upon a very precarious tenure, Health consists in
a regular & equal action of all the organs composing

the human system, Disease, is any irregularity or deviation ~~from~~ from the harmonious play of the functions. The human system is a whole, one part cannot be disturbed without influencing every other. There is a peculiar union, connection, or relationship that subsists between every part of the human system. The vessels & their contents, or the fluids & solids have an identity of interest, that they reciprocate offices, & that there exists, as it were a treaty, offensive and defensive by which they are actually pledged to resent all injuries, if one part is thrown into disorder all other parts participate. That disease of one organ will excite disease of another, or that there is a power of mutual contamination amongst the several organs is a necessary inference from their relationship. This however is not uniform, but is proportionate to the importance of the organ in the general economy. Disease of the stomach, liver, & most of the other important inferior structures, will jeopardize life in a much shorter time than an equal amount of disease of the brain. The digestive apparatus consists principally of the stomach & intestines, and are of primary importance in the animal economy. The coats of the alimentary tube, are a fine net work of minute fibrils which intertwine each other in various directions, both longitudinal, transverse & oblique and are most eminently fitted for the powers of digestion or to convert alimentary matters to animal fluids. These organs are beautifully supplied

with nerves. The afferent nerves for the organs & other parts of the system are always in the habit of ~~passing~~ passing into the brain. The various powers of the mind & the moral & every emotion are a ceaseless whirl of state, death in health there is not rest the power can never live.

with nerves and bloodvessels, and from them is absorbed
the nutritious parts of our food, which becomes further
assimilated to animal matters & passes into the blood
for the constant supply of our bodies. The digestive
organs exercise a powerfull & extensive influence ^{over}
other parts of human system. There is scarcely a
discre which does not own derangement of these
functions as a foundation, either, in its origin or
continuance. The stomach like the school boy, is
always in mischief when idle. By excitement,
the heterogeneous particles ~~of~~ derived from our
~~food~~ aliment are annihilated & transformed
into living structures, & by the same power they
are again thrown off as excrementitious through
the various waste sluices of the system, by this
power the nerves feel, the mind perceives & wills
& the muscles act obedient to its volitions. Our
very existence is an incessant state of exertion,
a ceaseless state of action, & reaction, without ^{which} the
whirl of life would stand still, life is a forced
state, let the exciting powers be withdrawn, and
death ensues

The effect of stimulants, (say ardent spirits,)
in health, is detrimental to the human system,
there is no nutriment in a glass of spirits, man does
not require it in health, it indirectly exhausts the
the powers of life. There are undeniable facts which
can never be controverted. The stomach of the imbricate,
lays heavy contributions, upon the whole system.

The transient vigor imparted to the stomach, by warming,
& exhilarating potations of all unnatural stimulants, but
particularly alcoholic, (in health) has often led to their
habitual use, by persons of weak powers of digestion. The
vice cannot be too strongly reprobated. The frequent
application of all unnatural stimulants, necessarily leads
to derangements of the natural functions of the stomach.
Though the stomach at first may be goaded on to vigorous
exertions, it must necessarily be wearied out, and
sink into languor & torpidity & what is still worse
not infrequently driven into inflammation. The
consequence of which, is often alarming, if intemperate
habits have persisted in, the system becomes enfeebled and
death closes the scene. Ardent spirits, wine, beer or
cider if drunk for the strength of these liquors, it is
allowed by chemists & medical men to be an acid poison,
small quantities if often repeated (in health) prove more
or less injurious. The morbid appearance after death, ^{occasioned by stimulants}
exactly agree with those which result from poisoning
caused by any other substance ranked in the same
class, let us ^{then} imbibe a deadly hostility to dram drinking
& never suffer, (except for sickness) spirits within our
house, as they are most assuredly evil spirits. The
we may avoid white liver, shattered nervous system
& various diseases which are the consequence of drinking
we should always be aware that spirits, & poison
are synonymous terms. What is poison? it is
that substance, in whatever form it may be, which, when
applied to a living surface, whether external, or
internal,

disconcerts life's healthy movements, it is altogether distinct from substances which are in their nature nutritious, it is not capable of being converted into food and becoming part of the living organs, we all know that proper food is wrought into our bodies, The action of animal life occasions a constant waste, & new matter has to be taken in, which after digestion is carried into the blood, and there changed, and assimilated so as to supply all the waste of the frame. But poison is incapable of this, It may indeed be mixed with nutritious substances, as arsenic for rats. But if it goes into the blood, it is thrown off as soon as the system can accomplish its deliverance, unless nature has been too far enfeebled by the influence of the poison. Such a poison is alcohol, such in all its forms, mix it with what you may, it is never digested and converted into nourishment. This is true of it, as of arsenic & corrosive sublimate, spirit drinkers become enfeebled, because the constitution is robbed of its proper supply of nourishment, while, at the same time it is compelled to carry on an increased action beyond that of nutrition. If the thoughtless drunkard could witness a post mortem examination (the opening of the body of the drunkard, they would feel horrified at their own folly & ignorance, and if they were wise they would never touch the bowl again. But whatever men may think and however they may act, still it is true, that the use of ardent spirits (in health) is perhaps one of the greatest evils that has ever befallen the human race, It is a second curse, destined if not suppressed to do much mischief

Let ^{it} be distinctly understood, that the use of Stimulants by a person in good health is injurious, it disturbs the powers of life. The harmonious play of the functions of the body. Not so in disease. In disease of extreme debility, the action of the system is prevented, & in many cases nearly resembles that produced by intoxication. Disease may in one sense very properly be termed ^{a poison}, or operates so with the person attacked, and it requires a counterpoison to expel it. No common medicines are fit, for patient who with mad dog bit, & poison must as Gallen held by counterpoison be expelled. Stimulants do not operate as a poison on our systems when laboring under extreme debility, from long protracted disease. a due & appropriate ^{use} of them in such cases, has been the means of saving life in almost countless numbers as has been attested by Medical men from the earliest ages. its use allays irritability of the nervous system, softens down irritative Ideas, and excites the intellectual operations into a lively & agreeable play, and thus restores a temporary equipoise of the functions favorable to the resumption of healthy action. Ardent spirits, wines, all medicinal substances when properly used are only the assistants of nature

But intemperance & irregular living are as
sure to make a harvest for Physicians as contention is
the nursery of pettifoggers & lawyers, They maintain crime
to be lawfull, they countenance equivocation, perjuries,
breaches of trust & the violation of contracts, They follow the
suggestions of Satan & are bewitched with the pleasures
of sin & bring an odium upon the gospel & Christian
profession, But the practice of intemperance is transitory
& short, its delights are momentary here; There is that
which torments eternally hereafter, especially to those
who prefer the pleasures & enjoyments of this life before
the felicities of the next, Those who have lived in
abundance & intemperance, have often quivered at nature
that there were no greater enjoyments to struggle with,
it will be no miracle if they grow impatient & fall
into madness, & become in a manner like mad dogs
hauling their eyes fastened on the ground for that
will be the time of their tribulation & chastisement.
The pure air of the Rechabites should not be breathed by
the same lungs that eject the foetid air of the drunkard,
intemperance is the source of human war, of misery, of
wretchedness, of despair, it is the destroyer of every
virtue; of the kindly feelings that enoble the human
heart, of all those qualities that enable man to
approximate nearer than any other species the divine
goodness of his creator, it is the leveler of all
honorable distinction, The besom that sweeps away
character, principle, & honor, it is the scythe which

that knows upon the mind, that lays waste the fair
field of intellect, & plucks the fairest flower to waste
its fragrance on the desert air. If then such are
the facts, let us regard temperance as the constant
companion of every Rehebeite. he who disregards it
does violence to the institution at large, & that he
not merely mortals his character as a man but
destroys his influence as a respectable Rehebeite.
If, we say, he be thus instructed, & the consequences
be thus appalling, what excuse can the intemperate
brother offer in mitigation of his offence, need
we go farther, need we tell him that he is in danger
of licentious & vicious habits, that the indulgence of
such habits, may lead him incautiously, to make
exposures which he has sacredly promised to conceal
& which would inevitably subject him to contumely
& dishonor, need we tell him that the health of
the body, & the dignity of the species are mutually
concerned in a strict observance of the virtue of
temperance, need we say to him that an intemperate
man is unworthy to hold communion with Rehebeites
that he is a dishonor to the brotherhood a discredit
to the institution, an evil to society and an abomination
in the eyes of Heaven, Yes we tell him this, & if need
be we tell him more, we tell him that he is an
enemy to his god, to himself & to his species, an
enemy to her he has sworn to love & protect, to
her the soother of his sorrows, the innocent sharer
of his miseries, we will tell him, & tell him

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truly that he has paralyzed the hand even quick to
administer the healing balm to his wounded spirit,
nor will we stop here, if he be a parent, we will
call upon those pledges of his early love, nearest
& dearest, ^{to his heart} to plead our cause, we will present
them to him in their garments, dirty & consoiled
ignorant & on the high road to destruction, they will
plead to him for bread, we will take him to the
sick bed of the broken hearted mother, she will
plead for them, she will pray for him, we will then
turn & ask him the cause of all this misery,
and his discolored eye, & trembling limbs and
wretched demeanor shall furnish the answer.
This is no idle picture, no stretch of fancy, it is
sad reality, go into the habitation of the drunkard,
examine, & judge of these things as they exist &
then say if we have told half - There are other
species of intemperance, all of which exercise an
influence over the system more or less detestable,
gluttony, is a species of intemperance, the effects of
which on the mind are not less hurtful than
excessive drinking, & the operations of which are not
dissimilar, it also destroys the natural functions of
the body, intemperate zeal in anything commonly
defeats the object we desire to attain & produces
contrary results, in fine intemperance of what-
ever character should be discontinued, no good
can result from it & much evil may, But as
paramount to all others let our focus be

levelled against that source of all evil, intemperate
drinking, for it is the bane of society & the curse of
mankind — My friends we have established a
tribe of Rechabites, in this vicinity, we are pledged
in presence of high heaven to abstain from all intox-
-icating drinks as a beverage — to practice temperance
and charity, we have thrown around our institutions
some secrets, in order to excite curiosity to draw into
our ranks, the temperate as well as the intemperate,
it is formed for the express purpose of accomplishing
that which the other organisations have failed to do.
Such are facts which our history attests, beyond contradiction,
Our secrets, are no secrets, we profess to practice tem-
-perance & Charity, we acknowledge the whole human
family as our brethren — The institution is charitable
as well as temperate, & by our union we are thereby
better enabled to meet the exigencies of innocent
sufferers, our charities should not be confined to
the brotherhood, our obligations are not lessened
to others, & now my brethren, here is a profession
of high cast & demands a corresponding deportment
in the life & conduct of our members, precept and
example should harmonise, our society should be
a school where men are taught the duties of life
& the precept of religion — A neglect to comply
with & improve instruction of this nature
betrays a heart fatally misguided, The features of
of our society are marked with beauty & will
survive the ruins of this perishable world

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Let our lives & characters be blameless and be most
scrupulous to maintain the dignity of our profession
I fail not to keep our pledge, above all, profaneness
is a mark of low breeding, shows us the man who
commands the best respect, an oath never trembles
on his tongue, read the catalogues of crime, enquire
into the character of those who depart from virtue,
without a single exception you will find them to
be profane. Think of this & let not a vile word
disgrace you. Should any of our members become
apostate, let them make a solemn pause, conscience
will not always slumber, take such brethren by the
hand in a kind & friendly manner, whisper
good council into his ear, point out his danger
& aid a reformation, such timely warning, such
open generous frankness would be productive of
good, & make our union stronger, a just disci-
pline must be maintained, The irreclaimable must
finally after all efforts ^{fail} be excluded by the fixed
laws of the institution,

Our society should be one of order, The
learned & pious St Paul says, let all things be done decently &
in order, He appeared to be penetrated with the importance
of decency & order to the prosperity & happiness of the Church,
so essential, indeed are these, that without ^{them} governments
cannot exist. Perfect order is displayed as an example of
of imitation in all the works of nature, on this principle
this eternal principle, the almighty formed the vast plan of the
universe.

The Scripture says of order, The Lord prepared me in the beginning of his ways, before his works of old I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was, when there was no depths I was brought forth, ~~while~~ ~~as yet~~ when there was no fountains abound with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills, was I brought forth, while as yet he had not made the earth, nor the fields, nor the highest parts of the dust of the world, when he prepared the Heavens I was there, I was by him when he set a compass upon the face of depths, when he established the clouds above, when he strengthened the foundations of the deep, when he gave to the sea his decree that the waters should not pass his commandment, and when he appointed the foundations of the earth. And we further proof, of the necessity of order & regularity, not only in ours but in all societies.

The nature & design of this institution according to my understanding, is to inculcate & practice, the doctrine of unity, temperance, & ~~virtue~~ charity; in proportion to the importance of the end proposed, must be the worth of the institution, we owe these duties to ourselves, & a proper control over all the unruly & turbulent passions of the heart, we should exercise brotherly affection towards each other, & the whole human family, differences, unessential, have crept into our ranks, & rent asunder strong ties & cords of union which should have bound us together, where unity should have existed, I find there has been schism & jealousies & individual interest. Such things ought not to be & nothing but a want of charity leads to it

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our object should be to make ourselves & others
happier, to teach our duties & relations to the
other, to advance our own, & others good, to lop
excesses of the heart, to stifle unhallowed desires and
visions propensities, to banish from our bosoms ill will,
hatred, & malice, & revenge, we should be charitable, kind,
& help, aid & assist each other, How far we live up to these
principles you must judge, When I see heart burnings
animosities, & contentions so common, to the disregard of
our obligations, my heart sickens & I am almost ready to
turn disgusted at the name of Peckabite, we should be
what we ought in fact to be, a band of brethren striv-
-ing together to promote the objects of our institution
& go forward shoulder to shoulder in the great work,
we are engaged, Then will our Society shine with peculiar
lustre & be viewed in its true light, our disagreements
have seemed to originate from some things of minor con-
-sequence, and I have ^{been} astonished to notice the very peculiar
tenacity each contending individual would adhere to
their own particular views, & enter with warmth, (I might
say anger) in support of their positions, I can assure you
that such discussions are painful to me & it is annoy-
-ing & excites a smile with me when I see legislative &
parliamentary rules adopted, laying resolutions on the table,
taking them off, Throwing them under the table &c I must
confess this goes beyond me, what I do not understand,
finally brethren it is for you to say whether this inst-
-itution goes up or down let contention continue
& we have done

Set in and
with

Then my brethren, lay aside all little bickerings
pangst ourselves, let us be united, let us strive to agree,
let us promote each others welfare & each others interest
& good name, let us live together like a band of brothers,
let us be Reckabites in deed, as well as in name, let us
go on, & wage a perpetual warfare, against intemperance,
let us reclaim the drunkard, & never cease our efforts
to do good. — There is opposition from without to the
cause we have embraced, There are unfortunately those
among mankind whose minds are so debased, & feelings
so gross, they will consent to become infamous, if they can
become notorious, a great share of such, are busy imp-
ertinent meddlers in other mens matters. — You will
hear some of them brag, while under the influence of
the exciting bowl, That their cause is full of light,
while the rest of the world, those who practice temperance
are in darkness, You may confidently reply to such
that They are surrounded with mists & clouds, & instead
of their being in the shrububs of paradise, they occupy
the dark entry that leads to hell. — But ~~strange~~ even
strange as indeed it may appear, it is lamentably true,
that men are sometimes found whose profession, and
sacred duty requires of them that They should constantly
urge upon their fellow men, Temperance, Charity &
all the virtues, who nevertheless will rank themselves
with the bigoted & uncharitable multitude, who
are ever disposed to sneer at the humble efforts of the
Christian & philanthropist, to reclaim the erring, or the abandoned,
and to strengthen those who are exposed to temptation
against the seductions of vice

It too often happens, that with such mind, biting sarcasm and empty ridicule, cast upon those endeavors to do good, which they believe do not conform to a certain rule of their own, by which they claim, that all men shall be guided, papers for sound & convincing argument. Forgetting to exercise that charity which hopeth all things of of them, whose manifest desire is to do good, they are prone to pronounce every man as blind who dare not see with their eyes, & it would almost seem, that they preferred vice to virtue, if virtue were recommended in any other than their own peculiar language, Do not such men assume to themselves, a divine right to dictate in Temporal as well as Spiritual affairs, But let us my friends endeavor to show such men by our conduct, that there is a more excellent way, let us not render blessing for cursing but contrawise blessing. It may be, that it is wrong for us to obey the wise behest which God commanded of Joadab the son of Reekab, But of the two evils we are sure it is less than that of drunkenness, let who will say to the contrary. I had contemplated treating this subject differently, but fearful of its reception, I thought it better to take this course, to ascertain whether a foothold could be found upon the publick mind, that would warrant the liberation at some future period, of the other inhabitants of my brain. But if this should be crushed by publick opinion, its fate would be taken as a salutary warning; if on the contrary, it should excite curiosity to see what other monsters, may have been its companions, I may, perhaps be induced at some future^{time} to expose the whole menagerie

An address delivered at Sutton
in the fall of 1848 to the tribe
of Acushetis also at East
Berkshire - By J. J. Butler

The Montreal Genl Hospital

To The Phoenix Assurance Co.

1831 November 21st for Premium of Insurance on the Building
per ~~per~~ £ 8. 10. -

Paid of draft on Treasurer same date
J. W. H. Sec: C. of M.

No 39

Phoenix Insurance Co

£8.10.-

Montreal 18th November 1831

The Montreal Genl Hospital

Bot of Thomas Leaver

1 Piece Sugar 109. 1213 lbs

Value 109th 121 = 1092 = 9. 3. 0 @ 3¹/₂ £ 17. 11. 0

Cartage 0. 0. 10

Exp^{ts} 17. 11. 10

Recd Payment for Thomas Leaver
21st December 1831 A. J. Davis

No 38
The Heaven

£ 17. 11. 10

End

H. M. H.

The Legacy

1956 When in death I shall calm recline,
Oh! bear my heart to my mistress' dear,
Tell her it liv'd upon smiles and wine
Of the brightest hue, while it linger'd here.
Bid her not shed one tear of sorrow
To sully a heart so brilliant and light,
But balmy drops of the red grape borrow
To bathe the relic from morn till night.

When the light of my song is o'er,
Then take my harp to your antient hall,
Hang it up at that friendly door,
Where weary travellers love to call.
Then if some bard, who roams forsaken,
Revive its soft note in piping along,
Oh! let one thought of its master waken
Your warmest smile for the child of song!

Keep this cup which is now overflowing
To grace your revel, when I'm at rest,
Never oh! never its balm bestowing
On lips that beauty hath seldom shed.
But when some warm, devoted lover
To her he adores shall bathe its brim,
Oh! then my spirit around shall hover,
And hallow each drop that foams for him!

T. M.

Ecleen's bowers.

Oh! woe for the hour,
When to Ecleen's tower,
The Lord of the Valley with false vows came,
The moon hid her light
From the heavens that night
And wept behind her clouds o'er the maiden's shame.
The clouds pass'd soon
From the chaste, cold moon
And heaven smil'd again with her vestal flames
But none will see the day
When the clouds shall pass away,
Which that dark hour left upon Ecleen's fame.

2

The white snow lay
On the narrow path-way
Where the Lord of the Valley cross'd over the moor,
And many a deep print
On the white snow's tint
Shew'd the track of his foot-step to Ecleen's door.
The next sun's ray
Soon melted away
Every trace on the path where the false Lord came,
But there's a light above,
Which alone can remove
That stain upon the snow of fair Ecleen's fame!

J. R.

Sept. 19th

UP 36

My rejoinder to Mr. Harrison is likely to be in the bill. He had no right to speak to you about the Longmans as he did, and I have given him a little rap over the knuckles therefor. They would have behaved ~~rather~~ shabbily, had they interfered to prevent my acquaintance with him - but they have on the contrary "congratulated" him most cordially on the circumstance.

I am grieved to find that the young lady is known as Mrs. Chopin, as it robs us of, I fear, our only chance of seeing you here.

Unluckily I burnt your case, not having the slightest notion that you would want it again. Ever most truly yours, Thomas Moore

1955

Magara -

July 29th 1804 -

My dear Douglas (for I must call you so, though you are my
Senior and my Captain) guess the fidget I am in, at being detained in this
miserable place, already more than a week, and with but little prospect of
a release from it - 'Water! Water!' I have always hated thee, in every shape,
medium and mixture! The Grand Taper has not a truer hydrophobist under
him - nothing could get on more famously than my journey, till I arrived at
the borders of this said Lake Ontario & ever since I came, the wind has been so
fair for our passage (if we had a vessel) that it is impossible any vessel can
get in to take us - I have fretted myself so much in this time, that as Shakespeare
says I have almost "crept into the paradise, by being peevish" - to think of my
being too late for you at Halifax is quite distressing! - and my only chance for its
turning out otherwise is your employment off New-York, (where I heard you still
were ten or eleven days after I left it) and the delays which usually attend the
departure of a conveyance - but even these hopes must give way, if I am detained here
much longer - there is but one mode left for me, by which I may yet reach you in
time, which is nothing less dreadful than to scramble back ^{alone} through the wildernesses of
woods I have passed, and so on through Albany to Boston, from whence I may get to
Halifax - this I shall adopt I think (disagreeable as it is) if some very speedy approval

1954

hasty and a fair wind do not immediately offer -

The Town I am now in is about fourteen miles from the Falls, of which I had almost forgot to speak to you, so anxiously is my whole mind employed upon the consequence of my delay in reaching Halifax - but indeed, indeed, my dearest friend, I never can sufficiently thank you for having persuaded and facilitated my visit to this very wonderful place - I pity from my heart all those who are doomed to breathe away their lives among the miniature productions of Nature, without seeing what shapes she can assume, without ~~seeing~~ ^{knowing} what wonders God can produce - Of those stupendous Falls, it is impossible to attempt any description - "Go, and see them" is all I shall ever say to any one who enquires what they are - and it is well worth a long privation of many of our ordinary pleasures, to taste ^{but} the ~~first~~ moment's impression which the first glimpse of them makes on the mind -

I am afraid I shall be obliged to encroach upon the same you had the kindness to advance me, before I reach Halifax - but, as I know that was your intention in giving it me, I shall make no apology, but for fear of accidents, inclose a draft upon my bookseller for the money, that in case you unfortunately leave Halifax without me, and wish for the sum before I overtake you in England, you may not be inconvenienced by your very prompt and affectionate kindness to me - Give my best respects to Mr Andrew Mitchell, and the heartiest good-wishes of my soul to our dear friend Skene - God bless you - do not blame me if I am ill-fated enough to miss you - Adieu to me,

To Captain Douglas -

Most truly your obliged & devoted friend
Thomas Moore



J. WALKER

SURGEON



MONTREAL.

LOWER CANADA

AMERICA.

1824.



M16054

Montreal, Nov - 2 - 1826
5

1991

Dear Cooper/
Genl. Nichol

In early life, I was told
I shou'd be a King. but never believed
it - it has come to pass. - I am Monarch
of the Huron. tribe of Indians.
300 - warriors & 250 Squaws - (women)
the oath I have taken, precludes the
possibility. of my ever returning to England
without the permission of the Council fire.
the Gentleman that delivers this to you
is my friend & a stranger ^{in London}. I am well
aware Genl. Nichol. there needs no other
recommendation.

Sa-a-gato Ganowesk
Genl. Nichol
Hean
Alienoum

J Cooper Esq -

No. 1. Alfred Place

Essex - Tottenham Court Road
London

LECTURES
ON THE
THEORY & PRACTICE OF
MEDICINE,

BY

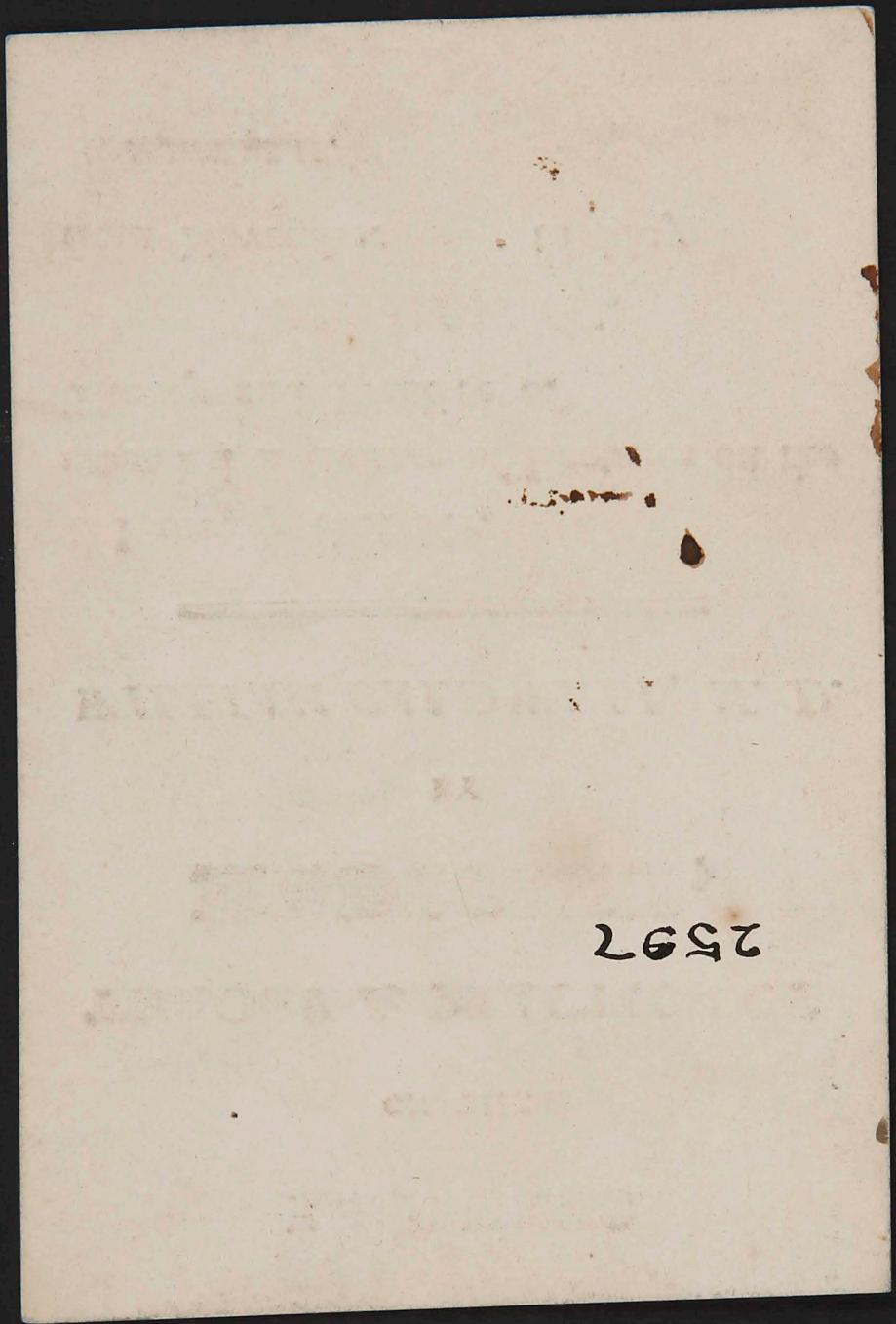
WILLIAM CALDWELL, M. D.

I certify that Mr. *Ham. Joseph*
attended a Course of Lectures on the
Theory and Practice of

MEDICINE,
from November *1827* to May *1828*

MONTREAL,

Wm Caldwell
MD



2697

MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

5th NOVEMBER, 1827

MATERIA MEDICA & THERAPEUTICS,

BY

A. F. HOLMES, M. D.

Corresponding Member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh,
and of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist. of New-York.

Mr. Jessup

Mr Jessup attended
the whole course

2596

A. F. Holmsted

May 1 1828

Province of
Lower Canada



Gifted

His Excellency The Right Honorable
Archibald Earl of Gosford Baron Worlingham of
Beccles in the County of Suffolk Captain General
and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of
Upper and Lower Canada Vice Admiral of the same
and one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy
Council

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may concern.

Whereas Alexander Scott of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec
in the Province of Lower Canada, Esquire, In pursuance of an Act or Ordinance passed on the thirtieth day of
April in the Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George The Third, intituled, "An Act or
Ordinance to prevent persons practising in Physic and Surgery within the Provinces of Quebec or Midwifery in the Towns
of Quebec and Montreal, without Licence," hath been examined and found qualified to practice Surgery
and Midwifery in this Province as more fully appears by the Copy of the Certificate hereunto subjoined, among other
Testimonials Permission is hereby granted to him for that purpose as the Law directs.

Given under my Hand and Seal at arms at the
Castle of Saint Lewis in the City of Quebec in the said
Province the eighth day of July one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty seven and in the Eighth Year of His
Majesty's Reign -

By His Excellency's Command

D. Lalor
Secy

Bureau de Médecine
de Québec.

Nous soussignés Membres du Bureau d'Examineurs pour le District de
Québec nommés en vertu de l'Ordonnance de la 20^e Geo III Chap. VIII, intitulée,
"Ordonnance qui défend à qui que ce soit de pratiquer la Médecine et la Chirurgie dans la
Province de Québec, ou la Profession d'accoucheur dans les Villes de Québec ou Montréal,
sans une permission." Aons examiné Alexandre Scott, Secuier, et trouvé capable de
pratiquer comme Chirurgien et Accoucheur.

A l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec
3^e Juillet 1837.

Signé J. B. Nault
Secrétaire

Signé Jos. Painchaud, Chairman
A. G. Couillard,
E. P. Taché.
J. B. J. Noël.
J. B. Blais.
J. Morrin.

A true copy

D. H. H. /
Pres