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DEVOTED TO SPIRIT AND DRUG NEUROSES

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Inebriety—Its Causation and Control
By R. Welsh BranJnwalde, M.D., London

Questions of Poison Tolerance
By Prof. Dr. Max Kassowitz, M.D., Vienna

The Action of Alcohol on the Nervous System
By George B. Cutten, M.D., Columbus, O.

What is the Morphine Disease?
By Charles W. Carter, M.D., Richmond, Ind.

The Experimental Effect of Tobacco Upon the Nervous System
By L. Pierce Clark, M.D., New York

Psychical Aspects of the Morphine Addict
By J. L. Bowman, M.D., Union Springs, Ala.

Annual Report of the Scientific Federation Bureau

Editorial

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Situated in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.

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Disorders of the Nervous System a Specialty. — A separate department located nearby (fifteen minutes' walk) for mild mental disorders, where the patients lead an outdoor life on a farm. All buildings are located amid beautiful and healthful surroundings. Write for booklet.

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NO SUBSTITUTE HAS YET BEEN FOUND FOR
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THE
Opsonic Theory
Demonstrates the Scientific Value of
Antiphlogistine
(Inflammation's Antidote)

The resisting power of the body against disease is relative to
the opsonic value of the blood and the severity of a localized disease process depends largely upon the retardation
of the flow of the blood to that part.

The phagocytes may gather, but unless they receive the full
amount of the normal flow with its opsonins, resisting power is
lost and suppuration takes place. We must either increase the
opsonic index of the blood so that the small amount flowing
through the infected part may be of normal opsonic value, or,
what is simpler and as effective, dilate the blood-vessels and let
the blood, with nature's own method of combating disease, circulate
through the area desired.

Heat dilates the blood-vessels, but to be effective it must
extend to the periphery of the infected area, when it will not
cause suppuration by increasing the bacteria. An antiseptic poultice is the best method of conveying heat. There is but one
method of poulticin which commends itself to thinking physicians, and that is with the antiseptic, hygroscopic, plastic dressing—

Antiphlogistine
(Inflammation's Antidote)
The Journal of Mu

Length of Helsinki

In the field of psychology, it is often stated that the field is a science of perception. However, it is important to note that the field of psychology is not merely a science of perception, but also a science of understanding. The process of understanding is not simply the process of perceiving, but also the process of constructing meaning from those perceptions. This is because meaning is not simply a product of the brain, but also a product of the social and cultural context in which it is constructed.

In order to understand the process of meaning construction, it is important to consider the role of language. Language is a powerful tool for constructing and communicating meaning. It is through language that we are able to share our experiences and perspectives with others.

The process of meaning construction is also influenced by the role of emotions. Emotions play a crucial role in shaping our perceptions and the way we understand the world. For example, when we are experiencing strong emotions, we may have difficulty perceiving and understanding the world in a balanced and objective way.

In conclusion, the field of psychology is not merely a science of perception, but also a science of understanding. It is through understanding that we are able to construct meaningful experiences and perspectives. Understanding is not simply a product of the brain, but also a product of the social and cultural context in which it is constructed. It is through understanding that we are able to share our experiences and perspectives with others, and that we are able to construct meaningful experiences of our own.
The Found of Interest...
QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EXTENT OF TOLERANCE

For more on the answer, see page 1 of the literature review.
Questions of Performance

The Journal of Intelligence

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THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL ON THE NERVE

The action of alcohol on the nerve means the effect that alcohol has on the brain, specifically on the nerve fibers that carry messages to and from the brain. Alcohol acts as a depressant, slowing down the transmission of nerve impulses. This can lead to a reduction in the ability to concentrate and make decisions, and can also impair coordination and motor function.

It is important to note that alcohol is not the only substance that can affect the nervous system. Other substances, such as drugs, can also have a similar effect. It is important to be aware of the potential risks associated with the use of any substance that can affect the nervous system, and to take steps to minimize these risks.

In summary, the action of alcohol on the nerve is a complex process that involves a number of factors. It is important to be aware of the potential risks associated with the use of alcohol and to take steps to minimize these risks. By doing so, we can help to protect our own health and the health of those around us.
The purpose of this description is to provide a better description of the

The Treatment of Alcohol on the Spirit
The motion of objects in the visual field is a complex process involving the interaction of multiple sensory systems. The eyes capture visual information, which is then processed by the brain to create a mental representation of the environment. This process is influenced by various factors, including attention, perception, and memory.

Attention plays a crucial role in determining what information is processed and how it is interpreted. When an object or event is salient, it is more likely to capture attention and be processed further. Perception, the process by which we interpret sensory information, is also influenced by attention. The brain uses various mechanisms to process visual information, such as feature detection, motion detection, and object recognition.

Memory is another important factor in the perception of motion. Our past experiences and learning can influence how we perceive and interpret visual information. For example, if we have seen an object move in a certain way before, we may perceive it as moving in that same way again, even if the actual motion is different.

In conclusion, the perception of motion is a complex and multifaceted process that involves a variety of sensory, cognitive, and emotional factors. Understanding these processes can help us better comprehend how we perceive the world around us and how we interpret the visual information that we receive.
THE EXPERIMENTAL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

appears to be a form of conditioned reflex, and none that have investigated it so far have found any evidence of a conditioned reflex at all. The experiments have been performed under conditions that would suggest that the signs of distress and apprehension are due to a more or less well-defined and more or less definite correlation of physical sensations. It is clear that the signs of distress and apprehension are components of the conditioned reflex.

In conclusion, the results of these experiments are consistent with the idea that the signs of distress and apprehension are a part of the conditioned reflex and are an expression of physical sensations.

If pronounced symptoms of distress are present, there are evidences of increased tension or excitement. If the symptoms are more pronounced, there is a marked change in the pupil's condition, as indicated by the marked difference in size and shape.

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It is unclear what the intended message of the page is. The text appears to be fragmented and difficult to understand. It seems to be discussing issues related to the expression of ideas, the impact of words, and the role of the speaker in influencing others. The page contains several incomplete sentences and phrases that do not form coherent paragraphs or sections. It's possible that the page is meant to be a collection of thoughts or excerpts from various sources, but without additional context, it is difficult to determine the intended meaning. The page also contains some technical terms and references that are not clearly defined within the text.
independent observer some certain high level of interest. At the same time these incomprehensible gaps in
reality. Thus, despite the size of the volume of
capital, the share becomes much more with another, and there is no place with the
masses, or with another, or in the mass the
school was the predominant among the others. Why should one place the predominant among the others. Why should
not the predominant among the others. Why should
not the predominant among the others. Why should

...
nicotine poisoning, is due to a double depressing influence upon the heart and arterial walls.

The acute toxic effects of tobacco upon the pupil indicate a more probable paralysis of the peripheral ends of the sympathetic; and it almost certainly stimulates the oculomotor nerve.

It first excites, then paralyzes the respiratory center. Pragneres states that retardation is universal in the animal kingdom, while among mammals acceleration is found. Traube teaches that the lungs always give out before the heart, in acute nicotine poisoning; this he ascribes to paralysis of the respiratory center. Rosenthal has induced inspiratory cramp and death by sufficient doses of nicotine. However, no little difference of opinion exists among experimenters as to whether the final paralysis of the nervous mechanism of respiration is central or peripheral. Probably both are right. According to Mittenberg's experiments upon dogs, nicotine acts in accordance with the dose, either as a pure excitant to the respiration, or as a first excitant, and then paralytic, or as a primary paralytic. Excitation of the center in general, means accelerated expiration; and paralysis means retardation of respiration with long expiratory pauses. Death occurs through primary arrest of respiration.

In feeding the animals either crude tobacco mixed with food, or the alkaloid nicotine, tolerance is easily and early established, requiring but two or three days. The animals lose neither flesh nor appetite. Adler fed four cigars daily to a female rabbit for six months; everything proceeded as in health; the rabbit became pregnant, giving birth to seven young, which she nursed successfully.

Cats are the most susceptible to nicotine of all mammals. Birds are also easily affected. One drop of nicotine given to a pigeon will cause collapse, tetanic convulsions, and death in a minute. A sort of tobacco chorea has been induced in some horses. However, the toxic coefficient on the amount necessary to produce death has never been definitely determined. In chronic poisoning there is more or less gastroenteritis of a hemorrhagic character. This occurs in the pleura and peritoneum. Hyperemia of the lungs, brain and cord is found. There is a lowering of the blood pressure.

It has been noticed of the human subject that in the more pronounced cases, such as Virginia and Southern tobacco, strabismus and twitching of the eyelids, indicate the uniform ganglion poisoning.

In rabbits, the phenomenon known as the satiety reflex is also seen. The animal may be stimulated for a time, and then show a distinct paralysis of the eye, with twitching of the iris.

Cats are subject to the effects of nicotine. It is an interesting fact that in these animals the symptoms are extrapyramidal. A case of one of the most severe nicotine poisoning suffering in a cat, is described.
find facts suited to his individual views — a study in pragmatic philosophy. For the animal experiments, upon tobacco poisoning the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. It is fairly proven that tobacco is primarily a cardiovascular poison.

2. Its acute toxic effects on the neuromuscular apparatus are, first, as an excitant and mild convulsant; second, motor nerve depressant, and finally a paralyzing of the central and peripheral nerves of the heart and lungs.

3. Its chronic toxic effects on the nervous system (as yet so inaccurately studied) is to induce toxic congestion of the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves; inducing finally in the latter a mild type of degenerative neuritis.

4. The toxic co-efficient even in animals, under strict test is so very favorable as to vitiate much of the attempt to derive any definite conclusions of its effects on the nervous system in man.

PSYCHICAL ASPECTS OF THE MORPHINE ADDICT

BY J. L. BOWMAN, M.D., UNION SPRINGS, ALA.

At no time in the history of medicine, has there been so much discussion of the patent medicine evil, the quack and the impostor as at the present day, at no time, since the days of Jesus of Nazareth, has that mystic principle, vaunted by the divine healers of the Dowie and Mrs. Eddy type, attracted so much attention as to-day.

As we read or hear the tirades against these real or supposed evils, two patent questions present themselves, viz: which of our patients become patent medicine fiends, the source of the quack's body, the divine healers vestry men, or the Christian science worshippers? And who is chiefly responsible for their change? By a little investigation it will be seen that regardless of what other diseases these lost sheep of the house of Israel may have suffered from in the past, they go as neurasthenics, hypochondriacs or inebriates, and the profession drives them away. As

3. Read before the Medical Association of the State of Alabama at Mobile, April 16, 1887.
In order to understand the processes of the human mind, it is necessary to study the structure of the brain and its functions. The brain is composed of billions of neurons, each of which is capable of receiving, processing, and transmitting information. These neurons are organized into intricate networks that enable the brain to perform complex tasks, such as perception, memory, and decision-making.

The brain is divided into several regions, each of which is responsible for different functions. For example, the frontal lobes are involved in decision-making and planning, while the temporal lobes are responsible for language and memory.

One of the most important functions of the brain is memory. Memories are encoded in the brain through a process called synaptic plasticity, which involves the strengthening or weakening of connections between neurons. This process is thought to be responsible for the formation and retrieval of memories.

In conclusion, the study of the brain and its functions is crucial for our understanding of human behavior and mental processes. Through continued research, we hope to gain a deeper understanding of the brain and its abilities, which will ultimately lead to better treatments for neurological disorders.
Science and Education Applied to the Alcoholic Question

The problems of the temperance movement have been approached from many different angles. One of the key questions in the temperance debate is the role of education in combating alcoholism. This issue is particularly relevant today, as the prevalence of alcohol-related problems continues to grow. The following paragraphs will explore the role of education in addressing alcoholism and how it can be used as a tool in the fight against temperance issues.

Science and Education Applied to the Alcoholic Question

The scientific approach to the study of alcoholism has been an important component of the temperance movement. The understanding of the physiological and psychological effects of alcohol has been crucial in developing effective strategies for prevention and treatment. Research has shown that alcoholism is a complex disorder influenced by genetic, environmental, and social factors. This knowledge has led to the development of interventions that target these various factors. One of the key areas of research is the role of education in changing attitudes and behaviors related to alcohol use. Through educational programs, individuals can learn about the risks associated with alcohol consumption and develop skills for making healthy choices.

Education programs can also be effective in reducing the demand for alcohol. By increasing awareness about the negative consequences of alcohol use, individuals may be more likely to choose other activities. This reduction in demand can help to decrease the supply of alcohol, further reducing the problem. Education can also be used to support individuals who are seeking help for alcohol-related problems. By providing information about treatment options and resources, education can empower individuals to take control of their lives and make positive changes.

In conclusion, the role of education in addressing alcoholism cannot be overstated. Through research, educational programs, and support for individuals in need, the temperance movement can continue to make progress in combating this serious problem. As our understanding of alcoholism grows, so will our ability to develop effective strategies for prevention and treatment. The future of the temperance movement depends on our commitment to education and the pursuit of knowledge.
The Principles of Medicine

The Principles of Medicine are the fundamental concepts that underlie the practice of medicine. They provide the basis for the development of medical knowledge and the formulation of clinical decision-making. The Principles of Medicine are derived from the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the clinical manifestations of disease. They are essential for the education of medical students and the training of physicians. The Principles of Medicine are continually evolving as new discoveries are made and our understanding of the human body expands. The Principles of Medicine are the foundation upon which the practice of medicine is built.
The Press Committee issued by the Federation, which was aimed at highlighting the need for serious and substantial reform in the field of education, particularly in light of the great loss of life and property during the recent conflict. The press conference was attended by representatives from various educational organizations and media outlets.

The press conference was held in response to the growing concern over the state of education in the country. The Federation is calling for immediate action to address the issues that have arisen due to the conflict, including the need for additional resources and support for educators and students.

The Federation is particularly concerned with the quality of education in the schools. They are calling for increased investment in education and for the creation of a national education policy that is focused on the needs of the students.

The Federation is also calling for the establishment of a national monitoring body to ensure that the new education policy is implemented effectively. They are also calling for the establishment of a national education fund to support the implementation of the new policy.

The Federation is hopeful that these steps will help to improve the quality of education in the country and to ensure that all students have access to a quality education.
The Problem of Uniform Education

The problem of education is a complex one, and it is not easy to find a comprehensive solution.

The key to solving the problem lies in the development of a national system of education that is both effective and fair.

The United States, for example, has made significant progress in this area, with the implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act.

However, there are still many challenges to overcome, and it is important that we continue to work towards a more equitable and effective system of education.

In conclusion, the problem of education is a pressing issue that requires the attention of all of us.

We must work together to create a system that provides every child with the opportunity to succeed and reach their full potential.

The future of education depends on our willingness to address these challenges and work towards a more just and effective system.
the institution would have gone on with success. Even worse, the institution's failure to address this problem through appropriate measures contributed to the deterioration of the institution.

However, the institution's failure to deal with the problem of misconduct and neglect of duties led to a decline in its reputation and credibility. This has had a significant impact on the institution's ability to attract and retain patients and staff. The institution's reputation has been damaged, and its credibility has been undermined.

It is clear that the institution's leadership failed to address this problem in a timely and effective manner. The institution's failure to address the problem of misconduct and neglect of duties has had a profound impact on its reputation and credibility.

In conclusion, it is essential for the institution's leadership to take immediate action to address the problem of misconduct and neglect of duties. The institution's leadership must take responsibility for the institution's failure to deal with this problem and work to restore the institution's reputation and credibility. Only by taking swift and decisive action can the institution hope to overcome this crisis and regain the trust of its patients and staff.
Children to Become Farmers

The Cornhusking Congress to be held at Anamosa, Iowa, on Thursday, June 27th, 1895, is to be the 3rd Annual Cornhusking Congress in the State of Iowa. The Congress is sponsored by the Iowa Cornhusking Congress Association, whose purpose is to promote the interest of cornhusking in the state. The Congress is expected to attract a large number of participants and spectators.

The Congress will feature various events, including cornhusking contests, musical performances, and speeches. The cornhusking contests will be judged on the speed and accuracy of the participants. The musical performances will be provided by local bands and choirs. The speeches will cover various topics related to cornhusking and agriculture.

The Congress is open to the public, and admission is free. The organization is seeking volunteers to help with the preparation and execution of the Congress. If interested in volunteering, contact the Iowa Cornhusking Congress Association at their office in Anamosa, Iowa.

The Congress is a great opportunity for children to learn about cornhusking and agricultural practices. It is a fun and educational event that will help children develop an appreciation for the importance of agriculture.

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The Congress is also a great opportunity for farmers to network and share their knowledge and experiences. It is a chance to learn from others and improve the quality of cornhusking in the state.

The Congress is supported by the Iowa Cornhusking Congress Association, whose mission is to promote the interest of cornhusking in Iowa. The Congress is a unique event that is sure to be a highlight of the agricultural calendar.

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INEBRIETY — II
The Second

by R. H. M.

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