

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.

IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST!

For some time past the medical profession and others in the East have been interested in the discovery by Dr. D'Unger, of Chicago, that the bark of cinchona rubra is a specific cure for drunkenness, and that it deprives a habitual drinker of an appetite for liquor. The following letter, published in the *Englewood*, in December last, was recently republished by that paper, in consequence of a request by a number of persons interested in the alleged remedy:

"The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, which not only cures intemperance, but leaves the drunkard with an appetite for food and a healthy mind. Dr. Joseph Meigs, the editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, is one of the strongest endorser of the new remedy. Dr. Meigs has had many scientific articles in the *Tribune* about it, and has often devoted editorial space to make known to the public that there is a simple remedy which can save him."

Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Meigs about this wonderful discovery, during which he said to me: 'This is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. Dr. D'Unger has actually cured a drunkard of his habit of intemperance. He takes men debauched by liquor for years—takes a stupid, demented, listless man, and in a few days makes him a healthy, happy man, with a positive aversion to liquor.'"

"I have seen the medicine tried, Mr. Meigs. Why, one of our first citizens became a common drunkard a few years ago. He fell to the lowest depth, he got a wife and children, and a lovely woman, got a divorce from him. But at the last moment, when ready to die, his wife's friends tried this wonderful remedy. In four days his appetite came back, and in a week he gained the use of his tongue, hands and brain. The doctor came to see him, and in two weeks he was a cured man. He had no longing for liquor. He possessed his health, and his wife and children are delighted, and to-morrow this reformed and cured drunkard is to be married again to the loving wife who had left him years ago."

"Is this medicine a secret?" "No, not at all. Dr. D'Unger is a regular practitioner. He tells the secret to every one, and many of our physicians are using his discovery. I will give you a note to him and he will tell you all about it."

"And you, Mr. Meigs, I called on Dr. D'Unger at the Palmer House."

"You are just in time," said the doctor. "I'm just going to call on a patient now, who, though a rich man, has been a debauched drunkard for three years. For six weeks he has been helpless as a child. His memory was even gone. He has been taking my medicine for four days."

"Is Mr. D'Unger in bed?" asked the doctor, as we gave our hats to the servants.

"Oh, no, he's in the parlor reading," said the servant.

"And there was this drunkard, still weak, but permanently cured. When the doctor asked him if he had any longing for liquor, he said: 'No, none whatever. I feel as if I have been for fifteen years. I am not mentally depressed. I am strong, and I would take a drink of liquor for the world, and—'

"Go, Doctor," interrupted his wife, as she took both his hands, "you have saved George. He is so happy," and then her eyes filled with tears of joy.

"No, I've never had a patient cured by cinchona rubra return to drink again. They hate the sight of liquor."

"Now, Doctor," I said, "what did you give this patient or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitual drunkard—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hands, and a violent shiver, and a violent shiver."

"My medicine," said the Doctor, "is a bark of cinchona rubra, which I have bought at my first-class drug store. It is a red Peruvian bark (cinchona rubra). Quinine is the yellow bark (cinchona). Now, there are eight varieties of this bark, and I use the bark from the small limbs of the red variety. Druggists call it quill bark, because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"How do you mix it?" "I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (cinchona rubra), powder it and soak it in a quart of distilled alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint, so it is a pound to a half pint. Anybody can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?" "I give the drunk man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally when his tongue becomes swollen, I give him a second dose. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day generally reduces the dose to a teaspoonful, then down to fifteen, ten and five drops."

"From five to fifteen drops, and in extreme cases to thirty drops. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of this medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happen to have the discovery?"

"Well, first, I understand that the intemperance, first, is a habit, finally becomes a disease of the nerve cells, or, if talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease of the muscular ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man of delirium tremens that the cells that send the nerve to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves were in a yellow, yeasty-looking condition."

"Now, I asked myself, what is this yellow deposit and what causes this abnormal look of the cells? It is caused, I learned, by much search, by the etheral part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. Now, if I drink alcohol, I should say it is a poisonous fluid electricity, which goes over the sensitive nerves as electricity goes over wire, straight to the outside of the nerve cells, which it stimulates artificially, when they should be stimulated naturally through the blood."

"If the etheral part of the alcohol," continued the doctor, "goes straight to the outside of the nerve cells, it stimulates like a nerve, and the liver would extract from it its poisonous properties as they extract the injurious salts from our food, and this poison would never reach the brain. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whiskey, the nerve cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whiskey or at least seven grains of morphine a day. Cinchona rubra stops the call for food."

"Does not red Peruvian bark and alcohol both stimulate the nerve cells? Then why can one cure the other?"

"Well, alcohol is a fermented, distilled stimulant, with poison in it, while my medicine is a natural stimulant, containing no poison; my medicine stimulates the nerves, and not being poisonous, it allows inflammation—that is, it holds the cells open until the morbid deposit is forced out, and the cells accustom themselves to receive their stimulus naturally through the arteries. It stops all craving for alcohol. A man who holds his nerves like electricity, straight to the nerve cells, thence to the liver, then to the spinal center, limbering the back, then to the muscular system, and when it is vomited. Food goes just the opposite way; food goes to the stomach first, then into the blood, then to the heart and finally through the arteries to the brain."

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EVENING NEWS.

Monday, January 1, 1877.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

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