

Chapter 1 : Ray Society (Author of Reports on the Progress of Zoology and Botany, ,)

Excerpt from Reports on Zoology for , As supplementary to last year's Report, among the works of a general nature, is first to be mentioned, An Introduction to the Mammalia, by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith; Edinburgh, (forming vol. xiii - 'The Mammalia' of Jardine's work, 'The Naturalists' Library').

These men had passed years in the wilds, living upon their own resources; they were a curious set. Lieutenant Frederick Walpole, H. Collingwood An excerpt of a few days travel with annotations from The Crossing. And what a cast of characters. Not a story, but the day by day events. See the title page of the first expedition report. What a wild life, and what a fresh kind of existence! But, ah, the discomforts! By Brevet Captain J. It is one of the most important works on the opening of the west. Some 10, copies were printed. Because there was no copyright taken, the Report was immediately published commercially by many publishers in many editions, making the Fremont Report more widely read than any other account of the West before the gold rush. The entire text available online. And, it is searchable, and is editable text! Irving Stone, They Also Ran "I write more easily by dictation, and therefore the labor of amanuensis, commencing at this early time, has remained with Mrs. But it lingers on even today. This link is to one of the surviving examples at Idaho State University: Who really found the Oregon Trail; Fremont , we are told in no uncertain terms, that tee, hee: He gave up and left the work to his wife--the intelligent and articulate Jesse [sic] Benton Fremont. Jessie had been named for her uncle, Jesse Benton. Here is what some modern scholars have to say in the matter: Chair in History and American Studies; F. The spirit of contemporary science was present of every page of his final Report. No physical evidence, however, has come to light supporting such claims. Hartley, a researcher for the Oxford English Dictionary, from Duluth, Minnesota, tells us at longcamp. But, Jessie surely drew out of John the vivid descriptions of scenery and events. Beyond question she added elegant touches and gave variety to his vocabulary, but the reports are close-knit transcripts of his own ideas and experience, and resemble nothing that Jessie ever wrote. He had a natural command of natural English, and even documents which he later produced under unfavorable conditions Both extremes are unfortunate. Each partner contributed to and took great pride in the report. Kreyche, "Fremont dictated notes to Jessie, his indispensable chief helper, and sent the report to Congress. Unlike the legalese of other Congressional documents, one of the merits of the report was the readability of its prose. This was especially helpful to those planning to journey to the Far West. The document read like an adventure story and, in perusing it, many a reader traveled west vicariously. Pamela Herr, historian, former managing editor of The American West, and author of articles and reviews on women and western topics: Here is one available online: The nervous, rocky West is intruding a new and continental element into the National Mind, and we shall yet have an American. These first 6 are the actual expedition reports published by the Congress of the United States. In addition to the narrative, they have the very great advantage of containing not only the original drawings by Charles Preuss, and the plates of plants and fossils, but also the tables of Astronomical Observations and Tables of Latitude and Longitude right , Meteorological Observations and Barometric Register, and Tables of Distances Traveled. These items account for half the total pages of the reports, and are not included in the commercial editions. The tables are also included in the Senate edition of the Geographical Memoir--the only report from the third expedition These government publications were in the Public Domain; i. Phinney, Cooperstown, NY, Abbot, Civil War in America. Also and Down [House], Kent, 31 March States "Nineteenth Thousand" printed. Extensive excerpts-- For Presidential Campaign Over 45, printed! Smucker, Samuel M, A. View complete text on-line Smucker, Samuel M. The Life of General John C. Copyright For Presidential Campaign. Parts of the Report are included. Published in parts , and complete thereafter. The narrative of the Report is pregnant with valuable observational data. This is remarked at a point where the rains are at least more equally distributed than in the lower plains and basins. I, Travels from to ; Vol. Map Portfolio, University of Illinois Press, Full size facsimiles of the , , , , and 7-section map of the road to Oregon. Ye Galleon Press, A reprint of Senate. I waited till I could get hold of the large piece of burning bois de vache [wood of the cow, ie. With this I lighted all the fireworks at once, and tossed them whizzing and sputtering into the air, over the heads of the company.

Francis Parkman, The Oregon Trail, In print at Narrative Press.

Chapter 2 : Reports on zoology for , / - CORE

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A great difference prevails, in this respect, in the different classes of lunatic asylums. These visits to the asylums are usually made twice in a week, and in some instances more frequently. In some asylums, the whole system of management appears to have been constituted less with regard to the cure of insanity, and to the restoration of lunatics to health and society, than to their seclusion and safe custody. Occasional doses of medicine are administered, when incidental deviations from bodily health or any contingency calls for their use but the application of medicine and other restorative means, on any determined plan, with a view to promote recovery, and to restore the mental faculties to a sound state, appears in some asylums never to have been contemplated. To accomplish this object; the residence of a Medical man on the spot, or in the immediate vicinity, is very essential; and here we cannot but notice the following extract from a Report of the Commissioners who visited the Norfolk Asylum in August, , which will point out the evils likely to be contingent on this arrangement. On this subject, we cannot but notice, as a singular anomaly in the law, that, whilst it is required in every Licensed House, containing Patients, that there shall be a Resident Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, there is no similar provision as to County or Subscription Asylums, or public Hospitals. The liability to apoplexy, and the possible occurrence of cases of suspended animation from strangling may be mentioned as among the many reasons calling for the constant attendance or immediate vicinity of a Medical man. We put some questions to the Superintendent, as to what he would do in cases such as we have described. His answer was that he would not venture upon the responsibility of acting or applying remedies, that he could not bleed , and had no knowledge or experience, medical or surgical. Upon asking, then, what steps he would take in such cases, we were told that he would immediately send to Norwich, the nearest place, three miles distant, for one of the Medical visitors. He subsequently directed our attention to a pony on the lawn, which he informed us was constantly ready to be saddled as occasion required. Many of them are able and well-informed men in their profession, and appear to treat their patients with judgment and skill. Many of the Superintendents of County Asylums, and some of the Medical Officers in those licensed houses which, from their containing one hundred patients require the residence of such an attendant, are men intelligent, and active in doing all that is practicable towards the restoration of their patients. Causes of Insanity in Paupers The Medical Officers residing in the asylums have been led by personal observation and experience, nearly to the same conclusions, as to the most efficacious treatment of Insanity; or, to speak more precisely, of administering the aids of medicine and regimen to those classes and descriptions of persons who are principally the inmates of public lunatic asylums. Amongst the most frequent causes of Insanity in Paupers, are habitual intemperance, poverty and destitution, grief, disappointment; and, we fear, in some instances want of sufficient sustenance. These causes act with different degrees of influence on different individuals, according to the various states of their constitution, but they have all tendency to bring the body into a state of weakness and exhaustion. This is greatly aggravated by the insane poor being very generally sent in the first place to workhouses and other improper receptacles, instead of to asylums, where they might be immediately subjected to medical treatment, at a time when the disease is known to be curable in a large proportion of cases. It is the general opinion of the best-informed medical attendants on lunatic asylums that the most successful method of attempting the cure of pauper lunatics in public hospitals, exhausted and destitute as they often are, is to obviate the state of body which poverty and distress have a tendency to induce. This is best effected by a restorative plan, and by means calculated to reproduce a vigorous state of bodily health. For this purpose a nutritive and tolerably full diet is allowed, consisting of a considerable proportion of animal food, wholesome digestible bread, milk porridge, or milk thickened with various farinaceous substances, and good broth. To these a moderate quantity of malt liquor, ale, or porter, is added in most cases, and in some extreme instances, wine and other stimulants. Warm clothing and bedding, and a moderately warm and dry atmosphere, are indispensable auxiliaries for promoting the comfort and cure of lunatics, in whom the circulation is languid, and who for the most part, are chilly, and suffer much from exposure to cold

and damp air. Exercise in the open air in cheerful airing-grounds; baths, either warm or cold, according to the state of the circulation and the habitual temperature of the skin; frictions promoting cleanliness and dryness of the surface of the body, and tending to keep up the action of the blood-vessels to a certain healthy standard, are generally found to promote the restoration of patients whose cases are of a curable description. The whole of this plan is said to prove beneficial only in those cases which are free from the ordinary signs of congestion in the brain, and from tendencies to epilepsy and paralysis. When these exist, they must be treated by appropriate remedies, such as topical bleedings and counter-irritations. In the cases before alluded to, tonic and stimulant medicines, and all the remedies which promote healthy digestion and a due circulation of blood to the extremities, are said to be productive of beneficial results. The tonic remedies most in use are carbonate of iron, cinchona, sulphate of quina. A moist or relaxed state of the skin, with cold extremities; a shrunk and shrivelled surface, with a livid and blotchy, or pale and yellow complexion and feeble circulation, are well known to frequently co-exist with insanity, and are especially noted in those cases which are the result of depressing agencies. In this state of the system, great advantages are said to arise from the use of carbonate of ammonia, given in frequent doses, and continued for a considerable time. Emetics and powerful purgatives are said to be rather injurious than useful, in the forms of disease now described, except where any temporary complaint indicates the necessity of having recourse to them. It is the testimony of the best-informed among the Medical Superintendents of asylums, that the restoration of bodily health is frequently accompanied by a marked improvement in the state of the mental faculties. We must not omit the fact, that although a very general agreement exists among the intelligent Medical Officers of lunatic asylums, as to the most efficient method of treatment for the cure or relief of the class of patients above described, there are some remarkable exceptions, and that the regulations of some asylums are quite at variance with the general opinion. Beneficial effects of occupations and amusements The answers which we have received to our inquiries have been generally, that occupations and amusements, especially such as take place in the open air, are beneficial to the bodies as well as to the minds of the patients. Indeed, all intelligent persons who are well acquainted with the disease of lunacy, by having seen it in its different stages and varieties, and can. From the observations which we have been enabled to make on the subject, in the course of our visits through the several public and private asylums of this country, we are disposed to concur fully in this opinion. It appears to us that employment should be afforded to all patients whether pauper or private; and that they should be induced to occupy themselves as much as is consistent with their bodily health: There can be little doubt but that by amusing the mind of a patient, and diverting his attention from any idea, either painful or delusive, which occupies it, that much good may be effected. The longer a delusion is dwelt upon, the stronger and more inveterate it becomes. Employment, therefore, in cases of long standing, tends to the tranquillity, and in recent cases contributes materially to the recovery, of the patient. In most instances, it is desirable to place at the disposal of the patient, the same species of occupation that he has been accustomed to follow, previously to his entering the asylum; and if he has not been brought up to any profession or trade, it may be even proper that he should be instructed in some regular pursuit, in order fully to engage his attention. It is at all times important, that as much exercise and employment as possible, in the open air, should be afforded, and that for this purpose, gardening and agricultural labour should be provided. Labour of patients not to be reckoned on as a source of profit Without reference, however, to any pecuniary advantage that may result to the rate-payer, or to the proprietor of the asylum, we deem it most necessary that employment should be provided for the lunatic. In fact, the labour of a patient neither can, nor ought to, be reckoned upon as a regular source of profit. In the first place, it is uncertain; depending upon his health, temper, and disposition. A lunatic, moreover, is a person afflicted with a positive malady, which frequently circumscribes his physical powers, and at other times exhibits itself in the shape of dangerous or violent excitement, suspending for a time, the capability of making himself useful. The object of employing a patient is not that he should make a return in value for the money expended upon him, but that his tranquillity and comfort should be promoted, and the disease with which he is afflicted, consequently mitigated or even remedied. For this purpose, moderate labour only should be resorted to, and that as much as possible in the open air, in order to strengthen without fatiguing the body; and it should be of such a nature as will afford amusement, without any risk of harassing the mind. With a view to these

objects, spacious and cheerful yards, and also pleasure-grounds, should be provided, for the purposes of exercise, and of yielding the patient opportunities, at all seasonable times, of occupation and amusement in keeping them in order. But as, by these means only, sufficient employment cannot at all times be afforded to any considerable number of persons, it seems necessary that a farm, or extensive gardens, proportioned to the number of patients, should be attached to every large Asylum, and that a variety of in-door employments should also be provided. In order to promote exercise and occupation, it is also advisable that some trifling indulgences should be given to such patients as are willing to perform a moderate quantity of labour. Music, dancing, and various games as many as possible in the open air may be resorted to with advantage, in most cases, except where the patient is too excitable. No Asylum should be without a library. Books, judiciously chosen, especially such as will not encourage any morbid ideas already existing, are an important help in promoting a happy and serene state of mind. In cases of great depression, and particularly of religious melancholy, books of a cheerful character should be placed, to a much greater extent than is generally done, at the disposal of the patients. In most of the Asylums that we have visited, we have found an abundance of religious publications, and in some few of them little else. However useful such works may be, we have frequently urged upon the various proprietors and superintendents, the duty of their also procuring books and publications of an entertaining character, adapted to the capacity of the patients under their care. In the better-conducted asylums, these views are apparently acted upon to a considerable extent. Books are procured and placed at the disposal of the patients; the exercise of trades and other in-door employments is encouraged, in some cases rewarded; and out-of-door occupation is provided by means of large gardens or farms, in which patients regularly labour in the proper seasons. In the Wakefield Lunatic Asylum, to which are attached a garden of three acres, and a farm of forty acres of land, we were informed on our visit in September, that, out of, male patients, and, out of, female patients, were employed in various ways. These patients belonged to a manufacturing district, and occupied themselves in woollen and cotton weaving, and all the clothes, including the shoes, used throughout the establishment were made by the inmates. They made fancy articles also for sale, and performed all the gardening and agricultural labour. A variety of amusements was provided for them, and the effect both of occupation and amusement was considered to be highly beneficial.

Chapter 3 : Andreas Johann Wagner | LibraryThing

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Chapter 5 : Fremont's Reports

The Third Part of the Supplementary Volume has been concluded with the first half of the Rodentia, upon which I take occasion to mention, that the Fourth Part, containing the other half of the Rodentia, together with the Edentata and the whole of the Solidungula, has also been prepared in the course.

Chapter 6 : Extracts from the Lunacy Report

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Chapter 7 : Reports on Zoology for , by Busk, G.; Tulk, A.; Haliday, A.h.

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Chapter 9 : Full text of "Reports on zoology for , "

Reports on zoology for , Tr. from the German by George Busk Alfred Tulk, esq., and Alexander H. Haliday, esq.