

**SEA-SICKNESS AND HOW TO PREVENT
IT: AN EXPLANATION OF ITS NATURE
AND SUCCESSFUL
TREATMENT, THROUGH THE AGENCY OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, BY MEANS OF
THE SPINAL ICE BAG**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649508167

Sea-Sickness and How to Prevent It: An Explanation of Its Nature and Successful Treatment,
Through He Agency of the Nervous System, by Means of the Spinal Ice Bag by John Chapman

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JOHN CHAPMAN

**SEA-SICKNESS AND HOW TO PREVENT
IT: AN EXPLANATION OF ITS NATURE
AND SUCCESSFUL
TREATMENT, THROUGH THE AGENCY OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, BY MEANS OF
THE SPINAL ICE BAG**



SEA-SICKNESS

AND

HOW TO PREVENT IT.

Works by the same Author.

Functional Diseases of Women: Cases Illustrative of a New

Method of treating them through the agency of the Nervous System, by means of cold and heat. Also, an APPENDIX, containing Cases Illustrative of a New Method of treating Epilepsy, Infantile Convulsions, Paralysis, and Diabetes. 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

Diarrhoea and Cholera: their Nature, Origin, and Treatment through the agency of the Nervous System. Second edition, enlarged, 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

Neuralgia, Headache, and Kindred Disorders: their Nature, Causes, and Treatment. With Illustrative Cases. [Preparing for publication.]

Chloroform and other Anæsthetics: their History and Use during Childbirth. 8vo, price 1s.

Medical Patents: A Letter on the Patenting of Inventions in connexion with Medicine. 8vo, price 6d.

The following passages are extracted from this 'Letter':—

"A right appreciation of the claims of medical science and a due regard for the public welfare have conjointly necessitated professional repudiation of men who deal in secretly compounded or quack-medicines, as well as earnest reprobation of the custom, so long as it was continued, of protecting such medicines by royal letters-patent. . . . But the same cannot be said of the grant of an exclusive privilege, for a term of years, of making and vending a surgical instrument, or any mechanical apparatus for a medical purpose. This privilege involves no secrecy: any one can make medical or surgical apparatuses for accomplishing the same purposes as those for which the patented articles are designed; the mode of their construction is not and cannot be concealed; and all the privilege the patent confers is that of an exclusive right for a term of years of making the patented article. . . . And I am constrained to affirm that in so far as the policy, the expediency, the morality, the dignity, in short, the principles generally approved by the profession, condemn the 'patenting of [mechanical] inventions in connexion with medicine,' precisely so far do they condemn the holding of copyrights in medical and surgical books, and in the titles of medical journals—that of *The British Medical Journal* [which, after publicly condemning me, refused to publish my justificatory reply] not excepted. All professional proprietors of such books and journals can only be at once logical and consistent either by cordially recognizing the right of their professional brethren to patent any apparatus devised by them for surgical or medical purposes, or by surrendering their copyrights *pro bono publico*. If within the pale of the profession there should be a third party the members of which are so very 'pure' as surgeons or physicians that they regard the Copyright Law as a 'stumbling-block,' and those who avail themselves of it as an 'offence,' I beg humbly to suggest to such persons that they ought to give their advice gratis to all who ask it. For what is the meaning of a patent or a copyright? Obviously no other than to secure to each man a right of property in the product of his own brains. Is he wrong in availing himself of this right? If so, then the 'pure' physicians and 'pure' surgeons are equally wrong in refusing to allow the public to profit freely of their advice without paying for it. I believe, however, that these dignitaries of the profession, who, according to its avowed 'principles' rigorously interpreted, ought to practise their calling without seeking for fee or reward, do indeed exact the largest fees demanded by any member of the medical body!"—(Pages 4, 10, and 11.)

"Dr. CHAPMAN is at war with the faculty on a point of etiquette, or, as those who consider the question a grave one would say, a point of ethics. . . . Of course the traditions of the faculty, the spirit of conservatism, and so forth, all tend to oppose the patenting of medical instruments; but beyond these motives of prejudice we see no logical objection to the practice. . . . It certainly appears hard and unfair that the fruit of a man's brains should fall into the hands of a trader—as in the case of Dr. RICHARDSON'S patented Spray-producer—and that the original inventor should only be rewarded with barren honour. It seems to us, therefore, that Dr. CHAPMAN'S arguments are in the main perfectly reasonable; and we cannot but think that the medical journals have displayed a feeling quite out of accordance with the true spirit of the press in refusing insertion to Dr. CHAPMAN'S letter."—*London Review*, Nov. 2nd, 1867

L421
C46
1868

PREFACE.

THE call for a second edition of this book has given me an opportunity of improving it in three respects: *first*, the introductory exposition of those novel pathological and therapeutical doctrines which my method of preventing or curing seasickness practically illustrates, is far more complete than it was in the first edition; *secondly*, I have added a section on the Physiology of Vomiting; and, *thirdly*, the number of cases which I have adduced in evidence of the reality of my discovery of a remedy for the disease which has hitherto been the terror of the great majority of travellers by sea, is more than double that of those published in the first edition.

The time is not yet come for the publication, or even the preparation of a systematic work on Neuro-therapeutics; for the principles and practice of healing intended to be implied by that term need first to be experimentally illustrated in respect to several groups of diseases in the treatment of which they are applicable, but which have not yet been treated by suitable applications of cold or heat to the spine. Meanwhile, as the introductory section of this work contains an explicit statement of the principles in question, and a considerable array of evidence from independent medical observers, both of the truth of those principles and of the great and widely-extensive remedial power which has been developed from them, it will, I hope, be found a sufficient guide and encouragement to such professional inquirers as may desire to acquaint themselves theoretically and practically with the therapeutical method in question.

The section on the Physiology of Vomiting will be found, I believe, to throw some new light on the obscure and difficult question of the parts played by the medulla oblongata and spinal cord respectively in the process of vomiting, and will, I think, suggest the direction in which further research is most likely to be rewarded by additional knowledge of the subject.

The number of cases given in proof that the spinal ice-bag will prevent or cure sea-sickness might have been much greater than it is if since the publication of the first edition of this book my attention had been especially directed to the subject; but during the intervening four years I have been chiefly occupied in investigating and working out the applicability of the neuro-therapeutical method to the treatment of disease in general, and particularly to the treatment of diarrhoea, cholera, and those three extensive groups of terrible and hitherto generally incurable maladies—convulsive, paralytic, and neuralgic affections. The reports of the cases of sea-sickness treated by means of ice which have been added to those published by me in 1864, have been mostly communicated to me by the kindness of friends or patients: happily, the success of the treatment is now so thoroughly established that no additional experiments by myself or others are needed for this purpose; but as every additional proof of the reality of the discovery of a remedy for sea-sickness, which until treated by means of the spinal ice-bag had utterly baffled all the efforts of physicians, will be an additional force with which to convince the travelling public that that terrible malady need be endured no longer, I venture, on public grounds, still to ask those who make use of the remedy to be kind enough to report to me as exactly and circumstantially as possible the results of their experiments. By thus helping to hasten the general adoption of an expedient by which an unspeakably vast amount of human misery may be prevented, they will be public benefactors.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

LONDON, 25, SOMERSET STREET,
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.,
Oct. 6, 1868.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SECTION I.	
INTRODUCTION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF NEURO-THERAPEUTICS . . .	1
SECTION II.	
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VOMITING	49
SECTION III.	
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SEA-SICKNESS	57
SECTION IV.	
THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF SEA-SICKNESS BY MEANS OF THE SPINAL ICE-BAG	71
SECTION V.	
EVIDENCE THAT ICE ALONG THE SPINE IS AGREEABLE, AND WHY IT IS SO	79
SECTION VI.	
CASES AND RESULTS	85

1000

2

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION:

*General Principles of Neuro-Therapeutics.**

THE discovery that the sympathetic nerve causes the contraction and permits the dilatation of bloodvessels, and the establishment of the doctrine that the main force effecting the circulation of the blood is a chemical one (consisting in the attractions exerted, in the case of the pulmonary circulation, between the inspired air and the venous blood, and, in the case of the systemic circulation, between the tissues and the arterial blood), inaugurated a new era in physiology, and gave promise of one in therapeutics.

No philosophical physician who recognises these two important truths can fail to discern that if the power of stimulating or restraining the generation of nervous force in the sympathetic ganglia be once attained, the power of increasing or decreasing the diameter of the bloodvessels, and consequently of facilitating or retarding those chemical changes which constitute nutrition and decay in each part of the body, will have been attained also. No man has foreseen this great result more clearly than Dr. Brown-Séguard, who, in one of his lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1858, said:—"I consider that the knowledge of the effects of the paralysis and the irritation of the sympathetic nerve opens a new and most important field in physiology, in pathology, and in therapeutics." But, distinctly as he foresaw and foretold the revolution possible in the science of medicine whenever an adequate controlling power over the sympathetic nerve should be acquired, he had no conception of any such power within reach of the physician.† It is true that in 1863, at the

* This Section, is reprinted, with additions, from *The Lancet* of June 4th, 1864.

† We know that strychnine increases the capacity of reflex action in the spinal cord, and it is inferred that it does this, in part at least, by increasing the diameter of the bloodvessels, and therefore the nutrition, of that organ. This inference is, however, open to question; and, so far as I am aware, no evidence has yet been tendered that strychnine has the power of inducing the