as empty as convenient and especially for three days and after that they can increase their diet gradually until well.

If the disease is less violent you may leave out the first part of this process and begin by giving a dose of the first part of the composition and then sweat and so follow the rule as is laid down above and if it is found that the first part of this process is necessary it can be applied at any other time.

In phuracys and bold hives and many other complaints it is only necessary to pursue the rule until the patient recovers which is not likely to be long.

Let it be well remembered that nature is the Grand Physician and we are only to assist her in removing the obstructions that is found in her way as far as is in our power and that we should pay particular attention to her claims and try to supply her wants if possible.

In cases of less violence these powders may be taken without a preparatory sweat either in whole or in separate parts as the cases may require.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Remarks by the Editor.—It has been with some difficulty that we have done justice to the new orthography employed in making known the foregoing new and improved mode of curing diseases; as, however, it would have been the height of injustice to its author to have added, or abstracted, a jot or tittle from his elegant memoir, we have cheerfully undertaken the labour of following him through all his labyrinths. We are truly glad that we are not called upon to write a commentary upon the system, and still more so that we are not compelled to have its efficacy tested by becoming the patient of this great Physician.

Abstract of the specification of a patent for a method of Generating Gas, and of supplying and continuing Gas Light, out of oil, or other suitable substance, by means of the gas light itself, in lamps, or machines, either fixed or moveable. Granted to SOLOMON ANDREWS, M. D. city of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, April 15, 1831.

This invention consists in having the gas lamp so constructed that the heat of the inflamed gas, or gas light itself, operating upon the oil or other substance used for the purpose, shall continue to form gas therefrom to supply or feed the gas light. In the accompanying drawing the letters *a, a*, represent a part of the supply tube through which the oil or other material enters, of which the gas is made; *b*, the upper end of the supply tube emptying into the bulb; *c*, the bulb, represented in the form of an inverted cone, which may be filled with fine wire, to communicate heat the more readily throughout the contained fluid, the gas being generated in this bulb; *d*, a turret erected to cover the gas tube, *e*, which is best elongated so as to extend above the bulb, to prevent any particles of oil or other substance from entering the gas tube. *f*, the entrance into the gas

tube, which descends down through the bulb into the gas recipient, *g*, through the holes or orifices of which the gas which is to be inflamed issues. The dots around the recipient represent these orifices, and *h* a waste tube to carry off any surplus oil.

The oil to be decomposed enters at the orifice of the supply tube, passes up that tube into the bulb, where it is converted into gas by the heat of the flame surrounding it. The gas rises to the top of the bulb, and turret, and passes down the gas tube into the recipient, whence it issues through the openings at which it is to be lighted. The surplus tube serves to conduct off any particles of fluid which may come down with the gas, and thus prevents obstruction.

In order to light the lamp, oil must be admitted into the bulb; this part may then be heated by a common candle or lamp, but it will be much facilitated by using a small blow pipe. When a small portion of gas issues through the openings in the recipient, it will inflame, and the generation and combustion be continued.

To preserve the oil at a proper height in the bulb, allowing a sufficient supply without endangering its raising too high, and flowing into the gas tube, several devices may be adopted, as by the common fountain lamp, or by using a stop cock, and adjusting it so that no more than the proper quantity shall enter.

S. Andrews' Gas Generator.

Silver, as being the best conductor of heat, and resisting oxidation, is esteemed the most suitable metal for making the apparatus.

"My new invention consists in generating and forming out of the oil, or other substance used for the purpose, the gas which continues and supplies the flame of the gas light, by the application of the heat of the inflamed gas itself to the oil or other substance used, so as to cause a continued gas light, and without the intervention or use of wick, to burn in contact with the flame, and in so constructing and forming the gas lamp, or machine, as to produce that effect."

SOLOMON ANDREWS.

Abstract of the Specification of a patent for a mode of commencing the generation of Gas in the Lamp described in the preceding specification, by means of a spirit lamp, filled with alcohol or other highly inflammable fluid. Granted to SOLOMON ANDREWS, M. D. city of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, May 5, 1831.

In lighting the lamp described in the foregoing specification it is stated that after oil has been admitted to the bulb, that part may be