In 1809 in the town of Limerick in Ireland, Valiyal O’Shaughnessy’s son William O’Shaughnessy was born. In his childhood his nickname was Boswell. He was sent to Edinburgh for his medical education. From there he received his M.D. degree in Edinburgh.

O’Shaughnessy joined the East India Company as an assistant surgeon. He came to India in 1830.

During this time, the government commissioned a committee to teach Western medical science to students who had been educated in the English language. O’Shaughnessy had come through France en route to Bengal and he was inspired by the education provided by the Normal schools in France. In these institutions, teachers were given training in all general subjects. O’Shaughnessy recommended this approach [med school classes to be taught in the mother tongue while students learned English] to compensate for the lack of medical education in Britain. He presented a formal letter to Lord William Bentinck through Major Teller expressing his opinions. Without mentioning his own personal opinions, Lord Bentinck sent a formal letter to the newly commissioned committee. The main statements of this document were:

• The medical science was taught in the medi- cal science college in Calcutta with five professors and fifty scholarships.
• The kind of practical training should be given in laboratories in Bengal. Those who had no previous understanding of the elements.
• Based on factors like cost of labor and materials, experiments with cheaply produced instruments are not possible.
• The use of pharmacopoeia and thoughts about Nature.
• Discussion of pharmacopoeia published in Europe and America.
• Discussion about the necessity of publishing pharmacopoeia in Bengal and its potential benefits.
• Description of procedures for investi- gation (for working on a new pharmacopoeia). O’Shaughnessy’s report mentioned various points: O’Shaughnessy brought out a second volume to compensate for the fact that Bengal was being deprived of the pharmacopoeia. For those youths who can speak in English, Hindi, and Bengali, it is essential to pay attention to providing them education so that they can gain these skills with little effort and expense. As a result of this, a day will come when these people can open shops in many places and can compete with government medical shops.

A Second Volume

Just a few days after the first issue was published, O’Shaughnessy brought out another volume to compensate for the fact that Bengal was being deprived of the pharmacopoeia. For those youths who can speak in English, Hindi, and Bengali, it is essential to pay attention to providing them education so that they can gain these skills with little effort and expense. As a result of this, a day will come when these people can open shops in many places and can compete with government medical shops.

O’Shaughnessy’s paper “On the preparations of the Indian Hemp, Or Gunjah (Cannabis Indica)” was dated February 4, 1843. This article is thought to be the first article by a native Indian in a foreign journal. O’Shaughnessy’s paper “On the preparations of the Indian Hemp, Or Gunjah (Cannabis Indica)” was dated February 4, 1843.
When exogenous cannabinoids are consumed, increased activation of CB1 and CB2 receptors in the salivary glands causes saliva levels to drop.

By Joshua Ahn

A dry feeling in the mouth, often described as “cotton mouth,” is a fairly common side-effect of cannabis use. In medical literature this condition is known as xerostomia.

The term was first used by Juan Pablo Presti in his book “On Indian Hemp” in 1931. In the book, Presti describes how cannabis users often experience a dry feeling in the mouth. The term xerostomia is derived from the Greek words xeros, meaning dry, and stomia, meaning mouth.

The dry mouth caused by cannabis is due to a decrease in saliva production. Saliva is produced by glands in the mouth and helps with digestion, speaking, swallowing, and maintaining oral health.

Although the dry mouth caused by cannabis is a common side-effect, it is not necessarily a problem for most people. However, for those who are sensitive to dry mouth or have other health conditions that are exacerbated by dryness, it can be a significant issue.

The dry mouth caused by cannabis is due to a decrease in saliva production. Saliva is produced by glands in the mouth and helps with digestion, speaking, swallowing, and maintaining oral health.

Although the dry mouth caused by cannabis is a common side-effect, it is not necessarily a problem for most people. However, for those who are sensitive to dry mouth or have other health conditions that are exacerbated by dryness, it can be a significant issue.

The dry mouth caused by cannabis is due to a decrease in saliva production. Saliva is produced by glands in the mouth and helps with digestion, speaking, swallowing, and maintaining oral health.

Although the dry mouth caused by cannabis is a common side-effect, it is not necessarily a problem for most people. However, for those who are sensitive to dry mouth or have other health conditions that are exacerbated by dryness, it can be a significant issue.