

A treatise on fever : with observations on the practice adopted for its cure, in the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, in Dublin : illustrated by cases / by William Stoker.

Contributors

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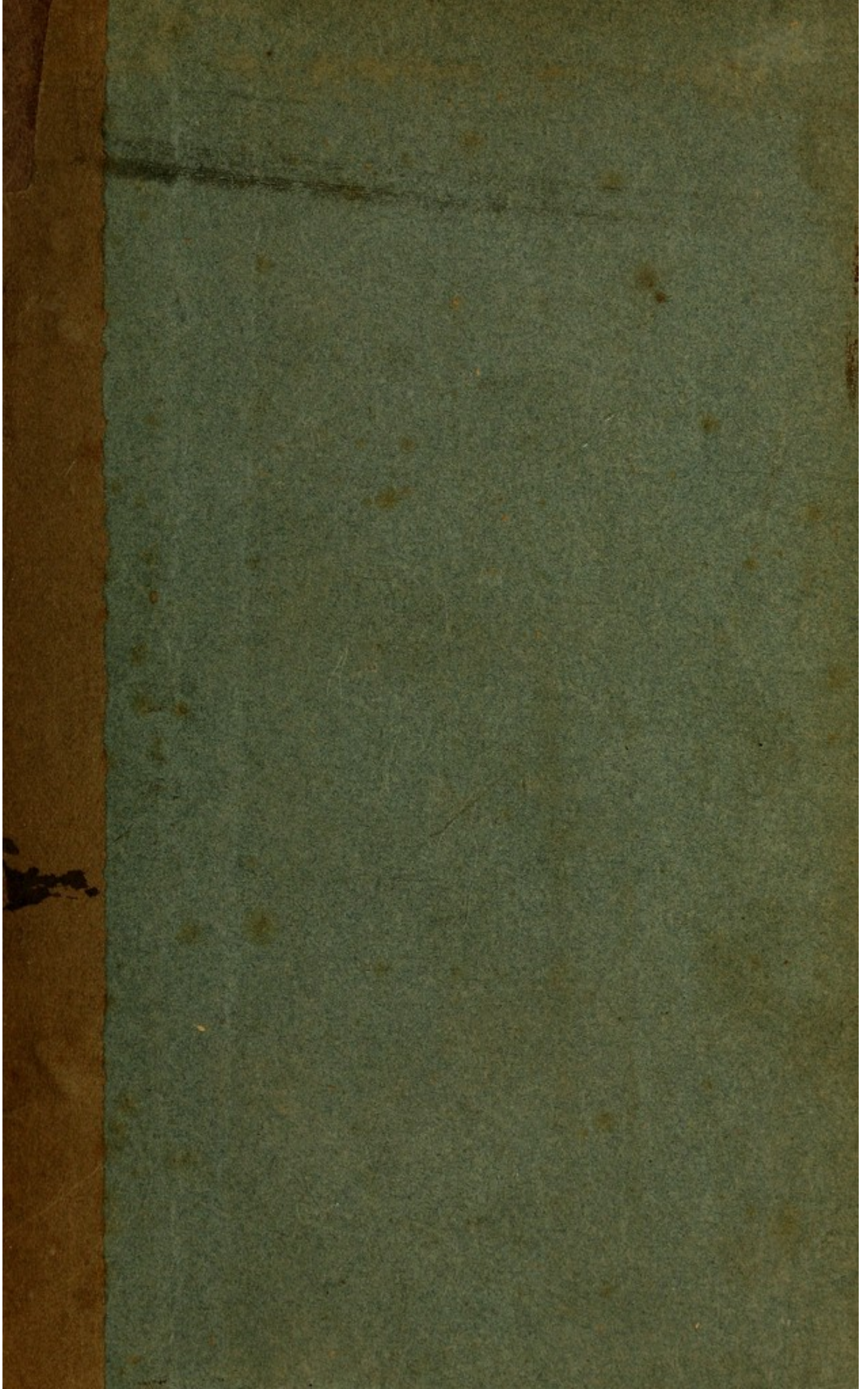
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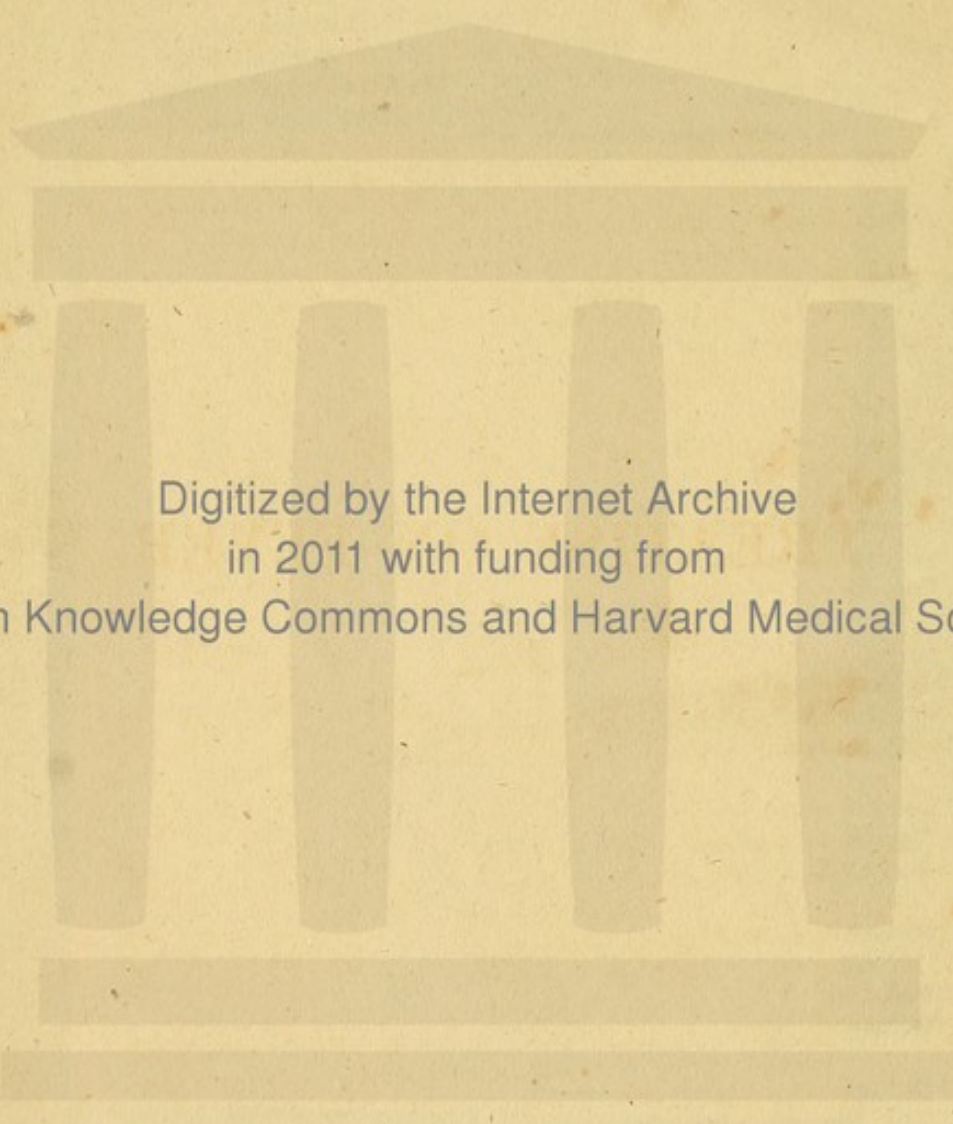
Amalie Kass

in memory of

Edward H. Kass



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A

TREATISE ON FEVER,

&c. &c.

TREATISE ON FEVER

OBSEVATIONS ON THE PRACTICE

OF THE

FEVER WHICH IS CALLED QUINCY, IN DENMARK

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES

TREATISE ON FEVER

BY WILLIAM B. FARLEY

OF THE PHYSICIAN GENERAL, GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, AND LECTURER IN
THE KING AND FOR THE FURIOUS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Printed and Published by BARNARD AND FARLEY, Skinner-Street, London.

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Skinner-Street, London.

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TREATISE ON FEVER,

WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRACTICE

Adopted for its Cure,

IN THE

FEVER HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF RECOVERY, IN DUBLIN.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES.

—◆—
BY WILLIAM STOKER, M. D.

**ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THAT INSTITUTION, AND LICENTIATE OF
THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IN IRELAND.**

Subjectum istud medicinæ (corpus nimirum humanum) ex omnibus, quæ
natura procreavit, maxime est capax remedii ; sed vicissim illud remedium
maxime est obnoxium errori. Eadem namque subjecti subtilitas et varietas,
ut magnam medendi facultatem præbet, sic magnam etiam aberrandi
facilitatem.

LORD BACON DE AUGMENTIS SCIENTIARUM.

LONDON :

**PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.**

MDCCCXV.



TREATISE ON FEVER

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRACTICE
TO THE

PROFESSOR OF THE LAW
OF THE

LORD MANNERS

BY WILLIAM STOKER, M.D.
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND

1576

BY WILLIAM STOKER, M.D.
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND
I have the honor to acknowledge the
kind permission of your Lordship
under the signature of your Lordship
to the honor of the University of
Oxford to publish this work
and to be printed at the University
of Oxford by J. Baskin, Printer
at the Clarendon Press, in the
City of Oxford, in the year
1846.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD MANNERS,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I CANNOT but feel highly honoured by the kind permission of promulgating this work under the auspicious sanction of your Lordship's name, a name endeared to all who can appreciate talent, uprightness, and those many amiable traits which so eminently distinguish your Lordship's character. May I not be permitted to hope, that, under the sanction of such a name, this Treatise may

become the humble instrument of good to the community, in extending the knowledge of Febrile Contagion, and promoting the means for its extirpation in a City, which, with due attention, ought to be as free from its ravages as the more populous Metropolis of the British Empire now is from the visitations of the Plague, to which in times not remote it has been so subject. In this hope I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

With the highest respect,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient, and obliged

Humble Servant,

W. STOKER.

YORK STREET,

November, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

READER.

—

THE erection of Hospitals constructed for the reception and relief of persons labouring under infectious Fever, and for checking the progress of that disease by separating the sick from the healthy, has been for some time a subject of public, and latterly of parliamentary discussion; and the more the usual origin of febrile contagion, the liability of mankind to its baneful influence, and the ravages it may commit on the lives and comforts of individuals, whenever they are formed into extensive communities, have been considered, in the same proportion have the utility

and importance of these establishments been acknowledged. It may perhaps, therefore, be not amiss to accompany this paradigm of the medical practice, with a description of the hospital wherein it has been employed, an hospital the most extensive of the kind in the British Empire, in preparing and designing which, great pains were taken to combine all the improvements suggested by the experience of similar institutions. This description, while it may assist in explaining fully the medical system of the hospital, will also afford an opportunity of stating not only the subsequent improvements in its structure, that have been adopted, but others that might still be advisable, and which may hereafter serve as a guide in the construction of similar buildings.

The following description of the Hospital, in its primary form, is quoted from the first Report of the Physicians to the Institution, in the details of which they were assisted by a previous account published by William Disney, Esq. in the Reports of the

Society for promoting the Comforts of the
Poor.

“ The ground selected for the site of the
“ Hospital is a field of nearly three acres, in
“ the immediate vicinity of the district in-
“ tended to be relieved : it is nearly the high-
“ est ground in the neighbourhood of Dub-
“ lin, and though the surface of the soil is
“ perfectly dry, an abundant and never-failing
“ supply of water runs through it. It is si-
“ tuated on the south-western side of the
“ city ; consequently, from the prevalence
“ of the winds from this quarter, it is but
“ seldom involved in the smoke or effluvia
“ that would otherwise reach it. In the
“ construction of the building, to procure a
“ complete separation of the sick from those
“ who are recovering, two buildings are
“ erected, running parallel to each other at
“ the distance of 116 feet asunder, and con-
“ nected only by a covered colonnade, which
“ serves the purpose of conveying the pa-
“ tients from the sick to the convalescent side
“ of the house, and as a walk for the con-
“ valescents, for which it is well fitted, as it

“ is open on one side to the south. The
“ eastern building contains the sick; the
“ western the convalescents; by which ar-
“ rangement, the probability of the trans-
“ mission of noxious effluvia from the sick to
“ the convalescent wards is diminished, in
“ consequence of the prevalence of westerly
“ winds. The direction of the buildings, in
“ length, is from north to south; thus the
“ inconvenience of much light on the wards
“ is obviated as much as possible, and at the
“ same time ventilation is promoted by the
“ western exposure. Each of the houses is
“ three stories high, with under-ground
“ kitchen and store-rooms. The lower story
“ in the house, appropriated to the sick, is
“ partly occupied by wards, partly by store-
“ rooms, and other apartments: the upper
“ stories are sub-divided into wards for the
“ patients. It was at first a question whe-
“ ther large or small wards were to be pre-
“ ferred: the larger wards were recommend-
“ ed, by their more complete ventilation, by
“ the smaller surface of walls, for contagion
“ to attach itself to, and by the less expense;
“ the smaller, by their affording the means

“ of separating the patients, and by the in-
“ convenience being avoided of the patients
“ disturbing each other, as well as of the
“ shock which the appearance of death must
“ at times occasion; the smaller wards would
“ also admit of more frequent cleansing and
“ fumigation. Preference has been given to
“ the sub-division of wards, which experience
“ seems to justify. These wards are ranged
“ along each side of a long gallery, that ex-
“ tends the whole length of the building;
“ one gallery is appropriated to men, the
“ other to the women. The dimensions of
“ each ward are 16 feet by 11 feet 3 inches,
“ and 10 feet and a half high: the walls are
“ perfectly plain, without any cornice or
“ projection that might impede the operation
“ of sweeping or white-washing, or increase
“ the surface to which dust or contagious
“ matter might attach itself: similar prin-
“ ciples have been observed in the construc-
“ tion of the window frames. The fever
“ wards were originally intended to contain
“ two beds, but, in consequence of the ex-
“ tension of the district to be relieved, three
“ beds have been introduced. The bed-

“steads are of cast-iron, with boards laid
“across, on which ticks, filled with straw,
“are placed; the blankets are rather of the
“better kind, and the sheets are of bleached
“linen. Ventilation in the galleries is effect-
“ed by three open grates in each floor, verti-
“cally opposite to each other, and two lou-
“vres in the roof; and there is a window at
“each extremity of the gallery, that opens
“from above. Each of the wards is venti-
“lated by the door, window, fire-place, and a
“tube inserted in the extremity of the ceil-
“ing most remote from the fire-place, and
“continued to the upper part of the house.
“The ventilation is so complete, that no
“disagreeable smell is ever perceptible. To
“insure cleanliness, there are water-closets
“on each gallery. Each of the nurses’
“apartments (of which there is one on each
“gallery) is provided with a water-cock and
“bason, supplied by a forcing pump, which
“tends to the protection of the nurses, by af-
“fording them the means of washing them-
“selves, after they have been in contact
“with the patients. All the painted parts
“of the house are white, the articles of dress

“ and furniture are of the same colour (with
 “ the exception of the quilts, which are made
 “ of materials that can be washed); this af-
 “ fords the advantage of allowing fumiga-
 “ tion with the usual acid materials, when
 “ deemed necessary. The house opened
 “ with accommodation for 40 patients, which
 “ number has since been increased to 80.
 “ In ascertaining the proportion to be kept
 “ between the number of sick and convales-
 “ cent beds, recourse was had to the plan of
 “ the Waterford House of Recovery, where
 “ it appeared that the sick were to the con-
 “ valescent nearly in proportion of two to
 “ three; but experience has established that
 “ in this city, the number of sick exceeds
 “ that of convalescents, and that the propor-
 “ tion should rather be inverted*. This
 “ difference in the result of the two hospi-
 “ tals can be accounted for by the difference
 “ of the duration of fever in the two places,

* See Extract from an Account of the House of Reco-
 very, by William Disney, Esq. in the seventh number of
 Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the
 Poor.

“ combined with the different construction
 “ of the wards: fevers in Waterford were
 “ more disposed to terminate critically at an
 “ early period than in Dublin; besides, as
 “ the Waterford wards were larger, it became
 “ a matter of importance to the recovery of
 “ the patients, from the noise and disturb-
 “ ance produced by a number of sick, to send
 “ them to the convalescent side of the house
 “ as soon as possible, a practice that tended
 “ to diminish the number of patients on the
 “ sick side, and increase that on the conva-
 “ lescent side of the building. In favour of
 “ the sub-division of wards, it has been ob-
 “ served, that relapses appear to have been
 “ less frequent in the Dublin than in the
 “ Waterford hospital, which may be attri-
 “ buted to the more complete separation of
 “ the sick and convalescents in the former
 “ hospital.” *

To provide room to meet the increased ap-

* See first annual Report by the Physicians, &c. page 28.

plications, which the extension of district and subsequent regulations for admission occasioned, and to make a more exact proportion between the wards for patients in fever, and those for convalescents, a building has been erected between, and equi-distant from the two former, whose front nearly ranges with their northern end wall. This building consists chiefly of wards of the same dimensions with those in the eastern wing.*

The most material alteration in the structure, suggested by experience, appears to be required in the wards for the sick, the extent of each of which has not been found adequate for complete ventilation, particularly in the winter months, when, on account of the severe cold, the external air could not be admitted freely through the windows, with safety to the patients: to remedy this defect,

* It was intended to have given with this work an engraving of the ground plan and perspective elevation of the whole structure as it now stands, by favour of the architect; but as it would necessarily have increased the expence of the volume, it has been omitted.

in conformity with a suggestion of Doctor Haygarth, extensive openings have been made in the superior parts of the partitions between the wards, and also into the galleries, and these have, in some degree, answered the intention proposed.

Latterly, however, an experiment has been instituted, with a view of ascertaining the relative advantages of small and large wards for the sick; the original course taken with the patients on their arrival at the hospital, has been in some measure inverted, each of the large wards in the western wing being now provided with eight beds for fever patients, who, when convalescent, are removed into the centre building, now applied to this purpose, though originally designed for the sick.

As it is now but fourteen months since the experiment was instituted, it is perhaps premature to form a decided opinion; but I believe my colleagues think favourably of the large wards, and certainly, from an experience of them for four months, during the

two last of which I attended the Cases, given in the following Work, I am disposed to prefer them; ventilation is more complete, and though disturbance from delirious or maniacal patients, or the shock given by the appearance of those in the worst states of fever, is more frequent, yet, on the other hand, I am satisfied that the confidence inspired by a greater number of those recovering, in view at the same time, nearly at least counterbalances that objection, an objection which might be altogether obviated by having one or two additional wards* adja-

* This and some other alterations, in which I fully concur, were suggested by one of my colleagues. The necessity of improvement extends to several points in the present arrangements of the hospital.—A suitable convalescent house, to be erected apart from, and at the rear of the other buildings, communicating with each of the wings by means of a covered colonnade; two wards, of about six beds each (which might be under the same roof with the part designed for convalescents), for cases, which, with various affections, having their origin chiefly in fever (on account of which they had been originally admitted), continue at times for several weeks, or even months, to occupy fever beds, to the exclusion of many, who might

cent to each of the large ones, whither such patients as were in a hopeless condition, or became violently delirious, might be removed, or carried in the first instance.

The inquiry of the considerate and the philanthropic, as to the effects produced by these extensive means of prevention, can as yet I believe be answered satisfactorily, only by reference to the great numbers received, and to the density and wretched state* of

be received and dismissed cured in the same time; also appropriate and separate wards for maniacal and violently delirious patients; the middle house to be fitted up exclusively for the meeting of the Committee and residence of the Officers; the basement story of the west wing to be opened for fever cases; which would give sixteen additional beds to the institution.

* This is ably and faithfully described in the late Reverend Mr. Whitelaw's Essay on the Population of Dublin. It is most painful to relate, that though nearly nine years have elapsed since that book was published, the evils, of which its excellent author has drawn so accurate and so distressing a picture, continue to the same extent, if we except what has been effected through the activity of the Managing Committee of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery.

the population from which the sick were removed ; for the great extent of the evil to be opposed, having never been ascertained, neither can the quantity of its diminution be as yet precisely known, though there can be no doubt of that diminution being considerable.

In other cities and large towns, where similar institutions were adequate to the whole scope of their object, their effect has been more remarkable ; in some instances the number of the infected being greatly lessened, in others febrile contagion having altogether disappeared.

The question, why fever so far exceeds or still evades the extensive means provided in this metropolis for its prevention, does not admit of a satisfactory solution within the limits prescribed to an introduction ; but I may mention some causes, which seem to give peculiar support to its continued and formidable progress in this city.

The type of the fever, as will appear from reasons stated hereafter, is more malignant

and putrid than in either of the principal cities of the sister kingdom; and the supineness of the poor is such as to prevent them from embracing sufficiently early the means offered for their relief: both these evils have probably been produced, in some measure, by the length of time this disease had remained unchecked, especially in those streets where, on several accounts, it is most prevalent; during that length of time, the contagion increased in virulence, and the sufferers having been long accustomed to submit through necessity, an apathy appears amongst them when their families are infected, that to a stranger would be most surprising and unaccountable.

The general habits of the poor manufacturers, artisans, and labourers, also contribute to generate and spread contagion; the uncertainty of employment for many years past, often leaving them in the extreme of poverty, and the intoxication from spirituous liquors, affording the cheapest expedient for blunting their sense of suffering and their craving appetites, the use of this baneful expedient has become so habitual that they pass their lives

between alternate intemperance and famine : hence their proneness to disease, and their indifference as to the means of preserving life.

Until these habits are changed, and the co-operation of police is vigorously employed in cleansing the wretched and crowded habitations of the poor, and the filthy approaches to them,* I fear that neither the operation of the Fever Hospital, nor that of any system of political economy, however wisely devised, or however efficiently applied, to remove the mere consequences of these evils, can do more than palliate. A remedy, perhaps, the most effectual, would be found in restraining the poor from the brutalizing use of whiskey, by limiting the distillation, and regulating the sale of it in such a manner, that they might be debarred from a ready access to it : an act of parliament for this purpose, till one could be introduced for its *total suppression*, (which would, indeed be drying up a chief source of those national evils, with which we

* See Whitelaw's Essay on the Population, &c.

are often tauntingly and too justly reproached, and which occasion so much embarrassment, expense, and sometimes danger to our government,) would, I am persuaded, prevent so much human misery and depravity among the lower orders in this country, that the measure might obtain as high applause, as the Abolition of the Slave Trade itself has received among the friends of the well-being and civilization of mankind.

It would be wise and humane in those who employ the working tradesman, to consider how those unfortunate habits may be changed; they would probably be repaid for their efforts in the increased punctuality and perfection of workmanship thus ensured. Perhaps, the substitution of daily for weekly payments, might contribute to this end; for at present, the Sunday's debauch, which the week's wages afford, is too generally succeeded by want of almost all the common necessaries of life through the following week.

Nor are examples wanting of true patriotism and active beneficence, evinced by exertions

to remove that mass of accumulating wretchedness, which oppresses the lower classes of a people, possessing qualities that must strongly interest even those who abhor their vices and deplore their misery; qualities which give assurance that they are susceptible of great improvement, and of being raised, under the influence of proper means, to the higher degrees of civilization. One example of this beneficence is afforded by the institution to which this Treatise bears an immediate reference; an institution originating in the benevolent exertions of a few humane individuals, who at present chiefly compose its managing committee, and who, by a course of unwearied assiduity have brought it to such a state of usefulness, as entitles them to the approbation, confidence, and gratitude of the community at large. Such another example is also afforded in the establishment of an extensive edifice just erected, for the purpose of affording the poor manufacturers of the liberties of this town, an opportunity of gratuitously drying their cloths within doors;—an establishment which promises to extend to that class of persons, the advantages of con-

tinued occupation in their trade, in the exercise of which they have been hitherto, from the almost constant moisture of our climate, liable to many interruptions, which have occasioned great waste of time, and many other serious evils. For this act of generous regard to the interests of the poor artisans, the community is indebted to the liberality of one individual, on whom wealth has not been bestowed in vain.

W. S.

YORK STREET,
November, 1814.

A

TREATISE ON FEVER.

So much labour and talent have been employed on febrile diseases by physicians eminent for correct judgment, unquestionable fidelity, and extensive learning, that the reader of their voluminous works can scarcely resist believing, that the consideration of that subject has been as complete as it would admit of, and may therefore be very sceptical, as to the utility of any proposed addition or innovation in that department of medical knowledge.

He, however, who would, at the bedside of the sick, apply the information derived from books, to direct him when and how his art might be safely and advantageously interposed for the relief or removal of fever, soon observes the imperfections of those systems, which for their beauty and sim-

B

plicity he admired; but such imperfections cease to surprise him, when he considers the variety of causes which may excite this morbid state, the irregularity of its course, and the innumerable agents that influence its result.

Should he have unfortunately adopted some favourite theory, founded perhaps on the origin, or succession of symptoms, he may for a while feel additional confidence in this guide, from observing the same appearance in several patients seemingly following the same causes, or, in a few instances, a similar succession of symptoms; but on looking a little more closely at what he believes cause and effect, he sees the phenomena inverted, and is undeceived.

Even the prejudice against theories arising, as too frequently happens, from their imperfections, has been so great, as to prevent the cautious separation of what was fairly drawn from nature, from that which imagination supplied. This has been very injurious to the advancement of medical knowledge, and most remarkably so with regard to fever; valuable materials for the formation of a more complete history of the disease having been neglected, and frequently even useful remedies laid aside, because recommended by the authors of exploded opinions, who may have used them too indiscriminately or insufficiently, or may have promised more from their application than they were

capable of effecting. And, though seemingly paradoxical, it is no less true, that even wise men, ardent in the discovery of error, and zealots from success, have erred as widely in the opposite extreme: hence, perhaps, and from the difficulty of the subject may be traced the rise of so many different medical systems. To the influence which this disagreement in systematic writings on medicine, has on the minds of those that practise, must be attributed the variance and often opposition which may be found in their reports; some publications promising general success from modes of treatment, which others state to be inert or even injurious.

Perhaps, it is only in extensive and well regulated hospitals, where symptoms are faithfully delineated, and the changes following the administration of remedies are carefully noted, that just and useful conclusions can be deduced; and in this way the best part of the history of diseases and of their cure has been acquired: yet even here, if the reporter does not constantly oppose the bias in favour of some opinion or medicine, he may be led unintentionally to confirm error by the specious shew of facts.

The arrangements for medical attendance at the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery in this city, offer a favourable opportunity for reporting the cases, which are received there; and also great fa-

cility for the detection of any errors introduced into them. Some account, therefore, of these arrangements forms a necessary introduction to the cases hereto annexed, consisting of all those placed under the reporter's immediate care in that establishment during the months of March and April in the present year.

This hospital is exclusively appropriated to the reception of persons labouring under fever which is either contagious or likely to become so;* it at present affords accommodation to a greater num-

* On the opening of the hospital, on the 14th of May, 1804, it was provided with eighty beds; these have since been increased to one hundred and eighty: the district from which persons afflicted with contagious fever were received, being at first confined to five parishes within the liberty. "On the 14th of May, 1805, all the sick poor labouring under the above disease residing at the south side of the River Liffey, and within the boundary of the circular road, were admitted; on the 1st of September, 1807, the benefits of the charity were opened to female servants of every description, labouring under contagious fever within the district, (heretofore excluded); on the 1st of June, 1808, the same indulgence was extended for the first time to male servants of every description as above; and on the 5th of January, 1809, the district was finally enlarged, so as to comprehend the whole city of Dublin within the circular road."

See Advertisement by the Managing Committee, dated the 29th of October, 1812.

ber of patients, than it had been originally intended for; the number of physicians has also been increased from time to time to six.* “ Of these, “ three daily attend the patients in the wards, and “ three visit at their dwellings such as are reported “ to be ill of contagious fever, who when found “ proper objects, are directed for immediate removal to the hospital: and notes are inserted in the “ order of admission, containing the name, age, “ condition, residence, and occupation of the patient; the number of the family, and of those previously ill, and date of attack. The physician “ directs the necessary cleansing and ventilation of “ the apartments, and if the emergency of the “ symptoms require it, prescribes such medicines “ as may be necessary, prior to the regular visit of “ the intern physician on the following morning; “ to whose care devolves the future treatment.

“ Of the previous history of the disease, much “ information is derived from the admission ticket: “ from this, from the patient’s own account, or “ from obvious symptoms, an accurate detail is entered in a journal; the appropriate remedies “ are directed, and on each succeeding day the

* See Second Report on the Object and Effects of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital in Cork Street, by the Physicians to that Institution.

“ progress of the disease, the effects of the remedies
 “ employed, in short every circumstance which can
 “ contribute to the knowledge or relief of the malady
 “ is carefully noted.” A registry is kept at the
 hospital of all the patients admitted, which states
 the age, sex, place of residence, number of per-
 sons in each patient’s family, the trade, the day on
 which the patient was taken ill, the day on which
 he began to recover, and the day of dismissal from
 the house, with general remarks on the cases.
 From the materials which the journal and registry
 supplied, annual reports have been made by the
 physicians, which, though chiefly intended from
 their nature to state the plain process of the system,
 so far as related to the spreading of the contagion,
 yet recorded such medical facts as might afterwards
 lead to useful inductions.

It is much to be regretted, that the column of the
 registry intended for the entry of the days of de-
 cline of fever, has not been filled up since the year
 1808, as observations on them would materially
 assist in distinguishing between the operations of
 art and nature in the cure of fever, and therefore
 might be advantageously given here. Before
 that time, however, they had been carefully noted
 in 1773 cases, in which the day of attack had been
 well ascertained ; and the following table assists to
 confirm the opinion of some of the best medical ob-
 servers, that there is a tendency in fever to termi-
 nate favourably on particular days.

| On days of Fever. | No. of Crisis. |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 45 |
| 5 | 129 |
| 6 | 117 |
| 7 | 262 |
| 8 | 173 |
| 9 | 212 |
| 10 | 118 |
| 11 | 117 |
| 12 | 121 |
| 13 | 82 |
| 14 | 79 |
| 15 | 74 |
| 16 | 51 |
| 17 | 42 |
| 18 | 30 |
| 19 | 35 |
| 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 17 |
| 22 | 11 |
| 23 | 8 |
| 25 | 6 |
| 28 | 4 |
| 31 | 2 |
| Total | 1773 |

The crises have been dated from the day of attack, to that of marked decline of the symptoms or entire cessation of fever; these periods are often so very remarkable in hospitals, that the reporter has frequently seen patients, who at his ordinary mid-day visit, were hot, restless, anxious, and depressed, with hurried breathing, nausea, and quick pulse, on the succeeding morning, tranquil, and without complaint, with all the vital functions regular, and the appetite keen; this change is frequently accompanied with some increased evacuation, vicarious discharge, external or glandular tumours, or eruption on the skin; it sometimes follows the removal of some local irritation, as that of a lumbricus from the stomach by vomiting, an occurrence which the reporter has often noticed in the hospital. Crises are more remarkable in those fevers, which terminate before the tenth day, and in fever uncombined with organic disease or local inflammation, and this will explain why they are less noticed among the affluent than among those who are admitted into hospitals: in the former classes, fever being protracted and combined with organic derangement. Dr. Robert Perceval, whose discernment, high character, and extensive practice, make all his remarks valuable, allows the author to state that, though he has observed a septenary critical movement in the continued fevers of those in the upper rank of life, yet he scarcely ever

sees that movement succeeded by a complete apyrexia. In cases of unmixed fever, convalescence frequently takes place on the night after admission to the hospital, if it be on the 5th, 7th, or 9th from the attack, or on the next succeeding to it, if on any of the intervening days; in these instances, cleanliness and removal from the action of foul and contagious air merely, giving free exertion for the operation of nature.

Some very respectable physicians have questioned, whether reliance should be placed on observations made on critical days in hospitals, or in situations where the course of the disease has been submitted to medical treatment; but from the foregoing facts, and full consideration of the mode by which the means most frequently applicable to the cure of fever do operate, it might, perhaps, be found, that in such situations the efforts of nature would be most apparent, because much of the most effectual treatment, which can be employed in fevers, consists rather in removing the impediments to those efforts, than in interfering with them.

The means of quickly arresting the progress of fever will be found few and uncertain, while those which contribute to its favourable termination are manifold, and give direct evidence of their utility. Among the former, might be classed those powerful impressions on the senses, or copious evacuations, which sometimes flatter and surprise the pre-

scriber by their apparent efficacy, but which future failure leads him to distrust; and sometimes he has not only to regret their insufficiency, but even their injurious effects in the course of the disease. Those of the second class are as various as the causes themselves, which produce, modify, and alter the symptoms of the disease. The mode of treatment detailed here, being influenced by those opinions, will, perhaps, appear complex to some who have been led to expect that a particular remedy was generally applicable to the cure of fever: by others it may be thought defective, remedies of reputed efficacy having been omitted. To this contrariety of judgment, the reporter looks for his best apology, both for the imperfections of the plan of treatment he has adopted, and also for the attempt to contribute, from the extensive opportunity afforded him, to assist inquiry, which may lead to satisfactory conclusions on a subject of very great importance. The nature or proximate cause of fever, as well as that of the vital principle itself, has hitherto been veiled in obscurity; those who have entered on the examination of either, having acknowledged the impracticability of the subject, or fallen into the error of mistaking symptoms or effects for causes themselves. Thus fever has by some been called inflammation, by others debility, by some stated to be viscosity of the fluids producing obstruction, by others dyscrasis. There is no symp-

tom, however, that is not in some instance absent in the course of fever, and the same alteration in the fluids, or in the structure of the solid parts, is not to be discovered in all cases of fever, either by examination during life or by dissection.

Perhaps no person was better qualified than the late Dr. Beddoes, for examining the bodies of those who died of fever, as he was prepared with all necessary information, and convinced of the importance of that study: his having been so suddenly interrupted in labours of this kind, is one of the many recollections left of him, which lead us to deplore that his useful life was not of longer duration*. The cases, however, published by him, of the accuracy of which all who have witnessed the dissec-

* Though from the opening of the hospital great difficulties stood in the way of dissections, as the regulations required, that the consent of the friends of the deceased should be obtained, and also that the bodies, for obvious reasons, should be removed for interment within a limited time, the reporter succeeded, in some instances, during the first two or three years, in obtaining full examinations after death. His notes of these are unfortunately mislaid, but his recollection of many of them was vividly renewed by reading those published by Doctor Beddoes; latterly such examinations have been altogether prohibited by the managing Committee of the Institution.

See Beddoes's Cases and Dissections, Medical and Physical Journal, vol. xx. page 407.

tions of those who have died of fever, must feel convinced, shew, that though marks of inflammation were often observed, they were not general, even in instances where the symptoms were such as to lead to the expectation of such appearances, thereby occasioning a more minute inspection; and if those signs, though more generally detected than any others, be not always present, they must be considered rather as the occasional effects than the intimate essentia, "*quæ præsens morbum facit, mutata mutat, sublata tollit.*" In commencing these prefatory remarks, it was intended to avoid discussion on the nature of fever; the foregoing, however, though brief, may not be considered irrelevant, in as much as they are intended to express the opinions, on which the practice pursued in the annexed cases had been founded. A very contagious fever prevails almost constantly among the poor of Dublin, to so great an extent, that it was deemed necessary that the building intended for the reception of persons labouring under that disease exclusively, should be on a larger scale than any of the kind which had preceded it; and the records kept since its erection prove, that the estimate was well founded; no hospital in the British empire of which there is any account before the public, having received so great a number of patients in febrile diseases, within an equal period.

The fever is the Synochus of Doctor Cullen, but varying in every shade, from the synocha to the worst forms of typhus, these different degrees constantly presenting themselves at the same time in the wards.

It is very frequently combined with other diseases, especially with affections of the lungs, to which the labouring classes of Dublin, as well as of other large cities, are predisposed.

From the annual reports of the physicians, it appears, that the influence of season on this fever is remarkable, and very similar in each year; and that there exists a marked connexion between its symptoms and changes in the weather. In the winter months, the tendency to bowel complaints from the preceding autumn modify it: as the spring advances, typhoid symptoms are less urgent, but inflammatory affections are frequent, the lungs being mostly engaged; in the summer, typhus is more general, and the head is chiefly affected; in the autumn, the biliary system is the abundant source of the most urgent and distressing symptoms. Last winter's severity produced a very fatal epidemic through Ireland, and its worst characteristics were often to be met with in the succeeding spring amongst the patients admitted to the hospital; these were excessive hæmorrhages from the bowels, alternating with symptoms of congestion chiefly affecting the head or lungs.

Having been long impressed with the persuasion that a publication of the cases of patients admitted into the fever hospital, and house of recovery, which should merely give a faithful delineation of symptoms, and accurate details of the remedies, and the changes following their administration, without adopting to any theoretic arrangement, or advocating any particular medicine, would materially contribute to the advancement of the knowledge of fever, and to just conclusions as to the mode of treatment, on which there are so many adverse opinions. The author intended to have made such an attempt before this, but other avocations, and frequent interruptions postponed it; previously, however, to resuming his attendance at the hospital, in the months of March and April last, he determined to note and publish all the cases under his care, during that period; of these the following table shews conveniently, at one view, the total number, the sex, the number convalescent, on the 1st day of March, and the number dismissed cured and convalescent, on the 30th of April, and of those transferred to the succeeding physician not convalescent, and those who had died.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|
| Total number | — | 149 |
| Males | — | 81 |
| Females | — | 68 |
| Convalescent on the 1st of March | | 18 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| Dismissed, cured | — | — | 118 |
| Females | — | — | 64 |
| Males | — | — | 54 |
| Convalescent on the 30th of April | | | 11 |
| Not convalescent on the 30th of April | | | 19 |
| *Died | — | — | 1 |

From this table it appears, by subtracting 18 (the number convalescent on the 1st day of March) from the dismissals, and adding 11 which were convalescent on the 30th of April, and one which terminated fatally, that the whole number of those whose fevers passed through their complete course under the reporter's care during those two months, amounted to 112; of these about two-thirds were of idiopathic fever, and one-third symptomatic; they will be here placed according to this natural division, but grouped so, that such of them, in which a similar mode of treatment was indicated, may be seen together, or compared with others; thus also each remedy may be more conveniently prefaced by some explanatory observations.

* The case of Patrick Kean, No. 88, will be found, on perusal, to have been well marked pneumonia, admitted too late for the effectual employment of bleeding; symptoms of effusion on the lungs having previously appeared; a large proportion of the deaths at the hospital occur in this way.

The medical treatment detailed in those cases is given as an epitome of the author's practice founded on an experience of nearly ten years in an hospital, wherein fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four patients were received during that period, on whom, in very many instances, in which the symptoms were urgent or extraordinary, consultations were frequent; and it is gratifying to him to take the present opportunity of acknowledging the assistance he has so often derived from the information, judgment, and cordial co-operation of his much-esteemed colleagues.

ON IDIOPATHIC FEVER.

THE term Idiopathic is here adopted according to its general acceptance, to distinguish between fevers which could not be observed to have been produced by other diseases, and those which were obviously symptomatic; a division perhaps objectionable in systematic arrangement, as affecting unwarranted precision, but often of practical utility. It will be found, in the present instance applicable, in dividing the typhoid or contagious fevers, (constituting the largest proportion, being those for the prevention and cure of which the institution was designed,) from the phlegmasiæ which are also frequently received into the wards, being so

frequently combined with typhus or leading to it in certain seasons, or under unfavourable circumstances.

The benefit derived by patients labouring under fever, from cleanliness, ventilation, cool regimen, and plentiful dilution, has been generally observed, and is all that has been hitherto as generally agreed upon: but even the knowledge of these important steps, in the cure of fever, having been the slowly-acquired result of scientific research and patient observation, in opposition to long-existing prejudices, should encourage hope of further additions to them.

On these established principles is founded the plan pursued with all the patients, who are taken into the hospital, each of whom on his arrival in the reception-room is stripped of his wearing apparel, and his hands and feet being washed in warm water, he is provided with clean linen, and conveyed to bed, the wards being ventilated and kept at a moderate temperature, and the dietary affording as much drink as the patient desires, consisting of whey, barley-water, &c.*

If to these remedies are added partial fomentation and friction, there are no other means, which, from the author's experience in this institution, appear to be always applicable to the cure of this disease; but some of them, indicated by its various modifications

* See the Dietary in the Appendix.

and symptoms, are more frequently used than others, and being arranged according to their importance, they should perhaps be placed in the following order, viz.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Purgatives | Wine |
| Topical bleeding | Emetics |
| Antimonial powders | Cold or tepid ablution |
| Yeast or barm | Blisters. |

It may be necessary in the first instance to explain why bark, which has been so generally employed in fever, and recommended by the first medical authorities, is not among the foregoing articles, and that cold ablution is not more generally employed than other remedies, which precede it in the above list. Bark has not been found necessary in the cure of the continued fevers in Dublin, and is rarely prescribed by any of the physicians of the fever-hospital, except when at particular seasons a tendency to intermittents or remittents is observable, or when rheumatic pains succeed convalescence from fever; and the cold ablution, though evidently beneficial in cases of unmixed fever, was not found so with the patients of this hospital, on account of their being generally affected with, or predisposed to some pulmonary disease.

Neither has blood-letting been generally adopted as a remedy for typhus fever in this institution, though from the occurrence of cases in which it was

indispensable, on account of the combination of pulmonic inflammation, there have been frequent opportunities of judging of its efficacy ; but such were its effects on the typhoid symptoms, that the similar urgency of active inflammation would alone justify further experiments with that remedy. If indeed the inflammatory diathesis impede an important function, or threaten the destruction of the organization of a vital part, it then becomes the paramount consideration, and must be opposed by the most effectual remedy, the proportionate employment of the lancet, but with much greater caution, however, than in cases of pure phlegmasiæ ; for, in whatever degree the symptoms of typhus attend, those of debility may be expected. If the pulse be constantly examined during the operation, it will generally be found very differently affected from what it would be by the same evacuation in inflammation merely ; after the abstraction of the first two or three ounces of blood, which generally hurries the circulation, probably from the alarm of the patient, the pulse sometimes quickly becomes small or rebounding, and in either case denotes impending weakness.

The appearance of the blood drawn is also different ; for though that taken the first time be buffed, it rarely continues so in successive bleedings ; but on the contrary, soon after being drawn, the crassamentum is dissolved or broken into fragments,

tinging the serum with its colour, which sometimes is of a very dark brown, and sometimes of a greenish hue.

It is probable that much of the apparent opposition among medical authorities on this subject would be reconciled, if all the circumstances, under which the remedy had been used, could be ascertained: thus it might have been effectual in epidemics produced by certain changes of the weather in particular situations, such being mostly inflammatory; and it would seem probable that the fever partook of this form, for which it has been recommended by Sydenham, Monro, Huxham, and Pringle, and more lately by Borthwick, as they in general justify its use by the degree of inflammatory disease which co-existed. But that it would be found not only inexpedient for the cure of the typhoid fever when uncombined, but often prejudicial to it, is consonant with the views of the most respectable writers, and also with the experience derived from the practice in this hospital.

With respect to the frequent abstractions of small quantities of blood from the arm, as lately recommended, the reader is referred to an extract from a letter written by the physicians to the managing committee, which will be found in the Appendix, affording a numerical statement, from which a just estimate may be made of the value of that remedy, compared with other modes of cure prac-

tised in the hospital at the same period, in which it had been extensively tried. The correctness of the tables may be relied on, as they have been made with great care by Dr. Barker, whose accuracy has been long evinced in the assiduous and able discharge of the scientific labours attached to the professorship of chemistry in the University of Dublin. These tables have been since examined and compared with the unerring documents from which they were taken by the other physicians, as well as the registers, *whose duty it is, with the assistance of the apothecary, to keep the records of this establishment.*

The comparison would no doubt have been more complete, if the cases of phlegmasiæ, in which bleeding was necessarily employed by all, had been separated from those of typhus fever, the former being at all times considerable, as will appear from the cases given here under the head of symptomatic fever.

But besides that the general comparison was not favourable to the practice, the reporter has in some instances seen black sloughing sores produced by the puncture of a lancet in the arms of those in typhus fever, and in two instances death was the consequence.

PURGATIVES.

CONSTIPATION of the bowels frequently precedes and attends the attack of fever, and the relief which so often succeeds their evacuation, whether spontaneously or by art, proves the utility of purging in this disease. Purgatives have been very generally employed in this hospital ever since its foundation, with evident benefit to the patients; this practice, indeed, has been long used by the physicians of Dublin, and the judicious observations of Dr. Hamilton have contributed much to confirm it. That there are limits, however, in the use of a remedy of such general adoption, which it is of great importance to have well defined, the author is fully persuaded; and, he is also sure, that if, besides being employed for removing accumulation from the primæ viæ, and for obviating costiveness, they were perseveringly continued and increased for the cure of general fever, as bleeding might be in an inflammatory disease, not only disappointment but injury would sometimes be the result; and though it is an opinion pretty generally received amongst those who have had an opportunity of seeing the contagious fevers of Edinburgh, and those of London* and Dublin, that they are less of a typhoid

* It would appear, from the following testimony of a respectable writer, who had full opportunity of observation, that fever

type in the former city than in either of the latter; yet Dr. Hamilton appears to be convinced, from his own practice, of the necessity of observing such limits, which he has carefully defined with the same marks of extensive observation and clear discernment, that distinguish his writings in every other respect. “The object to be attained (he says) is
 “the complete and regular evacuation of the offensive feculent matter collected in the bowels in
 “the course of fever; within this limit the practice
 “is safe and salutary; of this, I am assured, that
 “I have had much satisfaction in the prosecution of
 “it, and have not in a single instance had occasion
 “to regret any injury or bad consequence proceeding from it; for I am not an advocate for its
 “being carried to the length of exciting unusual
 “secretion into the cavity of the intestines, or of
 “procuring copious watery stools; such, indeed,

has much less of the typhoid character even in that city than in Dublin; petechiæ being at all times very generally found accompanying fevers here. “I may merely observe in addition
 “to the facts, which I formerly communicated to Dr. Willan,
 “respecting the occurrence of petechiæ in patients admitted
 “into the fever house, that such an efflorescence is rarely seen
 “in that establishment.” See Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, &c. by Dr. Bateman, page 116.

“ while they are not requisite, might increase the debility so much and so justly dreaded.”

For the purpose of opening the bowels, the bolus, or the draught with castor oil, formulæ of which are given in the Appendix, have in general been found sufficient, with the assistance of laxative enemata, which have been frequently employed in the hospital, from being found to lessen that sickness, which purgatives taken into the stomach might otherwise occasion, and to allay vomiting; and when the urine* was suppressed or restrained, or passed scantily and with pain, they often relieved that distressing symptom, either by removing impacted fœces from the large intestines, or by fomenting the parts in the neighbourhood of the bladder. Should those milder purgatives fail to open the bowels, recourse ought to be had to the more active, and these must be cautiously increased till the desired effect is produced.

* Whether owing to the more free use of purgatives in general, or of enemata in particular, the reporter has to state, that the employment of the catheter has not been necessary in any instance under his care during the last eight years; and though in two or three cases the distressing symptoms from retention of the urine were so urgent on admission, that he directed the operation, the use of an enema and external fomentation rendered it unnecessary before the surgeon's arrival.

The form of purging mixture, given in the Appendix, has been often effectual after others have been tried in vain; and it seemed that the relaxation of the intestines produced by the sickness of stomach, which the tartar emetic occasioned, promoted the free action of the other purgatives.

Very obstinate constipation of the bowels occurs when the head is much engaged in fever; and purgatives, which have no effect on patients in a state of delirium or stupor, will, after the head is shaved, or blood taken from it, operate freely.

TOPICAL BLEEDINGS.

IN almost every degree of febrile excitement, the head is found to suffer more generally than any other part, from the tendency to unequal distribution of blood which then prevails; and whether the distressing train of symptoms which is the consequence, or the fatal injuries which the brain has sustained in this way be considered, the means of preventing or relieving it are of great importance in the treatment of fever.

This predisposition will often be remedied by whatever diminishes fever, or removes obstructions to the free return of blood from the head, by cold ablution of the head, and fomentation of the feet; but in many cases, the direct unloading the vessels

of the encephalon, is indispensable for the preservation of life; this is generally effected by scarifying and cupping, by leeches to the temples, or by opening the temporal artery.

The operation with the scarificators and cupping glasses is objectionable, because it alarms the patient, and the quantity of blood which can be taken by it is uncertain, depending upon the state of the skin, which is very various in fever; it is therefore little employed in the hospital.

The application of a sufficient number of leeches to the temples is generally effectual in ordinary cases of turgescence of blood in the head, and they have been long used in this way in the hospital, with decided benefit to the patients; but from the difficulty at times of procuring them, the author was first led to substitute the opening of the temporal artery, which from much experience, both in hospital and in private practice, he is now persuaded is the most efficacious mode of topical bleeding for the head; and he has seen many preserved by it, who could have been saved by no other remedy.

Every physician, who has attended any considerable number of patients in fever, must have frequently observed the sudden relief of the most distressing symptoms of restlessness, delirium, and subsultus, which followed the spontaneous flow of a small quantity of blood from the nostrils. This discharge, which has been generally deemed critical,

is always of arterial blood, and flows from vessels which communicate with the temporal artery, and with branches which partly supply the anterior lobes of the brain.

The violent throbbing and sensible enlargement of the arteries, near the surface in the head, make it probable, that the turgidity takes place chiefly in the arteries; and that these are actually enlarged in such cases, is further corroborated by the following circumstance, mentioned by the surgeon* of this hospital, and by his permission introduced here. He scarcely in any instance, when opening the temporal artery is prescribed for patients in fever, fails of taking as much blood as may be required; though during forty years, in which he has been surgeon to the County of Dublin Infirmary, he found the operation generally unsuccessful when directed in other diseases, either from the difficulty of puncturing the artery, or of getting a sufficient quantity of blood from any orifice that could be made. No accident or bad consequence from the operation has occurred in any instance in which the author has directed it; and though persons not employed in the laborious duties of life, do not bear depletion as well as those who are, yet he has frequently pre-

* Mr. Roney, Sen. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, &c. &c.

scribed it with equal benefit in some cases among the former, a few of which, on account of their peculiar urgency, are subjoined here.

The quantity of blood, directed to be taken from the temple, seldom exceeded six ounces ; but though in many cases not more than two or three ounces were taken, very considerable relief was obtained.

CASE THE FIRST.

MAY the 2d, 1813. 11. A. M.—Miss C—, about twenty-five years of age, of sanguine temperament and plethoric habit has been five days ill of fever; was exposed to contagion the week previous to her illness; complains of head-ache, want of sleep, precordial oppression, and prostration of strength; face flushed, eyes dull, the vessels on the tunica albuginea turgid, tongue loaded and brown, pulse 110 and full, skin hot and dry, some degree of subsultus tendinum, and tremor of the arms when extended; the bowels have been frequently opened by purgative medicines in the course of the last forty-eight hours, abdomen still full and tense, urine scanty, but passed without any uneasiness, thirst moderate.

R. Olei Ricini semunciam, Tinctura Sennæ drachmas duas, Infusi Sennæ drachmas septem,

Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici quantum sufficit, fiat haustus statim sumendus, et post horam unam injiciatur enema fœtidum cum Liquoris Ætherei oleosi drachmâ.

The abdomen to be rubbed with camphorated oil, and the feet fomented three times a day; whey and barley water for drink.

Evening.—Is not better in any respect, and within the last two hours has become incapable of speaking or swallowing. Considerable stupor, extremities colder than natural, skin clammy, muscular power much less than in the morning, and the mouth lies open, apparently from paralysis of the muscles of the under jaw; pulse 112, full, but irregular; the temporal and carotid arteries throb much. The draught with castor oil opened the bowels twice.

The temporal artery on the left side of the head was then opened; when three ounces of blood were drawn, she expressed relief; and after the discharge of seven ounces, and the temples being bound up, was able to drink, and move her limbs much better.

The head was then directed to be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirit of wine every sixth hour; the fomentation of the feet to be repeated, and the same drinks as in the morning.

R. Aquæ puræ uncias octo, Spiritus Ammonię Aromatici drachmas duas, Syrupi Aurantii

unciam; misce et signa—an ounce every second hour.

May the 3d, 11, A. M.—Got some sleep, but moaned much; is very languid and oppressed; alvine dejections frequent but scanty; abdomen still tense; her voice very weak, and she swallows with difficulty; pulse 98 and full, but less irregular; temples throb much. Six ounces of blood were then directed to be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus of twelve grains of rhubarb and three of calomel to be given.

The cordial mixture with compound spirit of ammonia, and the same drinks; fomentation and friction to be continued.

Evening.—Felt much relieved after being bled, but still feels oppressed, and a sense of weight over the eyes; pulse 90, full; the bolus operated well.

Omit the bolus, repeat the bleeding from the temple, and the other means as in the morning.

May the 4th, 11 A. M.—Had a quiet night, slept well, and awoke much better in every respect, and feels some appetite. Her recovery was progressive from this period, and on the 10th she had nearly regained her full usual health.

CASE THE SECOND.

JUNE the 2d, 1813, 11, A. M.—Mr. Y—, about thirty-seven years of age, of dark complexion, and athletic, having arrived in Dublin on the 29th of May, after a journey on horseback of more than one hundred miles, which he performed in the course of the three preceding days, (being previously exposed to contagion at Kinsale, where a bad fever then prevailed, which communicated to the family with whom he resided,) felt some rigors and headache on his way; has been confined to bed ever since his arrival. At present his countenance is anxious, and voice tremulous, eyes suffused, no rest, general oppression, and constant nausea; skin hot, with some petechiæ on the back; tongue covered with a dark crust, parched and tremulous; thirst urgent; has had frequent orange-coloured alvine discharges in the last two days by means of purgative medicines; the abdomen fuller than natural, and tense; urine scanty and pale; pulse 70, unequal in point of strength.

R. Pulveris Rhei grana duodecim, Submuriatis Hydrargyri grana tria, Capsici grana duo, Syrupi Aurantii quantum sufficit; fiat bolus statim sumendus, et injiciatur enema foetidum post horas tres.

An effervescing saline draught every third hour ; foment the feet three times a day ; and the abdomen to be well rubbed with camphorated oil.

Barley water, soda water, and thin whey for drinks.

Evening.—Has been very restless and delirious ; the bolus operated well, the alvine dejections continuing of the same orange colour : other symptoms unchanged.

The head to be immediately shaved and washed with camphorated spirits of wine.

Omit the bolus, repeat the other means as in the morning : three grains of antimonial powder at bed time.

June the 3d, 11, A. M.—Has been violently delirious through the night, so as to be scarcely retained in the bed. His looks are anxious, and voice tremulous ; the skin assuming a marbled appearance ; pulse not quite 60 at the wrist, and feeble ; temporal arteries throb much. Other symptoms as yesterday.

Eight leeches to be immediately applied ; continue the saline draughts, and fomentation of the feet.

℞. Olei Ricini drachmas sex, Tincturæ Sennæ drachmas duas, Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici quantum sufficit, Aquæ Puræ unciam, misce et tere simul, ut fiat haustus statim sumen-

du. Injiciatur enema foetidum post horam unam.

Evening.—Was more composed for a short time after the application of the leeches, but is at present in no respect better than in the morning—floccitatio and subsultus tendinum have appeared; the opening draught and enema have operated well; pulse not quite 50, full; urine scanty.

Repeat the remedies, except the draught with castor oil.

R. *Misturæ Camphoratæ, Misturæ Moschatæ* utriusque uncias quinque, *Syrupi unciam*, misce; sumat unciam, cum spumæ cerevisiæ cochleari amplo, secundis horis.

R. *Pulveris Antimonialis, Anglicé vocati (James's powders)* grana tria, *Testæ Ovorum preparatæ* grana decem; misce, et tere simul; signa.

To be taken at bed-time.

June 4th. 11 A. M.—Got no sleep, and became so violently delirious as to require the strait waistcoat; the eyes stare wildly, and he passes his stools unconsciously, but still takes his medicines; other symptoms unchanged; pulse 50, temporal and carotid arteries beat full and strong.

Let six ounces of blood be immediately taken from the temporal artery, and cloths, moistened with the solution of sulphat of soda, nitre, and sal ammoniac, be applied to the head. Continue the barm, with the musk and camphorated mixture.

Evening.—Got little sleep after the bleeding, nearly eight ounces of blood were taken, but awoke delirious; singultus frequent; is rather more sensible to external impressions; pulse 50, and feeble, throbbing both in the carotid and temporal arteries still continues.

Let the bleeding and other remedies, as in the morning, be repeated, three grains of James's powders be again given at bed-time—half a pint of claret in the next twelve hours.

June the 5th, 11 A. M.—Got some quiet rest, and awoke composed; complains much of weakness; skin softer and better coloured; pulse 80, stronger at the wrist; subsultus less; two scanty alvine dejections; relishes his wine; hiccup comes on by fits, and distresses him much; urine more copious and turbid; abdomen tense.

Let the purging bolus and fœtid enema be repeated, as on the second instant.

The refrigerating wash, and the barm and musk mixture, to be continued.

A table spoonful of vinegar to be given when the hiccup comes on; the abdomen to be well rubbed with camphorated oil; a bottle of claret in the

next twenty-four hours; grapes and oranges, which he expresses a wish for.

June the 6th.—Bolis operated well; got a good night's rest; no return of hiccup since he took one dose of vinegar; at his own request, he had near three pints of claret since yesterday, and it agrees well with him; he is better in every respect, and feels some appetite, but is extremely weak and emaciated; pulse 90; a little firmer.

R. Decocti Cinchonæ—Infusi Rosæ, utriusque uncias septem—Syrupi Aurantii unciam,—misce—signa.

A wine glass full three times a day; continue his fruit and wine; flummery twice a day.

June the 7th, 11 A. M.—Sleeps well; appetite keen, and feels in every way better.

His amendment was from this day progressive, though slow, and on the first of July he was able to remove to the country, from whence he soon returned in perfect health.

CASE THE THIRD.

MR. HALE, apothecary to the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork Street, aged about

44 years, of temperate and spare habit, lax fibre, and melancholic temperament, taken ill on the 30th of October, 1813: he felt conscious that his attack was the effect of contagion; was seized with violent pains of the abdomen, rigors succeeded by head-ach and pains of limbs, tongue furred, face flushed, nausea, skin hot, pulse 100, bowels costive, and though he got some sleep at night, it was very unquiet; thirst considerable: these symptoms continued for five or six days, with little variation; he took an emetic in the commencement, and besides confinement to his bed, having his bowels freed by purgatives, and his feet fomented, with the use of saline draughts, and diluent drinks, no further interference of art seemed necessary till the 5th of November.

November the 5th.—Passed a very uneasy night, complains much of pain and weight over the eyes, and of oppression, the breathing hurried and anxious, face flushed, skin hot, but soft, bad taste on every thing he takes into his mouth, countenance anxious, and eyes suffused, pulse 130 and small, several scanty green stools, some faltering in the speech.

R. Pulveris Rhei grana duodecim, Submuriatis Hydrargyri grana tria, Capsici granum unum, Syr. Aurantii quantum sufficit, fiat bolus sta-

tim sumendus, et injiciatur enema purgans post horas tres.

His head to be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirit of wine, and feet to be fomented twice a day; barley-water and light whey, for drink.

November the 6th.—Had a restless night, bolus and enema operated well, some stupor, is averse from speaking or using any exertion in turning on his side, or otherwise; general tremor and slight subsultus tendinum, the eyes are dull and suffused, tongue loaded and tremulous, skin hot and dry, assuming a darker colour than natural, drinks well and plentifully, when given him, but does not ask for it, urine passed freely, and is very pale, pulse 128, and small.

Applicentur Hirudines octo fronti; emplastrum vesicatorum nuchæ. Sumat Pulveris Antimonialis grana tria horâ somni; Omitt^r bolus purgans.—The washing of the head, fomentation of the feet, and other remedies, as yesterday. Four ounces of claret, mixed with water, to be given in the course of twenty-four hours.

November the 7th.—Got some sleep in the night, but with much meaning and stertor, the other symptoms mentioned yesterday not improved, some degree of paralysis of the muscles of the right upper eye-lid, pulse 130, and small, two very scanty

alvine dejections, the last passed unconsciously ; urine scanty, belly tense—*Curetur pars vesicata unguento spermaticæti.*

R. Olei Ricini drachmas sex, Tinct. Sennæ drachmas duas, Aquæ Puræ unciam cum semisse, Mucilag. Gummi Arabici quantum sufficit, fiat haustus statim sumendus, et injiciatur enema fœtidum cum sulphatis magnesiæ unciâ unâ post horas duas. Fricetur abdomen oleo camphorato.

Other things to be repeated except the leeches.

November the 8th.—The oily draught and enema operated well, and he appeared much relieved till about midnight, when he became in every way worse ; at present he is lying on his back, seemingly with entire loss of muscular strength, his mouth lying half open, the eyelid of the left eye open, the other closed, the pupil of the right eye contracting very little on the approximation of stronger light ; the skin is cooler than natural, and clammy, with a darker tinge ; the limbs rigid, and the jaws are locked, so that drink can scarcely be taken ; the swallowing appears to be difficult, and accompanied with a sound of the fluid in the œsophagus ; there is complete opisthotonos, and in attempting to bend him forward, or move him in the bed, he screams as if he suffered great pain ; pulse 130, very small,

and feeble, (*but the carotid and temporal arteries, both to the sight and touch, throb violently*), the alvine discharges passed unconsciously; tremor and subsultus continue. *Mittatur sanguis ex arteria temporali ad uncias sex.*

R. Misturæ Moschatae, Misturæ Camphoratae, utriusque uncias sex, Tinct. Opii guttas triginta, misce et signa, sumat unciam omnibihorio cum spumæ cerevisiæ cochleari amplo.

R. Olei Camphorati uncias sex, Tinct. Opii unciam unam, misce, fiat linimentum, quo bene fricentur fauces externæ, spina dorsi, et abdomen subinde.

Ten ounces of claret to be given in the twenty-four hours. Continue the washing of the head and fomenting of the feet.

November the 9th.—Has slept a good deal in the course of the night, and with less stertor; pulse 130, and rather fuller, the throbbing in the temples continues, but rather less; he keeps his drink some time in the mouth before he can swallow it; other symptoms little changed since yesterday; had but one scanty alvine dejection, no urine passed, and the fundus of the bladder may be felt distended above the symphysis pubis. *Admoveantur hirudines*

sex fronti: sumat haustum oleosum cum tincturâ sennæ ut antea præscriptum est, et injiciatur enema fœtidum post horas duas, cum sulphatis magnesiæ unciâ. Foveatur hypogastrium aquâ calidâ subinde.

Let the remedies directed yesterday be repeated, and if the urine does not pass in the space of four hours, let it be drawn off by the catheter.

November the 10th.—Leeches caused a plentiful discharge of blood, and the draught and enema produced six plentiful dark tar-like stools; the urine has been passed without the catheter; the tetanic affection is less, and he does not express so much pain on being moved in the bed; can protrude his tongue a little, when roused and desired to do so, it is covered with a black crust, and tremulous; pulse 120, a little stronger; but still little increase of muscular power.

R. Mistura antispasmodica, cum spumâ cerevisiæ, ut antea præscriptum est.

Let the friction of the abdomen, and back and neck, and the washing of the head and fomentation of the hypogastrium, be continued; let him have a bottle of claret in the 24 hours; his other drinks as usual.

November the 11th.—Got a pretty good night, and is better to day in every respect; answers coherently, and expresses a sense of extreme debility,

is very deaf, and still swallows with some difficulty, is greatly emaciated, pulse 100, pretty firm to-day, drinks much, and relishes his wine. Alvine dejections very foetid, and of the same tar-like appearance, belly tense, makes use of the urinal, and passes water freely; it is of a deep orange colour, and on standing awhile deposits a little sediment.

Rep. Vinum et omnia ut heri.

Rep. Haustus oleosus et enema foetidum.

November the 12th.—Got a quiet night, though not much sleep; feels himself better to-day, pulse 100, wishes for a little flummery, bowels well freed by the oily draught and enema, and the discharges of better appearance.

R. Decocti Cinchonæ, Infusi Rosæ utriusque uncias sex, Syrupi Aurantii unciam unam, misce, sumat cyathum ter in die.

Let him have some flummery; half a bottle of port in the 24 hours.

R. Pulveris Scammonii, massæ Pilularum Rufi utriusque grana viginti, Calomelanos, Capsici, utriusque grana decem, Gelatinæ Saponis quantum sufficit, fiat massa in pilu-

las, granorum quinque dividenda, sumat
duas pro re natâ.

His recovery was very slow from this time, with many very considerable interruptions, so that his health was not re-established till the latter end of December.

ANTIMONIAL POWDERS.

NONE of the remedies, which have been extolled at different periods for their febrifuge virtues, have maintained their high character so long as the antimonial, or Dr. James's powders, and their having withstood even the disappointment which was consequent to the exaggerated accounts of them, that were first published, affords no inconsiderable evidence of their just claims to estimation.

In the commencement of mixed cases of fever, in which evacuants have been employed as far as the warning symptoms of debility admit of, without removal of the inflammatory action of the vessels, and in the advanced stages of slow fevers attended by parched skin and quick pulse, there is no remedy perhaps of superior efficacy. The discharge which they excite will not alone account for their *modus operandi*; for equal discharges caused

by other means are not succeeded by proportionate relief, and sometimes the pulse is reduced both in frequency and hardness, feverish anxiety diminished, and sleep induced during their administration, though no such adequate evacuation be observable.

Either alone, or in conjunction with preparations of mercury, they are now chiefly confided in by the reporter, in tendencies to effusion on the brain in fever, when evacnants fail in relieving that train of symptoms; and perhaps it is only from their use that any reasonable hope may be entertained, when effusion has actually taken place.

In the year 1806 the author published some Cases in the Dublin Medical and Physical Essays, which were attended with well-marked symptoms of effusion on the brain, and in which the benefit of this remedy was manifest. In one of these, that of a child of about two years old, which was idiopathic hydrocephalus, many of the most urgent symptoms of the disease were for a while removed by its use; the patient however relapsed suddenly, and died.

On dissection, scarcely any water was found in the ventricles of the brain, though considerably enlarged on all sides beyond their natural dimensions. The others were cases of typhus fever, in which the symptoms of effusion on the head were also well

marked : in these cases, the powders were followed by complete success.

The nausea, which they in some degree excite when taken into the stomach, and the direct influence which that organ has on the nervous, sanguiferous, and absorbent systems, afford a rational explanation of their agency ; hence the pallid countenance, slow pulse, the interruption of those morbid actions which often become habitual in fever, and the increase of the natural secretions.

The dose may in general be three grains, thrice a day, except in cases of violent delirium, or tendency to mania, when the stomach being generally very torpid, will bear eight or ten times the ordinary quantity ; in such states, solutions of tartar emetic may be advantageously substituted.

To an attentive observer, these powders will often appear to promote the efforts of nature towards health ; therefore their efficacy will be more remarkable, when exhibited on any of the critical days ; and if the time of the day for administering an increased dose is to be chosen, the usual hour of rest should be preferred, as their effect in relieving anxiety and promoting rest, will be then assisted by the well-known influence of habit on the animal economy.

BARM OR YEAST.

SOON after the favourable reports of the effects of barm or yeast in the cure of typhus fever, as administered by the Rev. Edmond Cartwright, were published by Dr. Beddoes, the author tried it with his patients, whom he visited from the Dublin General Dispensary, and the result being favourable, he communicated an account of it to his much esteemed friend, Dr. Stokes, S. F. T. C. D., and professor of the practice of physic in the University, who read it every year when treating of the cure of fever, so long as his excellent course of lectures was continued. Having constantly employed this remedy in the fever hospital since its first opening, as well as in private practice, the reporter can state his full conviction, that it is well suited to every stage of typhus fever, having had the most satisfactory evidence of its usefulness, and having in no instance observed any bad consequence arise from its exhibition.

It is easily taken either alone, or with any medicine or vehicle that may be deemed advisable to conjoin with it—is not rejected by the stomach, when almost any other medicine could be retained; it is moderately laxative, often superseding the necessity of repeated doses of purgatives; it corrects the morbid contents of the alimentary canal, and the symp-

toms of putrescence; petechiæ, and black loaded tongue, appear from the reporter's experience to be more effectually checked by it than any other remedy; accordingly, in the cases treated by him, it will be generally found substituted, in such morbid states, for bark and wine, which have been hitherto deemed the most powerful antiputrescents.

The dose is two table-spoons full, and may be repeated every third hour; the reporter generally directs it with equal quantities of camphorated mixture, and if costiveness prevail, tincture of jalap to be added according to the exigency, or if colliquative diarrhœa, tincture of opium, which promotes its efficacy in gangrene of the extremities.

WINE.

SOME estimate of the great difference of opinion which prevails in the writings of the most respectable medical authors on the utility of wine in fever, may be formed from reading the general review taken of them in Dr. Wilson Philip's learned *Treatise on Febrile Diseases*; this contrariety appears to have been produced by the too indiscriminate trials that have been made with wine as a general remedy in fever; some having witnessed its injurious effects when given untimely or too

abundantly, others the benefits derived from the judicious administration of it.

Wine given early in the contagious fevers of this country, seems to be in general directly injurious, by exciting the already too violent action of the vascular system, and indirectly by exhausting constitutional excitability, and thus making a greater quantity of it, or other stimuli necessary, than the stomach can bear in the latter stages of fever, when the debility which the progress of the disease induces shall have succeeded.

In these frequent combinations of typhus with other diseases, in which wine is hurtful, it should not be directed till such complaints are checked, unless extreme debility comes on; in cases of this kind the ammoniated* solution, or a mixture of barm with the camphorated julep, may often be advantageously substituted for wines or spirituous mixtures.

Wine is rarely directed in the hospital in any of the cases which terminate before the tenth day, and these constitute the largest proportion, and the quantity given in the more protracted forms has been gradually lessening since the opening of the hospital.

On inspecting the diet tables where the wine

* See the Formulary in the Appendix.

ordered daily has been entered, the author finds that he has not directed it in more than half as many cases in proportion to those committed to his care, in the latter years as in the former; and that even in those, for whom he did order it, the quantity seldom exceeds one half of what he formerly deemed necessary.

It should be stated, however, that the fevers received in the wards on the three first years of the institution, were generally of a more typhoid type than afterwards, admission to it being for sometime necessarily confined to that quarter of Dublin, where, on account of the denseness and poverty of its population, a malignant contagion prevailed in an extraordinary degree, and had never till then received any efficient check.

By attention to the following circumstances, drawn up by Dr. Philip in his *Treatise on Fever*, lately published, and mostly consonant with the author's experience, the quantity of wine may be determined.* “ The degree of debility, and the
“ nature of the symptoms, the stage of the fever,

* See Philip on Febrile Disease, page 285: by comparing these rules for ascertaining the quantity of wine in fever, with those which Dr. Philip wrote in his edition of 1803, it may be seen how much opinions have changed on this subject within the last ten years.

“ and the time it has lasted, the nature of the
 “ cause which produced it, the age and constitution
 “ of the patient, his habits of living and former
 “ diseases, the climate, season, and particular situa-
 “ tion in which the disease appears, the effects of
 “ the wine when the debility is inconsiderable. I
 “ believe the quantity of wine used in fevers should
 “ be very small, and it should be given diluted; in
 “ proportion as the debility is greater, we may
 “ cautiously increase the quantity, recollecting,
 “ however, that it is not our object suddenly to
 “ correct the symptoms of debility, much less to
 “ occasion any considerable degree of excitement,
 “ but to afford such support to the vital organs as
 “ shall tend to prevent an increase of debility, and
 “ in more severe cases to relieve the symptoms of
 “ immediate danger. Those cases of typhus,
 “ which are attended with petechiæ and a tendency
 “ to gangrene, seem to call most for the use of
 “ wine; and those, in which the skin is soft and
 “ inclined to be damp, bear it best.

“ If very large quantities of wine are ever pro-
 “ per in fever, it appears to be when extreme
 “ debility comes on rapidly. In the same degree
 “ of debility coming on more slowly, and conse-
 “ quently at a later period of the disease, there is
 “ less prospect of advantage from them; if the
 “ second stage of fever has lasted for some time
 “ with little increase of debility, wine should be

“ used with great caution. The more the patient
“ has been accustomed to a free use of fermented
“ liquors, the less will be the effect of the same
“ quantity of wine in fever; those who have been
“ long accustomed to a very simple diet, making
“ little use of either fermented liquors or animal
“ food, are very sensible to the stimulus of wine in
“ this disease: such as have been subject to former
“ attacks of typhus or other diseases of debility,
“ are more liable to the symptoms requiring it,
“ than those whose previous diseases have been of
“ an inflammatory nature.

“ The climate, season, and even the particular
“ situation in which the disease appears, should
“ influence the use of wine in typhus: as in sultry
“ climates the changes in fevers are rapid, they
“ often demand more powerful stimulants than
“ are usually proper in fevers of temperate cli-
“ mates; in the latter, the tendency to debility is
“ greater in autumn than in spring, and the mo-
“ derate use of wine therefore more generally
“ necessary; and cases of that extreme debility,
“ which seem to call for a freer use of it, more
“ frequently occur in the latter season; in certain
“ situations of the same country, diseases tend more
“ to debility than in others; in towns which lie low,
“ and in which the inhabitants are crowded, fevers
“ are found to require the use of wine more than in
“ higher situations, and in the country.

“ The effects of wine must be carefully watched.
 “ If it quickly, and to any considerable degree,
 “ raises the pulse, we may be assured that we are
 “ giving too much; if we find that its effects are
 “ transitory, if soon after the cordial effects of each
 “ dose, sinking and debility return, we shall sel-
 “ dom gain much ground by its use, and by in-
 “ creasing the dose, we shall generally accelerate
 “ the fatal termination; when, on the other hand,
 “ the wine, without appearing to produce any very
 “ remarkable degree of excitement at the time it is
 “ taken, seems more permanently to relieve the
 “ symptoms of debility, we may with confidence
 “ expect advantage from it; but we must be
 “ cautious how we venture to increase the quantity,
 “ which has this effect, when our patient is upon
 “ the whole improving, this should satisfy us; if
 “ we attempt to accelerate his recovery by increas-
 “ ing the wine, we shall often do harm.”

To these observations may be added, that, if in
 the protracted stages of fever, evacuations are in-
 dicated for the relief of local obstruction or tur-
 gescence, the employment of them need not pre-
 vent the administration of wine, proportionate to the
 general debility, and it will often be found that
 these remedies, though productive of such opposite
 effects in the commencement, will towards the
 termination of protracted fever materially assist
 each other in promoting the recovery of the patient.

EMETICS.

IN the commencement of fevers, when nausea and symptoms of congestion in the superior parts of the alimentary canal prevail, full vomiting is easily excited, and when effected by moderate means, seldom fails of being beneficial, if not in cutting short the fever, at least, in considerably palliating some of the most distressing symptoms which occur at that period. For this purpose, two or three copious draughts of tepid infusion of camomile flowers, or of warm water taken in quick succession, will generally be sufficient; attempts, however, to proceed further than this to force vomiting, should be made with great caution, for the agitation of the system in general, and of the chylopoietic viscera in particular, and the consequent exhaustion produced by the violent operation of tartar emetic, or of even some of the vegetable preparations, often accelerate the supervening debility, or by causing a preternatural increase of the secretions into the primæ viæ induce a sense of oppression and pain at the epigastrium, and harassing retching, so that the necessary medicine or drinks cannot be retained, and perhaps even in some instances inflammation of the internal coats of the stomach is the consequence.

When, therefore, the means recommended here fail to excite vomiting, it will in general be safest to

trust any further evacuation of the alimentary canal, that may be desired, to purgatives, the operation of these being more conformable to nature, and more under controul.

The same observations apply to the exhibition of emetics at most other periods of continued fever, except when there are marked symptoms of torpor of the stomach, whether arising from general diminution of sensibility, or that consent which is found to take place between the stomach in maniacal states and the brain, as in such cases very large doses of the strongest emetics are often taken without producing vomiting, and very rarely produce it to any considerable extent.

At particular seasons, when the fevers assume more or less of the remittent or intermittent character, and also when relapses are frequent, the utility of active vomits is more apparent, if administered towards the close of the approxia, or soon after a tendency to relapse is observed.

BLISTERS.

STIMULANTS being seldom deemed necessary in the early stages of the fevers admitted into this institution, blisters are rarely employed at these periods, neither are they on account of the evacuation which they excite, as that is found more conve-

niently effected by means of local blood-letting ; and if applied during anxiety, restlessness, and increased sensibility, which so often attend nervous fevers through a considerable part of their course, they generally increase all these distressing symptoms.

Their utility, however, is no longer doubtful, when coma threatens or supervenes, and when it is not relieved by evacuants ; for then the suppression or diminution of any natural secretion, critical discharge or eruption on the skin, with which the coma seems often connected, apparently arises from the diminution of vital energy.

The constant excitement which blisters cause for some hours after their application, is decidedly useful in progressive states of insensibility, when the alvine discharges are passed involuntarily ; and probably they are also serviceable, by the partial absorption of the cantharides, which are thus carried directly to the vessels concerned in impeded secretions,

They should be applied as near as possible to the parts affected ; the external parts of the head and neck are therefore most generally indicated ; for the confidence which physicians so long entertained of their causing revulsion and derivation, when placed remote from the diseased part, is becoming every day less ; in common with most other notions connected with the humoral pathology, and the use

of blisters with this intention, or of sinapisms, is very rare in this establishment.

In cases attended with difficult deglutition, blisters, or stimulant embrocations to the external fauces, are chiefly relied on, and are frequently effectual, unless, as often happens in the latter stages of fevers, incapability of swallowing arises more from the irritable state of the stomach than from the diminished muscular powers of the œsophagus; and this the author has so frequently found to occur, when this alarming symptom could not be relieved by blisters, that he has been discouraged from making trial of the elastic tube for conveying fluids into the stomach, which he otherwise would have done on account of the recommendation given of that remedy by respectable authorities.

of himself with the intention of appearing in
 very late in the establishment.
 In cases attended with difficult digestion, dis-
 ease or unusual, embrocations to the external
 parts are chiefly relied on, and are frequently
 essential, unless an error appears in the latter
 stages of the disease, independent of any other
 more than the irritable state of the stomach than
 from the diminished secretory power of the vis-
 ceras, and the author has not generally found
 to occur when the situation of the stomach could not
 be altered in order that the viscus might be
 from taking trial of the elastic tube for conveying
 fluids into the stomach, which he otherwise would
 have done in account of the inflammation given
 at that remedy by respectable authorities.

CASE THE FIRST

March the 1st - James James, about fifty
 years of age, in the 14th of London, was seized
 with a violent pain in the epigastric and umbilical
 region, which at the time was attended with
 at present the countenance is anxious, the tongue
 pale, full, and weak, some heat in the bowels and
 thirst, debility extreme, abdomen tender and
 cells coarse, urine scanty, stools bilious.
 A purgative was immediately administered to

CASES

or

IDIOPATHIC FEVER.

CASE THE FIRST.

MARCH the 1st.—James Haman, about fifty-four years of age, on the 14th of February was seized with rigors, head-ache, some cough and precordial oppression, was bled at the arm two days since; at present his countenance is anxious, eyes sunk, pulse 140, small and weak; tongue brown and furred, debility extreme, abdomen tense and sore, belly costive, urine scanty, rests badly.

A purging bolus immediately; the abdomen to

be rubbed with camphorated oil, and feet fomented.
*L. fl.

March the 2d.—Rested ill, had several alvine dejections, which were chiefly blood; other symptoms as yesterday.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiæ uncias duas—Aquæ puræ uncias sex—Sulphatis Zinci grana sex—Acidi Vitriolici diluti guttas triginta, misce—Sumat unciam cum semisse tertiâ quâ horâ. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 3d.—Eight alvine discharges, chiefly blood, otherwise as yesterday.

Continue the mixture and friction as yesterday. A pill containing one grain of opium and two of ipecacuanha at bed-time. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 4th.—Had two natural stools, but since has passed four others entirely blood; got some rest; countenance is better; and feels some appetite. Pulse 110, and stronger. Hiccup commenced last night, and still continues.

Continue his remedies as yesterday. L. B. Wine three ounces.

* See Dietary. L. low diet; fl. flummery; M. middle diet; M. B. middle diet, with additional bread; F. full diet.

March the 5th.—Has had four green stools with a little blood ; feels much better ; pulse 86. Could have slept but for the hiccup which continues.

Continue his remedies, and a teaspoon full of white magnesia with each dose of his mixture. L. B. Wine three ounces.

March the 6th.—Better in every respect, except as to the hiccup which has not abated, and is very distressing to him. Tongue cleaning, pulse natural, good appetite. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

A tablespoon full of vinegar when the hiccup is distressing ; the other remedies as yesterday.

March the 7th.—The hiccup ceased after the second dose of the vinegar.

Convalescent. M. B.

March the 11th.—Is much distressed by palpitation and flatulence. A pill of asafœtida three times a-day.

Convalescent on the 22d day, and dismissed cured the 32d from the attack.

CASE THE SECOND.

MARCH the 9th.—Thomas Kennedy, about seventeen years of age. Illness commenced on the 1st instant with rigors, head-ache, and loss of appetite, and of rest, also with urgent thirst, and in-

creased heat of skin. These symptoms continued till last night, when shortly after having his feet bathed, and hands and feet washed, a copious perspiration came on, succeeded by sleep,—awoke free from complaint. Appetite good, tongue cleaning and moist; pulse 72; belly costive.

Convalescent.

A purging bolus. M.

Convalescent on the 8th day, and dismissed cured on the 15th from the attack.

CASE THE THIRD.

MARCH the 9th.—Margaret Gorman, thirty years of age. Illness commenced on the 1st instant, complains of head-ache and uterine pains, attended with copious discharge of blood from the vagina; she is four months pregnant; face flushed, skin hot, but moist, bowels free, urine natural, has been much relieved by an anodyne mixture, directed by the accoucheur since admission. Pulse 120.

Continue the anodyne. L. Wine three ounces.

March the 10th.—Uterine pains and hæmorrhage less; some rest; two scanty stools; pulse 110; some dysury.

A draught with castor oil immediately; and when the bowels shall have been freed, let her resume

the use of the anodyne mixture. L. Wine three ounces.

March the 11th.—Pains much less; urine passed freely; pulse 96; some appetite; two green alvine dejections with some griping.

R. Pulveris Rhei grana decem—Magnesiæ albæ grana triginta—Aquæ puræ unciam cum semisse tere simul; fiat haustus statim sumendus. M. Wine three ounces.

March the 12th.—Four natural alvine dejections.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 11th day, and dismissed cured on the 27th from the attack.

Her recovery was protracted by diarrhœa and debility, for which she used bark and wine with apparent advantage.

CASE THE FOURTH.

MARCH the 9th.—Judith Cassidy, aged twenty-five years. Had been five days recovered from fever, and relapsed on the 6th instant; at present complains of head-ache and nausea, face flushed, skin hot, tongue white, pulse 100, belly costive,

got some purgative medicine, which her stomach rejected.

An enema immediately, and to be repeated in the evening if necessary ; foment the feet. L.

March the 10th.—Perspired freely in the night, slept well. Belly open. M. B.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 5th day from the relapse, and discharged cured on the 21st from the relapse.

CASE THE FIFTH.

MARCH the 9th.—Eliza Ward aged twenty-six years. Illness commenced on the 3d instant at night, with nausea, head-ache, and tremor. Complains of pains of limbs and sense of lassitude ; some cough ; pulse 120, and small ; skin moist ; three stools, thin and very bilious ; abdomen swelled ; bad rest.

A purging bolus immediately, foment the feet. L.

March the 10th.—Perspired copiously in the night, slept well, skin, pulse, tongue and countenance natural, two plentiful stools. M. B.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 12th day from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTH.

MARCH the 10th.—Michael Mulhall, aged forty years. Illness commenced on the 6th instant. Complains of general uneasiness, bad rest, loss of appetite; tongue foul, no pain, pulse 100, bowels open, skin hot.

Foment the feet. L.

March the 11th. Slept well, some appetite, one copious stool, pulse 78, skin hot, tongue soft.

A purging bolus.

Foment the feet. L.

March the 12th.—Bolus operated well.

Convalescent. M. B.

Convalescent on the 7th day from the attack, and dismissed on the 17th day.

CASE THE SEVENTH.

MARCH the 15th. Mary Agnue, aged twenty-one years. Illness commenced on the 3d instant, complains of nausea, and head-ache, some cough, rests pretty well, skin hot but moist, tongue white but soft, pulse 120: has diarrhœa, belly soft and empty.

Foment the feet. A saline draught every three hours; cough mixture, ten ounces. L.

March the 16th.—Vomited much bile on taking the saline mixture, no stool since, got quiet rest, no head-ache, tongue brown and parched, urine copious and turbid, belly soft and full, pulse 120.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday.

R. Pulveris Rhei grana decem—Calomelanos grana tria—Syrupi Aurantii q. s. fiat bolus statim sumendus. Injiciatur enema purgans post horam unam, et repetatur si vomitus urgeat.

March the 17th.—Had six stools, no vomiting since, feels better, pulse 120. Tongue still brown, but less parched.

Omit the bolus, repeat the rest. L.

March the 18th.—Awoke very languid, with severe pain in the back; skin hot, with numerous petechiæ; pulse 120, tongue parched and black, belly costive, hard, and full.

A purging bolus immediately, a draught with castor oil in three hours afterwards; an enema in the evening if necessary. A tablespoon full of barm every four hours. L.

March the 19th.—Bad rest, much stupor, seven stools, the last two unconsciously; face sallow, tongue black and parched, skin hot, of a marbled

appearance ; pulse 130, and undulating ; eyes suffused.

Let the head be shaved and washed with camphorated spirits of wine, and covered with a flannel cap. A blister to the nape of the neck. Omit the bolus and castor oil ; repeat the rest as yesterday. L.

March the 20th.---Got some rest, and feels better, but little apparent alteration ; four stools.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday. L.

March the 21st.---Has a troublesome cough, pulse 120 ; two scanty stools, otherwise as yesterday.

Repeat the bolus and the medicines as yesterday. L.

March the 22d.---Slept well, skin soft, tongue cleaning, pulse 110, four stools.

Omit the bolus ; repeat the barm. L. fl.

Convalescent.

March the 23d.---Convalescent on the 19th from the attack, and was dismissed on the 34th day ; her recovery being protracted by severe cough.

CASE THE EIGHTH.

MARCH the 15th.---Ann Kelly, aged thirteen years. Illness commenced on the 13th instant ; the

skin is hot and dry; face flushed, some head-ache, tongue white, one stool, pulse 100.

A purging bolus immediately, foment the feet. L.

March the 16th.---Head-ache better, but has severe pains in the limbs; skin hot and dry, pulse 110, one stool, did not get the bolus.

Let her take the bolus immediately. L.

March the 17th.---Vomited some green bile before the operation of the bolus, which produced three copious stools; with the last she passed a large lumbricus, and is ever since free from complaint.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 4th day, and dismissed on the 12th from the attack.

CASE THE NINTH.

MARCH the 15th. Catherine M^c Evoy, aged eight years. Illness commenced yesterday with rigors, loss of appetite and rest, skin hot, face flushed, tongue loaded; pulse 110, nausea.

An emetic of infusion of Chamomile immediately. L.

March the 16th. Vomit operated well; tongue and skin better; pulse 120; head-ache severe; and belly costive.

A purging bolus, and enema in the evening ; foment the feet.

If the head-ache be severe in the evening, let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

March the 17th. Was not bled, the bolus operated five times copiously ; rested well ; pulse 130 ; skin hot ; tongue white ; belly full.

Repeat the bolus and fomentation of the feet.

Convalescent.

March the 18th. Convalescent on the fourth day, and dismissed on the twelfth day from the attack.

CASE THE TENTH.

MARCH the 15th. Eliza Redmond, aged twenty-two years. Illness commenced yesterday, with rigors ; she complains of head-ache and pains of limbs, of severe cough ; tongue white, but moist ; bad taste of mouth ; belly costive ; general tremor ; pulse 100.

An emetic of infusion of Chamomile immediately, and as much warm drink as she wishes ; the feet to be fomented. L.

March the 16th. Vomit operated freely, and slept well afterwards ; little remains of the bad taste of mouth ; pulse nearly natural ; the head-ache still continues ; no stool ; skin soft ; tongue moist.

A purging bolus immediately, and an enema in an hour afterwards.

Omit the vomit, repeat the rest. L.

If the head-ache be severe, let six ounces of blood be taken from the temples in the evening.

March the 17th. Had five copious stools from the bolus; and all the symptoms were so much relieved, that the bleeding was unnecessary; pulse, skin and tongue natural.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 3d day, and dismissed on the 12th day from the attack.

CASE THE ELEVENTH.

MARCH the 15th. Laurence Byrne, aged twenty-eight years. His illness commenced the 28th of February. His chief complaints at present are debility, depressed spirits, nausea, some cough, skin of a marbled appearance, vessels on the alboginea turgid; pulse 110; belly costive, tense, and sore; urine free.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening; the feet to be fomented. L.

Two tablespoonfuls of barm, four times a-day.

March the 16th. Rested well; petechiæ declining; skin soft, and not so hot; tongue moist; had four stools; pulse 100; belly still tense.

An oily draught immediately; omit the bolus; continue the rest as yesterday. L.

March the 17th.—Got no sleep, face much flushed, complains of severe pains in the umbilical region; pulse 120, and small; belly hard; petechiæ less.

Purging bolus to be repeated, an enema in three hours after; the belly to be rubbed with camphorated oil. Omit castor oil; repeat the rest as yesterday. L.

March the 18th.—Rested well, countenance more natural, tongue moist, and cleaning; pulse 110, fuller; dislikes the barm; one stool, urine free, thirst considerable.

An oily draught immediately; the other medicines to be repeated as yesterday. L.

March the 19th.—Good night's rest, and feels much refreshed; countenance and skin nearly natural; has taken the barm regularly; four stools; thirst less.

Omit the castor-oil; repeat the rest as yesterday. L.

March the 20th.—Better in every respect, rested well, and copious stool; pulse 100.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday. L. fl.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 22d day, and dismissed on the 28th day from the attack.

CASE THE TWELFTH.

MARCH the 17th.—Patrick Corcoran, aged forty-three years, was discharged, cured of fever, about three weeks ago from the hospital, and continued well until the seventh instant, when he was seized with rigors, prostration of strength, and head-ache; at present his chief complaints are pains in his limbs, and cough; countenance sallow, tongue white and soft; skin hot; pulse 100, and weak; belly costive, hard, and full.

Purging bolus immediately, and draught with castor-oil three hours afterwards. **L.**

March the 18th.—Four copious stools, rested well, feels much better.

Omit the bolus; repeat castor-oil. **M. L.**

March the 19th.—One stool with some blood, otherwise free from complaint; appetite good. **M. B.**

Convalescent.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiæ uncias tres; Aquæ puræ uncias octo, misce. An ounce every two hours till the bowels are freed.

Convalescent on the 12th day, and dismissed cured on the 17th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTEENTH.

MARCH the 16th.—Ann Farrington, aged thirty years. Illness commenced on the 27th of February, with rigors, and has been much harassed for the last eight days with diarrhœa. The stools white, is much debilitated; head-ache severe; bad taste of mouth; tongue white, but moist; skin hot and dry; belly hard and full; pulse 130, and small.

R. Pulveris Rhei grana decem; Calomelanos grana duo; Ipecacuanhæ granum unum; Syrupi Aurantii quantum sufficit. Fiat bolus statim sumendus.

When the bolus has operated, let her commence taking a tablespoonful of chalk mixture after each stool.

The belly to be rubbed with camphorated oil. **L.**

March the 17th.—Feels herself much better to-day; got some quiet rest; four dark stools; skin cooler; pulse 120, and fuller; bad taste of mouth continues; belly still full, but not so hard.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday. **L.** Wine.

March the 18th.—No stool, face flushed, tongue softer; pulse 100; some head-ache.

Two grains of calomel and one of ipecacuan

immediately, and a draught with castor-oil in three hours afterwards ; omit the chalk mixture.

March the 19th.—Four copious stools ; got some rest ; but the head-ache still severe ; and the temples throb much ; pulse 100, and strong.

Omit the calomel and ipecacuan ; repeat the rest as yesterday ; and if the head-ache be severe in the evening, let her be bled from the temple to six ounces. Foment the feet.

March the 20th.—Bolus operated well ; was not bled.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 20th day, and dismissed the 31st day from the attack.

CASE THE FOURTEENTH.

MARCH the 18th.—Thomas Malone, aged twenty-two years. Illness commenced on the 15th instant, (after full exposure for some days to contagion) ; at present his chief complaints are head-ache, loss of rest, general pains, urgent thirst, and anxiety. Tongue loaded, skin hot, but moist ; belly costive ; urine scanty and turbid.

A purging bolus immediately ; an enema three hours afterwards ; feet to be fomented. L.

March the 19th.—Became delirious in the even-

ing, and continued so till midnight, when the bowels were fully freed by the purgative, which he had previously taken; soon after he fell asleep, and awoke this morning much better. Tongue softer, but loaded; pulse 80.

Omit the bolus; repeat the fomentation. L. fl.

Convalescent.

March the 20th.—Convalescence commenced on the 5th day; he was discharged cured on the 11th day from the attack.

CASE THE FIFTEENTH.

MARCH the 19th.—William Kesberry, aged twelve years, being fully exposed to contagion, his illness commenced on the 11th instant; complains chiefly at present of pain and oppression about the heart; breathing difficult; tongue foul; thirst urgent; countenance anxious; belly costive; pulse 120, small.

Purging bolus immediately; blister on the pained part of the side; foment the feet; three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time; cough mixture, twelve ounces. L.

March the 20th.—Got some quiet sleep; blister has risen well; pain and difficulty of breathing relieved; four stools; urine free; pulse 110, fuller.

Omit the bolus; repeat the rest as yesterday.

March the 21st.—Slept well; pulse 96; skin soft, belly open.

Continue the medicines. L. H.

Convalescent.

March the 22d.—Convalescence commenced on the 11th day, and was dismissed cured on the 19th, from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTEENTH.

MARCH the 19th.—Robert Hallit, aged 40 years, was dismissed from the hospital two months since; present attack commenced the 12th instant, attended with head-ache, pains in his limbs, hot skin, and thirst: these symptoms succeeded to and were relieved by sweating. Within the last two days, the legs have become œdematous, coughs much, skin cool, tongue white, pulse 96, belly open, urine scanty.

An ounce of expectorant mixture every two hours, and two grains of hippo every sixth hour. L.

March the 20th.—Better in every respect.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 9th day, dismissed on the 19th day from the commencement of the attack.

CASE THE SEVENTEENTH.

MARCH the 20th—William Nelson, aged 40 years. Illness commenced on the eighth instant; complains of head-ache, pain in the back and sides, increased by cough, no rest, tongue brown and parched, face pale, general tremor prevails over him, pulse 120, and full, was freely purged yesterday by salts.

Foment the feet; three grains of antimonial powder every eighth hour. L.

March the 21st.—Head-ache severe, no sleep, spasmodic pains in the stomach and through the diaphragm, tremor rather less, tongue foul, two stools, pulse 120, full and strong.

Temporal arteries throb much.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery, purging bolus immediately; the other remedies as yesterday. L.

March the 22d.—Full six ounces of blood were taken from the temple, head-ache much better, got some quiet sleep, tongue loaded, complains of griping pains in the bowels, pulse 120.

An oily draught immediately; repeat the fomentation and antimonial powder; the belly to be rubbed with camphorated oil. L.

March the 23d.—Head-ache has returned, tongue, pulse, and skin, as they were yesterday, three dark green stools, with severe griping.

Repeat the bleeding from the temples, and three grains of antimonial powder; repeat the fomentation of the feet; three grains of calomel to be taken immediately. L.

March the 24th.—Some rest; his head-ache, tongue, and pulse, as yesterday; about four ounces of blood were taken from the temple, not buffed; one stool, green.

Purging bolus immediately; fomentation and antimonial powders to be continued; the rest omitted. L.

March the 25th.—A little rest, general uneasiness, pain of head and back severe, mouth sore, seemingly affected by the calomel, tongue, skin, and pulse, as yesterday, has now-and-then severe spasmodic pains in the stomach, three scanty dark stools.

The head to be shaved and washed with camphorated spirits of wine, an oily draught immediately, an enema in three hours after; omit the bolus, the rest of the medicines to be repeated. L.

March the 26th.—Head-ache still continues; salivation copious; face much swelled; mouth very

sore; pain of stomach less; skin softer and cooler; did not get the oily draught; no discharge from the bowels; pulse 120.

An oily draught immediately, and repeat it in three hours, if necessary. Repeat the antimonial powder and fomentation. L.

March the 27th.—Salivation still continues; got the second oily draught; two confined dark stools; some rest; pains of head and stomach less; pulse 100; urine free, but limpid.

R. Infusi Sennæ uncias sex; Tincturæ ejusdem unciam unam; Sulphatis Magnesiæ uncias duas, misce, signa.

Two ounces to be taken every second hour, till it operates: omit the castor oil. Continue the other remedies. L. fl.

March the 28th.—Three copious stools; feels, in every respect, much better; salivation copious.

Continue his medicines as yesterday.

L. fl. Wine four ounces.

March the 29th.—No report.

March the 30th.—Continues to recover; belly open. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 31st.—His chief distress is from the ptialism; appetite good.

Omit the purging mixture; repeat the other remedies; let him have a solution of borax. M. Wine three ounces.

April the 1st.—Convalescent from fever.

Continue the wash, with the borax.

April the 2d.—Was seized with rigors, and pain of stomach, in the evening, and had since five stools, copious and chiefly blood; face and lips very pale; was much relieved from pain since the discharge of blood; pulse feeble; complains of weakness; salivation continues.

R. Aquæ puræ uncias sex; Sulphatis Magnesiae uncias duas; Sulphatis Zinci grana decem; Acidi Sulphurici diluti drachmam unam, misce et signa.

Two ounces every second hour, till the bowels are freed.

R. Opii purificati grana duo; Ipecacuanhæ grana quinque; Gelatinæ Saponis quantum sufficit, fiat massa in pilulas duas equales dividenda.

One to be taken at bed-time. Repeat the wash.

L. b. Wine three ounces.

April the 3d.—Had five copious stools, which were entirely grumous blood; pulse less; pain and uneasiness of stomach; no rest; lips and face very pale; salivation, and soreness of gums very distressing; tongue brown, and loaded; pulse 110, full and strong; belly tense, and sore about the scrobiculus cordis.

Let the belly be rubbed with camphorated oil, and covered with flannel. Repeat the same remedies as yesterday. A starch enema in the evening, with 30 drops of tincture of opium. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 4th.—Had many large watery motions, unmixed with blood: his urine is very red and thick; evidently containing a quantity of blood; his pulse is hard; his tongue very black; salivation less profuse.

Continue the friction and enema. M. Wine three ounces.

April the 5th.—No rest; belly sore and tense; severe heart-burn; salivation continues; stools dark, thin, and griping.

Let him take immediately ten grains of rhubarb and thirty grains of magnesia. Repeat the pill of opium and ipecacuan at bed-time. Repeat the wash. M. Wine three ounces.

April the 6th.—Less heart-burn; no rest; discharges from the bowels frequent, and consisting of dark blood; no fæces.

Repeat the purging mixture, with sulphat of zinc and sulphat of magnesia. Repeat the night pill. A table spoonful of barm every fourth hour.

M. Wine three ounces.

April the 7th.—Had three stools of black blood; bad rest; pulse 120; salivation continues; belly

tense, and very sore, under the ensiform cartilage.

Continue the friction of the abdomen; a draught of castor oil immediately.

R. *Misturæ Cretacæ*; uncias octo; *Tincturæ Opii* guttas triginta, misce.

A table-spoonful after each alvine dejection.

M. Wine three ounces.

April the 8th.—Rested pretty well; had three natural stools; urine more natural; pulse 90, and firm; some appetite, but cannot eat, from the soreness of his mouth.

Repeat all the remedies as yesterday.

M. Wine eight ounces.

April the 9th.—Had three natural stools; urine clear from blood; salivation continues.

Repeat his remedies. **M.** Wine six ounces.

April the 10th.—No report.

April the 11th.—Griping pains in his bowels; two scanty green stools.

Draught of castor oil immediately, to be repeated, if necessary. Continue the wash; an enema in the evening. **M.** Wine three ounces.

April the 12th.—Severe pain at the pit of the stomach; shooting to the back; belly open.

R. *Olei Camphorati* uncias quatuor; *Tincturæ*

opii guttas sexaginta, misce fiat linimentum, quo bene fricetur dorsum.

Omit the castor oil, and repeat the other remedies. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 13th.—Belly costive; otherwise, as yesterday.

Repeat the draught of the castor oil, and the other remedies as yesterday. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 14th.—No change of the symptoms, except that he feels relief from the castor oil.

Continue the remedies as yesterday. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 15th.—Continue. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 16th.—Continue the same remedies. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 17th.—Continue. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 18th.—Continue. M. B. Wine five ounces.

April the 19th. Continue. M. B. Wine five ounces.

April the 20th.—Continue. M. Wine six ounces.

April the 21st.—Continue. M. Wine six ounces.

April the 22d.—The pain of stomach and back have been constant for the last eight days, except

temporary relief obtained from the castor oil, and is much increased to-day; epigastrium extremely sore to the touch; tongue brown and parched, general emaciation; the face pallid; pulse 100, and small; stools natural, but scanty.

A purging bolus, with three grains of ipecacuan, immediately; foment the epigastrium; repeat the castor oil and enema. M. Wine six ounces.

April the 23d.—Had four brown stools, from the bolus; pain of back and stomach still severe; nausea, which has been constant since the salivation ceased; lips pale; tongue loaded; pulse 90, and feeble.

An oily draught immediately. Repeat the fomentation and friction. M. Wine six ounces.

R Massæ pilularum hydrargyri, Camphoræ
utriusque grana quindecim Gelatinæ Saponis
q. s. fiat massa in pilulas granorum quinque
dividenda.

One to be taken every sixth hour.

April the 24th.—Some rest, and feels easier.

Repeat his medicines as yesterday. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 25th.—Repeat his remedies; let him have a quart of draught porter in the day. M. Wine five ounces.

April the 26th.—Feels much relieved to day.

Continue his remedies and his porter.

April the 27th.—Much nausea.

An enema immediately, and in the evening continue the rest.

April the 28th.—Vomits the draughts; has had five natural stools; complains much of the pain in his back and stomach.

Repeat the pills, the enema, and frictions. Four ounces of the infusion of chamomile twice a day.

April the 29th.—Less nausea; some rest; feels better.

Repeat his remedies. M. Wine six ounces.

April the 30th.—Handed over to the succeeding physician. M. Wine six ounces.

CASE THE EIGHTEENTH.

MARCH the 22d.—Pat Griffin, aged twenty-two years. On the 17th instant, two days after he had been dismissed from the hospital, he was seized with rigors, succeeded by hot and sweating stages, and the same paroxysms have returned at noon every day since, till this day; attributes the present attack to hard labour: on the two days subse-

quent to leaving the hospital, tongue foul; belly costive; skin soft; pulse natural.

A purging bolus immediately, and an emetic draught in the coming on of the paroxysms.

March the 23d.—No return of rigor; complains of severe pain in his right arm and lower extremities, so that he cannot move them; the joints are not swelled; bad rest; tongue loaded; two stools; pulse 60; skin soft.

Three grains of antimonial powder every six hours: foment the feet; the joints to be well rubbed with camphorated oil. L. fl.

March the 24th.—Rested well; less pain; tongue softer; skin soft; pulse natural; two scanty stools; urine turbid.

A purging bolus: repeat the rest. L. fl.

March the 25th.—Rests well; some appetite; one stool, from the bolus; pains have ceased; limbs feel cold to himself, and are very feeble; tongue still foul; urine very turbid.

An oily draught, and a drachm of bark three times a-day. M.

Convalescent.

March the 26th.—Convalescent on the 9th day from the attack, and was dismissed on the 16th day.

CASE THE NINETEENTH.

MARCH the 22d.—Catherine Anderson, aged thirteen years. Illness commenced after exposure to contagion on the 12th instant; complains of head-ache, and some cough; general tremor of the limbs; rests pretty well; a little inclined to stupor; eyes heavy; tongue white and dry; skin hot and soft; thirst urgent; pulse 120; one stool; urine free.

A purging bolus immediately: foment the feet.

March the 23d.—Four stools; rested well; otherwise as yesterday.

Repeat the remedies. L.

March the 24th.—Rested well, and awoke without head-ache; three stools; skin hot, and dry; pulse 120.

Three grains of antimonial powder every eight hours: foment the feet twice a day.

Convalescent.

March the 25th.—Convalescent on the 13th day, and dismissed on the 19th day from the attack.

CASE THE TWENTIETH.

MARCH the 22d.—John Anderson, aged 29 years, was exposed to contagion, his illness commenced on the 17th instant, complains of head-ache, of pain and sickness of stomach, and constant nausea, tongue parched and brown, thirst urgent, skin hot, eyes suffused, pulse 120, belly full and hard, urine free, two stools.

An emetic draught immediately, and a purging bolus in three hours after; if necessary, foment the feet, and the belly to be rubbed with camphorated oil. L.

March the 23d.—Got a little rest, the vomit operated well, no head-ache, tongue brown and parched, is much distressed with dryness in his throat, pulse 120 and small, skin hot, a dry cough, expectoration difficult, three stools, scanty.

Twelve ounces of expectorant mixture; repeat the fomentation and friction. L.

March the 24th.—Rested well; cough still troublesome; perspired much in the night; tongue clean, but dry; pulse 110, skin soft, expectoration still difficult, three stools.

Continue his remedies as yesterday.

March the 25th. Got some rest, frequent nausea and retching, bad taste in his mouth; he desires a vomit, some cough seemingly produced by the foulness of his stomach.

Let him drink chamomile tea as a vomit; repeat the fomentation and friction. L.

March the 26th.—Vomit operated well; slept after it, and feels better to-day; tongue clean, but dry, cough easier, two scanty stools, pulse 110, urine free.

Purging bolus immediately; omit the vomit; repeat the other remedies. L.

March the 27th.—Three stools; his rest is much disturbed by the cough; pulse 120; skin hot; tongue dry.

An oily draught immediately; three grains of ipecacuan thrice a day; cough mixture, twelve ounces. L.

March the 28th.—Considerable stupor; five stools unconsciously; great debility; tongue softer, but blackish; skin hot, and marble-coloured; cough still very troublesome; pulse 120, and very irregular.

Let his head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine; omit castor oil; repeat the rest.

R. Aquæ puræ uncias novem, Spiritus Ammoniaci Aromatici semiunciam, Liqueuris ano-

dyni Hoffmanni drachmas duas, Syrupi
unciam unam cum semisse ; misce

An ounce every hour.

A blister to the nape of the neck ; two table-
spoonfuls of barm every fourth hour. L. Wine
six ounces.

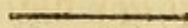
March the 29th.---Is more animated ; tongue
clean ; skin more natural ; bowels free.

Continue the barm.

Wine six ounces.

March the 30th.---*Convalescent.* M. Wine four
ounces.

Convalescent on the 12th day from the attack,
dismissed on the 21st day.



CASE THE TWENTY-FIRST.

MARCH the 22d.—Hugh Anderson, aged nine-
teen years. After exposure to contagion, his illness
commenced on the 17th instant, complains of head-
ache, pains of limbs and debility ; thirst urgent,
tongue white and dry ; belly hard and full ; four
thin stools since admission without medicine ; pulse
120 and full.

A bolus of ten grains of rhubarb and three of
ipecacuan to be taken immediately, belly to be
rubbed with camphorated oil and feet fomented. L.

March the 23d.—Rested well and awoke refreshed, with some appetite; tongue clean; pulse 120; and skin still hot.

Omit the bolus, an oily draught immediately, continue the other remedies as yesterday. L.

March the 24th.—Skin hot; pulse 120; three copious stools; thirst urgent; sleeps much; tongue dry.

Omit the oily draught, 3 grains of antimonial powder thrice a day. L.

March the 25th.—Rested well, and feels much better; skin still hot; pulse 120, and thirst unabated; two stools.

Continue his remedies.

March the 26th.—Slept well; three stools; tongue still dry; skin dry and hot, pulse and thirst as yesterday.

Purging bolus immediately, an enema in the evening, continue the rest. L.

March the 27th.—Rested well; tongue soft and clean; thirst less; pulse 100; three stools.

Omit the bolus, repeat the rest. L.

March the 28th.—No alteration since yesterday.

Continue his remedies, three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time.

March the 29th.—No report.

Convalescent.

March the 30th.—Convalescent on the 12th day from the attack, and dismissed on the 20th.

CASE THE TWENTY-SECOND.

MARCH the 23d.—Mary Lynam, aged twenty-two years. Illness commenced on the twenty-first instant. Complains chiefly of head-ache; and pain of back and side; tongue white and dry; thirst urgent; belly costive; pulse 100; skin hot.

A purging bolus immediately, foment the feet.

March the 24th.—Rested well; and feels better; pulse 70; head-ache less urgent; three stools; some cough.

Three grains of ipecacuan three times a day, repeat the fomentation.

March the 25th.---Sweated plentifully in the night.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 4th day, and dismissed on the 10th from the attack.

CASE THE TWENTY-THIRD.

MARCH the 26th.---Anastasia Trevor, aged thirty-eight years. Day of attack uncertain; severe rheumatic pains have affected all the large joints in succession; at present occupy the back and

thighs ; sweated freely last night ; and slept quietly after it ; tongue white and soft ; belly costive ; urine turbid and scanty ; pulse 90.

A purging bolus immediately, and a draught with castor oil in the evening, if necessary ; foment the feet, 3 grains of antimonial powder at bedtime. L.

March the 27th.---Rested well : sweated copiously ; urine turbid ; appetite good.

Convalescent.

A drachm of Peruvian bark three times a day.
M. B.

Was dismissed on the 11th day from admission.

CASE THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

MARCH the 26th.---Dennis Redmond aged thirty-four years. After suffering much fatigue, cold and wet, working in an open boat, was seized with fever on the 22d instant, and two days afterwards an erysipelatous redness and swelling appeared on the superior part of the chest extending to the fauces, attended with much pain ; severe head-ache at present, and throbbing at the temples ; pulse 90, and very irregular ; eyes anxious ; tongue white and loaded ; thirst urgent ; some bleeding from his nose this morning ; belly costive.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening, foment the feet; let the erysipelatous part be sprinkled with wheat flour. Three ounces of antimonial powder at bed-time; 10 ounces of cough mixture. L. fl.

March the 27th.---Rested well, and feels himself much better; less pain from the inflammation; four dark stools; tongue soft and cleaning; good appetite; pulse 60, and regular.

Omit the bolus, repeat the rest. M.

March the 28th, 29th, 30th.---The swelling in the neck little changed; otherwise recovering; bowels free. M. B.

March the 31st.---Bowels open.

Continue. M. B.

April 1st.---Several parts of the erysipelatous inflammation have suppured.

Let a warm fermenting poultice be applied four times a day, let the tumour be examined by the surgeon, and when he thinks fit, lanced. M. B.

April the 5th.---The phlegmons were opened yesterday evening, and there was a copious good discharge.

Convalescent.

Convalescent the 15th day, and was dismissed on the 19th day from the attack.

CASE THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

MARCH the 28th.---Peter Dykes, aged forty-eight years. Has been about three weeks ill, complains chiefly at present of pain in the belly, and loss of rest; tongue white but soft; skin moist; pulse 90.

A purging bolus, and enema in the evening.

March the 29th.—Bowels well freed by the bolus; and feels much relieved. L. fl.

Convalescent.

March the 30th.—His recovery was protracted by a relapse and severe dysury, both of which were relieved by purgatives.

He was dismissed cured on the 8th day of April.

CASE THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

MARCH the 28th.—Mary Duffey, aged twenty years. Illness commenced on the 16th instant; complains of head-ache, severe cough, and oppression at the heart; tongue white; pulse 120; skin hot; one stool; has not menstruated for three months.

A purging bolus; foment the feet. If the præcordial oppression be urgent in the evening, let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm.

March the 24th.—Had six stools, and was so much relieved, that the bleeding was unnecessary; rested well; cough less; some head-ache remains, and face flushed; pulse 90, soft; skin soft.

Three grains of antimonial powder; repeat the fomentation of the feet.

Convalescent.

March the 25th.—Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 17th.

CASE THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

MARCH the 28th.—William Sheridan, aged fifty-eight years. Has been nearly three weeks ill; is greatly emaciated; countenance sallow; eyes sunk; skin parched, and of acrid heat; complains of painful spasms through his limbs; tongue parched; thirst urgent; pulse 130, and very small; belly hard and full; no stool for the last five days; urine scanty.

A purging bolus immediately, and a draught with castor-oil in three hours after.

An enema in the evening if necessary. Let the

belly be rubbed with camphorated oil, and bandaged with flannel. L. B. Wine two ounces.

March the 29th.—The bowels were fully opened by the medicines, and felt much relieved; the tension of the abdomen and spasms of the limbs much less.

The fomentation, friction, and enema, to be repeated. M. wine three ounces.

March the 30th.—Rested pretty well, and feels considerably better: some appetite; one costive stool; pulse 80; both testes are greatly enlarged. Let him be attended by the surgeon.

Repeat the bolus; oily draught and enema as on the 28th instant; continue the fomentation and friction. M. Wine three ounces.

March the 31st.—Rested well; six copious dark stools; pulse 76; appetite good.

Convalescent.

Omit the bolus and oily draught; repeat the rest. M. B. Wine three ounces.

The hydrocele gradually disappeared as his strength increased; and he was dismissed cured on the 7th day from his admission.

CASE THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

MARCH the 28th.—William Bennison, aged twenty-eight years. Illness commenced on the

22d instant; chief complaints are head-ache and pain of belly, which is hard, full, and costive; skin hot and soft; pulse 120.

A purging bolus immediately, and an enema in the evening; foment the feet. L. fl.

March the 29th.—Bowels free, pain less.

Omit the bolus, repeat the rest. L. fl.

March the 30th.—Rested badly; tongue foul; three dark confined stools, from a bolus which he took in the evening; pulse 110 soft.

An oily draught immediately; repeat the fomentation. L. fl.

March the 31st.—Rested pretty well; four copious stools; tongue foul, skin hot, pulse 110.

Omit the castor-oil; repeat the rest; three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time. L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 1st.—Convalescent on the 9th day, and dismissed on the 16th day from the attack.

CASE THE TWENTY-NINTH.

MARCH the 28th. Patrick Bracken, aged eighteen years. His illness commenced on the 22d instant, with head-ache, loss of appetite and vertigo; at present his chief complaints are head-ache, restlessness, and debility; skin hot, face flushed, eyes

suffused ; pulse 120, and undulating ; some cough ; tongue loaded ; belly bound.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening ; foment the feet. L.

March the 29th.---Bolus operated well ; no change of symptoms since yesterday.

Continue the medicines as yesterday. L.

March the 30th.---Rested well, but his debility increases ; skin of marbled appearance from the spreading of petechiæ ; eyes suffused ; visage dark and sunk ; is a little deaf ; two stools ; urine free.

An ounce of barm every third hour. L.

March the 31st.---Slept well and feels a keen appetite ; other symptoms little changed since yesterday ; tongue rather softer, but still loaded ; three stools ; urine free ; thirst urgent.

Continue the barm.

April the 1st.---Rested pretty well ; countenance and tongue not much changed ; pulse 110, two copious stools.

Repeat the barm.

April the 2d.---Is rather better to-day ; three scanty stools ; the eyes, skin, and tongue better.

A purging bolus ; continue the barm. L.

April the 3d.---Copious stool ; rested well, and feels no complaint ; good appetite.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 13th day, and dismissed cured on the 22d from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTIETH.

MARCH the 28th.---Mary Bennison, aged five years, was fully exposed to contagion; tongue white; pulse 120; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately. L.

March the 29th.---No report.

March the 30th.---Bowels open, skin soft, tongue white, pulse 120. L.

Convalescent.

March the 31st.---Dismissed on the 8th of April.

CASE THE THIRTY-FIRST.

MARCH the 30th.---Ellen Burke, aged thirty-one years. Illness commenced on the 22d instant, after being exposed to contagion; complains of head-ache, tinnitus aurium; tongue brown, and parched, skin soft, belly costive, pulse 90.

A draught with castor-oil immediately; let her drinks be warm. L.

March the 31st.---*Convalescent.*

Convalescent on the 8th day, and dismissed on the 12th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-SECOND.

MARCH the 30th.—John Robinson, aged forty years. His illness commenced on the 23d instant, with rigors, head-ache, increased heat and thirst, anxiety, and loss of appetite and rest, which continued till last night, when he slept well, and awoke refreshed; had three dark stools from an oily draught; tongue and skin soft; pulse natural; some appetite.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed cured on the 15th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-THIRD.

MARCH the 30th.—James Winter, aged forty years. Illness commenced on the 22d instant; head-ache, loss of appetite, increased thirst, anxiety till last night; he slept well, and awoke free from complaint; four dark stools since admission; urine turbid; took a draught of castor-oil yesterday evening, appetite good.

Convalescent.

Repeat the castor-oil. M. B.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 15th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-FOURTH.

MARCH the 30th.—William Burke, aged ten years. Was exposed to contagion, and his illness commenced on the 26th instant at noon; he complains of head-ache, loss of rest, and debility; skin hot and dry; pulse 120; four griped stools; tongue loaded.

A draught with castor-oil, and enema in the evening; foment the feet.

March the 31st.—Castor-oil operated freely five times, and rested well afterwards. This morning has been seized with constant nausea and vomiting; tongue loaded, skin cool, pulse 80.

Let him drink of chamomile infusion, two ounces every fourth hour. L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 1st.—Convalescent on the 5th day, and dismissed on the 12th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-FIFTH.

MARCH the 30th.—Thomas Gallagher, aged fifty years. Is not certain what day his illness com-

menced ; chief complaints are soreness of chest and cough, for which he was blistered before admission ; tongue foul, but moist ; skin soft ; pulse 90 ; two stools from an oily draught.

Cough mixture ten ounces, three grains of ipecacuanha thrice a-day. L. fl.

March the 31st.—No alteration since yesterday ; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately ; the other remedies as yesterday. L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 1st.—Dismissed cured on the 13th day of April.

CASE THE THIRTY-SIXTH.

MARCH the 31st.—*Eliza Mulvey*, aged thirty-five years. Illness commenced on the 25th instant ; complains of head-ache, nausea, and prostration of strength, almost to syncope, little rest, skin soft, bowels costive, pulse 96.

A purging bolus immediately ; foment the feet.

Convalescent.

April the 1st.—Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 14th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

APRIL the 3d.—Judith Doyle, aged twenty-three years. Illness commenced on the 18th instant; was much distressed with vomiting and pain of stomach, which continues; skin soft; tongue white and moist, pulse 88, belly costive, till this morning, when she had one griped stool, the effect she thinks of a dose of aloes which she took before her removal to the hospital.

A draught with castor-oil immediately; let her drinks be warm. L.

Convalescent.

April the 4th.—Convalescent on the 16th day, and dismissed on the 21st day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

APRIL the 6th.—Mary Ann Fay, aged twenty-one years. Illness commenced on the 29th instant, complains of some head-ache, loss of rest and general uneasiness; thirst urgent, face flushed, eyes suffused, skin hot and dry, with numerous petechiæ; severe cough, and sputum tinged with blood;

pulse 136; three scanty stools; belly full, and soft; urine free.

Let the belly be rubbed with camphorated oil.

A draught with castor-oil immediately; a table-spoonful of barm every third hour. Foment the feet. L

April the 7th.—Got some sleep; head-ache less; pulse 130; thirst urgent.

Omit the castor-oil; continue the other remedies. L.

April the 8th.—Feels better to-day; pulse 120; five stools; tongue loaded; petechiæ, and other symptoms, not changed.

Repeat the remedies. L.

April the 9th.—Slept pretty well, but snores much, and seems oppressed; face flushed, and eyes suffused. Tongue black; skin hot and marbled; pulse 120, and full; two stools passed unconsciously; belly soft and empty; urine free.

Let the head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine; a blister to the nape of the neck.

Let the face, arms, and bosom, be washed with vinegar, and water thrice a-day.

A purging bolus; continue the other remedies as yesterday. L.

April the 10th.—Ten stools; skin very red between the petechiæ; otherwise as yesterday.

Omit the bolus ; continue the rest of the remedies. L. Wine.

April the 11th.—Very anxious and restless ; no sleep ; frequent sighing and moaning ; other symptoms unchanged ; pulse 120, very easily compressed ; seven stools.

An ounce of camphorated mixture every second hour ; continue the remedies as yesterday. L.

April the 12th.—Got some sleep ; signs of debility more evident ; passes her alvine dejections unconsciously ; pulse 120, and firmer ; tongue cleaning at the edges.

Continue her remedies. L.

April the 13th.—More animated, and got some rest ; does not pass her stools under her ; bowels open ; pulse 120.

Continue. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 14th.—Is better to-day, and had a good night ; four stools ; some cough.

Continue the remedies. Cough mixture.

April the 15th.—Continues to recover ; belly bound.

A draught with castor-oil. Continue the remedies. L.

Convalescent.

April the 16th.—Convalescent on the 19th, day and dismissed on the 34th day from the attack.

CASE THE THIRTY-NINTH.

APRIL the 7th.—Mary Carty, aged twenty-six years. Illness commenced the 25th of March ; complains of some head-ache ; tongue white, and loaded ; skin soft ; pulse 80 ; belly costive ; thirst moderate.

A purging bolus immediately ; and an enema if necessary in the evening. L.

April the 8th.—Seven copious alvine dejections.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 14th day, and dismissed cured on the 13th of April.

CASE THE FORTIETH.

APRIL the 7th.—John Carroll, aged forty years. Illness commenced on the 4th instant with head-ache, oppression of chest, and a general sense of sickness, which continued till last night, when he sweated freely ; and to-day feels no complaint ; some appetite ; tongue white, but moist, one scanty stool.

A purging bolus immediately.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 3d day, and dismissed cured on the 10th from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-FIRST.

APRIL the 7th.—Esther Butler, aged twenty-eight years. Illness commenced on the 31st of March; complains of head-ache and general pains through the limbs, and constant nausea; face flushed; tongue white; skin soft; there is a pustular eruption about her mouth; has some cough; belly costive; pulse 90.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening. L.

April the 8th.—Constant nausea and retching; seven stools; otherwise as yesterday.

Let her drink warm chamomile infusion, as a vomit.

Cough mixture, ten ounces. L.

April the 9th.—Nausea and retching relieved since she used the vomit; rested well; is much better; seven green stools, with some griping; pulse natural.

R. Pulveris Rhei grana duodecim; Ipecacuanhæ grana tria; Gelatinæ Saponis, q. s. fiat bolus statim sumendus.

Repetatur mistura expectorans ut heri.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 10th day, and was dismissed on the 15th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-SECOND.

APRIL the 9th.—Peter Drumgoole, aged twenty-two years. Illness commenced on the 29th of March; complains of head-ache and loss of rest; no appetite; severe cough, and general tremor; pulse 96; was bled before admission; belly costive, thirst urgent, tongue white and loaded.

A purging bolus immediately, an enema in the evening; foment the feet.

April the 10th.—Much better; still some tremor; two scanty stools.

An oily draught immediately; a drachm of peruvian bark three times a day. M.

Convalescent.

April the 11th.—Convalescent on the 12th day, and dismissed on the 20th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-THIRD.

April the 9th.—Miles Taylor, aged thirty years. Illness commenced on the 4th instant; chief com-

plaints head-ache, and some soreness of the chest; tongue white, skin soft, thirst moderate, belly open, pulse 100.

Foment the feet. L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 10th.—Convalescent on the 5th day, and was dismissed cured on the 8th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-FOURTH.

APRIL the 13th.—William Burke, aged twelve years. Illness commenced on the 10th after exposure to contagion; face flushed, tongue white, skin hot, pulse 100, belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately; an enema in the evening; foment the feet.

Convalescent.

April the 14th.—Convalescent on the 3d day, and dismissed on the 9th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-FIFTH.

APRIL the 14th.—James Stringer, aged twelve years. Illness commenced on the 8th instant; com-

plains of some head-ache; loss of appetite and rest; tongue white; pulse 98; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately; an enema in the evening; foment the feet.

April the 15th.—Little change; two scanty stools.

A draught with castor-oil. L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 16th.—Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 14th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-SIXTH.

APRIL the 14th.—Patrick Kelly, aged twenty-nine years. Illness commenced on the 3d instant, after being fully exposed to contagion; had some oppression at his chest, for which he was bled and blistered before admission; at present complains of tinnitus aurium; is affected with general tremor; skin hot and dry, with petechiæ very general; tongue white; thirst urgent; belly costive; slightly tympanitic; pulse 100, and feeble.

A purging bolus immediately; an enema in the evening; foment the feet; half an ounce of barm every fourth hour. L. Wine.

April the 15th.—Bolus operated well; got some rest; less tremor; skin and tongue better; some griping; pulse 90.

Omit the bolus ; an oily draught immediately ; repeat the rest.

Convalescent.

April the 16th.—Convalescent on the 13th day, and dismissed cured on the 24th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-SEVENTH.

APRIL the 15th.—Mary Kelly, aged three years. Was freely exposed to contagion, the whole family being infected ; is hot and restless ; tongue loaded ; bowels costive ; thirst urgent ; pulse 120.

A draught with castor-oil immediately ; foment the feet. **L.**

April the 16th.—The castor-oil operated well, and rested quietly ; and is to-day free from complaint.

Convalescent.

April the 17th.—Dismissed cured on the 28th day of May.

CASE THE FORTY-EIGHTH.

APRIL the 15th.—Betty Quin, aged twenty-five years. Illness commenced on the 12th instant ;

complains of head-ache ; skin hot ; tongue white ; belly costive ; pulse 100 ; thirst urgent.

A purging bolus immediately. L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 16th.—Convalescent on the 4th day, and dismissed on the 11th day from the attack.

CASE THE FORTY-NINTH.

APRIL the 16th.—Abigail Weston, aged forty years. Was exposed to contagion ; and her illness commenced on the 8th instant ; head-ache severe, and pains in the limbs ; tongue white, thirst urgent, skin soft, pulse 120 ; passes very little urine ; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately, and an oily draught in two hours ; and enema in the evening, if necessary ; foment the feet.

April the 17th.—Bolus and oily draught operated well ; passes urine freely ; head-ache much relieved ; pulse 96 ; tongue cleaning ; some appetite ; has been long subject to hysterical affections ; and in the course of the last twenty-four hours was similarly affected.

April the 18th.—Convalescent from fever ; had frequent returns of hysteria, by which her dismissal was protracted till the middle of May.

CASE THE FIFTIETH.

APRIL the 16th.—Thomas Hall, aged fifty years. Illness commenced on the 9th instant; he complains of head-ache, and some cough; tongue loaded and parched; pulse 120; full and strong; belly costive and full; urine free; skin hot.

A purging bolus, and castor-oil in the evening, if necessary; foment the feet.

Convalescent.

April the 17th.—Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 13th day from the attack.

CASE THE FIFTY-FIRST.

APRIL the 19th.—Martin Kelly, aged one and a half year, was slightly affected with the contagion from his mother, who suckled him; and soon recovered after being weaned.

CASE THE FIFTY-SECOND.

APRIL the 24th.—Michael M^c Cormack, aged twenty-eight years. Illness commenced on the

nineteenth instant ; his present complaints are head-ache, want of rest, and bad taste in his mouth ; skin hot ; pulse 96, full and strong ; one stool ; urine free ; thirst urgent.

A purging bolus immediately ; an enema in the evening ; foment the feet. L.

April the 25th.—At present in a copious perspiration ; since the commencement of which he finds himself much better ; the bolus caused five stools.

Omit the bolus ; repeat the fomentation. L.

April the 26th.—*Convalescent.*

Convalescent on the 7th day ; but relapsed four days afterwards ; and was not dismissed cured till the 18th of May.

CASE THE FIFTY-THIRD.

APRIL the 25th.—**John Deegan**, aged three years. Complains of head-ache and pain of stomach ; tongue white ; skin hot ; face flushed ; belly sore and tense ; pulse 120.

A purging bolus immediately ; an injection in the evening. L.

April the 26th.—Feels better ; pulse very quick and small ; four stools ; skin hot and dry.

Three grains of antimonial powder at bed time. L.

April the 27th.—Pulse slower and fuller ; three stools.

Repeat the antimonial powder. L.

April the 28th and 29th.—Symptoms continue to improve.

April the 30th.—Convalescent and consigned to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed cured on the 10th of May.

CASE THE FIFTY-FOURTH.

APRIL the 26th.—John M^c Gowran, aged five years. Day of attack uncertain ; is hot, anxious, and restless ; tongue white ; pulse 110 ; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately ; foment the feet.
L.

April the 27th.—Had five copious stools.

Convalescent.

Convalescent ; and was consigned to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed cured the 10th of May.

CASE THE FIFTY-FIFTH.

APRIL the 27th.—Thomas Quin, aged sixteen years. Illness commenced on the 19th instant ;

complains of oppression and head-ache; tongue white; pulse 88; bowels free. L. fl.

April the 28th.—Convalescent.

Convalescent; consigned on the 30th to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed on the 4th of May.

CASE THE FIFTY-SIXTH.

APRIL the 27th.—John Southerland, aged fifteen years. Illness commenced on the 18th instant; complains of head-ache, pain of back, and flatulence of stomach; skin hot; pulse 100.

A purging bolus immediately; an epema in the evening; foment the feet.

April the 28th.—Convalescent; consigned to the succeeding physician on the 30th.

CASE THE FIFTY-SEVENTH.

APRIL the 28th.—Hugh Gavin, aged thirty years, was attacked with rigors on the 21st instant, succeeded by heat, restlessness, and anxiety, which still continue; thirst moderate; tongue white; belly costive; pulse 100.

A purging bolus; an enema in the evening. **L.**
April the 29th.—Is rather better to-day; four costive stools.

Repeat the same remedies. **L.**

Convalescent.

April the 30th.—Convalescent; and consigned to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed on the 5th of May.

CASE THE FIFTY-EIGHTH.

APRIL the 28th.—Daniel Henesy, aged twenty-two years. His illness commenced on the night of the 21st instant; tongue loaded; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately; an enema in the evening.

April the 29th.—Convalescent; and consigned to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed on the 5th of May.

CASES

OF

IDIOPATHIC FEVER;

*IN WHICH OPENING THE TEMPORAL
ARTERY WAS EMPLOYED.*

CASE THE FIFTY-NINTH.

MARCH the 2d, 1814.---John Clindillin, aged twenty-four years. Illness commenced the 22d of February, with head-ache, prostration of strength, loss of appetite and rest, which symptoms continue undiminished; is much emaciated; face pale and anxious; pulse quick, weak, and small; thirst moderate; tongue white; severe cough.

A purging bolus immediately; and enema in the evening if necessary; foment the feet. L.

March the 3d.—By mistake was bled from the temporal artery, six ounces, and felt much relieved by it; blood is not buffed; some quiet rest; and

feels appetite; pulse 110; cough still distressing; complains much of weakness; bolus operated twice.

Expectorant mixture twelve ounces, a table-spoonful occasionally. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 4th.—Complains much of debility, the countenance is expressive of it; rests pretty well; appetite pretty good; belly open.

Continue the remedies. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 5th.—Is rather better to-day.

Continue. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 6th.—Feels no complaint but weakness. M. Wine two ounces.

March the 7th.—Improved gradually to the 12th, when he was convalescent; and was dismissed cured on the 26th day from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTIETH.

MARCH the 3d.—Edward Curren, aged twenty-nine years. Illness commenced the 25th of February, with pain of side, difficulty of breathing, and great prostration of strength, and was admitted into the hospital on the 3d of March; when his most urgent complaints were high delirium, face with a purple flush, no rest, constant uneasiness,

skin marbled, eyes anxious and suffused, head-ache severe, pulse 130, and small; breathing quick; belly costive; let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus immediately; foment the feet.
L.

March the 4th.—Less delirium; got some rest; breathing quick; and frequent cough; expectoration tinged with blood; pulse 130, very small; three scanty stools.

A blister to the sternum; draught with castor-oil immediately; two grains of antimonial powder, and two grains of ipecacuanha, three times a-day.

Cough mixture twelve ounces. L.

March the 5th.—Rested better; tongue cleaning; breathing easier; pulse 110; skin soft. For the first time, since his illness, he can lie easily on either side.

Continue his remedies. L. fl.

March the 6th.—Better in every respect, but still very weak.

Continue. L. fl. Wine two ounces.

March the 7th.—Pulse 96; otherwise as yesterday. Recovered gradually till the 10th, when he was convalescent; and was dismissed cured on the 22d day from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTY-FIRST.

MARCH the 6th.—Edward Thursby, aged thirty-four. Had been several days convalescent; and was removed to the House of Recovery. On the 6th instant relapsed; affected with nausea; flushed face; some head-ache; loss of appetite and rest. An emetic of infusion of chamomile; the feet to be steeped at bed-time.

March the 7th.—Emetic operated gently; restless night; less nausea; pulse 100; skin hot; bowels rather confined; thirst urgent; some tremor of tongue and hands.

Purging bolus; foment the feet.

March the 8th.---Bolus operated three times; a very restless night; constant delirium; countenance very anxious; eyes suffused; tremor general; skin hot; pulse 126; temporal arteries throb full and strong.

Bleed from the temporal arteries six ounces; omit the bolus; repeat the fomentation; enema in the evening.

March the 9th.---Rested well in the latter part of the night; countenance more natural; less tremor; pulse 120, and fuller.

Camphorated mixture one ounce every third hour; enema and fomentation to be continued. L.

March the 10th.---Rested well ; countenance improving ; tongue soft ; no delirium, but answers confusedly ; the tongue and hands tremulous ; two stools and free.

The head to be shaved and washed with camphorated spirits of wine ; continue the camphorated mixture, and fomentation of the feet. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

March the 11th.—No rest ; constant delirium ; face flushed ; eyes anxious and suffused ; tongue brown and parched ; moans much ; three stools ; feet not so warm as natural ; tremor increased ; temporal arteries throb much.

Bleed from the temporal artery six ounces ; blister to the neck ; three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time ; continue the other remedies. L. fl. Wine five ounces.

March the 12th.---Six ounces of blood flowed from the artery ; and in the course of the night nearly as much more, the bandage being accidentally removed ; slept well ; less delirium ; countenance much improved ; pulse 100, soft and fuller ; two scanty stools ; tongue brown and dry.

Wine eight ounces ; continue the remedies as yesterday, except the bleeding and enema.

March the 13th.---Quiet rest ; feels better ; bowels costive ; tongue dry.

Wine eight ounces ; an oily draught ; continue the other remedies as yesterday. L. fl.

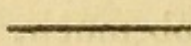
March the 14th.---Rested well; some appetite; no remnant of delirium; pulse 90; tongue soft; bowels open.

Omit the castor oil; the other remedies to be continued.

Wine eight ounces. L. fl.

March the 15th.—*Convalescent.* Wine six ounces.

Convalescent on the 10th day, and dismissed cured on the 21st day from the relapse.



CASE THE SIXTY-SECOND.

MARCH the 9th, 1814.—John O'Neill, aged eighteen. After exposure to contagion, illness commenced with the usual symptoms of pyrexia, in the forenoon of the 8th instant; at present complains of severe head-ache; face flushed; tongue white; urgent thirst; no rest; pulse 120, hard and small; temporal arteries throb much; bowels costive.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus; feet to be fomented. L.

March the 10th.—*Convalescent.*

Head-ache was immediately relieved by bleeding; rested well, and had no complaint; some appetite; bolus did not operate; pulse natural, and skin soft.

An oily draught and enema in the evening, if necessary. M. B.

March the 11th.—Bowels open.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 13th day from the attack.

N. B. Lay in a room with several persons in fever before his illness.

CASE THE SIXTY-THIRD.

MARCH the 9th.—Pat. Griffin, aged twenty-three. Illness commenced on the 2d, with lassitude, severe head-ache, and loss of rest, which continue in an aggravated degree; pulse 128, and small; the carotid and temporal arteries throb much; skin soft; bowels costive; tongue brown.

Six ounces of blood to be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus; foment the feet.

March the 10th.—Convalescent; rested well after the bleeding, and awoke free from head-ache,

and with a keen appetite; skin and pulse natural; two stools. **M. B.**

Convalescent on the 8th day from the attack, and dismissed on the 13th from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTY-FOURTH.

MARCH the 10th.—Catherine Bunnisson, aged twenty-nine. Her illness commenced on the 7th instant, having been exposed to contagion for many days previously, attending on her husband and children, who were ill in fever, is suckling a child six months old; complains of severe head-ache, and cannot sleep; face flushed; pulse 120; rather harder than natural; bowels costive; skin hot; tongue loaded.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening; foment the feet. **L.**

March the 11th.—Head-ache continues severe; no rest; very little blood taken from the temples, which beat strongly; pulse 120, and full; tongue white; skin hot; four stools.

Let the bleeding from the temples be repeated;

the head shaved and washed with camphorated spirit of wine.

Repeat the fomentation of the feet; three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time. L.

March the 12th.—Head-ache continues; got no rest; would not suffer the head to be shaved, nor blood-letting; the child has been weaned, and she suffers much from the painful distension of the mammæ; tongue and skin moist; pulse 120, and full.

Let the mammæ be frequently fomented; repeat the fomentation of the feet. L.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiae uncias duas; infusi Sennæ uncias sex; Tincturæ ejusdem unciam unam. Misce, sumat uncias duas: tertiâ quâquâ horâ ad plenam alvi solutionem. L.

March the 13th.—Head-ache rather easier; otherwise, as yesterday.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday. L.

March the 14th.—Got no rest, owing to the pain in the head; eyes heavy and suffused; some tremor; general pains in the limbs; refuses to take her purgative medicine, being afraid of the pain of rising during its operation; she is now, however, persuaded to use it; pulse 140.

Let six leeches be applied to the temples: the other medicines to be repeated as yesterday. L.

March the 15th.—Got a little sleep, and the head-ache somewhat better; the pain of limbs con-

tinues severe; eight stools; tongue clean; pulse 130.

Omit the purgative medicine, and the leeches: repeat the antimonial powders, and fomentation of the feet. L.

March the 16th.—The head-ache is again severe; the increased throbbing of the carotid arteries is observable; she is much dejected; pulse 130, and small.

The mammæ are soft, and give her no pain.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery: repeat the rest.

March the 17th.—About three ounces of blood were taken; rested badly; head-ache rather less severe; face less flushed; pulse 120; three scanty green stools; urine free.

A purging bolus immediately, and a draught, with castor oil, in three hours afterwards: repeat the fomentation, and three grains of antimonial powder at night. L.

March the 18th.—The head-ache still continues, and she rests badly; moans constantly; pulse 120; urine free, seven stools.

Let the head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine.

A blister to the neck.

A draught, with castor oil.

The fomentation of the feet to be repeated twice a day, and the antimonial powder at bed-time. L.

March the 19th.—Feels much better; got some quiet sleep; seven stools; the blister rose well.

Omit the castor oil; let the blistered part be dressed.

Repeat the rest. L.

March the 20th.—Is rather better; pulse 100; three stools.

Continue the remedies. L.

March the 21st.—Rest and appetite improved; pulse 90; two stools.

Continue the remedies.

Convalescent. M. B.

Convalescent on the 14th day, and was dismissed on the 31st day from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

MARCH the 11th. — Eliza Mooney, aged thirty. Has been about three weeks ill; says her illness commenced with head-ache and tinnitus aurium, which continue; a circumscribed flush occupies each cheek; tongue brown and dry; has had no stool nor passed water since admission; belly hard and full; pulse 100, and hard; is frequently delirious; temporal arteries throb much.

Let the head be shaved immediately, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus immediately, and a draught with castor oil in three hours afterwards; the feet and hypogastrium to be fomented.

The belly to be rubbed with camphorated oil, and covered with flannel. L.

March the 12th.—The blood drawn was not buffed, nor so florid as arterial blood generally is; fell asleep soon after the bleeding, and awoke free from delirium or head-ache; five stools; urine free.

Repeat the fomentation. L.

March the 13th.—Is rather better to-day.

Repeat her remedies. L. fl.

March the 14th.—Convalescent.

Had a slight relapse, with vertigo, tinnitus, and head-ache, which were removed by purgatives.

Dismissed cured on the 29th of April.

CASE THE SIXTY-SIXTH.

MARCH the 12th.—John Norton, aged thirteen. His illness commenced on the 6th instant,

after free exposure to contagion, all his family being ill in the same room ; he complains of general pain in his joints, increased by the slightest motion in bed ; is very restless ; skin hot and dry ; pulse 130, and very small ; thirst urgent ; tongue white ; bowels costive ; urine free.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening, if necessary.

Foment the feet ; three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time.

March the 13th.—Four plentiful stools ; no rest ; delirious ; skin hot ; pulse 130, hard, and temporal arteries throb much ; face flushed ; tongue white ; urine free.

Six ounces of blood from the temporal artery.

Omit the bolus.

Repeat the other remedies as yesterday. *℞.*

March the 14th.—Not more than two ounces of blood taken from the temples ; some rest, and less delirium ; pulse 100, softer ; face flushed ; two stools.

Repeat the bolus and enema.

Continue the antimonial powder and fomentation.

March the 15th.—*Convalescent.*

Convalescence commenced on the 10th, and was dismissed on the 17th day from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTY-SEVENTH.

MARCH the 16th.—John Grogan, aged thirty-one. His illness commenced on the 7th instant; complains of head-ache, which has been severe and constant; face flushed; eyes suffused; pulse 100, and small; tongue white, and loaded; petechiæ large, and generally diffused over the body; skin hot and dry; belly costive; urine scanty; temporal and carotid arteries throb much.

Purging bolus, and enema three hours afterwards; foment the feet, and again in the evening.

Should the head-ache continue, let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery. **L.**

March the 17th.—Full six ounces of blood were taken, which relieved the head-ache for some time; he became delirious in the course of the night, and still continues so; the crassamentum of the blood broken; had three stools; pulse 100, and small; eyes, tongue, and skin, as yesterday; belly soft.

Omit the bleeding; two grains of antimonial powder every sixth hour; an oily draught immediately, and an enema in the evening; the feet to be fomented; the head to be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine. **L.**

March the 18th. — No sleep; constant delirium; eyes dull; tongue brown, and parched; pulse 106, very feeble; three dark scanty stools; urine turbid; belly tense.

The same medicines as yesterday to be repeated, and blister to the neck; belly to be rubbed with camphorated oil.

March the 19th. ---- Some rest; four purged stools; still delirious; some tumour; pulse 100, and small; skin with petechiæ.

Omit the castor oil.

Repeat the rest, as yesterday.

An ounce of camphorated mixture every six hours, with half an ounce of barm. Wine three ounces. L.

March the 20th. — Some quiet sleep; less delirium; countenance better; pulse 110, feeble; two scanty stools; no tremour.

Oily draught immediately.

The remedies to be repeated as yesterday. Wine five ounces. L.

March the 21st. — Rested well, and awoke free from delirium; countenance natural; tongue clean, but dry; pulse 100, and fuller; five stools.

Omit the castor oil.

Repeat the rest as yesterday. Wine eight ounces. L.

March the 22d.—Sleeping quietly at present; has had three stools.

Continue the medicines as yesterday. Wine eight ounces. L.

March the 23d.—Sleeps well; is calm and collected when awake; no pain; tongue still dry; three stools; did not get his barm yesterday.

Let the barm be repeated, with the other medicines. Wine eight ounces. L.

March the 24th.—Convalescent; belly costive.

An oily draught. Wine six ounces. L. fl.

March the 25th.—Continues to recover, but is very feeble in his limbs.

Three ounces of the decoction of bark, three times a day.

Convalescent on the 18th day, and dismissed on the 23d day from the attack.

CASE THE SIXTY-EIGHTH.

MARCH the 19th.—Pat. Kinsella, aged twenty-one. Illness commenced on the 14th instant; his chief complaints are, severe head-ache, pain in the back, and restlessness, face flushed, skin hot and dry, tongue white, belly costive, urine free,

thirst urgent, pulse 110; temporal and carotid arteries throb considerably.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

Purging bolus and enema three hours after; feet to be fomented. L.

March the 20th.—Was not bled; had three stools; a little sleep; head-ache continues severe; pulse 110, harder than natural; face flushed; increased beating of the temple continues.

Let the bleeding be performed, as was yesterday directed. L.

March the 21st.—Feels relieved by the bleeding; rested well, and is free from complaint to-day.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and discharged cured on the 17th day from the attack.

His recovery was protracted by cough, which supervened after convalescence.

CASE THE SIXTY-NINTH.

MARCH the 25th.—Ellen M'Coil, aged eighteen. Illness commenced after free exposure to

contagion, on the morning of the 18th instant; complains of severe head-ache and want of rest; face flushed; tongue white; pulse 110; one stool; skin hot.

A purging bolus immediately, and an enema in the evening.

Foment the feet twice a day.

Two grains of antimonial powder at bed-time.

L.

March the 26th.—Got some rest, and felt refreshed by it; thirst less; tongue softer at present, however feels much oppressed; eyes anxious, and suffused; head-ache severe; skin marbled; pulse 120, and small at the wrist; but throbs strong at the temples; six stools; urine free.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

Omit the bolus. Repeat the rest. *L.*

March the 27th.—Very little blood taken from the temporal artery; head-ache severe; no rest; eyes suffused; two scanty stools; cough severe; breathing oppressed; pulse 120, and hard; skin hot, and continues of a marbled appearance; tongue white.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the arm.

Let the head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine.

March the 28th.—A draught with castor oil immediately; an enema in two hours afterwards.

Repeat the antimonial powders; an ounce of barm every fourth hour.

March the 29th.—Got a little rest; blood has no buffy coat; face flushed; breathing difficult; pulse 120; six thin stools.

Omit the bleeding and castor oil; repeat the rest as yesterday.

Let her have a flannel cap. L.

March the 30th.—Got some rest; had eight stools; skin nearly free from petechiæ; tongue moist; pulse 100, and soft.

Repeat the barm. Omit the rest. L.

March the 31st.—Slept well; pulse 100; skin hot; petechiæ almost disappeared; frequent bilious stools; belly soft, but full and sore.

Twelve grains of rhubarb, and three of ipecacuanha, to be taken immediately.

Repeat the barm.

Let the belly be rubbed with camphorated oil; the feet fomented. L.

April the 1st.—Very restless through the night; face flushed; skin hot, and dry; feels very languid; tongue brown and parched; pulse 120; eyes suffused; temporal arteries beat very much.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

Repeat the other remedies as yesterday. L.

April the 2d.—Six copious stools; would not

suffer the bleeding; rested well, and free from complaint.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 14th day, and was dismissed cured on the 18th day from the attack.

CASE THE SEVENTIETH.

APRIL the 7th. — Mary Cullen, aged seven years. The day of attack uncertain; no account of the previous history of the case, and she cannot speak; constant agitation of the head, the eyes staring with the pupils dilated, and slightly affected by the approach of light; the teeth are locked, and though she expresses avidity for drink, when brought near her lips, she can take but very little of it, and this she swallows with great difficulty; complete opisthotonos; face pale; skin dry; numerous dark petechiæ; pulse 140, very small and feeble; no alvine evacuation since admission.

Let the head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine: a blister to the top of the head.

Let five ounces of blood be taken from the tem-

poral artery. But if the surgeon should not succeed, let six leeches be applied to the forehead.

R. Infusi Sennæ uncias sex ; Electuarii Scammōnii drachmam iss ; Syrupi simplicis unciam unam ; Antimonii tartarizati granum unum misce ; sumat unciam omni horâ ad alvi solutionem.

Let the back and abdomen be rubbed with camphorated oil.

Let her take three grains of antimonial powder every third hour. **L.**

April the 8th.—Very little blood taken by the lancet, but a very copious discharge from the leeches ; began to sleep soon after the bleeding ceased. The purgative medicines caused seven copious stools ; the eyes are less fixed ; the pupils more contractile ; can swallow a little better, but with a rattling sound ; muscles of the jaws and back less rigid ; less agitation of the head ; pulse more distinct ; skin softer, and petechiæ rather fainter ; passed some urine unconsciously, as she did the stools also ; used all her medicines as prescribed ; thirst urgent.

Repeat the leeches, the washing of the head, the friction, fomentation of the feet, antimonial powders, and purging mixture as yesterday.

Ablister to the neck. **L.**

April the 9th.---Appears more sensible to external impressions; eyes more expressive; passes her stools unconsciously; five dark stools; pulse very small and quick, cannot be counted; appearance of the skin as yesterday; drinks well.

An ounce of camphorated mixture, with a table-spoonful of barm, every third hour.

Omit the purging mixture: repeat the other remedies. L.

April the 10th.—Slept well; the trismus and opisthotonos nearly removed; pulse distinct, 110; can put out her tongue, which is black; five stools, unconsciously.

Repeat the remedies. L.

April the 11th.—Continues to recover; skin quite free from petechiæ; pulse natural; five stools passed unconsciously.

Repeat the barm and camphorated mixture. L.

April the 12th.—Some appetite; the alvine evacuation is still passed unconsciously; pulse natural.

Continue the remedies. L.

April the 13th.---Convalescent.

Her recovery was slow; the debility of the sphincter ani and vesicæ urinæ continuing many days after convalescence: she was dismissed cured on the 30th day of April.

N. B. This patient was, some months afterwards, again admitted to the hospital, on being attacked with synochus, from which she soon recovered,

without any signs of a renewal of the affections of the head.

CASE THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

APRIL the 11th.---Eliza Sheridan, aged twenty-seven. Illness commenced about five days ago, very suddenly, after having drank freely of whiskey, and being much exposed to a vertical sun, she became violently delirious, and continues so still; face flushed; eyes prominent, and wild; skin hot, but soft; tongue white; was bled, both from the arm and temple, before admission; pulse 96; belly costive; urine free.

R. Infusi Sennæ uncias decem; Antimonii Tartarizati grana decem: Electuarii scammonii drachmas duas; Syrupi Simplicis unciam unam; Tere simul ut fiat mistura cujus sumat Cochlearia ampla tria, omni horâ ad alvi solutionem.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temple, and let the head be shaved, and washed with the following lotion every second hour:

R. Salis nitri unciam unam; Sulphatis Sodæ uncias tres; Aquæ fontanæ uncias duodecim; misce fiat lotio.

Should the delirium continue after the bowels are well freed, let her take an anodyne draught at bedtime, with 35 drops of tincture of opium. L.

April the 12th.---About three ounces of blood were taken from the temples; slept four or five hours afterwards, without the anodyne; was awakened by a delirious patient in the ward; is much more manageable to-day; skin cool; face less flushed; pulse 60; tongue cleaning; five copious stools.

Omit the bleeding.

Repeat the other remedies. L.

April the 13th.—Took the anodyne at bedtime; slept well after it; three copious stools; tongue cleaning.

Continue her medicines.

April the 14th.—Convalescent; and was dismissed cured on the 14th of April.

CASE THE SEVENTY-SECOND.

APRIL the 25th.—Martin Adams, aged twelve. His illness commenced on the 21st instant; com-

plains of head-ache and pain of stomach; face flushed; eyes suffused; tongue white, and loaded; skin hot, but soft; belly costive; pulse 120.

A purging bolus immediately.

An enema in the evening: foment the feet. L.

April the 26th.—Some rest; three stools; pulse 120; otherwise as yesterday.

Continue his remedies. L.

April the 27th.—Got but little rest; skin hot and dry; face flushed; pulse 110.

Let the face, bosom, and arms, be washed with vinegar and water three times a day.

Omit the bolus; repeat the rest. L.

April the 28th.—Very restless through the night; is sleeping quietly at present; bowels open.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday. L.

April the 29th.—Passed a very restless night; complains of severe head-ache; feels oppressed; had some epistaxes this morning; face flushed; temples throb much; pulse 120; rather feeble; three stools; tongue loaded; urine free.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery.

A purging bolus immediately, and an enema in the evening, if necessary: foment the feet. L.

April the 30th.—Was much relieved by the bleeding; rested well after it, and awoke this

morning tranquil, and without head-ache; three stools; pulse 110.

Omit the bleeding.

Transferred to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed cured on the 11th of May.

CASE THE SEVENTY-THIRD.

APRIL the 26th.—**John Dowling**, aged twenty-two. Was attacked yesterday with severe pain in his left side, for which he was bled, with some relief; had a restless night; tongue loaded; skin hot, but moist, with numerous large petechiæ; the blood drawn yesterday has no buffy coat; pulse 120; full and undulating; had three dark stools; urine free.

Two table-spoonfuls of barm every third hour; foment the feet. L.

April the 27th.—Had some sleep, and is much dejected; skin generally of a marbled appearance; pulse 120, and full; two stools; belly full, and hard.

Repeat the same remedies.

An ounce of camphorated mixture every three hours. L.

April the 28th.—No sleep; delirious, and cannot be kept in bed; eyes suffused; skin marbled, and hot; tongue loaded; five copious stools; pulse 120, and full; temporal arteries beat strongly.

Omit the bolus; repeat the rest.

Let the head be washed with camphorated spirits of wine.

Let five ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery. L. Wine.

April the 29th.—Rested quietly after the bleeding; at present some bleeding from the nose; three stools; pulse 100, and soft.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the other remedies.

April the 30th.—Quiet night; five stools; otherwise as yesterday.

Was transferred to the succeeding physician, by whom he was dismissed cured on the 30th of May.

CASE THE SEVENTY-FOURTH.

APRIL the 28th.---Pat. Mooney, aged twenty-one, was ill three weeks before admission; his head was much affected, and was delirious; he was re-

lieved by bleeding from the temporal artery, and shaving the head, assisted by purgatives; and was transferred to the succeeding physician on the 30th, by whom he was dismissed cured on the 15th of May.

CASES

OF

SYMPTOMATIC FEVER.

CASE THE SEVENTY-FIFTH.**PNEUMONIA.**

MARCH the 9th.—**Thomas Craven**, aged thirty years. Illness commenced on the 2d instant, with rigors, succeeded by cough; pain under the sternum, with great oppression and difficulty of breathing, which symptoms still continue; is very hoarse, and expectorates with difficulty; tongue white; skin hot; he was once bled and blistered; pulse 120, very small; urine free; belly costive.

Let him be bled from the arm to eight ounces; a blister between the shoulders.

R. *Misturæ expectorantis* uncias decem; *Liquoris Anodyni Hoffmanni* drachmas duas; *Syrupi Scillitici* unciam unam; *Misce*, uncia subinde. A draught with castor oil, and enema in the evening. L.

March the 10th.—Blood highly buffed; breathing much easier, and oppression less; pulse 86, fuller; skin nearly natural; face flushed; urine free; feet cold; complains of weakness.

Bleeding to be discontinued; repeat the rest as yesterday. L. fl. Wine four ounces.

March the 11th.—Very little alteration since yesterday; two stools; debility continues.

Continue the same remedies. L. fl. Wine five ounces.

March the 12th.—Convalescent; some slight sore throat; some appetite.

Omit the oily draught; repeat the rest. M. B.

On examination the ulceration of the throat is syphilitic.

Let him have the common gargle.

March the 15th.—Continues very weak and languid.

Continue the remedies. M. B.

He continued gradually but constantly to recover till the 24th, when he was dismissed free from complaint, except the venereal sore.

Convalescent on the 11th day, and dismissed on the 22d day from the attack.

CASE THE SEVENTY-SIXTH.

PNEUMONIA.

MARCH the 19th.—Thomas Tucker, aged thirty-two years. About two months since he was seized with cough and oppression of the chest, which were considerably increased about eight days ago; complains of pain under the sternum, excited by each inspiration; breathing and expectoration difficult; countenance pale and anxious; bowels free; urine scanty and turbid; pulse 110, and small; was bled three days ago once; and felt better after it.

Let eight ounces of blood be drawn from the arm immediately, and repeat it in the evening, if the pain and difficulty of breathing continue. Two grains of antimonial powder every fifth hour, a blister on the sternum, twelve ounces of cough mixture; a little to be taken occasionally; foment the feet. L.

March the 20th,—Was much relieved by the bleeding; blister partially raised; breathing easier;

rested well; tongue brown and parched; pulse 110, soft and full.

Repeat the bleeding this evening, if the pain and dyspnœa return. The other remedies as yesterday. L.

March the 21st.—Bleeding was not necessary; breathing, however, still hurried, with some pain in the chest; pulse 110; three stools; a syphilitic eruption appears on his legs, for which he had been rubbing mercurial ointment, some time previous to his present illness.

Let the bleeding from the arm be repeated to eight ounces; antimonial powder; cough mixture, and fomentation of the feet, to be continued. L. fl.

March the 22d.—Blood drawn yesterday is highly buffed; he felt much better since; breathing and cough easier; tongue still brown; pulse 110, softer; three stools.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the rest as yesterday. L. fl.

March the 23d.—Rests well; breathing easier; cough less; tongue still loaded; pulse 100; no pain in the side; three stools.

Continue the same remedies. L. fl.

March the 24th.—Continues to recover.

Repeat his remedies. L. fl.

March the 25th.—Rested well; appetite good; bowels free. M. B.

Convalescent.

His recovery was protracted by a slight return of his breast complaints, for which emetics and expectorants were ordered. He was dismissed cured on the 11th day of April.

CASE THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH.

HEPATITIS.

MARCH the 26th.---John Dodd, aged twenty-six years. Illness commenced on the 14th instant; complains of severe pain in the right side, excited by cough, and by pressure on the right hypochondrium; tongue white; with a bitter taste in the mouth; eyes yellow; pulse 76, full; one dark stool.

Nine ounces of blood to be taken from the arm immediately; the pained part of the side to be rubbed with camphorated oil; a purging bolus immediately. **L.**

March the 21st.—By mistake was bled from the temple instead of arm, to about three ounces; got some rest; pain in the side increased; two stools; pulse soft and natural.

Let him be bled from the arm to nine ounces, and if the pain in the side continues, a blister to

be applied to it in the evening ; repeat the bolus and friction. L.

March the 22d.—Was much relieved by the bleeding ; and the blister was not applied.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 13th day from the attack.

CASE THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

PNEUMONIA.

MARCH the 20th.---Bryan Field, aged forty-five years. Illness commenced on the 15th instant, after exposure to cold and fatigue ; present complaints are pain and oppression, frequent sighing, thirst urgent, skin hot, tongue foul, pulse 96, belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately ; an enema in the evening ; cough mixture ten ounces. L.

March the 21st.—Some rest ; cough and pain in the left side severe ; pulse 100, and hard ; three stools.

Eight ounces of blood from the arm ; repeat the rest. L.

March the 22d.---Blood is highly buffed.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and discharged cured on the 11th day from the attack.

CASE THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

PNEUMONIA.

MARCH the 25th.—Mary Kavanagh, aged forty years. Taken ill at night, on the 21st instant, after a day's hard labour in a damp kitchen; her first complaints were pain and oppression in the region of the heart; difficult breathing, and severe cough, which still continue; and severe head-ache, with tinnitus aurium; no rest; countenance little changed; expectorates much dark mucus; tongue loaded; thirst urgent; skin hot and dry; no stool since her illness commenced; belly swelled and sore; pulse 100, full and firm; urine scanty.

A purging bolus immediately; and a draught with castor oil in an hour afterwards; an enema in the evening if necessary.

If the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm in the evening, cough mixture twelve ounces; foment the feet. L.

March the 26th.—Was not bled, bolus operated six times copiously; bad rest; complains much of oppression at the heart; thirst urgent; tongue brown and parched; belly soft; urine free; pulse 90.

Let eight ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately, and the same quantity in the evening, if necessary.

Omit the bolus and draught with castor oil: repeat the rest as yesterday. L.

March the 27th.—The bleeding did not relieve her; got no rest; breathing laborious, and expectoration difficult; cough severe, and constant; the pain has changed to the right side and back, and is very acute; the blood was not buffed; face flushed; no stool; pulse 130, very small; tongue loaded.

Let a blister be applied immediately to the pained part of the right side; a draught with castor oil immediately, and an enema in three hours afterwards; two grains of ipecacuanha, and two of antimonial powder, every fourth hour: foment the feet three times a day.

R. *Misturæ mucilaginosæ unciās septem; Syrupi scillitici unciām unam; Liqueuris Ætherii Oleosi drachmam unam; Vini Ipecacuanhæ semiunciām; Syrupi simplicis unciām*

unam; misce, sumat semiunciam subinde pro tussi. L.

March the 28th.—Rested badly; breathing easier; expectorates freely; cough still troublesome; tongue loaded; face flushed; nine stools; urine free; pulse 96, with an intermission every third beat.

Omit the castor oil and enema.

Continue the rest as yesterday. L.

March the 29th.—Did not visit the hospital.

March the 30th.—Rests badly; breathing and cough better; pulse 90, soft and regular; belly costive.

Repeat the castor oil, and the other remedies as on the 28th instant. L.

Convalescent.

March the 31st.—Convalescent on the 9th day, and was dismissed on the 15th day from the attack.

CASE THE EIGHTIETH.

PNEUMONIA.

MARCH the 26th. — Eliza M'Guinness, aged twenty-one years. Illness commenced on the 22d

instant; complains of severe head-ache and pains of the limbs, and severe cough and oppression in the chest; tongue white; pulse 100, full and firm; thirst urgent; belly costive; had an abscess in the ear, which still discharges.

Let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm; and if the difficulty of breathing continues, let a blister be applied over the sternum. A purging bolus immediately, and an enema in three hours afterwards; cough mixture, twelve ounces. L.

March the 27th.—The blood has no buffy coat; rested well; cough and oppression much relieved; face still flushed; pulse 110, full and firm; some pain and throbbing in the ear lately affected with the abscess, and there is less discharge from it.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the other remedies.

Let four leeches be applied behind the ear. L.

March the 28th.—Pain of ear relieved by the leeches; tongue and skin soft; pulse 90; four dark stools.

A draught, with castor oil immediately. L. fl.

Convalescent.

March the 29th.—Convalescent on the 7th day, and was dismissed on the 13th day from the attack.

CASE THE EIGHTY-FIRST.

SPLENITIS, COMBINED WITH TYPHUS.

MARCH the 28th. — James M'Connell, aged forty years. Has been ailing for near five weeks; is languid and restless; complains of a stitch in the left side, impeding respiration; severe diarrhœa; some cough; pulse 100, small and hard; belly soft; eyes jaundiced.

Eight ounces of blood to be taken from the arm; fifteen grains of rhubarb immediately; a blister to the side in the evening, if necessary. **L.**

March the 29th.—Did not visit the hospital.

March the 30th.—Rests well; respiration free; tongue still white, but feels some appetite; three dark griping stools.

Repeat the rhubarb.—**M.**

March the 31st.---Restless through the night; skin hot and dry.

Three grains of antimonial powder, and the feet fomented. **L. fl.**

April the 1st.---Bad rest; frequent nausea; vomited the flummery which he took in the evening; tongue white, and loaded; thirst urgent; skin hot, and dry; pulse 120; three dark stools.

Let him drink chamomile infusion, for a vomit.

Foment the feet in the evening. L.

April the 2d.---Vomit operated well; no nausea since; was delirious through the night; at present calm; countenance anxious; three stools.

If the delirium comes on in the evening, let his hair be shaved off, and his head washed with camphorated spirits of wine: foment the feet. L.

April the 3d.—The head was not shaved; rested pretty well; four stools; feels much better, but the countenance is still anxious.

Repeat the fomentation. L.

April the 4th.—Delirium came on in the night, and still continues; belly open.

Let the head be shaved, and a blister to the back of the neck. L. fl.

April the 5th.—The blister has risen well; pulse 130, and feeble; some stertor, and general tremor of his limbs; skin hot and covered with petechiæ; eyes suffused; three confined stools; urine free.

Let six leeches be applied to his temples, and a blister to the top of his head; a purging bolus immediately, and an enema in the evening, if necessary; two table-spoonfuls of barm every third hour: foment the feet. L.

April the 6th.—Rested well; no delirium nor stertor; is now sleeping quietly.

Omit the bolus and leeches: repeat the other remedies as yesterday. L.

April the 7th.—Sleeping quietly; had a good night; one scanty stool.

A bolus immediately; an enema in the evening, the rest as yesterday. L.

April the 8th.—Rested well; awoke much refreshed; tongue brown, but soft; skin soft; pulse 86; four stools; urine free.

Omit the bolus, and repeat the rest. L.

April the 9th.—Got much worse yesterday evening; no sleep; constant muttering delirium; eyes suffused; pulse 100, and feeble; skin hot and dry; much tremor and subsultus; five stools, after a glyster; urine free.

Repeat the washing of the head, fomentation of the feet, and the barm as yesterday; three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time.

R. *Misturæ camphoratæ* uncias decem; *Liquoris Ætherii Oleosi* drachmas duas; *Tincturæ Opii* guttas vigintiquinque; *misce et signa.* Sumat semiunciam omni semihorâ.
L.

April the 10th.—No change since yesterday; one scanty stool.

An oily draught immediately; repeat the rest.
L.

April the 11th.—Slept well; awoke refreshed,

and without delirium; tongue soft, and clean; skin cool and moist; pulse 72.

Convalescent.

April the 12th.—Continues to recover; belly open.

Convalescent on the 14th day from admission, and dismissed five days afterwards.

CASE THE EIGHTY-SECOND.

PNEUMONIA.

MARCH the 28th.—John Johnson, aged 18 years. Illness commenced with rigors on the 23d instant; complains of pain of the side and oppression at the chest, and cough; tongue white, pulse 120, and hard; belly costive; thirst moderate.

To be bled from the arm to eight ounces; a purging bolus and enema in the evening: foment the feet. L.

March the 29th.—Felt relieved by the bleeding; bolus operated well. L.

March the 30th.—A slight return of the pain of the side, and the cough severe; skin hot, but soft; pulse 90, feeble; two stools.

Three grains of antimonial powder, and two grains of ipecacuanha, every sixth hour; cough mixture twelve ounces. L.

March the 31st.---Convalescent on the 7th day, and dismissed on the 12th day from the attack.

CASE THE EIGHTY-THIRD.

HEPATITIS.

MARCH the 30th.---Honor Dillon, aged forty years. Illness commenced on the 18th instant, with severe pain in the right side over the liver, preventing free inspiration, and increased by a severe cough, which symptoms still continue; tongue white and loaded; pulse 120, small and hard; belly costive.

Let eight ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately, and the same quantity in the evening, if the pain in the side be distressing; a blister to the pained part of the side; a purging bolus immediately, and an enema in three hours afterwards: foment the feet; cough mixture, ten ounces. L.

March the 31st.---Pain of the side and difficulty of breathing were much relieved by the bleeding;

the blood is much buffed; pulse 96; skin soft; six stools.

Omit the bleeding and bolus; three grains of antimonial powder every sixth hour. L.

Convalescent.

April the 1st.—Convalescent on the 13th day, and dismissed on the 17th day from the attack.

CASE THE EIGHTY-FOURTH.

PNEUMONIA.

MARCH the 30th.—Darby Seery, aged twenty-three years. His illness commenced on the 22d instant, with severe pain of the chest; difficulty of breathing; was bled once the day following in the arm, with some relief; expectoration tinged with blood; complains much of oppression and pain at the heart; increased by severe cough; pulse 76, soft; belly costive; urine scanty, and turbid.

Let eight ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately, and the same quantity, if necessary, in the evening: a purging bolus immediately, and an enema in three hours after; foment the feet; cough mixture, ten ounces. L.

March the 31st.—Felt considerable relief from the bleeding; the blood is not buffed; crassamentum broken; rested pretty well; cough and breathing easier; pulse 88; full and soft; two stools.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the rest as yesterday.
L. fl.

Convalescent.

April the 1st.—His recovery was protracted by cough and difficult expectoration, which was removed by small doses of hippo, by a vomit and expectorant mixture.

Convalescent on the 9th day from the attack, and dismissed on the 19th day from the attack.

CASE THE EIGHTY-FIFTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 6th. — Francis M'Laurin, aged twenty-two years. Illness commenced on the 1st instant, after having suffered much from fatigue and cold; his chief complaints are spasmodic pains in the right side, impeding respiration; severe cough; expectoration tinged with blood; a circum-

scribed flush on each cheek; tongue white, and loaded; skin hot, but soft; thirst urgent; belly costive; pulse 130, small and hard.

Let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately, and repeated in the evening, if the difficulty of breathing and pain of the side continue; a blister to the pained part; an oily draught immediately: foment the feet; cough mixture, ten ounces. **L.**

April the 7th.—Bleeding relieved him much, and was not repeated; the blood was highly buffed; got some quiet rest; feels but little pain to-day, except from the blister; had five stools; expectoration less tinged; pulse 96, soft and full.

If the difficulty of breathing or pain of the side return in the evening, let him be then bled, to eight ounces, in the arm.

Omit the castor oil; repeat the rest; two grains of antimonial powder every sixth hour. **L.**

April the 8th.—Bleeding was not necessary.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day from the attack, and dismissed cured on the 12th day.

CASE THE EIGHTY-SIXTH.

PNEUMONIA, COMBINED WITH TYPHUS.

APRIL the 7th.—Patrick Moran, aged twenty-two years. Illness commenced on the 3d instant, with general pains; complains much at present of debility; some cough, and hurried respiration; tongue white; skin moist; pulse 96; one scanty stool; urine turbid.

A purging bolus immediately; an enema in the evening: foment the feet. *L. fl.*

April the 8th.—Passed a restless night; skin hot; cough, and difficulty of breathing increased; pulse 100, full and strong; six stools.

Let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately; three grains of antimonial powder every sixth hour: repeat the fomentation of the feet; cough mixture, twelve ounces.

April the 9th.—No sleep; cough easier; countenance anxious; face flushed; four scanty stools; pulse 110; easily compressed.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the other remedies: a draught with castor oil. *L.*

April the 10th.—Was constantly delirious through the night; eyes suffused; face flushed;

skin hot and dry, with petechiæ on the breast and back; thirst urgent; pulse 120; temporal arteries throb much; urine free.

Let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery; let the head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine: repeat the other remedies as yesterday. L.

April the 11th.— Nearly ten ounces of blood flowed from the temporal artery; the delirium has been constant; much subsultus tendinum; tongue brown, and somewhat parched; pulse 110, pretty firm; thirst urgent; three stools; urine free; the carotid arteries beat much.

An oily draught immediately; an injection three hours afterwards; three grains of antimonial powder every sixth hour.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the fomentation of the feet: an ounce of camphorated mixture every second hour.

L. Wine three ounces.

April the 12th.— Continued delirious through the night, and passed three stools unconsciously; is now sleeping quietly; pulse 96.

Repeat the same remedies as yesterday; a blister to the nape of the neck.

L. Wine three ounces.

April the 13th.— Slept quietly through the night, and awoke calm and collected; four plentiful stools; pulse 110; urine free; skin soft.

Repeat his remedies.

L. Wine three ounces.

April the 14th.—Little change since yesterday; bowels free.

Repeat his remedies.

L. Wine three ounces.

April the 15th.—Pulse 96; tongue soft; rests well; some appetite.

Repeat his remedies.

L. Wine three ounces.

April the 16th, 17th, and 18th.—Little alteration in the symptoms, and the same remedies were continued.

April the 19th.—Convalescent on the 15th day from the attack, and was dismissed cured on the 20th day.

CASE THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 9th.—Nicholas Joiner, aged forty-seven years. Illness commenced on the third instant, with severe pain in the side, and increased on inspiration, with cough, which still continues;

was bled once largely before admission to the hospital; is very weak and languid; breathing quick and sonorous; tongue white; one scanty stool; pulse 90, soft.

A blister to be applied to the pained part of the side immediately.

Let eight ounces of blood be taken from the arm.

An oily draught immediately, and enema in the evening.

R. *Misturæ mucilaginosæ unciās decem; Liqueoris Ætherii Oleosi drachmas duas; Spiritus Ammoniaci Aromatici drachmas quatuor misce.*

A table-spoonful of this mixture every half hour.

L.

April the 10th.—But one ounce of blood taken; three stools; the blister has risen well; all his symptoms are much relieved.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the other remedies.

L.

April the 11th.—A pustular eruption appeared round his mouth; four copious stools.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 7th day, and was dismissed on the 11th day from the attack.

CASE THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 9th. — Patrick Kean, aged thirty-three years. Illness commenced on the 6th instant; chief complaints are pain of the side; difficult and oppressed breathing; severe cough; face flushed; tongue loaded; was bled this morning, from the arm, to twelve ounces, from which he felt considerable relief; blood frothy; not at all buffed; pulse 96, soft; rather feeble; belly costive.

A blister to the pained part of the side immediately; a draught with castor oil; an enema in the evening; three grains of antimonial powders every sixth hour, if the difficulty of breathing or pain of the side be distressing. Let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm in the evening; cough mixture ten ounces; foment the feet. L.

April the 10th.—He would not suffer himself to be bled; says the pain in his side and his breathing are easier; the latter, however, is quick and sonorous; the face of a darker hue; tongue loaded; skin moist; three stools.

Repeat the remedies, except the bleeding, adding to the cough mixture, two drachms of Hoffmann's anodyne liquor.

L. Wine two ounces.

April the 11th.—In the course of the night his breathing became extremely difficult, and continues so; difficult expectoration, producing a rattling sound in the chest; face livid; pulse 130, undulating, and somewhat irregular; three scanty stools; urine free.

A blister immediately to the chest, and, if necessary, another to be applied in the evening, between the shoulders.

A draught with castor oil; an enema in an hour after.

R. Gummi Ammoniaci; Scillæ Siccatae; ipecacuanhæ singulorum grana quindecim; Syrupi simplicis quantum sufficit; fiat massa, misce, et tere simul, dein in pilulas granorum quinque divide.

One to be taken every hour.

R. Infusi lini uncias octo; Lactis Ammoniaci unciam unam; Spiritus Ammoniaci Aromatici drachmas quatuor; Syrupi scilli-

tici unciam unam; Liquoris Ætherii Oleosi drachmas duas; Syrupi simplicis unciam unam; misce, sumat cochleare amplum sæpe.

L. Wine six ounces.

April the 12th.—Died at two o'clock this morning, seemingly from effusion on the lungs.

CASE THE EIGHTY-NINTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 14th.—Mary Brady, aged forty-four years. Illness commenced on the 9th instant, after exposure to cold; complains of cough, pain in the side, and difficult respiration; face flushed; tongue white; skin hot; pulse 100; belly costive.

A purging bolus immediately, and an enema in the evening: foment the feet; cough mixture, ten ounces.

If the pain of the side should be severe in the evening, let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm. L.

April the 15th.—Blood much buffed; felt some relief after it was drawn; the pain of the side is

returned to-day; four stools; other symptoms as yesterday.

Omit the bolus; repeat the rest as yesterday.

A blister to the pained part of the side. L.

April the 16th.—Pain of the side relieved by the bleeding; other symptoms unaltered; belly costive.

A draught with castor oil immediately, and an enema in the evening.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the rest. L.

April the 17th.—Continues as yesterday.

April the 18th.—The pain has changed lower down in the side; other symptoms as before.

A blister to the pained part of the side; continue the rest. L.

April the 19th.—Cough and difficulty of breathing continue; pulse 80; three scanty stools.

Continue her remedies. L.

April the 20th.—Continue.

April the 21st.—Convalescent.

She recovered slowly; the cough being obstinate, and was dismissed on the 18th day from the attack.

CASE THE NINETIETH.

PNEUMONIA, COMBINED WITH TYPHUS.

APRIL the 14th. — Rachel Morris, aged fifteen years. Illness commenced on the 8th instant; complains of pain in the left side impeding respiration; loss of rest; severe cough; tongue white; skin hot; pulse 110, pretty firm; eyes suffused; four scanty stools; belly empty.

Let eight ounces of blood be taken from the arm.

A blister to the pained part of the side.

A draught, with castor oil, immediately.

Foment the feet: two grains of antimonial powder every sixth hour. L.

April the 15th.—The blood not at all buffed, but is much broken and dissolved; breathing easier; complains much of weakness, and tendency to faint; pulse 110, full, but soft; petechiæ very general; five dark stools.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the other remedies: an ounce of barm every third hour. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 16th.—Rested well, and feels better to-day; tongue loaded; pulse 110, pretty firm; skin hot and marbled; four scanty stools.

Repeat her remedies. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 17th.—As yesterday.

Omit the castor oil; repeat the remedies. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 18th.—Sleeps well, and feels better; some epistaxis to-day.

Repeat her remedies. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 19th.—Complains of pains in her limbs, but which do not interrupt her rest; tongue white; pulse 120.

Repeat her remedies. L. Wine four ounces.

April the 20th.—No sleep till this morning, being constantly delirious through the night; is now sleeping quietly; pulse 120; throbbing much in the temples; skin hot, one scanty stool.

If she be delirious when she awakes, let six ounces of blood be taken from the temporal artery; a purging bolus, and enema in the evening.

Repeat the remedies as yesterday. L. Wine two ounces.

April the 21st.—The blood taken from the temple is much broken down; no sleep; constantly delirious; pulse 120, full, but soft; three copious stools, passed unconsciously; skin hot.

Let the head be shaved, and washed with camphorated spirits of wine; a blister to the neck; a

table-spoonful of barm, and two of camphorated mixture, every third hour: foment the feet. L.

Wine three ounces.

April the 22d.—Delirious through the night; has been resting quietly the last four hours, and is now asleep; four stools.

Repeat the remedies. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 23d.—Had a better night, and is at present asleep; one copious stool.

Continue the remedies. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 24th.—Rests well; tongue soft, and cleaning; skin cool; no delirium; pulse 100.

Continue the remedies. L. Wine three ounces.

April the 25th.—Convalescent on the 17th day, and was dismissed on the 24th day from the at-

CASE THE NINETY-FIRST.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 7th — Mary Carthy, aged twenty-six years. Illness commenced on the 25th of March; complains of head-ache; tongue white,

and loaded; skin hot, but soft; pulse 90; severe pain of the side, and cough.

A purging bolus immediately; nine ounces of blood to be taken from the arm. L.

April the 8th.—Had seven stools; blood slightly buffed.

Convalescent.

Convalescent on the 14th day, and dismissed on the 19th day from the attack.

CASE THE NINETY-SECOND.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 15th.—Thomas Lennon, aged fifty years. Illness commenced on the 10th instant, after exposure to cold; his chief complaints are pain of the side, hurried respiration, and cough; pulse 100, and firm; belly costive; tongue white; skin hot.

Let eight ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately, and repeated in the evening, if necessary.

A purging bolus and enema in the evening.

A blister to the pained part of the side. Cough mixture, twelve ounces. L.

April the 16th.—Much relieved by the bleeding, but complains of debility; blood slightly buffed; five stools.

Omit the bleeding and bolus; repeat the rest. L. fl.

April the 17th.—As yesterday; belly costive.

A draught with castor oil: repeat the remedies of yesterday. L. fl.

April the 18th.—Pain of the side and difficult breathing returned in the night; face flushed; pulse 110, and hard; four stools.

Let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm immediately, and a blister to the pained part of the side.

Omit the castor oil; repeat the rest L. Wine.

April the 19th.—Was again much relieved by the bleeding, and rested well, but feels very weak; blood slightly buffed.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the rest.

April the 20th.—Convalescent on the 9th day, and dismissed on the 13th day from the attack.

CASE THE NINETY-THIRD.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 15th. — Mary M'Intaggart, aged twenty years. Illness commenced on the 10th instant; her chief complaints are cough, pain of the side impeding respiration, expectoration difficult, tongue white, and sputum tinged with blood; skin hot; pulse 120, and firm; bowels open: was bled before admission.

Let nine ounces of blood be immediately taken from the arm.

A blister to the side: an oily draught: cough mixture, ten ounces. L.

April the 16th. — Restless night; blood much buffed; breathing and expectoration difficult; pulse 120, and hard; four stools.

Let the bleeding be repeated: foment the feet.

Continue the cough mixture. L.

April the 17th. — Breathing much easier; no pain of the side to-day; blood not buffed; pulse 100, and softer.

Omit the bleeding; repeat the rest. L.

April the 18th.—Convalescent, and dismissed on the 29th instant.

CASE THE NINETY-FOURTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 17th.—James Hurley, aged fifty-two years. Had severe cough, pain of the side, and difficulty of breathing, which were relieved by bleeding; expectoration copious; belly costive; urine red and scanty; pulse 110.

A purging bolus immediately, and enema in the evening; cough mixture ten ounces. L. fl.

April the 18th.—Feels better; some appetite; expectoration free; pulse 110, and some cough; belly open; two grains of ipecacuanha three times a day.

Continue the cough mixture. L.

April the 24th.—The breast complaints have gradually lessened till to-day; and he is now convalescent.

CASE THE NINETY-FIFTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 24th.—James Anderson, aged forty years. On the 16th instant, he having the day before been severely wet, by falling into a river, illness commenced with cough, pain at the side, for which he was bled and blistered two days after the attack, with considerable relief; at present his breathing is oppressed, and hurried; a severe pain under the sternum; the lips and cheeks approaching to a livid colour; pulse 110, and feeble; one thin stool; urine free.

Let seven ounces of blood be taken from his arm immediately; a blister to the pained part of the chest; an oily draught immediately; an enema in the evening; cough mixture twelve ounces. **L.**

April the 25th.—Would not allow himself to be bled; three copious stools; pulse 120, small and hard; cough rather easier; breathing and other symptoms as yesterday.

Repeat his remedies. **L.**

April the 26th.—Sweated in the course of the night; got some rest; the livid tinct of the countenance increased; would not suffer himself to be

bled; blister has not risen; pulse 128, much fuller than yesterday; breathing hurried; cough severe.

Repeat his remedies.

R. Scillæ Siccæ semidrachmā; Pulveris foliorum digitalis grana quinque; Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ grana decem; Gelatinæ Saponis quantum sufficit; fiat massa, tere simul, et divide in pilulas granorum quinque. Sumat unam ter in die.

A stronger blister to be applied between the shoulders.

April the 27th.—Got some sleep; countenance better; pulse 110, not so full; tongue cleaning; three stools; urine free.

Continue his remedies as yesterday. L. fl. Wine three ounces.

April the 28th.—Had a good night's rest, and awoke much better; breathing much easier; countenance more natural.

Repeat his remedies. L. fl. Wine, three ounces.

April the 29th and 30th.—Continued to recover, and was transferred to the physician for the succeeding month.

CASE THE NINETY-SIXTH.

PNEUMONIA.

APRIL the 28th.—Richard Murphy, aged fifty-four years. Illness commenced on the 25th instant, after exposure to cold and fatigue; complains of pain and oppression of the chest; breathing difficult; tongue white; pulse 110, full and strong; belly costive; urine turbid.

Let nine ounces of blood be taken from the arm.

A purging bolus immediately; an enema in the evening.

Let a blister be applied to the pained part; cough mixture twelve ounces. **L.**

April the 29th.—Was much relieved by the bleeding; the blood is buffed; the face less flushed; some sleep; three stools.

An oily draught immediately.

Repeat the enema, and cough mixture. **L.**

April the 30th.—Breast complaints still severe; pulse 110, small and hard; four stools.

Repeat the bleeding to eight ounces.

Omit the castor oil.

Transferred to the succeeding physician.

N. B. Daily notes were not taken of any more
Cases for the months of March and April, 1814.

Repeat the bleeding to eight ounces.
Omit the castor oil.
Transferred to the succeeding physician.

APPENDIX

N. B. Data notes were not taken of any more
Cases for the months of March and April, 1916.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE OF DIET.

PATIENTS' FULL MEAT DIET.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 pound bread | } To be disposed of thus. | } <i>Breakfast.</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bread |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ pound boiled beef, without bone | | | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk |
| 1 pint broth | | | <i>Dinner.</i> |
| $\frac{5}{6}$ quart pure new milk | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bread |
| 1 pint flummery | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound boiled beef, without bone |
| | | | 1 pint broth |
| | | <i>Supper.</i> | 1 pint flummery |
| | | | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk |

PATIENTS' FULL FAST DIET.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bread | } To be disposed of thus. | } <i>Breakfast.</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bread |
| 2 pounds potatoes | | | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk |
| $1\frac{1}{24}$ quart pure new milk | | | <i>Dinner.</i> |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ pint butter-milk | | | 2 pounds potatoes |
| 1 pint flummery | | | $\frac{5}{12}$ pint pure new milk |
| | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ pint butter-milk |
| | | <i>Supper.</i> | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk |
| | | | 1 pint flummery |

PATIENTS ON MIDDLE BREAD DIET.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 pound bread | } To be disposed of thus. | } <i>Breakfast.</i> | $\frac{3}{5}$ pound bread | |
| 1 pint broth | | | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk | |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ quart pure new milk | | | } <i>Dinner.</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bread |
| $\frac{5}{2}$ pint butter-milk | | | | 1 pint broth |
| 1 pint flummery | | | } <i>Supper.</i> | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk |
| | 1 pint flummery | | | |
| | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk | | | |
| | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ pint butter-milk, for drink, as required | |

PATIENTS' MIDDLE DIET.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bread | } To be disposed of thus. | } <i>Dinner.</i> | $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bread | |
| 1 pint broth | | | 1 pint broth | |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ quart pure new milk | | | } <i>Supper.</i> | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk |
| 1 pint flummery | | | | 1 pint flummery |
| 1 pint butter-milk | | | $1\frac{2}{3}$ pint pure new milk | |
| | 1 pint butter-milk, for drink, as required | | | |

PATIENTS' LOW FLUMMERY DIET.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart pure new milk | } To be disposed of thus. | } <i>Supper.</i> | $\frac{5}{6}$ pint pure new milk | |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ quart butter-milk | | | 1 pint flummery | |
| 1 pint flummery | | | } <i>Drink, as required.</i> | $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart pure new milk |
| | | | | $\frac{3}{4}$ quart butter-milk |
| | | | | |

PATIENTS' LOW BREAD DIET.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ pound bread | } To be disposed of thus. | } $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bread, to eat when inclined | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart pure new milk | | | } <i>Drink, as required.</i> |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ quart butter-milk | | | |
| | | $\frac{3}{4}$ quart butter-milk | |

PATIENTS' LOW DIET.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart pure new milk | } <i>Drink, as required.</i> |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ quart butter-milk | |

FORMULÆ OF THE MEDICINES

GENERALLY PRESCRIBED IN THE

FEVER HOSPITAL,

CORK STREET.

No. I.

Rx. Pulveris Rhei,
Pulveris Jalapii, utriusque grana sex,
—— Zingiberis grana tria,
Submuriatis Hydrargyri Sublimati grana
tria.

Syr. q. s., ut fiat Bolus.

Bolus Purgans.

No. II.

Rx. Infusi Sennæ uncias octo,
Sulphatis Magnesiæ drachmas sex; solve.
Sumat uncias duas secundis horis ad alvi solu-
tionem.

Infusum Purgans.

No. III.

- R. Electuarii Scammonii drachmas duas,
 Tinct. Sennæ unciam,
 Antimonii Tartarizati grana tria,
 Infusi Sennæ uncias septem,
 Syr. Semiunciam; misce.
 Sumantur unciaë duæ secundis vel tertiis horis
 ad alvi solutionem.

Mistura Purgans.

No. IV.

- R. Tinct. Sennæ, Aquæ Menthæ, utriusque semi-
 unciam,
 Olei Ricini drachmas sex; misce. Ft. Haus-
 tus.

Haustus oleosus.

No. V.

- R. Decocti florum Chamæmili libram,
 Olei Amygdalarum unciam; fiat Enema.

Enema Commune.

No. VI.

- R. Enematis Communis libram,
 Adde Sulphatis Magnesiæ unciam.

Enema Purgans.

No. VII.

- R. Terebinthinæ Venetæ drachmam,
 Vitelli ovi q. s. at solutionem.
 Adde Decocti Chamæmili uncias duodecim,
 Olei Amygdalarum unciam; fiat Enema.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

No. VIII.

- R. Decocti florum Chamæmili libram,
 Adde Olei Amygdalarum unciam,
 Tinct. fœtidæ semiunciam; misce. Ft. Enema.

Enema fœtidum.

No. IX.

- R. Carbonatis Sodæ semiunciam,
 Solve in aquæ puræ unciis octo,
 Sumantur Cochlearia duo ampla cum Cochleari uno amplo, succi Limonum, tertiâ quâque horâ.

Mistura Salina.

No. X.

- R. Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ,
 ——— puræ, utriusque Uncias tres,
 Syrupi simplicis drachmas duas; misce.
 Sumat Cochlearia duo ampla tertiâ quâque horâ.

Mistura diaphoretica.

No. XI.

R. *Misturæ Camphoratæ* uncias sex,
Liquoris Ætherei oleosi semiunciam,
Syrupi Simp. drachmas tres; *misce.*
Sumat Cochlearia duo ampla tertiâ quâque
 horâ.

Mistura Camphorata composita.

No. XII.

R. *Aquæ puræ* uncias septem,
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticæ drachmas tres,
Syrupi Simplicis drachmas duas; *misce.*
Sumatur uncia tertiâ quâque horâ.

Mistura Ammoniata.

No. XIII.

R. *Decocti Cinchonæ* Uncias octo,
Tincturæ ejusdem unciam; *misce.*
Sumat uncias duas ter quaterve in die.

Mistura Cinchonæ.

No. XIV.

R. *Aquæ Menthæ* Unciam,
Tinct. Opii guttas triginta,
Syr. drachmam; *misce. Fiat Haustus.*

Haustus Anodynus.

No. XV.

- ℞. Syrupi Scillæ, Syr. Simplicis, utriusque semi-
 unciam,
 Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ grana quatuor,
 Tinct. Opii guttas viginti,
 Infus. Seminum Lini uncias septem; misce,
 Sumat Cochleare amplum subinde.

Mistura Expectorans.

No. XVI.

- ℞. Submuriatis Hydrarg. Sub. grana duo,
 Pulveris Antimonialis grana tria,
 Fiat pilula quartâ quâque horâ sumenda.
 Pilula ē. Calomel. & pulv. Antimonialis.

No. XVII.

- ℞. Pulveris Antimonialis grana tria,
 Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ grana duo,
 Fiat Pilula quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ su-
 menda.

Pilula Sudorifica.

No. XVIII.

R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ,
 Pulveris Scillæ, grana duo,
 Submuriatis Hydrargyri sub. semigranum,
 Fiat pilula tertiâ quâque horâ sumenda.

Pilula Expectorans.

No. XIX.

R. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,
 Submuriatis Hydrargyri Sublimati utriusque
 grana duo,
 Sumatur sub formâ pilulæ.

Pilula Ipecacuan. ē. Calomel.

No. XX.

R. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ grana duo,
 Tertiâ quâque horâ sumenda.

Pulvis Pectoralis.

No. XXI.

R. Pulveris Antimonialis grana tria,
 Quartâ quâque horâ sumenda.

Pulvis Sudorificus.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

*Addressed to the Managing Committee of the Fever
Hospital in Cork Street,*

BY THE PHYSICIANS OF THAT ESTABLISH-
MENT,

*On the Treatment of Fever by Blood-letting.**

WITH these views, they proceed to explain the annexed Tables. It should be observed that Dr. Mills practised blood-letting with a very large majority of his patients, and it has been asserted, we believe correctly, that at times nearly all his patients were bled: by the other physicians, this remedy was employed but rarely; consequently the numerical statements contained in these Tables will afford a proper estimate of the value of repeated general blood-letting compared with other modes

* See The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, No. 40.

of practice. In these Tables *all* the patients treated by Dr. Mills and colleagues are given, together with the result of their cases during the different times of his attendance.

In column I. are given the different months of Dr. Mills's attendance. In column II. all the patients male or female treated by him, together with the event, whether successful or otherwise; and on the same lines in column III. a similar statement of all the patients treated by the other physicians during the same months. To save the trouble of calculation, the proportion of deaths to recoveries in each month, among the patients of different sexes treated by Dr. Mills and the other physicians, is given in column IV.; underneath the total result is given; and thus the reader can, by inspection, determine the merits of the different modes of practice, as it affected the proportional number of deaths during the whole or different periods of Dr. Mills's attendance. From this Table, it also becomes evident that the proportion of deaths to recoveries is variable at different seasons, and this is the case when there is little variation in the mode of treatment, thus rendering doubtful any inferences deduced from varied methods of practice, when not employed at the *same* times, and demonstrating that the system of comparison adopted by Dr. Mills is altogether fallacious.

It appears, as the final result, that among the patients treated by blood-letting, the proportion of deaths to recoveries was as 1 to $11\frac{49}{55}$, and among those treated according to the more ordinary methods, as 1 to $12\frac{101}{118}$, a proportion differing from the former in no small degree, and justifying the conclusion, that the treatment of fever by small and repeated general detractions of blood, is either of little efficacy or injurious.

Thus they reply to the assertion "that the mortality in fever is diminished by blood-letting." To determine in what degree recovery has been accelerated by the practice, they have had recourse to the hospital records, which to them appear well adapted for this purpose. To understand how these can be applied to ascertaining the time of convalescence, it should be observed, that the number of days which each patient has remained in the sick wards, the convalescent wards, and in the whole hospital, is regularly entered in the hospital registry, consequently the average number of days during which any number of patients has remained in these wards during any required time, is a simple arithmetical question. This they have ascertained for the patients of Dr. Mills and his colleagues, during the different months of his attendance, and have given the results in the second Table.

The conclusion which follows from the latter inquiry is, that Dr. Mills's patients have remained in the hospital on an average $16\frac{2}{3}$ days, the patients of the other physicians $17\frac{2}{3}$ days, a difference very slight, and though apparently in favour of blood-letting, yet most probably arising not from this practice, but from Dr. Mills having had under his care a much larger proportion of male patients than the other physicians*, and these patients, from obvious reasons, are less disposed than the females to remain unnecessarily in the hospital after their recovery. Hence the physicians infer, that no sufficient evidence exists to justify Dr. Mills in the conclusion, that recovery is accelerated, or the patient's strength preserved by blood-letting; and it does not, from any other inquiry, appear that his were less liable to relapse than other patients, and in many instances they were observed to remain in the hospital in such states of debility as are usually consequent to the repeated detractions of blood.

It must add to the weight of the above conclusions to observe, that the data on which they depend have been furnished from the most authentic sources, namely, the Diet Tables, in

* See the Table.

which each physician enters daily the patient's diet, and at the same time registers the date of admission and dismissal, the time of remaining in the different wards, along with the final event of each case; and the different parts of the system being so contrived as to check each other, an error in the Tables can scarcely exist without detection.

which each physician enters daily the patient's
etc. and at the same time registers the date of
admission and discharge. The time of remaining
in the hospital varies along with the kind and
of each case, and the different parts of the
system being so connected as to check each other
in order in the future can scarcely exist without
a certain...

TABLE I.

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TABLE I.

| I. <i>Dates of Dr. Mills's attendance extracted from diet tables.</i> | II. <i>Of Dr. Mills's Patients.</i> | | | | | | III. <i>Of the other Physicians' Patients.</i> | | | | | | IV. <i>Proportion of Deaths to Recoveries.</i> | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|---|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|---|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Dismissed including Died. | | | Died. | | | Dismissed including Died. | | | Died. | | | Dr. Mills's Patients. | | | Other Physicians' Patients. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. Death. | Females. Recovery. | Total. Death. | Males. Death. | Females. Recovery. | Total. Death. |
| * DATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1810—From July 14th to 28th | 22 | 38 | 60 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 44 | 37 | 81 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 to 1½ | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 4 | 1 to 13½ | 1 to 36 | 1 to 19½ |
| From July 28th to August 25th | 32 | 26 | 58 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 42 | 62 | 104 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 to 9½ | 1 to 7½ | 1 to 8½ | 1 to 9½ | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 10½ |
| From August 25th to September 29th . . | 15 | 56 | 71 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 57 | 137 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 0 to 15 | 1 to 17½ | 1 to 22½ | 1 to 19 | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 14½ |
| From September 29th to October 20th . . | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 to 4 | 0 to 6 | 0 to 10 | 1 to 21 | 1 to 14 | 1 to 16½ |
| 1811—From January 1st to 15th | 22 | 0 | 22 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 to 4½ | | 1 to 4½ | | 1 to 2½ | 1 to 2½ |
| 1812—From May 15th to 30th | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 67 | 39 | 106 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 to 3½ | | 1 to 3½ | 1 to 7½ | 1 to 38 | 1 to 10½ |
| From May 30th to June 27th | 25 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 83 | 117 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 to 24 | | 1 to 24 | 1 to 16 | 1 to 10½ | 1 to 12 |
| From June 27th to July 25th | 70 | 0 | 70 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 124 | 142 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 1 to 22½ | | 1 to 22½ | 1 to 17 | 1 to 9½ | 1 to 9½ |
| From July 25th to August 29th | 70 | 31 | 101 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 73 | 107 | 180 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 to 10½ | 0 to 31 | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 34½ | 1 to 19 |
| From August 29th to September 26th . . | 24 | 19 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 54 | 93 | 147 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 to 11 | 1 to 8½ | 1 to 9½ | 1 to 26 | 1 to 30 | 1 to 28½ |
| From September 26th to October 31st . . | 58 | 21 | 79 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 48 | 148 | 196 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 1 to 18½ | 1 to 9½ | 1 to 14½ | 1 to 5½ | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 11½ |
| From October 31st to November 28th . . | 83 | 0 | 83 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 105 | 116 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 to 15½ | | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 10 | 1 to 16½ | 1 to 15½ |
| From November 28th to December 31st . | 78 | 0 | 78 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 90 | 102 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 1 to 18½ | | 1 to 18½ | 1 to 5 | 1 to 9 | 1 to 8½ |
| Total during the above periods | 512 | 197 | 709 | 42 | 13 | 55 | 527 | 1004 | 1531 | 42 | 68 | 110 | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 14½ | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 11½ | 1 to 13½ | 1 to 12½ |

* Dr. Mills commenced his attendance at the Hospital on the 21st of June, 1810; the above table commences from the beginning of the week ending July 14th (or from July 7th.) This omission of a fortnight arises from the loss of one of the diet Tables and cannot materially affect the total result.

W. H. Mills
1810

Total during the

Year November

From October 31

From September

From August 31

From July 31

From June 30

From May 31

1812--From M

1811--From J

From September

From August 31

From July 31

1810--From J

Date of Dr.

Total

TABLE II.

| DATES. | OF Dr. Mills's Patients. | | | Of the other Physician's Patients. | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Average No. of days in different Wards, viz.</i> | | | <i>Average No. of days in different Wards, viz.</i> | | |
| | In Fever Wards. | In Convalescent Wards. | In whole Hospital. | In Fever Wards. | In Convalescent Wards. | In whole Hospital. |
| 1810—July | Days. 854 67 | Days. 43 67 | Days. 1257 67 | Days. 1356 62 | Days. 573 62 | Days. 1936 62 |
| August | 115 64 | 46 68 | 1647 68 | 1076 69 | 479 68 | 1536 68 |
| September | 112 27 | 22 27 | 1422 27 | 886 26 | 412 26 | 1383 26 |
| 1811—January | 7 10 | 4 10 | 121 10 | 133 33 | 8 33 | 212 33 |
| 1812—May and June | 121 5 | 31 10 | 1511 19 | 1090 19 | 428 19 | 1582 19 |
| July | 112 28 | 41 28 | 1613 28 | 918 28 | 524 28 | 1422 28 |
| August | 122 69 | 65 69 | 1861 69 | 108 69 | 550 69 | 1558 69 |
| September | 133 33 | 63 33 | 206 33 | 103 33 | 598 33 | 1510 33 |
| October | 122 77 | 54 77 | 1767 77 | 1015 63 | 613 63 | 1714 63 |
| November | 111 73 | 36 73 | 1461 73 | 1590 73 | 519 73 | 2010 73 |
| December | 125 55 | 30 55 | 1648 55 | 1482 55 | 620 55 | 2010 55 |
| Total | 1138 569 | 448 569 | 1630 569 | 1122 569 | 564 569 | 1710 569 |

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ERRATA.

Page 14, line 7, *dele* "to."

— — — 12, after "opinions," substitute a comma for the full-point and a small t in place of a capital in the next word.

— 21, — 10, *read* "as well as by the register."

— 24, — 11, *for* "restrained," *read* "retained."

— 40, — 19, *for* "R." *read* "Repetatur."

— 53, — 19, *for* "approxia," *read* "apyrexia."

— 134, — 13, *for* "suffuse," *read* "suffused."

— 137, — 4, *for* "drachmam iss;" *read* "drachmam *iss*"

— 140, — 21, *for* "14th," *read* "24th."

— 167, — 12, *for* a comma after hour substitute a semicolon.

— — — 12, *for* "distressing. Let" *read* "distressing, let."

— 173, — 16, *insert* "tack."

ERRATA.

- Page 16, line 7, del. "to."
— 12, after "opinion," substitute a comma for the full point
and a small t in place of a capital in the next word.
— 217, — 16, read "as well as by the register."
— 24, — 11, for "vestments," read "rewards."
— 49, — 16, for "R." read "Regent."
— 52, — 16, for "approxia," read "approxia."
— 132, — 18, for "sulfur," read "sulfur."
— 137, — 4, for "discharge in," read "discharge in."
— 146, — 21, for "14th," read "24th."
— 157, — 12, for a comma after four substitute a semicolon.
— 16, for "distressing," del. "read "distressing, let."
— 178, — 16, insert "fact."

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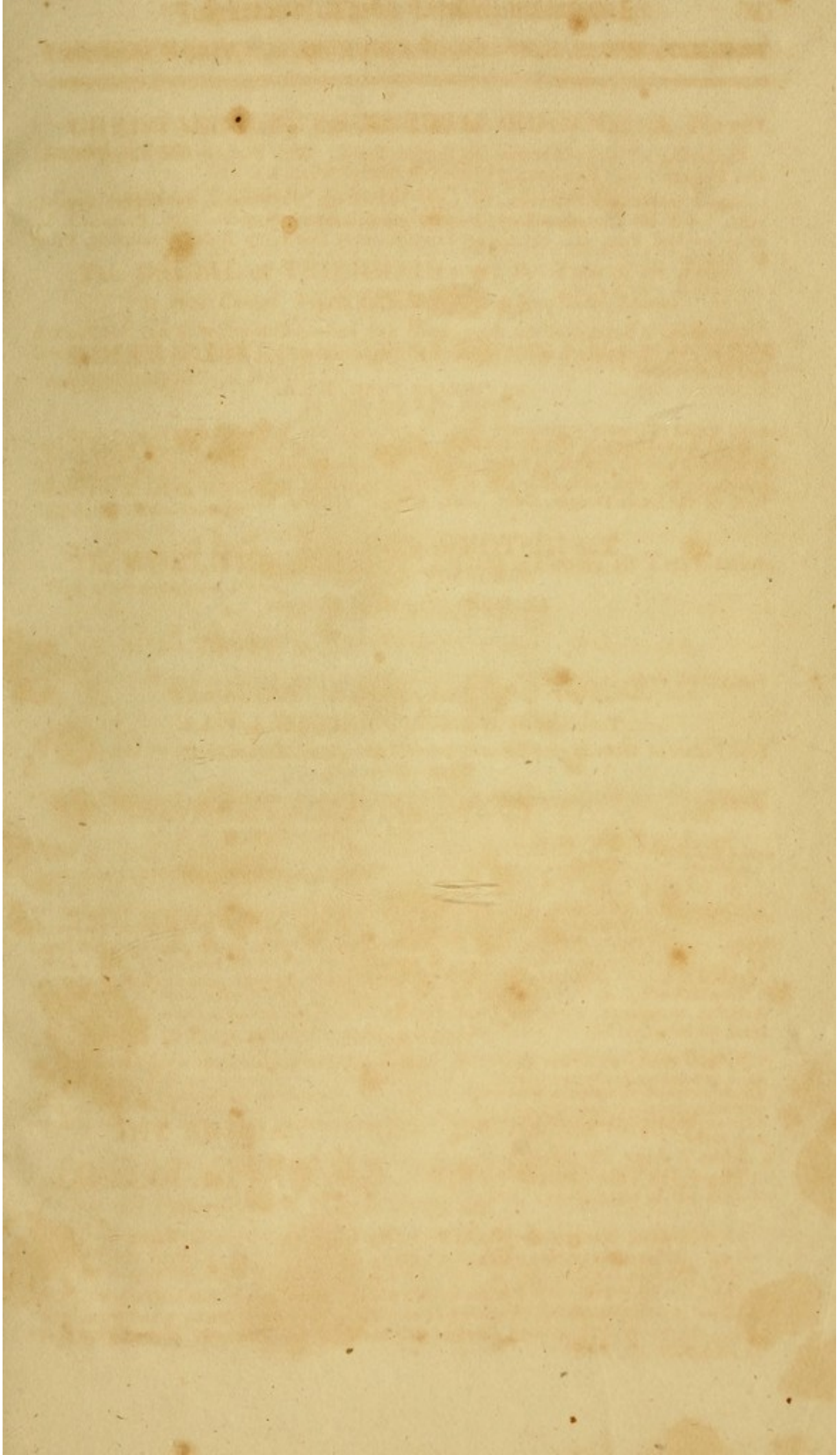
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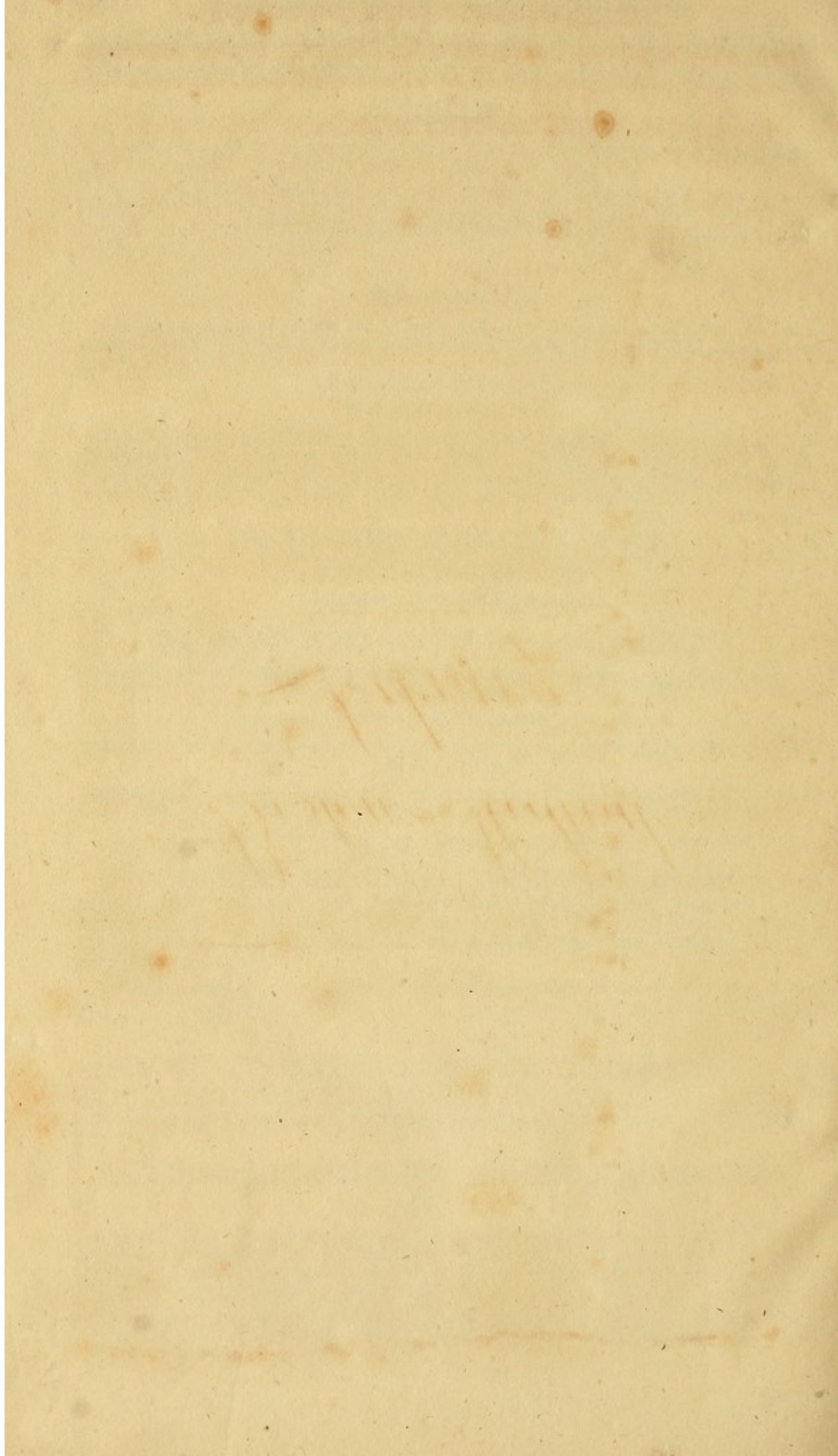
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