

American modern practice : or, a simple method of prevention and cure of diseases, according to the latest improvements and discoveries, comprising a practical system adapted to the use of medical practitioners of the United States ; to which is added an appendix, containing an account of many domestic remedies recently introduced into practice, and some approved formulae applicable to the diseases of our climate / by James Thacher.

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ANNEX

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1849

AMERICAN
MODERN PRACTICE;
OR, A SIMPLE METHOD OF
PREVENTION AND CURE OF DISEASES,

ACCORDING
TO THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND DISCOVERIES, COMPRISING
A PRACTICAL SYSTEM ADAPTED TO THE USE OF MEDICAL
PRACTITIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An Appendix,

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF MANY DOMESTIC REMEDIES RECENTLY INTRODUCED
INTO PRACTICE, AND SOME APPROVED FORMULÆ APPLICABLE
TO THE DISEASES OF OUR CLIMATE.

BY JAMES THACHER, M. D. A.A.S.

Author of "The American New Dispensatory," and "Observations on Hydrophobia."

"The young disease, which must subdue at length,
Grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength."....Pope.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY EZRA READ.

1817.

C. Norris and Co. Printers.

Surgeon Genl's Office
1824984
Washington, D.C.

District of Massachusetts, to wit :

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1816, and in the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, EZRA READ, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

" American Modern Practice ; or, a simple method of Prevention and Cure of Diseases, according to the latest improvements and discoveries, comprising a practical system adapted to the use of medical practitioners of the United States. To which is added an Appendix, containing an account of many domestic remedies recently introduced into practice, and some approved formulae applicable to the diseases of our climate. By James Thacher, M. D. A. A. S. Author of " The American New Dispensatory," and " Observations on Hydrophobia."

" The young disease, which must subdue at length,
Grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength."....*Pope.*

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, " An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned ;" and also to an Act, entitled, " An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned ; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints."

WILLIAM S. SHAW,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

IT is confessedly a matter of regret, that a country, in which literature and science have been so honorably and successfully cultivated, should so long remain destitute of a systematic work on practical medicine. It may, however, be admitted in extenuation, that those most distinguished in the walks of science; and who, by talent and experience, may be supposed best qualified for the important undertaking, are constantly subjected to urgent demands of professional duties, controlling the disposition of their time and inclinations. The position will undoubtedly be conceded, that the diseases peculiar to a country, are most judiciously treated by native physicians, who are particularly conversant with their true characteristics. However ample the attainments of the practising physician, or prompt his sagacity in recognizing diseases and their curative indications, every one must be aware of the aid to be derived from a practical system, when the energies of his mind are oppressed by a multiplicity of professional applications. To what source can such resort with more confidence than to the productions of those, who have long labored in the same field; whose whole lives have been devoted to similar pursuits; who have successfully encountered the same embarrassments, and sustained an equal weight of responsibility?

Such has been the rapid progress of medical science, and such the essential improvements, effected by the zeal and talents of the professors and medical practitioners of the United States, within the last thirty years, that many periodical publications have been issued to record and promulgate important discoveries. These augment our materials for constituting a practical work embracing, in a methodical view and condensed form, the principles of modern practice every way adapted to the use of American physicians, and calculated for the meridian of the present day. Such is the object which the author has for years had in contemplation; and the fruits of persevering labor and research, have now resulted in a compendium of the most modern and approved modes of treating the diseases of our country, and of the most judicious application of the medicinal productions of our own soil. The high responsibility, which devolves on an author, who undertakes to dispense instruction and rules of practice pertaining to health and life, cannot fail of prompting his solicitude to a conscientious discharge of duty: nor will his sense of the high obligations of honor and moral rectitude, permit aught to pass from his pen without the strongest conviction of its correctness and utility. Throughout the whole course of this compilation the most substantial authorities have been consulted, such as no one, it is presumed, will be disposed to impeach, and under whose influence, even the wise and learned of the medical faculty will not disdain to prescribe. Dr. Thomas' *Modern Practice* has unquestionably acquired in this country its merited popularity and repute, but in this compilation there is an evident redundancy on the one hand and a deficiency on the other, as respects American practice. Should it therefore be found that the present volume contains his appropriate practical precepts incorporated with our own improvements, it may

with just propriety be recommended as a substitute for that English production. Disclaiming all pretensions to theoretical explanations, and rejecting hypothetical disquisition as fallacious, I have directed my views simply to rules of practice. To the scientific reader who may object to the plan of this work as not being conformable to any classical arrangement, it may be replied that we possess no systematic arrangement deemed free from imperfections at the present day, inasmuch as the character of that which exalted the name of the venerable Cullen is now on the decline. The method here adopted although imperfect may subserve the useful purposes in practice. Should the public as we anticipate, be favored by some of our learned professors with a new classification, calculated to annihilate the doctrine of the unity of disease, it may be adopted in the event of this work being so fortunate as to reach another edition.

The very formidable and fatal epidemics, which have within a few years ravaged our country and justly excited great public interest and alarm, are portrayed in their true character, with their medical treatment, according to the views of the most experienced physicians.

To inculcate the high importance of a complete medical education, agreeably to the established rules of our universities and medical institutions, and to discountenance the attempts of the illiterate and the impostor, who thrust themselves into medical practice, are among the primary objects of this production. In treating on the various subjects, I have been solicitous to adopt a concise and perspicuous style of language, divested as much as possible of technical terms, where others equally clear and expressive can be applied. However obnoxious this mode may be to the censure of the classic and scientific, it will not, it is presumed, appear objectionable to a majority of my readers, especially those who

reflect, that whatever relates to the health and life of man cannot be exhibited in too plain a garb, or explained in too clear a light. Thus every class of readers may obtain a knowledge of those causes, which produce, and those remedies which mitigate and relieve the various diseases, to which they are liable. Could the author be permitted to indulge his own complacency, without the hazard of incurring the imputation of arrogance or egotism, he might assert, that this production combines greater advantages than any practical book now extant. It may be applied to useful purposes in families, and as a profitable companion in every gentleman's library. It is replete with lessons of instruction for practitioners whose residence in the country precludes them from access to other sources of information. It is calculated to facilitate the practice of those who are but little conversant with medical records, and of the junior class who are about commencing their professional career as the pledge and hope of the rising generation.

In the Appendix, I have inserted a few articles which are contained in the American New Dispensatory, principally with the view of communicating the improvements of later experience. These with additions will probably appear in the next edition of that work, which is now susceptible of further improvement.

In collating scattered materials from preceding writers and loose notes, it was scarcely practicable, in every instance, to designate with the usual marks of quotation, and it is hoped that no censure will be incurred by the omission. If by indefatigable industry and laborious research, the author has merited any share of praise or patronage, it only remains to solicit indulgence in regard to imperfections and errors.

Plymouth, Mass. January 1st, 1817.

INTRODUCTORY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, AND THE SOURCES AND MEANS OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMONG the various sciences and literary pursuits of life, there is no one more pre-eminently important than that which is emphatically styled the healing art; that which brings health and joy to mankind. It is an inestimable blessing, bestowed in mercy, to counterpoise the frail condition of our nature, and to meliorate or remedy the miseries which result from the indulgence of our vicious propensities. It assuages the anguish of corporeal disease, and soothes that keen mental distress, which overwhelms the faculties of the soul. "Two thousand years ago, no fewer than three hundred dangerous diseases, besides their various species and degrees, were discovered by physicians; and, even now, new diseases are every day making their appearance."

It would be a pleasant and useful speculation to trace our art from its crude and embryo state, to its present condition of improvement and maturity; but a cursory retrospect only will comport with our present plan.

When we contemplate the condition of the inhabitants of the earth in the primitive ages of the world, we are struck with the formidable embarrassments which they were doomed to encounter. Unacquainted with the means of fortifying themselves against the numerous evils of life, they were continually exposed to casualties and disease, and, at the same time destitute of such assistance as would afford the

desired relief. Ignorant of the structure of the human frame, and of the laws of the animal economy, no rational method of cure could be devised, and their medical knowledge could consist only of an incongruous mixture of superstition and absurdities.

The primitive inhabitants, however, were blessed with firm original stamina, robust and vigorous constitutions, and were provided with plain and simple food for their subsistence; either the spontaneous productions of the soil, or the easy acquisitions of agriculture. The climates, which they enjoyed, were probably of a mild and genial temperature, the air pure and serene, and the natural means of health and comfort, their peculiar patrimony. While, therefore, they observed the rules of sobriety and temperance in their living, according to the dictates of nature and right reason, and adhered to the principles of morality and virtue, their diseases could be neither so numerous, nor so complicate and difficult, as to require profound skill for their removal.

It is, nevertheless, presumable, that this happy condition of the human race was not of long continuance; but that a corruption of manners was gradually introduced, and the seeds of diseases sown either by irregularity or unavoidable incidents, and fostered by the baneful influence of effeminate and luxurious gratification. If, while in the salutary pursuits of pastoral life, men generally enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health; by a departure from the virtuous habits of such a life, and by yielding to temptations, and the corrupt propensities of nature, their constitutions became impaired, and the first principles of disease were engendered and nourished.

In consequence of these powerful causes, and the influence of others of a physical nature, operating in conjunction, the system of individuals acquired a disposition to

diseases, which could not fail of being disseminated among the people, and entailed, through their offspring, to succeeding generations. Although accustomed to the event of death by fatal accidents, or old age, the novel and affecting scenes exhibited, when diseases terminated in the extinction of life, must have excited among the early inhabitants of the earth an uncommon degree of consternation and alarm; and being altogether ignorant of the true causes, which generated them, they would probably ascribe such extraordinary phenomena to some supernatural power. Prompted by a spark of that reason implanted in the breast of man for his preservation, as the first principle in nature, they endeavoured to obtain from the most probable sources a remedy for their diseases; nor are we to be surprised that the human mind, influenced by superstition, and untaught by experience, should associate the idea of religion with medicine, and resort to charms and incantations, in full confidence of accomplishing their desired purpose of preventing and curing every malady.

Such, in fact, was the melancholy predicament of our species during the early part of their history. Ignorant priests, magicians and astrologers were their only physicians, and the superstition of the times animated their hopes, while it gave a sanction to the grossest impositions. If, under infatuation and despair, consolation could have been derived from these sources of folly, fatal experience must soon have taught the sufferers that a cure of their maladies was to be effected by more potent remedies than those of sorcery and enchantment. In process of time, therefore, an expedient suited to their circumstances was put in practice for the attainment of medical knowledge. The sick were directed to be exposed in public places to the view of travellers and strangers, who were required to examine and compare their cases with such as might antecedently have fallen under

their observation, and to recommend such remedies as had been known to produce beneficial effects in similar complaints. And when discoveries were thus made, the precious remedies were held in veneration, and the knowledge of them was conveyed by oral tradition, or recorded upon pillars in the most public places, or on the walls of the temples dedicated to the God of health : and afterwards registers of cures were kept in those consecrated places for the general good of mankind.

Thus was the practice of physic commenced under no other advantages, than the simple principle of analogy ; and many ages elapsed before this abstruse and important science was placed upon a more solid foundation. The Egyptian medicine appears to have been little else than a collection of absurd superstitions. Among the Greeks, *Æsculapius* was the most celebrated of those to whom they attributed the invention of physic. He was accounted the most eminent practitioner of his time, and his name continued to be revered after his death. He was even ranked among the Gods, and the principal knowledge of the medical art remained with his family till the days of Hippocrates, who reckoned himself the seventeenth in a lineal descent from *Æsculapius*. We are not furnished with a correct series of information relative to medical history until about four hundred and fifty years prior to the Christian era, when, amidst a cloud of darkness and ignorance, the superior wisdom and brilliant talents of the great HIPPOCRATES were displayed to the world. Under the auspices of this Prince of Physicians, the healing art first assumed the form of science, and was known and practised as a regular profession. In the treatment of diseases, he studied and copied nature, with the greatest care and assiduity, as the only sure basis of medical science, and so extensive was his knowledge, and so accurate his ob-

ervations, that he has been constantly held in veneration, through succeeding generations. His numerous writings on medical subjects remain a monument of his penetration and judgment, and are considered, by the learned, as replete with lessons of instruction, even at the present day. By his unparalleled industry and perseverance, this father of medicine acquired a character and fame, which united the applause of nations around him, and divine honours were consecrated to his memory.

A medical school was instituted at Alexandria in Egypt, which was conducted by the most learned professors of that early period. Dissections and the study of anatomy and surgery were practised and patronized, and the institution, which flourished near a thousand years, has been renowned in history as the earliest and most important seat of medical literature and science. It was here that Herophilus and Erasistratus were distinguished for the vast number of human subjects, which they dissected, and for their important contributions to anatomical knowledge. But they were accused of procuring access to the springs of life by the reproachful practice of employing the knife upon the living bodies of criminals.

GALEN, a man of signal talents and a disciple of the Alexandrian school, whose life was devoted to the study and pursuit of medical science, was another celebrated name among the physicians of antiquity. He collected and arranged the rich treasures of medical knowledge, which the labours of preceding ages had acquired, and made considerable improvement on the original stock. He is said to have been the author of three hundred volumes on medical subjects, and with the exception of Hippocrates, was esteemed the greatest physician of antiquity. So surprising were some of the cures which he performed, that his skill was ascrib-

ed to magic. Although he introduced a false and chimerical theory, and indulged in the most extravagant disputations respecting medical subjects, so high was the authority of his name, that, for about fourteen centuries, his systems and doctrines were most sacredly adhered to and revered by all descriptions of men.

In the early part of the 16th century, the noted PARACELSUS flourished, as a physician and chemist. He laid the foundation of a chemical system, directly opposed to that of Galen, which he resolved to subvert. The principal remedies which he employed, were mercury and opium, and the success of his practice extended his fame and celebrity, and inspired confidence in his system. He was an enthusiastic labourer in the cause of the alchymists, and boasted of being in possession of the philosophers stone. He travelled through almost every country of Europe, consulting indifferently physicians, barbers, old women, conjurors, and chemists. In the height of his prosperity he was appointed to deliver lectures in the town of Basle, in Switzerland, and was the first public professor of chemistry in Europe; but he soon quarrelled with the magistrates about a medical fee, and left the city. He was extremely dissolute and eccentric in his manners and character. While seated in his chair as professor, he burned with great solemnity the writings of Galen and Avicenna, and declared to his audience, that, if God would not impart the secrets of physic, it was perfectly justifiable to consult the Devil. He invented an *elixir proprietatis*, which he termed the elixir of life, for the professed purpose of procuring longevity, and pretended that, by the use of it, his life would be protracted to the age of Methuselah. Continuing to ramble about the country, he sunk into the deepest dissipation, being scarcely ever sober, and never changing his clothes, nor

sleeping in a bed, neither the counsel of the Devil, nor his universal elixir conferred on him his boasted gift of immortality, and he died in a hospital in the 48th year of his age. The quacks and empirics of the present day may probably trace the origin of their craft, and vaunted nostrums to the vagaries of their great master Paracelsus.

Notwithstanding the whole life of Paracelsus was a tissue of blunders and vice, it is acknowledged that his talents were great, and that his labours were not entirely useless. Having carried his speculations concerning the philosophers stone and the universal remedy to the greatest height of absurdity, and having, in his own person, exemplified the ideal pursuit, he contributed more than any man to their disgrace and subsequent banishment from the science, and, at the same time, gave a favourable impulse to the true principles of chemistry.

VESALIUS, professor of anatomy in the University of Padua, and MICHAEL SERVETUS, a Spanish physician, were, about this era, distinguished for their medical abilities and erudition, especially for their attainments in anatomical knowledge. Boldly controverting the principles on which Galen had founded his system, and which were then deemed inviolable, these ingenious men soon developed and exposed the errors of their great predecessor, and during this investigation, Servetus actually discovered, in the year 1553, the course of the blood through the lungs, which is termed the lesser circulation. But, unfortunately for Servetus and the medical world, his love of controversy and ardour of temper involved him in a dispute with *John Calvin*, the celebrated religious reformer, which eventuated in a cruel sentence of death against him for heresy; and this valuable man, together with his writings, was, at the age of about 45 years, consigned to the flames.

It is matter of wonder and astonishment that, after the commencement of human dissections by Democritus, the cotemporary and friend of Hippocrates, two thousand years should elapse before the very important discovery was made of the true circulation of the blood. But this luminous event was greatly retarded by a scrupulous adherence to the errors of Galen and his followers, who attributed to the liver the office of preparing the blood and transmitting it through the veins to all parts of the body, conceiving that air was contained in the arteries, and that the veins were the only true channels of the blood. It was also the opinion of some, that the blood moved forward and backward like the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

In the early part of the 17th century, AQUAPENDENTE, a learned Italian physician, announced his discovery, that the veins were furnished with valves, the mechanism of which precluded the possibility of their performing the office which the ancient doctrine had assigned them; the valves admitting the progress, but obstructing the regress, or return of the blood. This perplexing dilemma did not escape the observation of the sagacious Dr. William Harvey, an English physician, who had been a pupil of Aquapendente. Unbiassed by the doctrines of the ancients, and inattentive to the errors of his immediate predecessors, this ingenious anatomist availed himself of established principles, and commenced his investigation of the structure and functions of the heart and arteries. Apprized of the fact that two ounces of blood is received into the heart and projected into the aorta, at every pulsation, his natural inquiry was, whence is this blood received, and how is it disposed of, unless by a regular course of circulation? Having, therefore, tied an artery, the corresponding vein received no blood; but, making a vein the subject of the same ex-

periment, all its branches and the corresponding artery instantly became distended with that fluid. Animated by this successful experiment, he was induced to prosecute his inquiries with unremitting industry, for several years. His efforts were at last crowned with the attainment of their noble object, and it has been received as an invaluable acquisition to the science of medicine. In the year 1628, his new theory of the circulation of the blood became the subject of his lectures, and, by numerous experiments, he demonstrated the phenomena in a manner the most convincing and satisfactory. Such is the ignoble spirit of jealousy and envy, that it is not usually the fate of novel doctrines, however important, to be received without opposition; accordingly we find that there were some, who, biassed by passion and interest, had the boldness to deny the facts so fairly proved, and to calumniate the name of the illustrious Harvey. Every argument against him was, however, completely refuted and silenced, and his new principles of circulation universally established before the termination of his honourable life. It is observed by a judicious writer, that "the books of Harvey present us with many indications of a great mind, acute discernment, unwearied application, original remark, bold inquiry, and a clear, forcible and manly reasoning." He was not less distinguished for his piety, than for his erudition, and, at the close of his useful life, he was consoled with the reflection, that the spirit of malevolence, so hostile to his merit and fame, became attuned to the grateful duty of enhancing and perpetuating the honour justly due to his character. Great and manifold are the advantages derived to mankind from the ingenious labours of the immortal Harvey. His splendid discovery, which had eluded the research of ages, subverted the fallacious doctrines of the ancients, and, at once, effected a to-

tal revolution in the theory and practice of medicine. Of all the transactions recorded in medical history, this is incomparably the most essential in its effects and consequences. Medical, like all other knowledge, is progressive, and the melancholy triumph of disease over its victims, and the numerous reproachful examples of medical impotency, clearly evince that the combined stock of both ancient and modern learning is greatly insufficient to perfect our science.

From the commencement of medical history, revolutions in the theories of physic have been extremely numerous and fleeting. Many of them were no other than visionary hypothesis, emanating from perverted imaginations, unconnected with facts, and utterly repugnant to the plainest dictates of observation and experience. An appropriate disquisition on the various systems and rotation of systems, which have prevailed, will not comport with the plan of this sketch. The reader may consult the writings of Boerhaave, Cullen, Rush, and the several Encyclopædias, where the versatility of human systems is abundantly displayed. Every age has teemed with the controversies of the learned; and while ambitious projectors imagined they had attained to perfection, their cotemporaries or immediate successors contested their principles, and triumphed over their errors; hence we see theories which scarce survive their authors, give place to others as transient and unsubstantial as themselves. In consequence, however, of diligent and learned research, and of emulation among medical philosophers, new and important facts have been developed, and the restoring art has reached its present honourable and dignified rank among the sciences. Far indeed beneath the standard of perfection, it is still fraught with deficiencies, and altogether inadequate to our desires. To what extent

the frail condition of human nature is capable of being meliorated, and existence protracted by the application of the principles of medicine, must be reserved to the wisdom and industry of future generations to determine. It is nevertheless incumbent upon us to consecrate our talents to this noble science, duly to appreciate and exalt its merit, to cherish its dignity, to study and improve its principles, and to cultivate a religious sense of the inestimable blessings which mankind derive from its influence.*

While medical philosophers laboured with unceasing assiduity and zeal for the promotion of the science, its progress was impeded by the preposterous edicts of sovereigns and legislatures. In the 16th century the emperor Charles 5th, although addicted to crimes of the blackest stain, ordered an assembly of divines to deliberate whether it were lawful, in point of conscience, to dissect a dead body. During the same reign a violent controversy subsisted respecting the question whether, in a pleurisy, blood should be drawn from the arm of the affected side, according to Hippocrates, or from the opposite side. The University of Salamanca, in Spain, decided by a decree, that no one should dare to let blood but from the contrary arm, alleging, that the other method was of no less pernicious consequence to medicine, than Luther's heresy had been to religion. That eminent and indefatigable physiologist, Baron Haller, was obliged to flee the city of Paris, to avoid prosecution for dissecting dead bodies; yet his ardour was not diminished, and he found means to dissect three hundred and fifty human subjects and a vast number of the brute creation, some

* So great, says the pious Dr. Rush, are the blessings which mankind derive from the healing art, that if every other argument failed to prove the administration of a Providence in human affairs, the profession of medicine would be fully sufficient for that purpose.

of them while alive. The science of medicine is greatly indebted to the zeal and ability of this illustrious man.

In some countries laws have been enacted, obliging physicians to adopt, in all cases, the prescriptions which had been collected and approved by the physicians of former ages. During the prevalence of a malignant fever in Barcelona, a few years since, the Court of Madrid, as is related, wrote the prescription and, by the command of his Catholic Majesty, the physicians were ordered to adhere to it, and forbidden to prescribe any thing else. Such bigoted and illiberal procedure could not fail of suppressing the spirit of investigation, and of presenting insuperable obstacles to that progressive improvement so ardently desired by every friend of medical science.

The cultivation and improvement of medicine in the United States have not, perhaps, until within a few years, been commensurate with our national progress in wealth and population. Prior to the revolution many of the more respectable physicians, especially those of the Southern sections, were either Europeans, or gentlemen sent from hence to complete their medical education in foreign Universities.

The practice of medicine in New-England was frequently united with the ordinary parochial duties of ministers of parishes, who were thus enabled, in a double capacity, to administer spiritual consolation and sooth the bed of death.

Publications on medical subjects were seldom known in America prior to the beginning of the 18th century. The first in Massachusetts was a paper in 1677, entitled "*A brief guide in the small-pox and measles,*" by Thomas Thacher, a clergyman and physician, who is spoken of as the best scholar of his time.

The communication of the small-pox by inoculation was introduced in Boston in 1720, under the influence and pat-

ronage of Dr. *Cotton Mather*, a celebrated divine. The novelty of the subject and the strong prejudices then subsisting, occasioned much public agitation, and soon involved both clergymen and physicians in a spirited but illiberal controversy, relative to the propriety of thus experimenting with the lives and health of their fellow men. The clergy of Massachusetts were, for the most part, zealous supporters, while some of the medical faculty were violent opposers of inoculation. Among the latter are mentioned Lawrence Dalhound, a Frenchman, William Douglas and Joseph Mar-
rion. Dr. *Zabdiel Boylston*, a man of liberal views, and great literary acquirements, having obtained information by the transactions of the Royal Society of London, of the successful practice of inoculation by Timonius of Constantinople in 1713, and being warmly supported by Dr. Cotton Mather, resolved to surmount every obstacle, even at the risk of his popularity, and his life. He selected his son, as the subject of his first experiment, and inoculated in one year two hundred and forty-seven persons, of which six only died; whereas of five thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, who took the disease the natural way in Boston, at the same time, eight hundred and forty-four died.

Dr. Boylston visited London in 1725, where he was highly respected, and was honoured by being elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published in 1726 an historical account of inoculated small-pox in New-England, and lived to witness the extensive and very important effects of his intrepidity and perseverance in his professional duty. The practice extended, by degrees, through New-England to New-York and Philadelphia, and finally to Charleston, South-Carolina, where it was partially adopted in 1738. Dr. William Douglas, a native of Scotland and a reputable practitioner of physic in Boston, wrote essays respecting the

small-pox in 1722 & 1730. Another publication on the same subject, by Dr. Nathaniel Williams, a learned physician, a celebrated chemist, and an useful preacher, appeared in 1742.*

Among the earliest American publications, was an essay on the *Iliac Passion* by Dr. Cadwallader of Philadelphia, printed about the year 1740. Dr. Tennent of Virginia produced about the same time a work on pleurisy, in which he brought into view the virtues of the *Polygala Senega* or Senaka snake root, which was before unknown. This was followed by an ingenious essay on the causes of the different colours of people, in different climates, by Dr. John Mitchill of Virginia, who also wrote on the yellow fever as it appeared in Virginia in 1742. This last was not published, but his valuable manuscripts were communicated to Dr. Rush through the hands of Dr. Franklin. Dr. Thomas Bond, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was, about this time, author of some useful medical memoirs, which were published in a periodical work in London. In 1743, Cadwallader Colden, Esq. Lieut. Governor of the Province of New-York, and a distinguished physician, communicated his thoughts on the most probable method of curing a malignant fever which occasioned great mortality in that city in 1741. He also published a treatise on the cure of cancer, and an essay on the virtues of the great water dock, which introduced the learned author to the celebrated Linnæus. The same author published in 1753 some observations on an epidemical sore throat, which appeared in Massachusetts, and had spread over a great part of North America. Dr. John Bard, eminently distinguished as a practitioner in New-York for more than fifty years, was the author of an interesting

* Much of this information has been obtained from Dr. J. Bartlett's Dissertation on the progress of Medical Science. See Med. Communications. Mass. Med. Soc.

account of the malignant pleurisy, which prevailed at Long-Island in the year 1749, besides some other medical papers. About the year 1750, Dr. Benjamin Gale of Connecticut considerably distinguished for his skill and acquirements, published several of his productions; among which was a dissertation on the inoculation for the small-pox in America, in which he advocated the utility of a course of mercury, as a preparative; affirming that, before this practice was adopted in the year 1745, one in a hundred of the inoculated died; but of those who afterwards were the subjects of this new method of treatment, one only in eight hundred died. Another production on the same subject, and inculcating a similar mode of practice, appeared in 1760 by Dr. Thompson of Pennsylvania. It appears that, in 1752, of five thousand five hundred and forty-four persons, who were the subjects of the small-pox in the town of Boston, the natural way, five hundred and fourteen died, and the whole number of inoculated persons was two thousand one hundred and thirteen, of whom thirty died.

The first public hospitals for small-pox inoculation, of which we have any account, in New-England, were opened in the vicinity of Boston in 1764; one at Point Shirley by Dr. William Barnet from New-Jersey, and another at Castle William by Dr. Samuel Geltson of Nantucket. Mercury was, at this period, in the highest repute for its supposed specific powers, as an antidote to the variolous poison, and it constituted a part of the preparatory course of every experienced inoculator.

About the year 1748, Dr. John Lining of South-Carolina published an accurate history of the American yellow fever, which was the first on this subject that issued from an American press. Dr. Lionel Chalmers of the same place, in 1754 communicated to the Medical Society of Lon-

don some useful remarks on *Opisthotonus* and *Tetanus*, and the same gentleman published also an essay on fevers in 1767. Dr. Garden, a respectable physician of South-Carolina presented to the public in 1764, an account of the medical properties of the *Spigelia Marilandica*, or Carolina Pinkroot, with a botanical description of the plant. About the same time Dr. Ogden of Long-Island favoured the public with some valuable observations on the malignant sore throat. Dr. Peter Middleton, a man of great professional talents, and Dr. John Jones, a distinguished surgeon, both of the city of New-York, were authors, the former of a medical discourse or historical inquiry into the ancient and present state of medicine, published in 1769, and the latter of an excellent work on wounds and fractures, designed chiefly for the use of the surgeons of the revolutionary army. In 1769, some observations were published by Dr. John Kearsley, jr. of Philadelphia, relative to *Angina maligna*, or the putrid and ulcerated sore throat, which prevailed in 1746 & 1760. It extended, says the author, through the neighbouring Provinces, with mortal rage, in opposition to the united endeavours of the faculty. It swept away all before it, baffling every attempt to stop its progress, and seemed, by its dire effects, to be more like the drawn sword of vengeance, to stop the growth of the colonies, than the natural progress of disease. Villages were almost depopulated, and numerous parents were left to bewail the loss of their tender offspring.

In the years 1775 & 1776 the small-pox made its appearance in the form of an epidemic, and hospitals for the purpose of inoculation, were again established in various parts of Massachusetts, particularly at Cambridge and Brooklyne, by Drs. Isaac Rand, William Aspinwall, and Lemuel Hayward, by whom more than two thousand persons were inocu-

lated in one year, and, by whose successful mode of treatment, the practice of inoculation was greatly encouraged and its benefits extensively diffused. The high confidence, which had long been reposed in the efficacy of a mercurial course was now considerably diminished, and practitioners were daily strengthened in the opinion, that success depended principally on the cooling regimen, air, and antiphlogistic diet, with which it was accompanied. The small-pox again visited the town of Boston, it is hoped, for the last time, as an epidemic in 1792. The whole town was inoculated in three days, to appease the infatuated temper prevalent among the inhabitants, with respect to the danger of infection; as the preposterous opinion had long been generally entertained that the small-pox infection is capable of spreading far and wide, through the medium of the air, as a most deadly pestilence. The hurry and confusion in which inoculation was resorted to, on this occasion, precluded the possibility of affording, in every instance, the requisite attention, and of prescribing the most judicious and eligible mode of procedure. Nine thousand one hundred and fifty-two persons were the indiscriminate subjects of inoculation, and one hundred and sixty-five deaths were the consequence. These, however, were chiefly the children of poor families, many of whom were destitute of the comforts of life. Little reliance was now placed on the specific action of mercury in this disease. In many instances it was entirely dispensed with, and shortly after altogether exploded.

The hospitals and camps of our army afforded a new field and more ample scope for improvement in the knowledge of medicine and surgery than had ever before been exhibited in our country. Through the wisdom and prudence of the Commander in Chief, the immortal WASHINGTON, candidates for the offices of surgeon and mate were

required to undergo an examination by a medical board, appointed for that purpose, at the commencement of the war in 1775. During the subsequent periods of that arduous struggle, the higher stations in the important department of medicine were occupied by men no less distinguished for public virtue and genuine patriotism, than for medical dignity and eminence.* Their united wisdom was happily directed to the melioration of the condition of our military medical establishments, and ultimately, to the promotion of professional knowledge and the faithful discharge of duty among the surgeons of the army. Since the termination of our glorious struggle in the cause of liberty, the dark clouds, which, in our infant state enveloped the science of medicine, have been gradually dissipated, our imprisoned mental powers and faculties liberated, and progressively improved, and our medical character, like our national independence, has been honourably and advantageously established.

It is ascertained by historical records, that the yellow fever made its appearance in the cities of Charleston and Philadelphia in 1699 & 1740, and that the same malady again visited Philadelphia, New-York, and some other parts of North America, in the years 1744, 1747, 1760, & 1762.

* The first Director General of the hospitals was Dr. Benjamin Church of Boston, but being, soon after his appointment, charged with a treasonable correspondence with the British, was superseded by Dr. John Morgan of Philadelphia. After his retirement, Dr. William Shippen succeeded to the same office, and Dr. Benjamin Rush was appointed Physician General, which office he sustained only for a short period. The following gentlemen are personally recollected as holding the stations of Physician or Surgeon General, or Deputy Director of the different departments of the army, viz. Malachi Treat and John Cochran of New-York, Jonathan Potts of Pennsylvania, James Craig of Virginia, and Isaac Foster of Massachusetts. Andrew Craiggie, Esq. Apothecary General.

Those who served as hospital or regimental surgeons, belonging to Massachusetts during the war, were Isaac Foster, Samuel Adams, John Warren, William Eustis, David Townsend, John Hart, Joseph Fiske, Josiah Bartlett, John Thomas, Daniel Shute, and James Thacher.

At the last mentioned period it was attended with such symptoms of malignancy, as baffled the skill of the most experienced physicians. The medical characters of those times, as well as the public, generally considered the disease to be contagious, and imported from the West-Indies. The same fever was recognized in our hospitals and camps, during some seasons of the revolutionary war.

The dreadful visitation of the yellow fever in the city of Philadelphia in 1793, must be regarded as a memorable event in the history of the United States. Such was the magnitude of this awful calamity, as to excite in the breasts of all classes of people the keenest emotions of sympathy, and the most terrible sensations of consternation and dismay. No less than four thousand and forty-four persons fell victims to this destructive epidemic in that city, between the 1st August and 9th November. The same epidemical fever has, at several subsequent periods, been permitted to ravage that city, New-York, and almost all the sea-port towns in the United States. It first made its appearance, as an epidemic, in the town of Boston in 1798, where it exhibited every mark of great malignity. Although limited to a small section of the town, the deaths were about one hundred and forty-five. There were no evidences of its having been imported, nor any instance to justify the supposition of its being contagious. Boston was again visited by this fatal malady in 1802, with all the circumstances of its former malignant and destructive nature, and about fifty persons died.

The nature, causes, origin, and propagation of this formidable disease immediately became the topics of interesting inquiry and universal concern. The investigation was pursued by many of our most distinguished medical philosophers with the utmost zeal and perseverance; but from the

conflict of opinions on this abstruse subject, a spirit of illiberality was, in too many instances, allowed to mingle with discussion and to impede the progress and attainment of truth. Whether the yellow fever, as then prevalent, was of an inflammatory or typhoid character, was a question agitated with considerable warmth. The facts were also important to be decided, whether the disease was imported from a foreign country, and was of a contagious nature, or originated in some domestic and local cause, and was epidemic. The learned labourers in this ample field of controversy were designated by the names of contagionists and non-contagionists, or advocates for the importation, and such as favoured the idea of the domestic origin of this awful source of mortality. Although the discordant opinions of the faculty were little calculated to satisfy and sooth the distracted state of the public mind, they nevertheless effected a more rigid observance and assiduous application of the means of prevention than could have resulted, had either of those doctrines alone prevailed. A more complete system of quarantine laws were adopted, and more efficient regulations were introduced in the management of our police.

The long and interesting controversy respecting the real nature of the disease in question, seems to have resulted in favour of those who supported the doctrine of its non-contagion and its domestic origin.

It should be noticed in this sketch that, for more than half a century, it has been the practice of some physicians of eminence, particularly in New-England, to administer mercury as an efficacious remedy in febrile diseases of every description. It was employed, not so much for its evacuating power, as with the intention of introducing it gradually into the system, as an alterative. The writer has a distinct recollection that, when a medical student in 1774, his res-

pected instructor* reposed the fullest confidence in a moderate course of mercury, in pleurisies and peripneumonies, esteeming it the most efficacious attenuant and expectorant, which the *Materia Medica* afforded. Several other physicians of the same standing in Massachusetts were in the habit of pursuing a similar mode of practice.† But it was reserved to a more recent period to call into requisition this Sampson of the *Materia Medica* to combat those formidable destroyers of mankind, which have, of late spread such havoc and terror in our country, the contagious and epidemical diseases. Dr. Rush after having experienced the palpable inefficiency of all the known curative remedies in the yellow fever of 1793, was induced to adopt the depleting plan, and boldly resorted to the lancet and to mercurial purges, as his last hope; and at subsequent periods of its prevalence, the lancet was more cautiously employed, and mercury used as the sovereign remedy. It was given with the view of evacuating the alimentary canal, or in such form as would speedily induce a moderate salivation, in which event it proved eminently efficacious.

Influenced probably by the opinion and example of Dr. Rush, most of the learned physicians of the United States have declared themselves advocates for the mercurial mode of treatment. Being thus sanctioned by the highest medical authority and by general assent, the mercurial practice is now received and adopted by most of our practitioners as the safest and most successful method of cure, not only in the yellow fever, but also in typhus and other forms of malignant febrile affections. This plan of treatment was found to be coincident with the opinions and practice of

* Dr. Abner Hersey of Barnstable.

† See Dr. Holyoke's *Letters. Med. Repos.* Vol. I. p. 500. See also Dr. J. Warren's excellent *Treatise on Mercurial Practice*.

some respectable medical men of the most extensive experience in the yellow fever of the West-Indies. Dr. Chisholm, indeed, is reputed to have been one of the earliest of those who resorted to mercury as an agent in controlling the violence of that fatal disease, in that climate, in the years 1789 & 1790; and he is worthy of being styled the champion and father of the mercurial practice; having, in one instance, exhibited by the mouth, by inunction and by clyster no less than five thousand seven hundred and four grains of mercury in five days, and the result was the rapid recovery of his patient. It would seem scarcely credible, *a priori* that the human constitution is capable of sustaining such an enormous quantity of this active metal, and it is to be presumed that the learned gentleman will long remain without a rival, in this respect, in the United States.

The reader may obtain farther information relative to the yellow fever of the United States, by consulting the works of Professor Rush, Medical Repository, Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Ree's Cyclopædia, Webster's History of Epidemics, Appendix to Thomas' Modern Practice, by E. Miller, Warren's Treatise on Mercurial Practice, Med. and Philo. Register of New-York. See also the chapter on contagious diseases in this volume.

Among the epidemics which have visited our country, the *Influenza* or *Tusis Epidemica* of Sydenham deserves to be noticed in this sketch. It has prevailed in America at nine or ten different periods, since the year 1733; but in the autumns of 1789 & 1807 it was more universally extensive and severe in its effects than at any preceding period of its visitation. It first appeared at New-York and Philadelphia, from which it was, in a short time, diffused through every part of the continent. It was estimated, at the time, that three fourths of the inhabitants were, in a few

days, affected with this singular epidemic, in a greater or less degree. The amazing rapidity with which it spread through the country resembled more a storm, agitating the atmosphere, than the natural progress of a disease, from any contagious source. Almost a whole city, town, or neighbourhood became affected with its influence, in a few days, and, as it did not incapacitate people, in general, from pursuing their ordinary occupations, it was common to observe in every street and place of resort, such coughing, hawking, and wheezing, as to interrupt conversation, and, in public assemblies, little else was to be heard or attended to. Although all classes of people experienced the operation of the influenza, it is remarkable that a small proportion, comparatively speaking, were so ill as to require medical attendance, and instances of its fatal termination were of rare occurrence.

The very brilliant and important discovery of the vaccine disease by Dr. EDWARD JENNER, a celebrated English physician, and the fact, that it will render the human system unsusceptible of the small-pox, was announced in our newspapers, and in the Medical Repository of New-York in 1799. The first information relative to this novel and singular discovery, although from undoubted authority, did not receive universal credence. By some it was treated as chimerical, while others resolved to suspend their opinion for the issue of future experiments. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, however, then Professor of Medicine in the University at Cambridge, did not hesitate to proclaim his full confidence in the statements and facts, which he had received directly from England. In July 1800, he procured matter from thence, by which he was enabled to test the experiment in the person of his own son, who thus became the first subject of vaccination in the United States. From

this source matter was furnished for the inoculation of several others, some of whom were tested by variolous infection, with the desired success, which afforded additional evidence of the prophylactic efficacy of the vaccine disease. In the year 1800, and at subsequent periods, Dr. Waterhouse presented to the public historical and practical treatises on the cow-pox, and communicated, through the medium of news-papers, useful and discriminating directions and precautions relative to the genuine disease. He was, for a season, exclusively in possession of vaccine matter, which he occasionally distributed to practitioners for the extension of its benefits to different sections of our country. In the following September Dr. James Jackson of Boston returned from London, and having acquired experimental knowledge, by attending the practice of vaccination with Dr. Woodville, generously contributed to its propagation in Boston and the vicinity. In the same year Dr. Miller of New-York received matter from Dr. Pearson of London, which failed, however, to produce the genuine disease, nor was another supply, sent on from Boston attended with better success. In fact, spurious matter, in some instances, and want of skill and experience in the operator, in others, occasioned numerous failures, during the first attempts, which had the effect of damping the public confidence and restricting the exertions of the friends of vaccination.

The Massachusetts Medical Society early in 1801 addressed an application to the vaccine institution in England requesting a supply of matter. Publications on this new subject were now continually multiplying, and the most gratifying evidences in favour of vaccination issued from various quarters. In the year 1802 the Boston Board of Health, actuated by the most laudable views, directed nineteen per-

sons to be vaccinated under their inspection, all of whom were afterwards tested by the small-pox infection in the most satisfactory manner and with the happiest result.

In the following year the junior physicians of Boston formed an association for the express purpose of bestowing gratuitously the benefits of vaccination upon the indigent, and of disseminating the matter among medical practitioners.

In 1808 a committee was appointed by the counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for the purpose of collecting all the evidence which had transpired respecting the efficacy of the cow-pox, as preventive of small-pox, and to report the most eligible method of conducting the practice. A copious and interesting report was made and published in the communications of the society, accompanied with evidence sufficiently strong to remove every vestige of prejudice and uncertainty relative to the prophylactic powers of vaccination. The fellows of the society, being also enjoined to inquire whether the native cow-pox had been discovered among the cows in this country, the result was a confirmation of the fact in several instances.

The town of Milton, having in 1809 made arrangements to extend the benefits of vaccination to its inhabitants, Dr. Amos Holbrook inoculated three hundred and thirty-seven persons, being more than a fourth part of their population; twelve of whom were afterwards tested with small-pox, without receiving it. In imitation of this laudable example, the town of New-Bedford in the same year adopted a similar plan, and about fifteen hundred of its inhabitants were inoculated under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse. The next attempt to disseminate the advantages of vaccination will be found in the transactions of the legislature of Massachusetts, who, in 1810, authorized the several towns

to appoint committees, and raise monies annually for this important purpose.

The glorious triumph of vaccination over that most dreaded scourge of the human race, the small-pox, is now established by incontestible proofs, and has received the sanction and applause of the community, and of the wise and learned in the remotest regions of the earth. We can now congratulate the citizens of the United States, who, in common with the whole civilized world, are in possession of this heavenly blessing, a blessing which eradicates from the catalogue of human miseries the most odious and fatal disease, and which happily closes one of the most crowded avenues to the tomb.

The horrors occasioned by the ravages of the yellow fever, in our cities, had not ceased when another epidemic equally formidable and malignant in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, commenced its distressing career, and spread terror and desolation through the interior of the country. This malady, which has obtained the name of *spotted* or *petechial* fever, first appeared in the town of Medfield in Massachusetts in 1806. Its ravages were afterwards experienced in Connecticut, and in 1810 it prevailed in the county of Worcester, with unexampled mortality, baffling the powers of medicine, and setting at defiance the best skill of physicians. On this alarming occasion, the counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society appointed a committee with instructions to make all possible inquiry and investigation relative to the disease in question. Their report, as to its causes, history and mode of treatment, was elaborate, honourable to themselves and reputable to the individuals who furnished its materials. This valuable document occupies a place in the Society's communications, lately published. The fact is well ascertained that the disease is not contagious, as was by some, at first apprehended.

It is remarkable of this epidemic, that it is most rife in the cold seasons of winter and spring, and that it is more prevalent and genuine, in its character, in the interior, than in the vicinity of the sea board. But, wherever it waves its standard, the arrows of death cross its paths, and all classes and sexes become its indiscriminate victims.

In some situations and seasons, the proportion of deaths, in severe cases, is supposed to be greater than one half of the number seized. One instance occurred, at a considerable distance from the place where the disease was known to exist, of the death of seven adult persons out of eight, belonging to four or five contiguous families, before the fifth day, and the eighth survived but a few days longer. In other more favourable instances, and under a more improved and judicious mode of treatment, the number of deaths, it is said, has not exceeded one in sixty or eighty.

In the autumn of 1812, a formidable epidemic made its appearance among the soldiers of the United States' army at Greenbush and other military stations, where its desolating effects were marked with great severity. During the winter and spring of 1813 it was prevalent and extremely fatal among the inhabitants of Vermont, in the upper parts of the State of New-York, in several towns in the interior of Massachusetts and the District of Maine, assuming a multitude of treacherous shapes, and triumphing over its victims with inexorable sway. The town of Boston and its vicinity were not altogether exempted from its attack, though its subjects were principally the newly enlisted soldiers quartered in that metropolis.

According to its various symptoms and forms, this pestilence has been termed *Bilious Peripneumonia*, or *Typhoid Peripneumonia*. In some of its appearances and forms it

may be identified with the petechial fever above mentioned, but if it be a distinct disease, there is an obvious and close analogy in their nature and character. It has been remarked, that the petechial fever produces a peculiar derangement of the functions of the brain, while the last epidemic directs its morbid powers to the pleura, lungs, heart and its membranes. The reader may consult Dr. N. Strong's Inaug. Diss., Dr. E. North on Spotted Fever, *Communic. Mass. Med. Soc. Vol. II.*, *New-Eng. Med. Jour.*, *Amer. Med. and Phil. Register*, and *Med. Repos. of New-York*. To which may be added Gallup on Epidemics, and *Med. Sketches* by James Mann, M. D.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No attempts were made to establish a regularly organized school for the purpose of medical instruction in this country until about the year 1762. Dr. William Shippen and Dr. John Morgan, both of Philadelphia, having completed their medical education at the Universities of London and Edinburgh, concerted a plan for establishing a medical school in their native city. Accordingly, Dr. Shippen commenced in 1764 the first public course of lectures upon anatomy, ever delivered in America; his first class consisting of ten pupils. He was soon recognized as Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Morgan of the Institutes of Medicine. In the year 1768, Dr. Adam Kuhn, who had studied under the celebrated Linnæus was appointed Professor of Botany and *Materia Medica*, and in the following year, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had just completed his studies, and obtained medical honours in Europe, was chosen Professor of Chemistry. These learned characters, assisted by the venerable Dr. Thomas Bond, as lecturer on clinical medicine, zealous-

ly devoted their talents to the duties of the several departments of medical instruction; thus laying the foundation for the first medical institution in the American colonies. This was soon after confirmed and established by the authority of the trustees of the college of Philadelphia, while the venerable Dr. Franklin officiated as their president.

The science of medicine was unfortunately deprived of the benefits and improvements expected from this very honourable association by various circumstances connected with the American revolutionary war. Since its close, however, the medical school of Philadelphia has been revived and re-organized under circumstances propitious to medical improvement. An unfortunate competition and discord between the Medical College and an Opposition school, for a time marred their prospects, and impeded that progress which the friends of the institution and the public had confidently expected. But in 1791 some important changes took place, an harmonious union of the contending parties was effected, and Dr. Rush was appointed Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and of Clinical Medicine. From this period the progress and improvement of the school has been honourable to the venerable founders, and beneficial to the community. The commanding talents and profound erudition of Professors Rush, Physick, Barton, Wistar, Chapman, and others, have given to the medical school of Philadelphia a celebrity which will probably long remain unrivalled in the United States, and will enable it to vie with the most improved seminaries of the European world. It has become the resort of students from every section of the Union. About four hundred in one season attended the various courses of lectures, and the inaugural dissertations of those who from time to time have received its honours, have extended the fame of the school from which they emanated.

It is calculated that \$125,000 are annually expended in the city of Philadelphia, by the students who visit its medical school from the different parts of the United States.

Medical Professors of the University of Pennsylvania for the year 1815, after the demise of the venerable Professor Rush.

Casper Wistar, M. D. *Professor of Anatomy.*

Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. *Theory & Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine.*

Nathaniel Chapman, M. D. *Materia Medica.*

John R. Cox, M. D. *Chemistry.*

Philip S. Physick, M. D. *Surgery.*

John S. Dorsey, M. D. *Adjunct Professor of Surgery.*

Thomas C. James, M. D. *Midwifery, & Diseases of Women & Children.*

The public lectures commence the first Monday in November, and continue four months, and the commencement is about the first of April.

To obtain a degree of Dr. of Medicine, the candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and must have applied himself to the study of medicine three years, two of which, shall have been in this University; and have attended the Pennsylvania hospital during one session, and have been the private pupil of some respectable practitioner. He shall have attended two complete courses of lectures, delivered in this University, on Anatomy, Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Surgery, and Midwifery. Excepting only such gentlemen, as have attended two courses of lectures on the same subjects in some other respectable University or school, and for such it shall be only necessary to attend one entire course in this University.

The student must take a ticket on or before the third Monday of the session. Each candidate shall write a thesis, and undergo an examination upon it in presence of the faculty. The candidate shall be placed behind a skreen, and the examination shall be so conducted that no Professor except the Dean of the faculty, shall know the candidate. The voting on this subject, shall be by private ballot. Two negative votes shall reject the candidate.

The fees of graduation shall be paid to the Dean of the faculty, at the time of his examination. Each Professor receives \$20 for a course of lectures, but after two courses, admission is gratuitous. Each Professor also, receives \$5 for signing a diploma.

NOTE. Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the college of Philadelphia, died in April 1813. Dr. Rush stood highest among those who have in our country attempted to benefit their profession and country, by a free communication of the results of their observations and reflections.

Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, &c. died in December 1815. "Dr. Barton has long been known as an able teacher and zealous promoter of science in the Philadelphia school."

"The successive loss of two of its most distinguished Professors must be heavily felt by the Philadelphia school; and the death of men who had contributed largely to the scientific reputation of the country, may be looked on by the public in the light of a national calamity."

N. Eng. Journal of Med. & Surg. Vol. V.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF NEW-YORK.

The first human dissection in America of which we have any record, was the body of Hermanus Carroll who was ex-

ecuted for murder in the city of New-York in 1750. This dissection was conducted by two eminent physicians of that city, Drs. John Bard and Peter Middleton, by whom some arrangements were made about that time for the purpose of imparting medical knowledge to students. These attempts were, at length, followed by an establishment for medical education in 1768, in which were united the learning and abilities of Drs. Clossey, Jones, Middleton, Smith, Tennant and Bard, by whom lectures on the several branches were delivered. The medical doctorate was conferred on Samuel Kissam, by Kings College as early as 1771, probably the only instance prior to the American Revolution.* The events of the revolutionary war deranged and wholly frustrated in its infancy the immediate design of this establishment. After the peace of 1783 some exertions were made for the renovation of the medical school and professorships erected for that purpose; but for the want of cordiality and agreement among the professors and others, the plan was soon abandoned. Attempts were more successful in 1792, when the board of trustees formed a new medical establishment in connexion with Columbia College, formerly called Kings College, and professors of distinguished talents and professional merit, were appointed to deliver lectures on the different branches of medicine, and the science was essentially promoted by their assiduous labours. Though from various causes the benefits arising from it were very limited,—only thirty-four students since its creation to the year 1811, had completed their courses of study and received the medical honours of the institution. “Considerations of expediency, however, affecting the interest of science, as well as other interests arising from causes not implicating the distinguished

* Inaugural dissertation on the anthelmintic qualities of Cow-itch, by Samuel Kissam was published in May 1771.

Hosack's Sketch.

gentlemen filling the different professorships in this medical school, determined the Regents on the 12th of March 1807, to grant a charter, establishing the present college of physicians and surgeons of the city of New-York. The incorporation of this institution, under the patronage of the Regents, and its sanction by the legislature gave very general satisfaction, and the benefits which have resulted from it during the period of its existence are to be seen in the annual reports to the Regents of the University. Its successful progress was, however, for a short time, retarded by feuds and discontents among the professional members of the institution and of others, arising principally from competition and rivalry between medical schools in the same city, whose objects were the same. It was, therefore, deemed advisable by the Regents, to whom representations of these disorders had been made, to remodel the college of physicians, and this was accordingly done on the first of April 1811, ingrafting alterations upon their charter, principally with a view to their union with the medical faculty of Columbia College. This union was finally and happily effected at the last session of the Regents in 1814, and to the satisfaction of all concerned; and the united school now combines the most eminent medical talents in the state in one splendid seminary, under the general superintendence of the honourable the Regents, aided by the patronage and liberal endowments of the legislature."* In April 1816 the Regents made the following report to the legislature.

"The college of physicians and surgeons, in the city of New-York, is advancing to that celebrity, which must soon place it at the head of similar institutions in the United States. Perhaps no other place can afford greater oppor-

* The honourable legislature in 1808 made the liberal grant of \$20,000 for the benefit of the college.

tunities for giving medical instruction to the best advantage, on all the variety of cases in which the human frame is liable to disease, and where more opportunities are daily offered to exhibit them to the inspection, and for the instruction of students. It is, therefore, the decided opinion of the Regents, that this institution should receive the undivided support of the state : and that no other should be countenanced, which, by a spirit of rivalry or hostility, might, in any degree, succeed in repressing its justly deserved and increasing reputation as a medical school. Convinced, by observation and reflection, that, in order to effect the means of giving that ample instruction which is all important to a profession, on the proper exercise of which depend our lives, as well as the comforts of health, selections of the most eminent talents, as well as the patronage of government, should be concentrated, the Regents have stipulated for the abolition of the college of physicians and surgeons of the western district. And unless convinced, by better reasons than at present occur to them, they will not sanction the establishment of a second in the state."

The most sanguine expectations were entertained respecting the utility of the institution thus re-organized, and the result of a few years experience clearly evinced that the learned professors filled the important stations assigned them, with ability and success. The inaugural dissertations of the graduates, are indicative of great industry, and of acquirements which reflect honour on their authors, and which proclaim the medical advantages they have enjoyed at the institution. In 1811, medical degrees were conferred by the college of physicians and surgeons on eight persons ; and in 1812 the number was increased to twenty. In 1813 the number was reduced to five ; and in 1814 there were eleven graduates. The number of medical pupils in 1815, was one hund-

red and seventy-one, and the number of graduates was twenty-seven, greatly exceeding the number attending at any prior session. The author of an historical sketch of the present institution, concludes his observations in the following words. "When the advantages which New-York possesses for a great medical establishment are considered, advantages arising from its natural situation, its extensive population, now nearly equal to most of the capitals of Europe, its large and well endowed hospital and other public charities, its botanical garden, its well organized medical college and the extensive system of education which it embraces; and when it is further considered, that these advantages are increased by the munificent patronage of the state, it is not too much to say that, in the means of instruction, the college of physicians and surgeons is second to no similar institution in the United States."

Of this respectable institution

Samuel Bard, M. D. is *President*.

Benjamin De Witt, M. D. *Vice-President*.

1. The College opens, annually, on the first Monday in November, and the several courses begin, successively, that week, after the Introductory Lectures of the respective Professors. The session closes the last day of February.

LECTURES IN THE FORENOON.

2. Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Hosack, from nine to ten o'clock, *daily*.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Dr. Mott, from ten to eleven, *daily*.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, by Dr. Post, from eleven to twelve, *daily*.

The Clinical Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Hamersley, and attendance at the New-York Hospital, from twelve to one, *daily*.

LECTURES IN THE AFTERNOON.

Natural History, including Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, by Dr. Mitchill, from one to two, *daily*.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. M'Neven, from five to six, *daily*.

Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Hosack, from four to five on Mondays and Thursdays.

Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Hamersley, from four to five on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Institutes of Medicine, by Dr. Francis, from four to five on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Forensic Medicine or Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Stringhem.

GRADUATION.

3. It is expected that a candidate for Graduation shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have attended the Lectures of the several Professors of the College, and the practice of the New-York Hospital, during one session at least.

4. On or before the first of February, the candidate shall make known his name and intention to one of the Professors, by whom he will be informed of the time and place of examination. This first examination is by the board of Professors only : it is private and confidential.

5. A second examination is held before the board of Trustees, to whom, on this occasion, an appeal lies, and before whom there is offered an opportunity of redress, if a candidate think himself in any wise aggrieved.

6. The names of those who have been approved by the Trustees are forwarded to the Regents of the University, who return an equal number of Diplomas, under the signa-

ture of the Chancellor. They are afterwards signed by the Professors.

7. By the 20th of April, the candidate shall deliver to one of the Professors a dissertation on some medical subject. He is publicly examined on the same, in the College Hall, the first Monday in May, and may publish, or not, at his discretion. The Degrees are conferred the next day at a public Commencement.

EXPENSES.

Hospital Ticket,	\$10 00
To the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, for both courses, . . .	25 00
To the Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, and to the Professor of Chemistry, and Materia Medica, each,	20 00
The Fees for the other Professors do not exceed, for each,	15 00
Good board, and comfortable accommodation, may be had, for Students, from four to five dollars per week.	

N. B. The Student of Medicine has abundant opportunities of prosecuting private dissections, under the immediate direction of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, as the College enjoys the peculiar advantage of being able to procure subjects from the State Prison, under the sanction of an act of the Legislature.

By order,

SAMUEL BARD, M. D. President.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Register.

New-York, May 1st, 1816.

There existed in the city of New-York prior to, and for several years contemporary with the college of physicians and surgeons, a faculty of physic connected with Columbia College; where lectures on the different branches of medicine have been annually delivered, and medical degrees conferred; but in order to annihilate a source of mutual jealousy, personal animosity, and perpetual collision and dissention, this as already mentioned has been amalgamated with the college of physicians, the officers of which being selected from both institutions. We find also a third respectable medical institution in that populous city, but not recognized, or sanctioned by authority. Being viewed as arranging themselves in opposition to the established institution, and aware of the evil consequences arising from competition and rivalry, the honourable legislature rejected their memorial and petition for an act of incorporation and pecuniary assistance. Students of this institution who are found duly qualified, are invested with academic honours under the authority of the president and trustees of Queen's College in the state of New-Jersey. In June 1812, a new medical school was incorporated by the Regents of the University of New-York, into a college of physicians and surgeons. It was located in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer county, and encouraged by a liberal grant of \$15,000 by the legislature of that state. This institution, of which Dr. Lyman Spalding was president, has recently stipulated with the Regents for the surrender of their charter, and there now remains but one medical establishment under the sanction and patronage of the legislature. A respectable medical society has also been for several years incorporated and established in the state of New-York.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The University at Cambridge, Mass. has also contributed to the interest and advancement of medical science, by an institution founded on the generous benefactions of several enlightened and liberal individuals. Dr. Ezekiel Hersey of Hingham, who died in 1770, bequeathed one thousand pounds, and his widow, at her decease, a like sum, to be applied to the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. His brother Dr. Abner Hersey of Barnstable, who died in 1786, and Dr. John Cummings of Concord were also donors to the amount of five hundred pounds each, for the same purpose, and William Erving, Esq. of Boston left one thousand pounds towards the support of an additional professor.

In conformity with the views of the patrons and donors, professors of talents and character were in 1782 appointed, by whom lectures on the several branches have been regularly delivered, and students have received the honours of the institution.

Dr. John Warren, while surgeon of a military hospital in Boston in 1780, commenced the first course of anatomical lectures ever delivered in New-England, and in the following year they were attended by the students of the University. This gentleman, at the instance of the late President Willard, who was well apprized of his superior qualifications, furnished a plan for a medical school, which was adopted by the Corporation, and Dr. W. was appointed the first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Dr. Aaron Dexter Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

This first medical school in New-England was thus organized, and its important objects have since been faithfully

and ably prosecuted. In consequence however, of many inconveniences, both to professors and students, in the town of Cambridge, and of the superior advantages which might result from lectures delivered in a more populous situation, the Corporation and board of Overseers of Harvard College deemed it expedient to establish a medical school in the town of Boston. The several courses of lectures were accordingly transferred and commenced in that metropolis in December 1810. A commodious building has been provided for the teachers and students, and lectures on clinical medicine have also been delivered at the hospital department of the Boston Alms-house, by James Jackson, M. D. All important operations in surgery, which may occur in the private practice of the professors, will be open to such students as attend the lectures, and they will also be allowed the privilege of the College library.

That the high expectations entertained of the superior advantages, which would be realized by the removal from Cambridge, were not imaginary, the immediate accession to the number of students presents the most abundant and conclusive evidence. The number, who attended the lectures while confined to Cambridge, rarely exceeded twenty, besides those of the first class of the University. The number of medical students who resorted to the Boston school in 1813 was nearly fifty, and the number of medical graduates, twelve. At the Commencement in August 1814 professional degrees were conferred on nine, and more than sixty medical students attended the lectures in Boston in December of the same year. This flattering impulse towards the improvement of the Boston school, and the honourable attestations that their indefatigable services are justly appreciated must afford the learned teachers the highest gratification.

The legislature of Massachusetts have granted the sum

of \$20,000 to Harvard University for the liberal purpose of improvement in the medical department.

When the medical abilities and zealous efforts of the professors are considered, in connexion with the numerous privileges annexed to this institution, it will be conceded, that the means and opportunities of acquiring medical knowledge, in our metropolis, are such as to justify the respect and full confidence of the community.

The professors are in possession of a very valuable collection of anatomical preparations, presented by John Nichols, Esq., a counsellor at law, in England, with a number of natural preparations by his father. The University is also indebted to the liberality of Elias H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, for several valuable and curious imitations, in wax, of various parts of the human frame, from a nunnery in Italy. They are also furnished with an extensive chemical apparatus, which, by recent improvements and additions, is supposed to be the most complete of any to be found in the United States.

In addition to the foregoing advantages, a very important one has been conferred by Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq., a distinguished and liberal citizen of this commonwealth. In 1800 he presented to Harvard University a valuable collection of more than 400 volumes of medical and anatomical works and engravings, with permanent arrangements for future additions. The use of this collection is extended to the fellows of the medical society, residing within ten miles of Cambridge. In the year 1803, "with the beneficent and "laudable view of improving the art of medicine, and to "excite practitioners to bring those talents to light, which "might otherwise be lost to the community," the same gentleman provided a fund, the proceeds of which are to be annually appropriated to the purpose of a complimentary premium to the authors of the best performances on such medi-

cal, anatomical, physiological or chemical subjects, as are proposed by a committee of the medical faculty, appointed by the corporation of Harvard University. Premiums have been annually adjudged, agreeably to the design of the founder, for ingenious and approved dissertations, which sufficiently evince that this generous establishment is well calculated to inspire the desired laudable emulation among professional men of the rising generation, and to promote the interest of medical science in general.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor in medicine must attend two courses of the lectures of each of the medical professors in this University, and also their clinical practice in medicine and surgery, during the lectures. They must study two years under the direction of a regular practitioner of medicine, and allow a third to elapse before they can be examined. Provided, however, that, in extraordinary cases, the medical professors, with the consent of the president, may dispense with one course of lectures on such conditions as may be thought reasonable. Those, who have not received a University education, shall satisfy the president and medical professors, of their knowledge in the Latin language, and in experimental philosophy.

The examination of candidates will commence on the second Wednesday after the termination of the winter course of lectures, and the subjects of their examination will be Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. Each of the candidates approved shall prepare an inaugural dissertation on some medical subject, which dissertation having been submitted to the faculty of medicine, at least fourteen days before, shall be read and defended at a public examination, in the Philosophy chamber at Cambridge on the Friday preceding the last Wednesday in August, in presence of the Governors and Instructors of

the University, and such members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and other individuals as may choose to attend. Each successful candidate will be admitted to receive the degree of Doctor in medicine, at the ensuing Commencement. All those who have heretofore obtained the degree of Bachelor in medicine at this University, will receive the degree of Doctor in medicine.

In the year 1809 John C. Warren, M. D. was associated with his father as adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and John Gorham, M. D. adjunct Professor of Chemistry; and in 1812 James Jackson, M. D. superseded Dr. B. Waterhouse, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

November 1st, 1815, John C. Warren, M. D. was inaugurated at the University Hall Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College as successor to the late lamented Professor Warren, who held that station for many years, with great honour to himself and advantage to the institution, and who was no less distinguished for his talents and virtues, than zeal and success in performing the arduous duties of his profession. On the same occasion was announced the appointment of Jacob Bigelow, M. D. as lecturer in *Materia Medica*, and Walter Channing, M. D. as lecturer in the Theory and Practice of Midwifery in the University.

The legislature of Massachusetts by a recent grant, have endowed the University with funds for the erection of a *College of Medicine* in Boston.* This large and handsome

* "The *Massachusetts Medical College* is situated in Mason-street, near the Boston Common and Mall. The building is of brick, 88 feet in length, and 43 in its greatest breadth. Its figure is oblong, with a pediment in front, and an octagonal centre rising above the roof, and also forming a three-sided projection in the rear of the building. This is surmounted by a dome, with a skylight and ballustrade, giving an appearance of elegance to the neatness and fit proportions of the building.

The apartments on the first floor are a spacious Medical Lecture room of a square form, with ascending semi-circular seats; a large Chemical Lecture room in

building is now nearly completed, and will be in readiness for the lectures of the ensuing season.

The faculty of medicine in Harvard University have founded by their private donations, a library for the use of students in medicine. The Boston medical library consisting of nearly 2000 volumes, is now united with it, and deposited in the Medical College. The students of the medical class will be admitted to both of these, as well as the valuable medical library presented by Ward N. Boylston, Esq. These highly valuable collections of medical books, will afford a supply amply sufficient for all the purposes of students in each of the principal departments of medical science. A hall in the new building is appropriated and furnished with every necessary aid and convenience for the

the centre, of an octagonal form, with ascending seats; a Chemical Laboratory, fitted up with furnaces and accommodations for the costly apparatus used in the lectures; and a room to be occupied by the Massachusetts Medical Society, which is filled by a Medical Library, already consisting of 3 or 4000 volumes. In the second story is the anatomical theatre, the most extensive room, occupying the whole central part of the building, covered with the dome and skylight; with semi-circular seats which are entered from above, and descend regularly toward the centre. In this theatre are placed a beautiful statue of the Venus of Medici, and a noble cast of the Apollo of Belvidera, designed to illustrate the external forms of the human body. A large and a small room for practical anatomy, together with another for the museum, occupy the extremities of the same story.

The whole building is warmed by a single stove situated in the cellar, calculated by the inventor* for burning the Rhode-Island coal. Owing to the *smallness* of its draught, it burns this coal in great perfection, keeping up a permanent and intense heat. The stove is surrounded by a brick chamber from which a brick flue is carried up to the second story, communicating by large pipes or apertures with all the principal rooms of the house. The air is admitted from the outside of the building through a brick passage way, down to the stove; a portion of it goes to maintain the combustion; the rest being rarified by the heat of the stove, ascends rapidly through the flue, and may be delivered at pleasure into any, or all the apartments, by opening the pipes or communications. The strong current of heated air thus obtained is sufficient to warm the largest rooms in a very short space of time.

A cistern of water is placed near the roof, which is supplied by pumps from a well in the cellar, and may be drawn out for use by pipes communicating below."

* *Mr. Jacob Perkins.*

study of anatomy. Students will have the aid of private demonstrations on any part they may prepare for the purpose, and every convenience will be furnished to assist them in making preparations for their own use. The number of subjects for demonstration is as great as could be wished. In future the surgical lectures will be made to occupy nearly a third part of the course. Students will occasionally have access to the valuable and expensive collection of wax preparations lately purchased by the University, and when proper opportunities occur they will be invited to attend surgical operations by the professor. The physician of the Marine Hospital, has also very liberally invited such as desire it to attend the practice of that place; and the practice at the Boston Alms-house is usually accessible for a small fee.

The fees for attendance on the lectures are,

For the course on Anatomy and Surgery, \$20.

Chemistry and the Theory and Practice of Physic, each \$15.

Materia Medica and Midwifery, each \$10.

The fee for the degree of Doctor in medicine \$20.

The lectures will commence on the third Wednesday of November, and continue for three months.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Warren.

Chemistry, by Dr. Dexter and Dr. Gorham.

Materia Medica; by Dr. Bigelow.

Midwifery, by Dr. Channing.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Jackson.

The number of students attending the lectures in the winter of 1816, was seventy-five, and the number of medical graduates at the commencement in August of the same year was eighteen.

The lectures designed for the senior class of the University will be given in the spring, annually at Cambridge. It is recommended, but not required, that medical students

who have not received a college education should attend the lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, which are given at Cambridge three or four times a week, from April to August. Candidates for a medical degree are also advised to attend the course on Botany, which is given at Cambridge by Professor Peck and Dr. Bigelow during the spring and summer.

Separate lectures are given in Boston on Botany, by Dr. Bigelow.

The practice of the obstetric art was confined almost exclusively to females, till within the last sixty years. The late Dr. James Lloyd, who finished his education in London, in the year 1753, was for many years an eminent physician in Boston, and he is said to have been the earliest systematic practitioner in midwifery in New-England. That branch is now taught in all our Universities, and the practice has, in general, devolved on physicians.

The establishment of a botanical garden at Cambridge, will doubtless prove at a future period, an excellent auxiliary to the study of botany and pharmacy, and facilitate a knowledge of the indigenous plants of the country, and their introduction into the *Materia Medica*. Two townships of eastern land have been granted by our legislature, and a subscription of \$30,000 has been obtained for the purchase of land, and other expenses of this valuable establishment. It is under the inspection of William D. Peck, as professor of natural history, and a board of trustees, of whom the president of the Medical Society is *ex officio* a member.

The Massachusetts Medical Society was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1781, and in the following June was organized, and Edward A. Holyoke, M. D. appointed the first president. By several subsequent acts the constitution and by-laws have been so altered and reformed, as more effectually to promote the views and designs of the founders of this excellent institution. The number of fellows, originally

limited to seventy, may now embrace all the respectable practitioners of physic and surgery in the state, who, in the election of counsellors, may vote by proxy.

In the act of incorporation, the honourable legislature have disclosed their views of the high importance of medical regulations and establishments, formed on liberal principles and fostered by the patronage of the government. They premise that "it is clearly of importance that a just discrimination should be made between such as are duly educated and properly qualified for the duties of their profession and those who may ignorantly and wickedly administer medicine, whereby the health and lives of many valuable individuals may be endangered or perhaps lost to the community." The society is therefore "authorized and required to appoint censors or examiners of candidates, and license such as may be found qualified for practice. To devise and direct such systematic mode of medical instruction as might be deemed requisite for candidates previous to examination, and to increase and diffuse medical knowledge."

In order to subserve the views of the legislature, and to render the society extensively beneficial, it was desirable to unite and associate as far as practicable into one harmonious body of brothers all the meritorious part of the medical practitioners in the commonwealth. For this purpose great exertions have been made by the counsellors and fellows, since their organization, to select those gentlemen whose education and respectability as physicians or surgeons justly entitle them to the honours and privileges of the society. It is conceived that the object in view is in a great degree accomplished, but if there remain some exception, the door is still open to persons of the proper description, and they will, when known, meet with a cordial reception. The society now consists of more than two hundred and sixty fellows, exclusive of honourary members. Their stated meeting is on

Geo. K. Hubbard

the first Wednesday of June annually, when a discourse on a subject connected with medical science is delivered by one of the fellows. Among other transactions at the annual meeting a proper number of the fellows in the several counties of the state are elected by ballot to officiate as counsellors. This branch is authorized to elect fellows and honourary members, to appoint the officers of the corporation, to establish district societies, and, in general, to watch over and promote the interests of the institution. The stated meetings of the council are on the day following the annual meeting of the society, and the first Wednesdays in October and February. The censors meet for the examination of candidates for practice, on the Thursday next preceding the annual meeting of the society, on the days following the meetings of the council in October and February, and on special occasions when the president by his written order may direct.

The modes provided for the purpose of admission into this society afford a facility, which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Licentiates of the society and medical graduates at Harvard University, who have been reputably engaged in the practice of medicine three years from the reception of the license or diploma, and have supported an honourable private character, may claim a right of admission. A candidate for admission by election must be nominated at a meeting of the counsellors by some one or more of the fellows of the society; and the person who has made the nomination, having satisfied the counsellors that the candidate is a respectable and honourable practitioner of medicine, he may be balloted for at any stated meeting of the counsellors after the expiration of three months. All Bachelors or licentiates in medicine, although not fellows, may claim the use of the society's library. It is the duty of the counsellors, once in three years, to publish a list of the most approved books, which should be read by medical students. The act of the legislature in 1813, authorizes the organiza-

tion of district societies. Upon the application of any two members of the society, the counsellors may establish, within such districts and portions of the commonwealth as they shall judge expedient, subordinate societies and meetings to consist of the fellows of the said corporation residing in such districts respectively, wherein the communication of cases and experiments may be made, and the diffusion of knowledge in medicine and surgery encouraged and promoted.

The honourable legislature continue to extend their liberal patronage and encouragement to this society. In 1810 they granted a township of land for its use and support, and they have exempted the fellows from serving in the militia, as a remuneration, in some degree, for their expense and exertions in promoting an institution of public interest and concern.

The most salutary and beneficial effects have already resulted to the community from the association thus patronized by the government. By far the greater portion of respectable practitioners of medicine and surgery established in business in the commonwealth are associated and cemented into one learned body, whose efforts are constantly directed to the extension and increase of medical knowledge. Their united and individual influence are exerted in favour of a regular system of medical education, and in discountenancing those who undertake the important employment of the profession, without being qualified for the great and serious duties it imposes. They are, moreover, in some respects, alert and vigilant guardians of the public health and welfare, regarding with peculiar interest, as a public calamity, the occurrence of every new epidemic or other disease, which assails the inhabitants of our country. The judicious measures adopted by the counsellors, relative to the cow-pox in 1808, and the spotted fever in 1810, have already been mentioned, and reference may be had to the society's communications for the detailed particulars of their valuable reports.

At an early period of the institution (1790) the society published their first number of medical papers, containing a selection of important communications. A deficiency of funds for a time retarded the subsequent numbers, but two volumes are now completed and distributed among the fellows of the society. In the last number will be found a brilliant and masterly dissertation on the mercurial practice in febrile diseases, by the president of the society, which is a valuable acquisition to the medical character of our metropolis, and of great utility to the physicians of the United States. In 1808 a *Pharmacopœia* conformable to the modern chemical nomenclature, and designed to establish uniformity in the prescriptions of physicians, was published by the society as a standard work. This valuable production was adopted as the basis of a compilation by the author of this work, entitled "*The American New Dispensatory*," which was approved by a committee of the society. A second edition has since been published, and, as co-operating with the society's *Pharmacopœia*, and as an attempt to introduce many indigenous vegetables, as articles of our *Materia Medica*, it is hoped this *Dispensatory* may be found of some utility among the practitioners of our country.

The counsellors and fellows, having laboured with unwearied assiduity to establish this institution on a respectable foundation, and having imbibed a tenacious concern for its interest and dignity, it was not to be expected that persons of deficient education, or undeserving character would be admitted to a participation of its honours and privileges. Accordingly proper means were adopted to exclude all such from a fellowship, as will appear by the following extracts from the by-laws of the society.

"*Candidates and their qualifications.* No person educated within the commonwealth shall be admitted to an examination by the censors of the society or by those of any district society, unless he have the following qualifications.

1st. He shall have such an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages as is necessary for a medical or surgical education, and with the principles of geometry and experimental philosophy. 2nd. He shall have attended two full courses of lectures, and studied three full years under the direction, and attended the practice of some one or more of the fellows or honourary members of the society ; during which time he shall have studied the most approved authors in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Midwifery and the Theory and Practice of Medicine ; or, at least, all those which the counsellors shall from time to time specify as constituting a proper course of medical or surgical education. No person educated out of this commonwealth shall be admitted to an examination, either by the censors of the society, or those of any district society, unless he have the qualifications specified in the first of the articles above mentioned, and instead of those required in the second, shall have studied three full years under the direction, and attended the practice of some reputable physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, as the case may be. The censors of the society, and those of the several districts, before examining any candidate, shall demand and receive from him a satisfactory certificate of his being qualified in one or the other of the modes above mentioned.

“ *Consultation.* To promote the laudable design of the legislature in forming and incorporating this society, to prevent, as far as may be, all unqualified persons from practising medicine or surgery, and in order to discourage empiricism and quackery, it shall be deemed disreputable, and shall be unlawful for any fellow of this society, in the capacity of physician or surgeon, to advise or consult with any person, who having been a fellow of the society, shall be expelled therefrom, or with any person whatever who shall hereafter commence the practice of medicine or surgery within this commonwealth, until he shall have been duly examined, and

approved by the censors of the society, or by those of some district society; or shall have received a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of medicine at Harvard University; or, (in case he shall have been educated in, or come from some other state or foreign country) shall have produced to the censors of the society, or those of the district wherein he resides such evidence or testimonials of his qualifications for the practice of medicine or surgery, as they deem and certify to be sufficient to entitle him to the privileges of a physician or surgeon regularly introduced. And every fellow of the society who shall abet or assist any person not so qualified, by affording him assistance in the capacity of physician or surgeon, shall, for such offence, be disqualified from giving his vote, at any meeting of the society, or of the district society whereof he is a member, for one year; shall be liable to the censure and reprimand of the counsellors, and in aggravated cases, to expulsion.

“If any fellow of the society shall *publicly advertise* for sale any medicine, the composition of which he keeps a secret; or shall, in like manner, offer to cure any disease by any such secret medicine, he shall be liable to expulsion, or such other penalty as the society, at their annual meeting, may think proper to inflict.”

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society for 1816.

Joshua Fisher, M. D. *President.*

Thomas Welsh, M. D. *Vice-President.*

David Townsend, M. D. }

Aaron Dexter, M. D. }

Josiah Bartlett, M. D. }

William Spooner, M. D. }

James Jackson, M. D. }

Censors.

John C. Warren, M. D. *Corresponding Secretary.*

John Dixwell, M. D. *Recording Secretary.*

John G. Coffin, M. D. *Treasurer.*

John Gorham, M. D. *Librarian.*

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the year 1798, a medical school was founded at Dartmouth College, in the state of New-Hampshire, which, by the ability and assiduity of Dr. Nathan Smith, who was chiefly instrumental in its establishment, and was at first appointed professor of the several branches, has progressed to a respectable state of importance and usefulness. A considerable number of students have attended the annual courses of lectures, many of whom have been honoured with professional degrees, by conforming to the University statutes, which are similar to those of Harvard University. Dr. Smith has lately withdrawn from the professorship and connected himself with the new institution at New-Haven. Cyrus Perkins, M. D. remains as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and Reuben D. Mussey, M. D. has been appointed Professor of Physic. By these gentlemen the lectures will be continued and the objects of the institution will be prosecuted.*

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF RHODE-ISLAND.

An institution for medical instruction has recently been formed in connexion with Brown University at Providence, of which William Ingalls, M. D. is Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and Solomon Drown, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, by whom lectures are annually delivered, and medical degrees conferred. At the commencement in September 1816, we perceive the names of nine graduates mentioned as having received the degree of Doctor of medicine, after the usual examinations and having publicly read and defended medical dissertations.

* It is now announced, August 1816, that Dr. Nathan Smith is appointed Professor of Surgery and of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and that nine candidates were admitted to medical degrees at this commencement.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

The legislature of Connecticut in October 1810, devised a system of medical education, honourable to the state, and admirably calculated to accomplish the important objects in view. Its excellencies will be seen in the following abstract from the act of the legislature. The establishment is to be known by the name of "*The Medical Institution of Yale College.*" It is to include a complete circle of medical science, and to consist of four professorships, as follow; Chemistry and Pharmacy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, Materia Medica and Botany. A cabinet of anatomical preparations and specimens in the Materia Medica are to be provided as speedily as the college funds will allow. A botanical garden is contemplated, and will be established as soon as the progress of the institution will admit. Medical students are required to study physic or surgery with some professor or practitioner of reputable standing for two years, if graduated at some college, otherwise three years and to have arrived at the age of twenty-one years. They shall attend one course of each of the above systems of lectures at Yale College, or of some other medical institution previous to being admitted to an examination for a license; the said course of lectures being included within the term he is required to study. One meritorious and necessitous person from each county in the state shall annually be allowed the privilege of attending one course of each of the systems of lectures gratis. The committee of examination for licentiates consist of the professors of the medical institution, and an equal number of the members of the medical society.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of medicine are required to attend two courses of the above system of lectures at Yale College, or at some other public medical institution,

where a similar course of public instruction is pursued ; which degree, upon the recommendation of the committee of examination, shall be conferred by the president of the college, and the diploma signed by him and countersigned by the committee, or a majority of the same.

For the accommodation both of the students and committee, there will be but one examination in a year, which shall be immediately at the close of the course of lectures. When a candidate is prevented by sickness, he may be examined by the medical professors at college. All medical students, who shall have attended two courses of the lectures in the medical institution, shall have the privilege of attending all future courses gratis ; and those, licensed to practice physic or surgery, agreeably to the foregoing provisions, shall be, of course, members of the medical society in the respective counties where they reside.

The by-laws for the particular government of the medical institution, are of the most salutary nature and extremely conducive to that sobriety and morality which is so characteristic of this venerable seat of literature. Every candidate for admission into the medical institution shall produce satisfactory evidence of a blameless life and conversation, and at the time of his matriculation, shall subscribe a promise on his faith and honour, to observe all the laws and regulations of the institution ; particularly, that he will faithfully avoid using profane language, gaming, and all indecent, disorderly behaviour, and disrespectful conduct to the faculty of the medical college. It is enjoined upon all the students to observe the Lord's day, as holy, and sacred to the duties of religion, and to attend at some place of public worship. They are also required to attend prayers morning and evening. The medical students are located in the rooms of the Medical College, and board in commons, where ample provision is made for their subsistence and comfort. Every

medical student shall be subject to the laws and government of the medical institution, and liable to collegiate punishment suited to the nature and demerit of the crime or misdemeanor. The members of the medical institution may borrow books from the college library, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as the junior and senior classes of undergraduates in the college.

For the benefit of the students, surgical operations, and attendance during confinement are given gratis, by the professors, to all such poor patients as apply and submit to operations, in the presence of the class of medical students.

The following respectable characters are appointed to occupy the several professorships in this promising institution.

Æneas Munson, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

Nathan Smith,* M. D. C. S. M. S. Lond. Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic, Surgery and Obstetrics.

Eli Ives, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Materia Medica and Botany.

Benjamin Silliman, A. M. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Jonathan Knight, A. M. Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

They commenced their operations and lectures in 1813, and thirty-seven students attended, three of whom, having previously attended lectures at other institutions, were admitted to the degree of Doctor in medicine. In the year 1814, the number of medical students was increased to fifty-seven.

The price of a ticket for the whole courses of lectures as specified by law is \$50, to be paid in advance. Each student, on being matriculated, pays the sum of five dollars, and for room rent, twelve dollars per year. The price of board in commons and other contingent expenses are deter-

* See note, p. 55.

mined by the President and fellows. Candidates examined for the degree of Doctor in medicine must pay four dollars to the President of the college, three dollars to each of the examiners present, and ten to the treasurer of the medical society. At the commencement September 1816, the degree of Doctor in medicine was conferred on fourteen persons.

The legislature of Maryland, in the year 1809, incorporated an institution under the name of the College of Medicine, and the several professorships were honourably filled, and lectures in the various branches immediately commenced in the city of Baltimore, but we are unacquainted with the progress or present condition of this institution.

In the state of Connecticut, a medical society has existed several years, and one number of communications has emanated from that respectable body. Similar societies have been incorporated in the states of New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island, and it is presumed in most of the states of the Union. Medical schools, and associations, have been established in Charleston, South-Carolina, and in Savannah, in the state of Georgia, of the last of which the honourable George Jones is President, and Dr. Lemuel Kollock is Vice-President. We possess no documents relative to their success and prosperity, but from a knowledge of the merit and talents of many of the founders and conductors, it may be presumed that they deserve praise and gratitude for their exertions in advancing the interest of medical science.

The annual number of medical graduates educated in the United States, is estimated by Dr. Hosack at about one hundred and twenty. The licensed, and partially educated practitioners, like the locusts of Egypt, are scarcely to be numbered.

By the establishment of medical schools and societies throughout our country within the last forty years most important improvements have been made in almost every branch

of medicine, and it must gratify every patriot to know that our own countrymen have acted a very conspicuous part in effecting an object, in which the interests of mankind are so deeply concerned. These circumstances will be hailed as propitious omens of the prosperity and literary fame which await our aspiring citizens. Important and auspicious effects are already visible in the character of our physicians. A thirst for the acquisition of knowledge, a laudable emulation, a taste for observation, inquiry and research have been excited, and the talents and efforts of medical men in various sections of the Union have been combined.

Within the last thirty years medical publications have greatly multiplied in the United States, and many of them reflect honour both on their authors and on the national character. The numerous and valuable works of our late medical philosopher, Professor Rush, hold the first rank in the American catalogue. These with the learned productions of Professors Barton, Mitchill and Hosack have been translated into various foreign languages, and received the meed of applause from some of the most celebrated characters of the European continent. There are numerous other writers in the United States, who, by their labours have honourably contributed to our domestic literature and science. Many handsome specimens of ability, industry and learning will be found among the various inaugural dissertations published by the students of our medical schools; and the most considerable portion of our journals and other periodical publications, in point of merit and utility, may vie with the long established vehicles and repositories of medical intelligence beyond the Atlantic.

The first periodical publication consecrated to medical science in the United States was the *Medical Repository*, a valuable production commenced in the year 1797, by the ingenious editors Drs. Mitchill and Miller of New-York. The

fame of this work has extended not only through our own, but to different foreign countries, and its high character is universally acknowledged. Although Dr. Miller, one of the learned editors, has ceased from his labours, his active spirit still lives, to inspire his surviving associates in the work which he commenced, and which has contributed so essentially to the growing fame of his country.

The Medical Repository is not now our only medium of medical intelligence. Many others of real merit have since been introduced; among which are Dr. Barton's "Philadelphia Medical and Philosophical Journal" and "the Medical and Philosophical Register," a respectable work, by Dr. Hosack of New-York; Dr. Coxe's valuable "Medical Museum" is discontinued. The "New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery" commenced in Boston with the year 1812. It is edited by gentlemen of professional eminence, and evinces the talents and ardour for medical improvement which distinguish the faculty of Massachusetts. In addition to many valuable original essays, it exhibits to the American student and physician the earliest information of whatever is new, ingenious or useful in foreign publications, connected with the science of medicine."

The plans and means of instruction in our establishments and seminaries are continually meliorating and improving. The road to medical knowledge is laid open, and is fraught with allurements. Emulation and fashion are directing their votaries into its various avenues, and conducting them to the fountain of professional honours, distinctions and emoluments. Instead, therefore, of humbly reaping the fruits of European fields, let us assiduously cultivate and diffuse the ample advantages to be found in our own. The opportunities of practical instruction, which our epidemic and endemic diseases of the hot season afford, are peculiarly interesting and important. They impart to young students a knowledge, which

they cannot acquire in Europe, of the causes, symptoms, prevention and cure of the diseases of the country in which they are to practice. In duly appreciating our own institutions and advantages, we advance the interests and reputation of our country, and prevent the necessity of students resorting to Europe and subjecting themselves to heavy expenses to qualify them for the practice of medicine.

With respect to theoretical systems, those of the celebrated Cullen and Rush, improved and modified according to the judgment of the respective professors, are in general adopted and taught in the various American Universities.

The Brunonian theory, though respected for its ingenuity and for the intrinsic merit of some of its doctrines, is deemed too vague and inexplicit to be generally adopted, unless stripped of many of its errors and inconsistencies. It has not perhaps obtained so many admirers in the United States as in the country in which it originated.

The theory of Dr. Darwin is very difficult if not impossible to comprehend, and his peculiar doctrines are not so well established, perhaps, as to justify the labour and trouble of studying his system.

In the art of surgery the leading authorities are Pott, the Bells, Desault, the Coopers, Abernethy, Cline, Home, Latta, and Key, to which we add our own countryman, Physick, with many of our surgical professors who rank with some of the most eminent in Europe. In the departments of chemistry and botany the most modern European authors are consulted, together with the labours and improvements of our own enlightened professors. American botany is now cultivated with that ardour and solicitude, which the importance of the subject demands, and many indigenous medicinal plants have been introduced as new articles of our *Materia Medica*.

I cannot conclude this interesting subject in a manner more gratifying to myself or acceptable to my readers, than by the following extracts from a very eloquent discourse on the importance of medical education, by Samuel Bard, M. D. a man of pre-eminent talents and learning, and President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New-York.*

“ In a profession so various, so intricate and so extensive, it is easy to see that the scholar can make but little progress by private study. Lost and bewildered in the multiplicity of objects and in the contrariety of opinions he absolutely requires the hand of a master to lead him into the plainest and most direct path, to remove as he goes along the obstacles which may obstruct his progress, and to point out such objects as are most worthy his observation. Nor are there many individuals capable of teaching all the preliminary branches, each of which is sufficiently extensive to employ the time and to occupy the attention of a man of no common talents and industry. Besides, Chemistry requires a laboratory, Botany a garden, and Anatomy a theatre and subjects; and, above all, the study of diseases and the practice of medicine cannot be taught but in a public hospital. As much therefore as oral instruction, and the voice of the professor is to be preferred to the silent investigations of the closet; still more is required the co-operation of several teachers, and the facilities of a public institution; among which a large and commodious building, furnished with proper apartments for a library, an apparatus, a museum, an anatomical theatre, a chemical laboratory, proper lecturing room and a public hall is essentially necessary to a good medical school, and that too in a large city, where only in this country at least, anatomy and the practice of medicine can be properly taught. In both these the student must not only receive the instruc-

* See American Med. & Philos. Register, Vol. II. p. 369.

tions of his teachers, he must not only reflect on and digest what he hears and reads, but he must see, examine and handle for himself. In anatomy the subject, properly prepared, must be placed before him. Without this, the most accurate description, even when aided by the finest plates, and drawings, will be found perfectly inadequate to convey correct ideas, or to make durable impressions on the mind. The parts must be unfolded by the knife, they must be distended by injections, and whatever is uninteresting and obscures their intimate structure must be removed, or the student will look with a vacant eye upon what, to him, at least, will appear a confused and unformed mass."

"In the study of diseases, and in the practice of medicine, no histories, however accurate, no reasoning, however just, can convey the knowledge necessary for their treatment and cure. The student must see and hear and feel for himself; the hue of the complexion, the feel of the skin, the lustre or the languor of the eye, the throbbing of the pulse, and the palpitations of the heart, the quickness and ease of respiration, the tone and tremor of the voice, the confidence of hope or the despondence of fear, expressed in the countenance, baffle all description; yet all and each of these convey important and necessary information. Where can these be learned, but at the bed side of the sick, and where shall a number of young men, who cannot be admitted into the privacies of families or the chambers of women, acquire this necessary and important information, but in public hospitals, which are not only intended to relieve the complicated misery of poverty and sickness, but, as schools, should always be made conducive to the public good, and, as such, even more than as charitable institutions, merit and receive the patronage of government."

"But besides the impossibility of teaching medicine in private, there are many advantages which attend public in-

stitutions, in this as well as in most other arts and sciences ; and one is, that, in general, from the division of the subject into many hands, a more enlarged, comprehensive and systematic view of the whole will be taken ; its connection with, and dependence on other branches of learning will be more certainly pointed out, and general laws and first principles better taught ; by which the student learns what are the proper objects of his inquiry at each stage, and, as he goes along, is taught to make a proper use of his previous acquirements and experience. Young men, too, engaged in the same studies mutually assist each other. Emulation which warms and engages the passions on the side of whatever is excellent, cannot be excited without rivals, and without emulation in the scholar, instruction will proceed but at a languid rate, improvement will creep but slowly on, and excellence is never attained. Nor is emulation confined to the scholar. The emoluments of the teacher depend on his fame, and both on his talents and industry. Stimulated therefore by his interests and spurred on by his ambition, he will make every exertion to recommend his lectures, which, he knows, are to be brought to the ordeal of a nice and critical examination. Among his hearers there will always be a number of elder students very capable of judging of his merits, and very willing to discover and expose his errors. Such a system of education cannot long be conducted in a slovenly or incompetent manner. Negligence will sit very uneasy, and incompetence cannot long keep her seat in a professor's chair. In no profession are sound learning, clear and definite opinions, and correct conduct of more consequence than in that of medicine, in the exercise of which our dearest interests, our own lives and health, and the lives and health of our wives and children and friends are deeply and essentially concerned. For let it be remembered that there is no middle course in medicine. It is a mistake to suppose that the

conduct of a physician unless intentionally, is ever of that neutral and inconsequential nature, that although it may do no good, it will do but little harm. If, through ignorance a physician does not do good, he will most probably do much injury; for our occasions of acting are so fleeting that they must be seized at the moment, and to omit the opportunity of affording relief, is frequently to do all that is necessary to render the case under our care fatal or desperate. If a dysentery, a pleurisy, an apoplexy, or indeed almost any acute disease be neglected in the beginning, protracted illness generally, and frequent death is the consequence. Nor, on the contrary, is there any profession in which that cautious diffidence, which is the result of deep knowledge, is of greater consequence. In our profession, to know when to act with vigour, when to look on with patience, and from what circumstances to deduce the arguments for either, is the result only of a thorough knowledge of our subject."

BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NONNATURALS.*

PREVIOUS to entering on the principal subjects of this work it will be proper to take a brief view of the several agents or causes which influence the human constitution, and according to their nature, or operation conduce to health or disease.

By the singular term *nonnaturals*, the ancients understood those things which are natural in themselves, and necessary to our existence; such as affect mankind without entering into his composition, or constituting his nature. The term comprehends air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and ~~exertion~~ ^{excretion}, and the affections of the mind. The whole of which may be included in the term *Dietetics*.

Of Air or Atmosphere.

Air, is that invisible transparent compressible and elastic fluid, which every where surrounds our globe; and which generally receives the name of atmosphere. It is the medium in which we breathe, and without which we cannot exist. It is now very generally understood that the atmospheric air, or that by which we are usually surrounded, is not a simple, but a compound body, consisting of at least four distinct substances, namely, oxygen, azote, carbonic acid, and aqueous vapour. The two former substances however, constitute almost the whole of the atmospheric air near the surface of the earth; the other two are variable in their proportion, and exist only in minute quantities which

* In treating of the Nonnaturals, I am assisted by Thompson's Family Physician, Dr. Willich, and other late writers.

it is difficult to appreciate. There are various methods known to chemists, by which these two airs may be separated from each other. Vital air, or oxygen, which constitutes about one fourth of the atmosphere, is necessary to respiration and combustion, and an animal immersed in it will live much longer than in the same quantity of common air. The remaining three fourths, called azote, or mephitic air, is totally incapable of supporting respiration, or combustion for an instant. If a candle be included in a given quantity of atmospheric air, it will burn only for a certain time and then be extinguished, as the oxygen is all absorbed, and the azote which remains is incapable of supporting flame. If an animal be immersed in a given quantity of common air, it will live only a certain time, at the end of which, the air will be found diminished about one fourth, and the remainder will neither support flame nor life. It appears that three parts of azote, and one of oxygen, will form a compound similar to atmospheric air, and is that which is best suited to support the health of the body. Were the atmosphere to contain a much larger proportion of oxygen, by its powerful influence on the system, inflammatory diseases would be induced, and the excitability be sooner exhausted. If on the other hand, a much less proportion of oxygen should prevail in the atmosphere, there would be a deficiency of stimulus, and the excitability of our systems would morbidly accumulate, and diseases of debility would be the consequence.

The oxygen which is received into the lungs of animals, is supposed to communicate the red colour to their blood, and to impart heat and activity to the system. When animals die for want of vital air, their blood is always found black.

There is a constant consumption of the oxygenous portion of atmospheric air, by the burning of combustible bodies; by the fermentation and putrefaction of vegetable and animal substances; and by the calcination of metals. A greater or less proportion therefore, of the noxious ingredient azote, in our atmosphere undoubtedly arises from the innumerable processes of combustion, putrefaction, and respiration of men and animals, particularly in populous cities, the atmosphere of which is almost constantly prejudicial to health. The atmospheric air is never absolutely pure and salubrious in any situation, but always mixed with heteroge-

neous particles, and the different states and changes produce very perceptible effects on the constitution. Warm air, if long continued, relaxes the solid parts of the body, quickens the circulation of the fluids, dissipates the watery part of the blood, renders the bile acrimonious, and produces disorders in the bowels, and fevers of a malignant kind. A moist air, is universally the most productive of diseases, but when heat and moisture are combined, it is of all conditions of the air, the most destructive to the constitution, by impairing the elasticity of the solids, obstructing perspiration, and disposing to putrefactive diseases. A cold state of the air, if not excessive and long continued, is favourable to bodily vigour, especially in those who are accustomed to take active exercise; but extreme cold air, by constringing the solids, and condensing the fluids, diminishes perspiration, and often occasions rheumatisms, catarrhs, and other affections of the lungs. The conjunction of dry and cool air, is attended with salubrious effects, but a pure dry air, moderately warm, is of all, the most agreeable and salutary. All great and sudden changes from a warm to a cold air, and the reverse produce in general a variety of complaints, and frequently, diseases of a fatal tendency. The surest mark of a salubrious and good air in any place, is the longevity of the inhabitants.

Winds, or currents of agitated air, likewise produce very sensible effects on the human constitution. A wind blowing steadily from the north, purifies the atmosphere of noxious vapours, renders the air serene and dry, by which the system is invigorated, and rendered active, though to persons of delicate habits it may prove severe and injurious. An easterly wind, is cold without bracing, and in our climate, is incomparably the most of all others uncomfortable, and the most prejudicial to health, especially to valetudinarians. To the asthmatic, and such as are disposed to intermitting fevers, it is particularly injurious. "The coldness of our easterly winds in the spring, is such as to occasion very uncomfortable sensations in the generality of persons exposed to their influence. It has been remarked that the solvent power of an easterly wind upon the water is astonishingly great. After blowing over a large tract of the ocean it contains much water, but is chemically combined with it, and consequently transparent; it is also observed to take up more vapour from the ponds and meadows over which it passes, than that

which blows from any other quarter. The thermometer of course, discovers the increase of cold consequent upon this evaporation.* It has been observed that long continued easterly wind, renders people who are naturally of a mild and placid temper, irritable and morose; and that instances of suicide are more frequent in those countries and seasons where easterly winds are generally prevalent. The south wind, is frequently accompanied with a latent humidity, which relaxes the body and disposes to affections of the head and breast.

The atmospheric air as already observed, is incessantly corrupted by the respiration of men and animals, and by dissolution and putrefaction of innumerable substances. In populous cities the air is constantly contaminated with sulphur, smoke, and a variety of other exhalations of a deleterious tendency, and from which asthmatic and consumptive persons, and likewise those of weak nerves experience the most prejudicial effects. It is therefore apparent that persons of this description ought as much as possible to avoid the corrupt air of large towns, or at least to change the air by frequently visiting other situations. In the open country there are few causes to contaminate the atmosphere, and the vegetable productions are continually tending to render it more pure. The winds which agitate the atmosphere, and constantly occasion its change of place, waft the pure country air to the inhabitants of cities, and dissipate that from which the oxygen has been in a great measure extracted. Were it not for this wise provision of the Author of nature, from the daily combustion of an immense quantity of fuel, the numerous substances constantly undergoing putrefaction, and the exhalations from a large number of people and animals, the air in populous towns must soon become unfit for the purposes of life. The numerous chimney-fires in cities serve also an excellent purpose by rarefying the atmosphere, and thereby obviating the mischiefs which otherwise might ensue. The great importance of a pure air for the preservation of the lives of children, is placed in the clearest light by the following instance. "In the lying-in hospital at Dublin, two thousand nine hundred and forty-four infants, out of seven thousand six hundred and fifty, died in the year 1782, within the first fortnight after their birth, which is nearly

* Warren on Mercurial Practice.

every third child. They almost all died in convulsions; many of them foamed at the mouth, their thumbs were drawn into the palms of their hands, their jaws were locked, the face was swelled and looked blue, as if they were choked. This last circumstance led the physicians to conclude that the rooms in the hospital were too close, and hence, that the infants had not a sufficient quantity of good air to breathe; they therefore, set about ventilating them better; which was done very completely. The consequence is, that not one child dies now where three used to die." The air of any place where a numerous body of people are collected together, especially if to the breath of the crowd, there be added the vapours of a great number of candles or lamps, is rendered extremely prejudicial, as it occasions great consumption of oxygen. The fact is well known, that when air has been long confined and stagnated in mines, wells and cellars, it becomes so extremely poisonous as to prove immediately fatal to those who imprudently attempt to enter such places. No person should descend into a well or cellar, which has been long closed, without first lowering down a lighted candle; if it burn clear there is no danger, but if it cease to burn we may be sure that no one can enter without the utmost danger of immediate suffocation. It sometimes happens also, that when air is suffered to stagnate in hospitals, jails, ships, &c. it partakes of the same unwholesome and pernicious nature and is a source of disease. It is obvious therefore, that in all confined or crowded places, the correcting of vitiated air by means of cleanliness, and frequent ventilation, is of the highest importance. The most effectual preservative from foul air, and consequently from putrid diseases, is a rigid observance of the means of cleanliness in every particular; no accumulation of filth about houses, clothes, or in the public streets should on any pretence be suffered to continue, especially during the heat of summer. The pestilential effects which may be the consequence of a neglect of this salutary principle are almost inconceivable.

The air is often rendered impure by hot fires or stoves in small rooms not sufficiently ventilated; this is peculiarly prejudicial to those who are subject to pulmonic complaints, and it ought to be cautiously guarded against. "The warm rooms, which are usually an appendage to the luxury of the capitals, and thin clothing abroad, lay the foundation

for many of those complaints, which are the precursors of consumptions. It is thus that catarrh usually originates in this country ; and this always debilitates the lungs and often terminates in consumption." It is a very injurious custom for several persons to sleep in a small apartment, and if it be very close and a fire be kept in it the danger is increased ; and from this cause persons have sometimes been stifled in the night when asleep. It is deemed unsafe to leave the windows of a bedroom open at night during the summer months, as perspiration might be checked by the cool night air, while the pores are relaxed by the heat of the day, and the warmth of the bed. The vapour of *charcoal*, when burnt in close apartments produces the most dangerous effects. Our houses, which are made close and almost air tight, should be ventilated daily by admitting a free circulation of air to pass through opposite windows ; and even our beds ought to be frequently exposed to the influence of the open air. Churches, and other public buildings if shut up for any length of time, and not properly ventilated by fires or open windows, and especially if not kept clean, are found to contain a damp, musty and contaminated air, which proves extremely prejudicial to weak constitutions. Houses situated in low marshy countries, or near lakes or ponds of stagnant water, are constantly exposed to the influence of putrid vapours which exhale from such noxious sources. To obviate this evil, fires should be made during a sickly season, between the house and the place from which the putrid exhalations arise. But a very fertile and reprehensible source of poisonous vapours contaminating the air, is that of church yards situated in the middle of populous towns. The practice of depositing dead bodies in churches, is still more liable to censure, as this forms a constant source of putrid vapours however imperceptible, which cannot fail to prove greatly destructive to health.

Among the most powerful means furnished by nature of correcting air which has become unfit for respiration, is the growth and vegetation of plants. The generality of plants possess the property of correcting the most corrupt air within a few hours, when they are exposed to the light of the sun ; during the night or in the shade however, they destroy the purity of the air, which renders it a dangerous practice to allow plants to vegetate in apartments occupied for

sleeping. In order to a more correct understanding of the qualities and effects of air, it is necessary to advert to that property of living bodies which renders them susceptible of external influence, generally termed *excitability*. "There are according to Dr. Garnett, three states in which living bodies exist: 1. A state of accumulated excitability. 2. A state of exhausted excitability. 3. When the excitability is in such state as to produce the strongest and most healthy actions when acted upon by the external powers. These leading principles are of great importance, in many cases towards ascertaining more determinate rules of conduct relative to the prevention and cure of diseases." When the system is in such a state as to be very susceptible of the action of external powers, the excitability is said to be *abundant* or *accumulated*; in a contrary state of the system, the excitability is said to be *deficient*, or *exhausted*. When the action of the exciting powers ceases for some time, the excitability accumulates, or becomes more capable of receiving their action, and is more perfectly affected by them. This proposition may be exemplified by the effect of heat upon our bodies. If heat be for some time abstracted the excitability accumulates; or, in other words, if the body be for some time exposed to cold, it is more liable to be affected by heat afterwards applied. For instance, if one hand be put into cold water, and then both be put into water which is considerably warm: the hand which has been in cold water will feel much warmer than the other. If one hand be plunged into snow, while the other is kept of the same heat as the body, and then both held near the fire, the heat will affect the cold hand infinitely more than the warm one. In like manner, when the body has been exposed to excessive cold for some time, the excitability will be so greatly accumulated that if the heat of a fire be suddenly applied, it will act with such violence as to occasion a high degree of inflammation, and even mortification may be the consequence. Hence chilblains, and other inflammatory affections, are common with those whose hands and feet are exposed to violent cold or wet with snow, and receive the heat of a fire without being first put into cold water or rubbed with snow.

The great changes in the temperature which the air undergoes must have very considerable influence upon the constitution. In our climate the air varies from several degrees below the freezing point, to more than ninety-five de-

degrees of heat. We then experience the extremes of cold and of heat, by which our bodies are unavoidably relaxed and our constitutions exhausted. Heat possesses the property of stimulating, and acting upon the excitability, by which animal life is supported and continued, and without which we could not exist even for a few minutes. In a moderate temperature of air, the stimulus of heat acts upon the excitability without exhausting it to such degree as to occasion disease. But when the degree of heat in the atmosphere is much increased, and continues for a considerable time, an exhaustion of the excitability, and consequent relaxation and debility must be the result; as the common stimulant powers on which life depends cannot produce a sufficient effect upon the excitability to impart to the body that tone which is compatible with health. When on the other hand, the stimulus of heat is much diminished, or when cold is applied to the body, the excitability must accumulate or become more susceptible of the action of external powers. It is not often however, that ill consequences result from this condition of the system, unless the exciting powers be improperly or too quickly applied: as we can bear a considerable diminution of heat with impunity, and the action of cold unless it be excessive never produces any bad effects upon people in health.

It has been generally supposed that catarrh, or a cold, is contracted in consequence of exposure to cold air; but it is now ascertained that the immediate cause of that inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchiæ, which always attend a catarrh, is not to be ascribed to exposure to cold air after being heated, but precisely the reverse of this takes place. It is not until we approach a heated atmosphere after coming from a cold one, that we experience the symptom of having taken cold. The cold air drawn into the lungs by every breath, diminishes the heat of those parts, the excitability accumulates, and they become more liable to be affected by the succeeding heat. While we continue in the cold air, we are not sensible of any ill effects, but on coming into a warm room we soon experience the operation of those symptoms which evince our having taken a cold, and the more we try to obviate these symptoms by the application of external heat, the more are they increased and aggravated.* Such

* This fact has so frequently been verified by my personal experience as to have dissipated every doubt on the subject.

is the effect of violent action of heat on the accumulated excitability. "After cold," says a late eminent physician, "the sudden application of heat must produce the violent action, which constitutes inflammation." "The symptoms are ascribed to the cold, and are the effects of an inflammation of the schneiderian membrane, which lines the nostrils, but it is the heat, which is the immediate cause. We do not feel that we have taken cold, till we are exposed to the action of heat; as when we come into a warm room, or in a warm bed, after exposure to a cold atmosphere; and similar consequences are known to follow the application of heat to frozen limbs, viz. inflammation and mortification of the parts."* It is a dangerous practice for persons when returning from an excessive cold atmosphere, to approach a fire without first waiting for the accumulated excitability to be gradually and moderately exhausted by the gentle action of heat; and to drink warm or strong liquors while the body is thus chilled with cold is still more hazardous.† When persons have their hands and feet exposed to intense cold, by which the excitability of those parts are much accumulated, they will obtain the most effectual relief by putting them into cold water, or by rubbing them with snow until the morbid excitability be gradually exhausted.

It is an erroneous idea, that people should cool themselves before going from a warm room into the open air, they should on the contrary accumulate a large portion of heat, and then secure their bodies by warm clothing, and the use of active exercise, and being thus prepared they may pass through the most intense cold with perfect impunity. But after being exposed to cold air till the natural warmth begins to decline, they can never return into a warm room or near a fire, without a risk of dangerous consequences. Let it therefore be constantly observed as a rule, that when the body or limbs are affected with intense cold, the only safe method is to produce the natural feeling and warmth by means of gradual heat.

The fact seems to be fully established, that in proportion to the increased degree of heat of the body, is the safety

* Warren on Mercurial Practice.

† "The mistaken idea of the necessity of "taking something warm to keep the cold out," occasions more colds, perhaps, than all the other exciting causes of the complaint united."

with which cold may be applied; provided it be applied freely and before the heat begins to decline. Of this we have a sufficient proof in the practice among the Russian inhabitants, who first bathe in water heated to as high a degree as the body can bear, and immediately after roll themselves in snow and this with perfect impunity.

Few of the refinements of modern luxury and fashion, are more prejudicial to health by rendering the body susceptible of cold, than the living in small close rooms heated to excess by fires or stoves. Another practice no less injurious, is to sleep in heated apartments upon soft beds artificially warmed, and under a load of bed clothes. It is far more salutary for the strong and healthy, to go into a cold bed, regarding it as a necessary rule however, to acquire a moderate degree of warmth immediately previous to retiring to rest, for if we get into bed cold and chilly we shall remain so the greater part of the night.

From the foregoing view of the subject, it is obvious that nothing so much contributes to enervate the power of the human frame, as an excess of external heat, which debilitates by its perpetual stimulus, until the system becomes extremely sensible to the slightest variation of temperature of the air. It is of primary importance therefore, that young persons be gradually habituated to bear the impressions of cold, and induce that enviable state of hardiness, that will enable them to brave with impunity the vicissitudes of the atmosphere of our climate. And in order to obviate the most frequent causes of catarrh, which is so prevalent among us, we should accommodate our dress to the season and personal feeling; and when changes from cold to heat or the contrary, are unavoidable, carefully guard against the transition being sudden and immediate.

CHAPTER II.

EXERCISE.

THE position is universally established, that exercise should be ranked as among the most powerful agents which we can employ, for the preservation of life and health. The ancients as well as moderns, have attributed great utility in pursuing a proper course of exercise, and even considered it the sole instrument in the cure of some diseases, especially those of the glandular and nervous systems. Galen, was a zealous advocate for the various kinds of exercise as a curative remedy, and the great Sydenham, was so exceedingly sanguine in his opinion of its salutary effects in the prevention and cure of numerous diseases, that he was led to give a latitude to it which can scarcely be admitted. Indeed the beneficial effects to be derived from exercise properly performed, in all chronic diseases, are almost inconceivable. It strengthens the solid parts and promotes the circulation of the fluids beyond any thing else within the compass of nature. It increases perspiration, and prevents many of those diseases which cannot be cured, and may remove others where medicine proves ineffectual.

“A common source of consumption in our females,” says the excellent writer quoted in the last chapter, “is want of exercise; there is perhaps no place in which the common habits of improved social life are adopted, in which this sex are less attentive to that most essential requisite for the preservation of health than in this (Boston.)”

“No exercise is equally salutary with that of walking. This gives action to the muscles of the limbs, whence the circulation, from the distance of the vessels from the heart, is apt to be languid. It throws the blood forcibly forward towards the lungs, and thereby affords an opportunity for the mass to be exposed in larger quantities to the action of the air, by which alone it is rendered fit for circulation. This oxygenation of the blood by air endues it with the property, by which

it is enabled to excite its vessels into stronger action, and by that means to give strength and vigour to the whole system.

"Who does not notice, that our sedentary females are put out of breath by the smallest degree of exertion, beyond what they have been accustomed to? That the lungs have become so irritable for want of the stimulus, which exercise exerts upon them, as to be thrown into a kind of convulsive cough from the most trifling acceleration of the blood in its passage through them.

"Whereas in the females of our country towns, who have constantly habituated themselves to walking, riding, and the greatest variety of domestic labours, may be noticed the large play of lungs in quick walking; a deep and full respiration, with all the attendant advantages of a sufficiently complete oxygenation of the blood.

"Nor are these observations inapplicable to the other sex. There is not one man in a hundred, that exercises sufficiently in mercantile cities; because not one in a hundred, from the nature of his occupation is obliged to do it; and not one in two hundred will do it from principle."* The more active kinds of exercise as walking, running, leaping, riding, swimming, fencing, &c. are the most suitable to youth and those of a middle age, and particularly to the corpulent. The passive kind as riding in a carriage, sailing, swinging, &c. are best adapted to infants, to the aged, and to the delicate and weak. Walking gives the most general action to the muscles of the body and limbs, but for valetudinarians and those who have weak bowels, or are consumptive, riding on horseback is preferable. It is almost incredible how much the constitution may be strengthened by this exercise, when continued for a considerable time, especially when on long journies a perpetual change of air, and of scenes and objects combine their advantages. Invalids who have recourse to this exercise should be accompanied by a cheerful companion, and they should not commence a journey for health, until they have tried their strength in short rides; nor discontinue the exercise abruptly but gradually. They should divest the mind of all deep reflection, and gratify the sight with the prospect of the various objects which present themselves to view. The unwholesome air of large towns, the damps of marshes, and the morning and evening dews, ought to be particularly avoided by invalids when

* Warren on Mercurial Practice.

travelling for health. It should be remarked that exercise immediately after eating is frequently productive of hurtful consequences, particularly in those of nervous and irritable constitutions; and fatiguing exercise should never be practised till the process of digestion is completed, which generally requires three or four hours after eating.

The exercise of riding in a carriage is conducive to health, but the greater the motion allowed to the body of the carriage, the more beneficial will be its effects, provided too much fatigue be avoided.

Dancing is a salutary exercise, especially in the winter, if not too violent or carried to excess; but when performed in the warm atmosphere of a crowded assembly, and especially if at the same time liquors of a heating nature be taken, or cooling drinks during a profuse perspiration, very serious consequences may be apprehended from such excesses. The laborious kinds of exercise attending agricultural employments, as hoeing, digging, raking, chopping, &c. have sometimes been found to produce advantageous effects. For children skipping the rope is a salutary kind of exercise.

Among the passive kinds of exercise, sailing is the most efficacious. The giddiness of the head, nausea and vomiting, which is often experienced by those who are unaccustomed to the motion of a vessel, are productive of very salutary effects. Consumptive patients, if they have recourse to sailing at an early stage, and also the nervous and hypochondriac, will often derive from this kind of exercise the most essential benefit. But to those who are subject to spitting of blood sailing is not to be recommended. Reading or speaking aloud is a salutary kind of exercise; but to exert the voice vehemently immediately after a meal, is injurious both to the lungs and the organs of digestion. The action of singing shakes the lungs and the contents of the abdomen, which promotes in a remarkable degree the circulation of the blood through those organs. But the reverse of this takes place with those who are much in the employment of wind instruments, as they introduce a large quantity of air into the lungs, and keep that organ too long in a state of distention. Hence persons of weak lungs who play much upon the flute or other wind instruments, are frequently afflicted with spitting of blood, cough, shortness of breath and pulmonary consumption.

There is a species of exercise yet to be noticed, as both gentle and useful, and in the power of every one, but which

is too much neglected. I mean friction of the body by a piece of flannel or coarse linen cloth. Friction is a kind of exercise that remarkably contributes to the health of sedentary persons ; it excites and kindles the natural warmth ; promotes perspiration, strengthens the fibres, and tends to dissipate stagnant humours. The operation is particularly beneficial to the nervous, debilitated and studious. The parts to be particularly subjected to this operation are chiefly the abdomen, the spine or back bone, and the arms and legs. Even in a state of health this kind of exercise will be found exceedingly useful, but in many chronic complaints it is an excellent remedy which cannot be too much recommended as a useful substitute for other exercise which cannot be resorted to at all times. It should be performed every morning and evening when the stomach and bowels are empty, and continued for twenty minutes, at a time. In rubbing the abdomen the operation ought to be performed in a circular direction as being most favourable to the course of the intestines, and their natural action. It is proper here to remark, that many ill consequences may result from certain unnatural positions of the body which sedentary artificers and others are accustomed to practice. A bending posture of the body while sitting with the head reclined forwards, tends greatly to check the circulation of the fluids in the abdomen ; and the head itself suffers by such inconvenient position. It is likewise injurious to the lungs, for when this organ is compressed, the air cannot have free access in all its parts so as to expand them properly ; the vital motions are thereby impeded and the health of course must be greatly impaired. Those persons therefore, who spend much of their time in writing, should employ high tables or desks, and raised seats, which will allow the body a more erect position. Artificers whose lower limbs are constantly confined, as shoemakers, and taylor, ought to sit as erect as the nature of their employment will permit, and should change their position, and make use of active exercise as frequently as possible. Although bodily exercise is an essential requisite for the preservation of health, this should not exceed the bounds of moderation ; as too violent exercise, and to a total want of it, are attended with equal disadvantages.

CHAPTER III.

OF FOOD AND DRINK.

IT may with much propriety be observed that on the quantity and quality of the food, and consequently the nourishment of the body, both health and life are dependent. Habitual excess in eating, is no less detrimental to the constitution than an intemperate use of spirituous liquors, and perhaps the number of victims to the former, is not much exceeded by those of the latter vice.

With respect to the quantity of food proper for every individual, no precise rule can be prescribed or observed; as the various circumstances of age, sex, strength, size, and habit are to be consulted. There is however, one golden rule which will apply to every person, and is never to be disregarded; it is to keep within the bounds of satiety, and cease eating when the first cravings of appetite are satisfied. Such as transgress this rule, and indulge in excess and gluttony, lay a foundation for numerous diseases, a broken constitution and premature old age.

The quality of our food merits very particular consideration. Vegetable productions may be rendered unwholesome by unfavourable seasons, which prevent the ripening of grain, or it may afterwards suffer damage by the weather, or be spoiled by too long keeping; in either case, such food is rendered entirely unfit for the nourishment of the body, and is often productive of misery and even the mortality of mankind.

There are various causes also, by which animal food may be reduced to such unsound condition, as to be incapable of affording wholesome nourishment. All animal substances have a constant tendency to putrefaction, and this disposition to corruption is always increased by the blood and juices being mixed in with the flesh. Such cattle therefore, as die of themselves or by accident, ought never to be eaten. The flesh of cattle fattened in the stall as they are excluded

from fresh air and exercise, is destitute of the fine flavour and nourishing qualities of wholesome meat. Animals designed for slaughter are often rendered unwholesome by being over heated in travelling, and if butchered while in such state of fever, the blood will be so intimately mixed in with the meat, that it cannot be separated: consequently it will be rendered unwholesome. There is a vile practice among some butchers, of filling the cellular membrane with air, or what is called *blowing* meat, to give it the appearance of being fat. This abominable custom not only renders the meat unfit for keeping, but communicates to it a taint so loathsome and disgusting, as to shock every person who reflects but a moment upon the circumstance. Who can know but the offensive breath thus blown into the meat carries with it the effluvia of diseased lungs? This horrid custom ought to receive the severest animadversion whenever it can be detected.

Considerable attention is due to the kind of food in particular constitutions and circumstances. It was undoubtedly intended by providence, that the subsistence of our species should consist of both animal and vegetable food; and a mixture of the two, where neither of them disagrees with the constitution, may be deemed the most proper. Animal food in general is more nourishing than vegetables; and when it is not salted, nor hardened by smoking, is likewise more easy of digestion. On this account, it generally agrees best with delicate and weak constitutions, and such whose stomachs are much liable to acidity. But to eat of several kinds of meat at a meal, is certainly injurious to health; both as a variety of dishes may invite to excess, and as a mixture of meats, very different in their texture, must interrupt the process of digestion, and the formation of proper chyle for the nourishment of the body. It is more conformable to nature to eat of one dish only, and this is doubtless the means of procuring the most healthy fluids.

The quality of meat undergoes considerable change by the particular mode of cookery. By boiling meat, it is deprived of much of its nourishing juice; the broth contains the most gelatinous and nourishing part of it, but if taken in this form it tends to relax the stomach, and thereby retard the process of digestion. When meat is prepared by roasting or broiling, it retains its natural juices, and probably yields more nourishment than the same quantity of boiled meat.

Stewing in a close vessel is well calculated to preserve the more substantial parts of animal food, as the juices are neither extracted by water, nor made to evaporate by the heat.

The luxurious arts of cookery contribute in no small degree to the mischievous effects which we frequently experience from our food. All condiments and articles of high seasoning have a pernicious tendency, by tempting to excess, and exciting the digestive powers to an undue action. Simplicity in food, both in kind and preparation, is most conformable to the dictates of nature, and the pampering luxuries of modern times have been the bane of thousands. The true and natural appetite alone should be the guide of every individual. The artificial appetite, or that excited by stimulating liquors and condiments, ought to be very cautiously indulged: and that created by the habit of taking food at certain hours cannot afford the true indication that nature requires a supply, and is not therefore to be satisfied beyond a moderate extent, as voraciousness will increase with indulgence until actual intemperance become established. A simple rule which every person ought to observe is, to eat slow, that the food may have sufficient time to be duly masticated or chewed in the mouth; to swallow food too quickly and before it is perfectly chewed, is, to say the least of it, very improper and sometimes dangerous. The quantity of food taken should be in some measure regulated by the different seasons; thus in summer as heat in general relaxes the body and dissipates the fluids, the stomach cannot digest the same quantity of food as in winter. The quantity of food however, in all seasons ought to be proportioned to the degree of personal exercise and the indications of a healthy appetite. A deficiency of aliment weakens the body, and in young persons, retards their growth, and impairs the constitution; while intemperance in eating overpowers and injures the organs of digestion, crowds the vessels with gross humours, and disposes to corpulency and inflammatory diseases.

After long fasting, and a person has suffered much from extreme hunger, the excitability of the stomach accumulates, and the organ is rendered extremely susceptible of its accustomed stimulus, insomuch that a cup of broth has been known to intoxicate equally with two or three bottles of wine in common circumstances. Hence the great hazard in giving to such persons large quantities of food at once, a full meal

would undoubtedly prove fatal. The only safe and proper method in such case is, to administer liquid nourishment in small quantities, and conduct as with a patient in a putrid or nervous fever, abstaining from animal food of every kind until the stomach be gradually restored to its natural and healthy state. There is likewise considerable danger in sudden changes of diet, particularly the transition from a rich and full, to one that is low and sparing. When, therefore, a change becomes expedient, it ought always to be gradually introduced.

With respect to the choice of ^{aliments} ~~element~~ as adapted to particular constitutions, those who abound with blood, and such as are disposed to become fat, should be very sparing in the use of highly nourishing food, rich wines, and malt liquors, and carefully avoid all excess, and take much exercise. Their diet ought to consist chiefly of the vegetable kind, and their drink to be water, cider, or small beer. People whose solids are weak and relaxed, should avoid all food of hard digestion, but use such as is of a nutritious nature. Persons who are much troubled with an acidity of the stomach should make the greater part of their diet consist of animal food.

Milk is an article of food which cannot be too highly commended. It is intermediate between animal and vegetable substances, easy of digestion, and affording a mild and bland nutriment calculated to obtund the acrimony of the fluids and purify the blood. In weak and consumptive habits, it is incomparably the most eligible of all nutritive substances, provided it does not disagree with the stomach.

The age, constitution, and manner of life, are circumstances which merit attention in the choice of proper diet; and sedentary people should live more sparingly than those who are accustomed to much bodily labour. The diet best adapted under circumstances of disease, will be an object of attention when treating of diseases particularly.

The diet should not only be such as is best adapted to the particular tendency of different constitutions, but it ought not to be too uniform, at least for any considerable time. When the stomach has been long habituated to the most delicate and tender kind of food, it becomes incapable of digesting any thing stronger, among the great variety which nature has provided for our support. Food ought to be taken at regular periods, for long fasting is injurious in

every stage of life; it vitiates the fluids, and prevents the growth of the body. Nature requires frequent supplies of fresh nourishment to obviate a constant tendency of the humours to become acrimonious. Long fasting is apt also to occasion wind in the stomach and bowels, and sometimes even giddiness and faintness, especially in those who are weak and delicate.

The practice of eating heavy suppers just before going to rest, is exceedingly pernicious, as the digestive powers are in a degree diminished during sleep; and in a horizontal posture the stomach presses upon a part of the intestines, and the blood is consequently impelled to the head which may prove of dangerous tendency. The custom of taking a short sleep after dinner, may with propriety be allowed to the aged and delicate; the indulgence however, should be confined to a repose of a few minutes in a reclining posture.

We come now to notice the articles of drink, which is an essential part of our aliment, and of indispensable use to the digestion of our food. Among the great variety of liquids, water is the most universally employed, and when perfectly pure it is the most salutary and natural beverage of mankind. Its salubrity depends on the peculiar properties which it possesses. Some waters are strongly impregnated with animal, vegetable, or mineral particles, of a nature injurious to the constitution; and such impregnation may be known by the sensible qualities of the water. The best water is that which is pure, light, and without any particular colour, taste or smell. Where water cannot be obtained pure from springs, wells, or rivers, care should be taken to deprive it of its pernicious qualities, by boiling and filtering, but most effectually by distillation. There are various substances which possess the property of correcting putrid water. Thus, half an ounce of allum in powder will make twelve gallons of corrupted water pure and transparent in two hours, without imparting a sensible degree of astringency. The powder of charcoal has been found of great efficacy in checking the putrid tendency of water. Various expedients have been devised to preserve water in a state of purity on long voyages. Four ounces of fine clear pearl-ash, have proved effectual for preserving one hundred gallons of water perfectly sweet during a voyage of eighteen months. Charcoal has also proved to be eminently adapt-

ed to such purpose. With this view the inner surface of the staves should be charred previously to constructing the water casks. Putrid water may be restored to its original purity, by adding to each gallon ten grains of calcined alum, and twenty-five or thirty of powdered charcoal; both ingredients, however, after being properly prepared, should be preserved in close vessels, otherwise their efficacy will be considerably diminished. Another method of restoring putrid water to its original purity, is by filtering it through sand and charcoal. Whether water be used plain or in the form of fermented liquors, it is of great importance that it be of the purest quality, otherwise a considerable mass of impurities may be conveyed into the system with our drinks. Fermented liquors, if made very strong, and drunk in large quantities, inflame the blood, hurt digestion, and dispose to a variety of diseases. If too weak, they produce flatulences; or if become stale, they turn sour on the stomach and injure digestion. Strong beer is very nourishing, and may be employed with advantage as a medicine in emaciated habits. Beer made of a great proportion of hops, and a small quantity of malt, is a good beverage, and well calculated to allay thirst. Cider, when of a proper age, and well refined and pure, may be considered as a pleasant and salutary beverage, and calculated to obviate a putrid tendency in the humours. Wine, moderately used, increases the circulation of the blood, promotes the secretions and excretions, and invigorates all the functions of the body. It is however, only a stimulant, and not a permanently strengthening cordial; for most wine drinkers who indulge in excess, die of relaxation and debility. To the phlegmatic, to the aged, and to those who are disposed to flatulency, wine is highly beneficial if used with prudence and moderation. Plethoric young men, and such as have weak stomachs and lungs, should not accustom themselves to the use of wine. It is believed that three or four glasses of wine, or one of spirits much diluted with water, daily, is as much as can be taken by most men without producing more or less injury to the system. No person in the opinion of Dr. Trotter, if in good health, can need wine till he be forty. He may then begin with two glasses a day; at fifty he may add two more; and at sixty he may go to the length of six, but not to exceed that quantity, though he should live to an hundred. It is to be remarked that we speak of pure wine in its un-

adulterated state; those once of genuine quality being too often shamefully adulterated with poisonous ingredients, or changed in their nature by various mixtures.

Ardent spirits, are more stimulating, but less permanent in their effects than even wine; instead of promoting digestion of food, they actually tend to retard it, and render strong food taken into the stomach still more indigestible. It is therefore evident that neither wine, nor ardent spirits, are proper to be employed as drinks with our daily food. Vinegar is a vegetable production possessing salubrious qualities; it is an excellent antiseptic, and when diluted with water, and some ginger and molasses added, forms a wholesome and useful drink in most constitutions, in warm climates and seasons. All other vegetable acids, as the juice of oranges, lemons, &c. possess similar properties, and are both agreeable and useful. Our drink, of whatever nature, ought as well as food, to be taken in a just and moderate quantity. Were we to be governed by the dictates of nature, we ought to drink only when solicited by thirst, and he who is accustomed to drink water only, will seldom be in danger of transgressing the proper measure, if he drinks as often as the calls of nature demand.*

The following general account of the qualities of the different kinds of animal and vegetable food is taken from Thompson's Family Physician.

"*Beef*. When this is the flesh of a bullock of middle age, it affords good and strong nourishment, and is peculiarly well adapted to those who labour or take much exercise. It will often sit easy upon stomachs that can digest no other kind of food; and its fat is almost as easily digested as that of *veal*.

"*Veal* is a proper food for persons recovering from an indisposition, and may even be given to febrile patients in a very weak state, but it affords less nourishment than the flesh of the same animal in a state of maturity. The fat of it is lighter than that of any other animal, and shows the least disposition to putrescency. *Veal* is a very suitable food in costive habits; but of all meat it is the least calculated for removing an acid from the stomach.

"*Mutton*, from the age of four to six years, and fed on dry pasture, is an excellent meat. It is of a middle kind be-

* See chapter on Intemperance.

tween the firmness of beef and the tenderness of veal. The lean part of mutton, however, is the most nourishing, and conducive to health ; the fat being hard of digestion. The head of the sheep, especially when divested of the skin, is very tender ; and the feet on account of the jelly they contain, highly nutritive.

“ *Lamb* is not so nourishing as mutton ; but it is light, and extremely suitable to delicate stomachs.

“ *House-lamb*, though much esteemed by many, possesses the bad qualities common to the flesh of all animals reared in an unnatural way.

“ *Pork* affords rich and substantial nourishment ; and its juices are wholesome when properly fed, and when the animal enjoys pure air and exercise. But the flesh of hogs reared in towns is both hard of digestion and unwholesome. Pork is particularly improper for those who are liable to any foulness of the skin. It is almost proverbial, that a dram is good for promoting its digestion ; but this is an erroneous notion : for, though a dram may give a momentary stimulus to the coats of the stomach, it tends to harden the flesh, and of course to make it more indigestible.

“ *Smoked-hams* are a strong kind of meat, and rather fit for a relish than for diet. It is the quality of all salted meat that the fibres become rigid, and therefore more difficult of digestion ; and when to this is added smoking, the heat of the chimney occasions the salt to concentrate, and the fat between the muscles to become rancid.

“ *Bacon* is also of an indigestible quality, and is apt to turn rancid on weak stomachs.

“ The flesh of *goats* is hard and indigestible ; but that of kids is tender, as well as delicious, and affords good nourishment.

“ *Venison*, or the flesh of *deer*, and that of *hares*, is of a nourishing quality, but is liable to one inconvenience ; which is, that though much disposed to putrescency of itself, it must be kept for a little time before it becomes tender.

“ The *blood* of animals is used as aliment by the common people ; but they could not long subsist upon it unless mixed with oatmeal, &c. for it is not soluble alone by the digestive powers of the human stomach, and therefore cannot prove nourishing.

“ *Milk* is of very different consistence in different animals ; but that of cows being the kind used in diet, is at present the

object of our attention. Milk, where it agrees with the stomach, affords excellent nourishment for those who are weak, and cannot digest other aliments. Though an animal production, it does not readily become putrid, as being possessed of the properties of vegetable aliment; but it is apt to become sour on the stomach, and thence to produce flatulence, the heart-burn, or gripes, and in some constitutions, a looseness. The best milk is from a cow at three or four years of age, about two months after producing a calf. It is lighter, but more watery, than the milk of sheep and goats; while on the other hand, it is more thick and heavy than the milk of asses and mares, which are the next in consistence to human milk.

“On account of the acid which is generated after digestion, milk coagulates in all stomachs; but the caseous or cheesy part is again dissolved by the digestive juices, and rendered fit for the purpose of nutrition. It is however improper to eat acid substances with milk, as these would tend to prevent the due digestion of it.

“*Cream* is very nourishing, but, on account of its fatness is difficult to be digested in weak stomachs. Violent exercise, after eating it, will in a little time convert it into butter.

“Some writers inveigh against the use of *Butter* as universally pernicious; but they might with equal reason condemn all vegetable oils, which form a considerable part of diet in the southern climates, and seem to have been beneficently intended by nature for that purpose. Butter, like every other oily substance, has doubtless a relaxing quality, and, if long retained in the stomach, is liable to become rancid; but if eaten in moderation, it will not produce those effects in any hurtful degree. It is, however, improper in bilious constitutions. The worst consequence produced by butter, when eaten with bread is, that it obstructs the discharge of the saliva in the act of mastication or chewing; by which means the food is not so readily digested. To obviate this effect, it would be a commendable practice at breakfast, first to eat some dry bread, and chew it well, till the salivary glands were exhausted, and afterwards to eat it with butter. By these means such a quantity of saliva might be carried into the stomach as would be sufficient for the purpose of digestion.

“*Cheese* is likewise reprobated by many as extremely unwholesome. It is doubtless not easy of digestion; and when eaten in a great quantity, may load the stomach; but if tak-

en sparingly, its tenacity may be dissolved by the digestive juices, and it may yield a wholesome, though not very nourishing chyle. Toasted cheese is agreeable to most palates, but is rendered more indigestible by that process.

“ The flesh of *Birds* differs in quality according to the food on which they live. Such as feed upon grain and berries afford, in general, good nourishment, if we except *geese* and *ducks*, which are hard of digestion. A young *hen* or chicken is tender and delicate food, and extremely well adapted where the digestive powers are weak. But of all tame fowls, the *capon* is the most nutritious.

“ *Turkeys*, as well as Guinea or India fowls, afford a substantial aliment, but are not so easy of digestion as the common domestic fowls. In all birds those parts are the most firm which are most exercised : in the small birds, therefore, the wings, and in the larger kinds the legs, are commonly the most difficult of digestion.

“ The flesh of *wild birds*, in general, though more easily digested, is less nourishing than that of quadrupeds, as being more dry, on account of their almost constant exercise. Those birds are not wholesome which subsist upon worms, insects, and fishes.

“ *Eggs*. In the last class of terrestrial animal food we may rank the eggs of birds, which are a simple and wholesome aliment. Those of the turkey are superior in all the qualifications of food. The white of eggs is dissolved in a warm temperature, but by much heat it is rendered tough and hard. The yolk contains much oil, and is highly nourishing, but has a strong tendency to putrefaction ; on which account eggs are improper for people of weak stomachs, especially when they are not quite fresh. Eggs hard boiled or fried are difficult of digestion, and are rendered still more indigestible by the addition of butter. All eggs require a sufficient quantity of salt, to promote their solution in the stomach.

“ *Fish*, though some of them be light, and easy of digestion, afford less nourishment than vegetables or the flesh of quadrupeds, and are of all the animal tribes the most disposed to putrefaction. Salt water fish are, in general, the best ; but when salted, though less disposed to putrescency, they become more difficult of digestion. Whitings and flounders are the most easily digested. Acid sauces and pickles, by resisting putrefaction, are a proper addition to fish, both as

they retard putrescency, and correct the relaxing tendency of butter, so generally used with this kind of aliment.

“ *Oysters* are eaten both raw and dressed ; but in the former state they are preferable : because heat dissipates considerably their nutritious parts, as well as the salt water, which promotes their digestion in the stomach : if not eaten very sparingly, they generally prove laxative.

“ *Muscles* are far inferior to oysters, both in point of digestion and nutriment. Sea muscles are by some supposed to be of a poisonous nature ; but though this opinion is not much countenanced by experience, the safest way is to eat them with vinegar, or some other vegetable acid.

“ *Bread*. At the head of the vegetable class stands bread, that article of diet which, from general use, has received the name of *the staff of life*. Wheat is the grain chiefly used for the purpose in this country, and is among the most nutritive of all the farinaceous kinds, as it contains a great deal of mucilage. Bread is very properly eaten with animal food to correct the disposition to putrescency ; but is most expedient with such articles in diet as contain much nourishment in a small bulk, because it then serves to give the stomach a proper degree of expansion. But as it produces a slimy chyle, and disposes to costiveness, it ought not to be eaten in a large quantity. To render bread easy of digestion, it ought to be well fermented and baked ; and it never should be used till it has stood twenty-four hours after being taken out of the oven, otherwise it is apt to occasion various complaints in those who have weak bowels ; such as flatulence, the heart-burn, watchfulness, and the like. The custom of eating butter with bread hot from the oven is compatible only with strong digestive powers.

“ *Pastry*, especially when hot, has all the disadvantages of hot bread and butter ; and even buttered toast, though the bread be stale, is scarcely inferior in its effects on a weak stomach. Dry toast with butter is by far the wholesomest breakfast. Brown wheaten bread in which there is a good deal of rye, though not so nourishing as that made of fine flour, is both palatable and wholesome, but apt to become sour on weak stomachs, and to produce all the effects of acidity.

“ *Oats*, when deprived of the husk, and particularly *barley*, when properly prepared, are each of them softening, and afford wholesome and cooling nourishment. *Rice* likewise con-

tains a nutritious mucilage, and is less used in this country than it deserves, both on account of its wholesomeness and economical utility. The notion of its being hurtful to the sight is a vulgar error. In some constitutions it tends to make them costive; but this seems to be owing chiefly to flatulence, and may be corrected by the addition of some spice, such as caraway, anise seed, and the like.

“*Potatoes* are an agreeable and wholesome food, and yield as much nourishment as any of the roots used in diet. The farinaceous or mealy kind is in general the most easy of digestion; and they are much improved by being roasted.

“*Green pease*, and *Turkey beans*, boiled in their fresh state are both agreeable to the taste, and wholesome; being neither near so flatulent, nor difficult of digestion, as in their ripe state; in which they resemble the other leguminous vegetables. *French beans* possess much the same qualities; but yield a more watery juice, and have a greater disposition to produce flatulence. The leguminous vegetables in general ought to be eaten with some spice.

“*Salads*, being eaten raw, require good digestive powers, especially those of the cooling kind; and the addition of oil and vinegar, though qualified with mustard, hardly renders the free use of them consistent with a weak stomach.

“*Spinage* affords a soft lubricating aliment, but contains little nourishment. In weak stomachs it is apt to produce acidity, and frequently a looseness. To obviate these effects, it ought always to be well beaten, and but little butter mixed with it.

“*Asparagus* is a nourishing article in diet, and promotes urine; but, in common with the vegetable class disposes a little to flatulence.

“*Artichokes* resemble asparagus in their qualities, but seem to be more nutritive, and less diuretic.

“*White cabbage* is one of the most conspicuous plants in the garden. It does not afford much nourishment, but is an agreeable addition to animal food, and not quite so flatulent as the common greens. It is likewise diuretic, and somewhat laxative. Cabbage has a stronger tendency to putrefaction than most other vegetable substances; and, during their putrefying state, sends forth an offensive smell, much resembling that of putrefying animal bodies. So far, however, from promoting a putrid disposition in the human body, it is, on the contrary, a wholesome aliment in the true putrid scurvy.

" *Turnips* are a nutritious article of vegetable food, but not very easy of digestion, and are flatulent. This effect is, in a great measure, obviated by pressing the water out of them before they are eaten.

" *Carrots* contain a considerable quantity of nutritious juice, but are among the most flatulent of vegetable productions.

" *Parsnips* are more nourishing and less flatulent than carrots, which they also exceed in the sweetness of their mucilage. By boiling them in two different waters, they are rendered less flatulent, but their other qualities are thereby diminished in proportion.

" *Parsley* is of a stimulating and aromatic nature, well calculated to make agreeable sauces. It is also a gentle diuretic, but preferable in all its qualities when boiled.

" *Celery* affords a root both wholesome and fragrant, but is difficult of digestion in its raw state. It gives an agreeable taste to soups, as well as renders them diuretic.

" *Onions, garlic, and shallot*, are all of a stimulating nature, by which they assist digestion, dissolve slimy humours, and expel flatulency. They are, however most suitable to persons of a cold and phlegmatic constitution.

" *Radishes* of all kinds, particularly the horse-radish, agree with the three preceding articles in powerfully dissolving slimy humours. They excite the discharge of air lodged in the intestines; but this proceeds from the expulsion of the air contained in themselves.

" *Apples* are a wholesome vegetable aliment, and in many cases medicinal, particularly in diseases of the breast and complaints arising from phlegm. But, in general, they agree best with the stomach when eaten either roasted or boiled. The more aromatic kinds of apples are the fittest for eating raw.

" *Pears* resemble much in their effects the sweet kind of apples, but have more of a laxative quality, and a greater tendency to flatulence.

" *Cherries* are, in general, a wholesome fruit, when they agree with the stomach, and they are beneficial in many diseases, especially those of the putrid kind.

" *Plums* are nourishing, and have besides an attenuating, as well as a laxative quality; but are apt to produce flatulence. If eaten fresh, and before they are quite ripe, especially in large quantities, they occasion colics and other complaints of the bowels.

" *Peaches* are not of a very nourishing quality, but they abound in juice, and are serviceable in bilious complaints.

" *Apricots* are more pulpy than peaches, but are apt to ferment, and produce acidities in weak stomachs. Where they do not disagree they are cooling, and tend likewise to correct a disposition to putrescency.

" *Gooseberries*, as well as *currants*, when ripe, are similar in their qualities to *Cherries*, and, when used in a green state, they are agreeably cooling.

" *Strawberries* are an agreeable, cooling aliment, and are accounted good against the gravel.

" *Cucumbers* are cooling, and agreeable to the palate in hot weather ; but to prevent them from proving hurtful to the stomach the juice ought to be squeezed out after they are sliced, and vinegar, pepper, and salt, afterwards added.

" *Tea*. By some the use of this exotic is condemned in terms the most vehement and unqualified, while others have either asserted its innocence, or gone so far as to ascribe to it salubrious and even extraordinary virtues. The truth seems to lie between these extremes : there is however an essential difference in the effects of green tea and of black, or bohea ; the former of which is much more apt to affect the nerves of the stomach than the latter, especially when drunk without cream and likewise without bread and butter. That when taken in a large quantity, or at a later hour than usual, it often produces watchfulness, is a point which cannot be denied ; but if used in moderation, and accompanied with the addition just now mentioned, it does not sensibly discover any hurtful effects, but greatly relieves an oppression of the stomach, and abates a pain of the head. It ought always to be made of a moderate degree of strength : for if too weak it certainly relaxes the stomach. As it has an astringent taste, which seems not very consistent with a relaxing power, there is ground for ascribing this effect not so much to the herb itself as to the hot water, which not being impregnated with a sufficient quantity of tea to correct its own emollient tendency, produces a relaxation unjustly imputed to some noxious quality of the plant. But tea, like every other commodity, is liable to damage, and when this happens it may produce effects not necessarily connected with its original qualities.

" *Coffee*. It is allowed that coffee promotes digestion, and exhilarates the animal spirits ; besides which, various other

qualities are ascribed to it, such as dispelling flatulency, removing dizziness of the head, attenuating viscid humours, increasing the circulation of the blood, and consequently perspiration; but if drunk too strong it affects the nerves, occasions watchfulness, and tremor of the hands; though in some phlegmatic constitutions it is apt to produce sleep. Indeed it is to persons of that habit that coffee is well accommodated: for to people of a thin and dry habit of body it seems to be injurious. Turkey coffee is greatly preferable in flavour to that of the West-Indies. Drunk only in the quantity of one dish after dinner to promote digestion, it answers best without either sugar or milk: but if taken at other times it should have both, or in place of the latter rather cream, which not only improves the beverage but tends to mitigate the effect of coffee upon the nerves.

“*Chocolate* is a nutritive and wholesome composition if taken in small quantity, and not repeated too often; but is generally hurtful to the stomach of those with whom a vegetable diet disagrees. By the addition of vanilla and other ingredients it is made too heating, and so much affects particular constitutions as to excite nervous symptoms, especially complaints of the head.”

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PASSIONS.*

“ NOTWITHSTANDING the universal condemnation of the passions by the stoical sect of philosophers, they are a natural and necessary part of the human constitution, and were implanted in it by the great Creator for wise and useful purposes. Indeed without them we could have no motive to action, the mind must become utterly torpid, and, there being no foundation for morality or religion, virtue and vice would be nothing more than indiscriminate and unintelligible terms. The passions are only prejudicial when allowed to exceed their proper bounds; and to preserve them within those limits, we are furnished, not only with reason and the light of nature, but likewise that of revelation.

“ From the intimate though mysterious connection between the mind and body, they reciprocally affect each other, and thence the passions exert a powerful influence both in the production and cure of diseases. The two great sources of the passions respectively are desire and aversion; those of the former class tending in general to excite, and the others to depress, the powers of the animal system. The chief passions which arise from desire are joy, hope, and love; and the most eminent in the train of aversion are fear, grief, and anger.

“ Joy is a passion in which the mind feels a sudden and extraordinary pleasure; the eyes sparkle, a flood of animation overspreads the countenance, the action of the heart and arteries is increased, and the circulation of the blood becomes vigorous. Instances are not wanting where this passion, when unexpectedly excited and violent, has produced immediate death; but if moderate, and existing only in the form of cheerfulness, it has a beneficial effect in preserving health, as well as in the cure of diseases.

“ Of all the passions hope is the mildest: and, though it operates without any commotion of the mind or any visible symptom of the body, it has a most powerful influence on

* This and the following chapter are taken verbatim from Thompson's Family Physician.

the health of one and the serenity of the other : it contributes indeed so much to the welfare of both, that if it were extinguished we could neither enjoy any pleasure in this life nor any prospect of happiness in the life to come ; but by the beneficent will of providence it is the last of the passions that forsakes us.

“Love is one of the strongest passions with which the mind is affected, and has at its commencement a favourable influence on the functions of the body ; but being often in its progress attended with other passions, such as fear and jealousy, it is liable to become the source of infinite disquietude ; no passion undermines the constitution so insidiously as this ; for, while the whole soul is occupied with the thoughts of a pleasing attachment, both the mind and body become languid from the continuance of vehement desire ; and should there arise any prospect, real or imaginary, of being frustrated in its pursuit, the person is agitated with all the horrors and pernicious effects of despair. Love when violent and unsuccessful frequently produces a wasting of the flesh, called nervous consumption, which terminates in death.

“Fear has its origin in the apprehension of danger or evil, and is placed as it were a sentinel for the purpose of self-preservation ; it retards the motion of the blood, obstructs respiration, and when in a moderate degree relaxes the body ; but if it rise to the height of terror it puts all the springs of life into disordered action, and produces the most violent efforts in every muscle of the body. By weakening the energy of the heart this passion disposes greatly to infection during the prevalence of contagious diseases ; in some instances it has produced palsy, loss of speech, epilepsy, and even madness.

“There is no passion more destructive than grief when it sinks deep into the mind : by enfeebling the whole nervous system it depresses the motion of the heart, and retards the circulation of the blood with that of all the other fluids ; it commonly debilitates both the stomach and bowels, producing indigestion, obstructions, obstinate watchfulness, and disposing to every disease that may arise from extreme relaxation ; it preys upon the mind as well as the body, and is nourished by indulgence to the utmost degree of excess : during the violence of its earlier period it spurns at all the consolations either of philosophy or religion ; but if life can subsist till the passion be alleviated by time, and submit to the cheering influence of company, exercise, and amusement, there is a prospect of recovery ; though grief long continued often gives a

shock to the constitution in a manner that nothing can retrieve.

“Anger is a passion suddenly excited, and which often no less suddenly subsides. Equally furious and ungovernable in its nature, it may justly be considered as a transient fit of madness. The face, for the most part, becomes red, the eyes sparkle with fury, an outrageous commotion is visible in the countenance, and pervades the whole body. The animal spirits flow with rapidity, the pulsation of the heart and arteries, and with them the motion of the blood, are sometimes so much increased as to occasion the bursting of vessels. This passion being most frequent among persons of a choleric temperament, it is particularly hurtful to the liver and its ducts, which it seems to affect with spasmodic and irregular agitations, sometimes productive of the jaundice. But it operates likewise towards the production of fevers, inflammations, spitting of blood, apoplexy, and other disorders. As anger is liable to be spent by its own violence, it is commonly of short duration; but when existing in a more moderate degree, and combined with sadness or regret it gives rise to fretting, which is extremely pernicious to the health. A person ought never to eat or drink immediately after a violent fit of anger; and those who are constitutionally exposed to its influence should make every effort to restrain such an odious ebullition of the temper. Some have supposed that in a violent fit of anger the saliva possesses a slightly poisonous quality; but perhaps this opinion is founded more on analogy and conjecture than on real and accurate observation.

“From the general view which has been taken of the principal passions, it appears that there are two of them which have a particular claim to the attention of the medical faculty. These are hope and fear. By encouraging the former, and obviating the disposition to the latter, the most important assistance may be given in the treatment of many diseases not otherwise curable. In the whole compass of medicine there is not a more enlivening and salutary cordial than the passion of hope, nor any which can be compared to it in point of permanent operation.

“It is natural to persons who have any dangerous complaint, to entertain fear and anxiety with respect to its termination. Such a state of mind never fails to aggravate any disorder; and the physician ought to exert himself all in his power to counteract the effects of the passion; for nothing can prove effectual for removing the disease, if baneful despondency support it.”

CHAPTER V.

OF SLEEP.

“SUCH is the general constitution of animal bodies, that with all the aid of aliment they cannot long subsist unless refreshed by the natural vicissitudes of waking and sleep. These periodical changes in the state of our existence are as necessary to health and life as the alternate returns of day and night to the regularity of the solar system. In what proportion they ought to divide our time, is a question worthy of consideration ; and for this purpose it is proper to ascertain the end for which mankind was created. Both reason and scripture assure us that we are placed here in a state of probation, to exercise our natural faculties according to the laws of morality ; and, by improving ourselves in habits of virtue, to be rendered fit for the enjoyment of a nobler and eternal state of existence.

“Such being the case, it follows, that the proper cultivation of the mind ought always to be our principal object : and as this duty can be performed only when awake, we may justly conclude that the smallest portion of our time should be devoted to the repose of the bed. In this, however, we are left entirely to be guided by our own discretion : but it happens fortunately, that the dictates of reason coincide with the best physical rules for the preservation of health. In most constitutions, six hours will be found a sufficient time for the indulgence of sleep ; and if protracted beyond eight it proves rather injurious than beneficial ; though in respect of children a greater latitude is allowed.

“The proper time for the periodical return of sleep is pointed out by nature herself, when the light of the day gives place to night, and when those who have laboured from the morning stand in need of repose. I would not, however, be understood to fix the commencement of sleep precisely to the approach of darkness, since in winter, unless for those who intend to rise early, such a practice would lead to the

prolongation of sleep beyond the period which has been mentioned as the most salutary ; besides that this would interfere with the innocent gratifications of society, than which nothing is more agreeable, or more beneficial to health.

“To secure sound sleep, the best expedient is to take sufficient exercise in the open air, to eat no heavy supper, and to lie down in bed in perfect tranquility of mind, and without the attention being fixed on any subject connected with abstruse inquiry. It ought likewise to be observed, that a person should not go to bed till an hour and a half after supper.

“It is a general opinion that sleep is most refreshing in the fore part of the night : but perhaps this notion arose originally from a presumption, that the person who goes to bed at a moderate hour will of course rise sooner in the morning. It is certain, however, that the hour of going to bed ought not to be so late as to protract the time of waking till the morning is far advanced : for the custom of early rising is extremely conducive to health.

“When the muscles are fatigued by the labours or exercise of the day, and the senses have for some time been active, we stand in need of the vicissitude of rest, particularly that of sleep, which is as it were a periodical suspension of our existence ; and the ordinance of this expedient, so necessary for the support of animal life, is one of the wonders that excite our admiration in surveying the works of the Creator. During a sound sleep, the senses, and the voluntary muscular motions are not exercised ; but the vital functions, such as respiration, and the circulation of the blood, as well as digestion, and the other natural functions, are regularly though more slowly performed. While we are asleep, the motion of the heart and the blood vessels, even the action of the brain and the nervous system, as likewise the peculiar motion of the stomach and intestines, and the secretion of the fluids, are performed in an uniform and steady manner. Previous to sleep, we perceive a languor of the senses, of the muscles which are subject to our will, and of those also which keep the body in an erect posture. The head inclines downwards, the upper eye-lid and the lower jaw-bone likewise sink ; the blood in the veins accumulates towards the heart, and compels us to yawn, in order to facilitate the transition of the blood into the lungs by the deep breathing. The brain itself, as the organ of the mind, appears to be fa-

tigued; hence our ideas become irregular, and there arises a slight imbecility of the understanding. That the motions of the heart are stronger during sleep, and that perspiration is more abundant, must be ascribed to the warmth of the bed-clothes, by which the insensible perspiration softens and relaxes the skin.

“As the senses are inactive during sleep; as the nervous energy is less expended, and its secretion continued, a new supply of it is collected, and the organs of sense, as well as the muscles, receive additional vigour. This occasions us to awake, particularly if roused by any stimulus. While we are asleep, the nutritive particles of the blood can more easily attach themselves to the fibres, and fat also is more easily generated, from the slower circulation of the blood. After we have slept sufficiently, we are apt on awaking to stretch the limbs and joints, and sometimes to yawn; the former of these to restore the equilibrium of the muscles, which had been affected during sleep; and the latter from an instinctive desire of promoting the circulation of the blood through the lungs, which was retarded during sleep. Such is the process of nature in conducting the transition from waking to sleep and back again, and thence restoring both the body and mind to the grateful vicissitudes of sense and action.

“To explain one remarkable phenomenon, which frequently occurs during sleep, namely, that of dreams, is a subject which has exercised the ingenuity of many physiological inquirers. These sportive fancies are evidently vagaries of the imagination, and take place only when our sleep is unsound. We seldom dream during the first hours of sleep; perhaps because the nervous fluid is then too much exhausted; but dreams mostly occur towards the morning, when this fluid has been in some measure restored. Every thing capable of interrupting the tranquility of the mind or body may produce dreams. Such are affections, passions, and exertions of the mind, crude and undigested food, &c. Those ideas which have lately occupied our mind, or made a lively impression upon us, generally constitute the principal subject of a dream, and more or less employ our imagination when we are asleep. Dreams are, as it were a middle state between sleeping and waking; and when accompanied with startings, abrupt and incoherent speeches, and a frequent change of posture, they are often either the effect or

the forerunner of some indisposition. In general, however, they proceed from the irritation of the stomach, or intestinal canal. Sleep without dreams, of whatever kind they be, is more healthful than when attended with these fancies. Yet dreams of an agreeable kind promote the free circulation of the blood, the digestion of the food, and a due state of perspiration.

“To continue awake beyond a proper time consumes the vital spirits, hurts the nerves, and causes many uneasy sensations. The fluids of the body become more acrid or sharp, the fat is consumed, and there comes on at length a tendency to giddiness, head-ach, and anxiety. Those who indulge themselves in much sleep are seldom liable to very strong passions. Excess of sleep, however, is prejudicial. The body sinks gradually into a complete state of inactivity, the solid parts become relaxed, the blood circulates slowly, and remains particularly long in the head. Perspiration is disordered, the body increases in fat and thick humours, the memory is enfeebled, and the person falls into such a state that his sensibility is, in a great measure, destroyed.”

CHAPTER VI.

OF INTEMPERANCE.

THERE is not in the human character a more odious vice, nor one more truly degrading and destructive in its consequences than that of habitual intemperance and drunkenness. It is to be considered as a gross offence against the law of nature, which directs us to preserve the use of our rational faculties. It is a palpable violation of the moral law, which commands that man shall to the utmost of his power preserve his own life. It is an unpardonable outrage against the laws of civil society, as it deprives the offender of the power with which the author of nature has endued him of contributing to the welfare and happiness of the common family of mankind.

In every country and nation where ardent spirits have been introduced, thousands of the human race have fallen victims to a brutal indulgence in that detestable vice. As it respects our own country, the following alarming facts are adduced for consideration. "It has been made to appear from substantial documents, that twenty-four million gallons of ardent spirits are distilled yearly in the United States—and that the importation of spirits had been, in former years, but little short of eight millions of gallons per annum. So that more than thirty millions gallons a year have been consumed in this country.

"Now supposing (and it is a very moderate computation) that, on an average, ten hogsheads, or a thousand gallons of those spirits, have occasioned the premature death of one person; then it will follow that the aforesaid thirty million gallons have brought our fellow countrymen to an untimely grave, at the rate of thirty thousand persons a year.

"Yes, it is not too much to say, that in these United States thirty thousand persons die yearly by means of an immoderate use of brandy, rum, gin, and whiskey—not to mention a still greater number of persons whom those intox-

icating liquors render useless, and even a nuisance to society. What is the remedy for this deadly evil? What mounds can be erected to stop the progress of this devouring deluge, not of water, but of *fire*?"

It is a consolation to the friends of humanity that many respectable and influential characters in our metropolis, and in various parts of New-England, are associating, and combining their efforts, to discourage and suppress the horrid practice of drunkenness and intemperance, and the most beneficial effects are anticipated from their very laudable endeavours.

No man ever contemplated that species of human depravity with more acute sensibility than the late philanthropic Dr. B. Rush, and no one perhaps, ever exhibited the moral turpitude of that vice, with the long train of miseries, and deplorable disorders, which necessarily result from it, with more justness and precision, than will be found in the following valuable production from his pen; entitled,

"An Inquiry into the effects of Ardent Spirits," &c.

"PART I. By ardent spirits, I mean those liquors only which are obtained by distillation from fermented substances of any kind. To their effects upon the bodies and minds of men, the following inquiry shall be exclusively confined. Fermented liquors contain so little spirit, and that so intimately combined with other matters, that they can seldom be drunken in sufficient quantities to produce intoxication, and its subsequent effects, without exciting a disrelish to their taste, or pain, from their distending the stomach. They are moreover, when taken in a moderate quantity, generally innocent, and often have a friendly influence upon health and life.

"The effects of ardent spirits divide themselves into such as are of a prompt, and such as are of a chronic nature. The former discover themselves in drunkenness; and the latter, in a numerous train of diseases and vices of the body and mind.

"I. I shall begin by briefly describing their prompt, or immediate effects, in a fit of drunkenness.

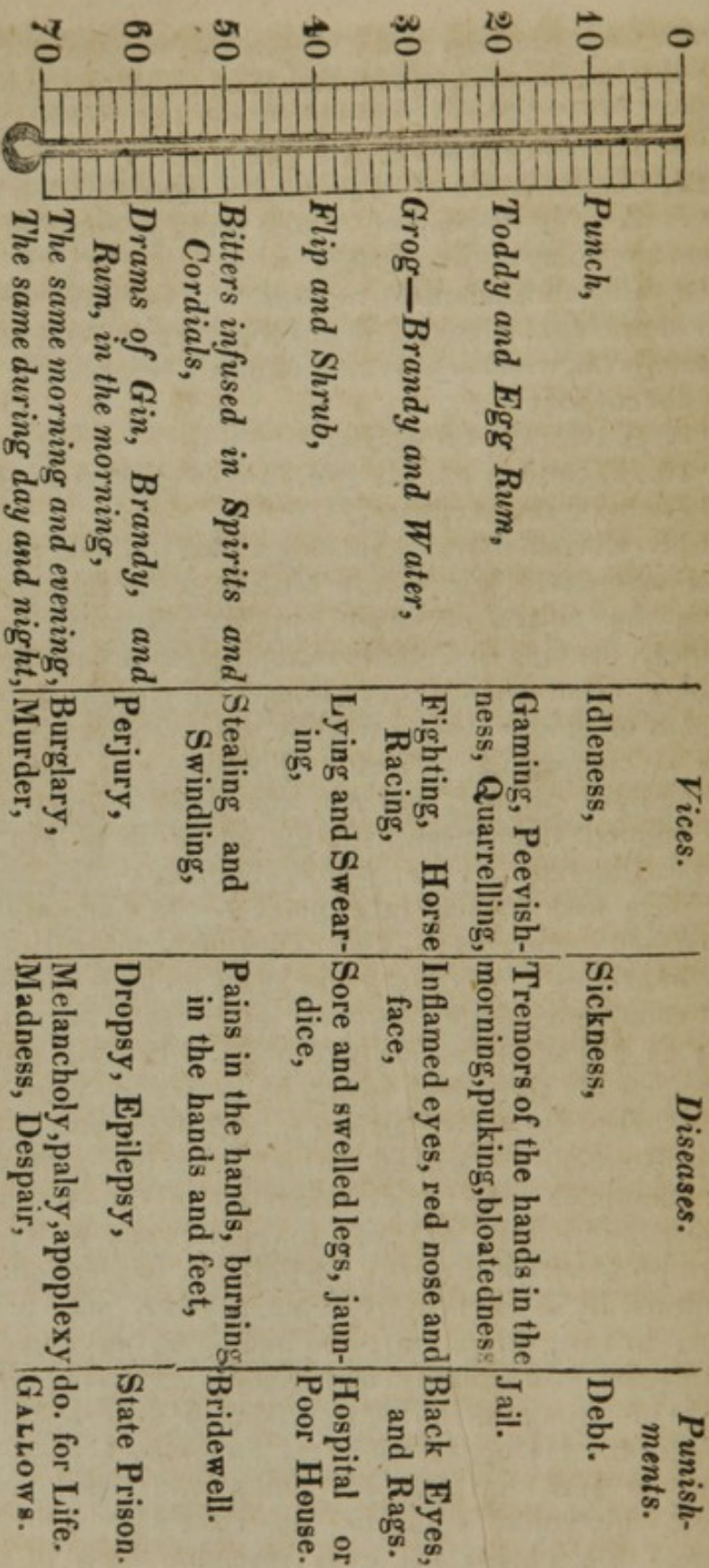
"This odious disease (for by that name it should be called) appears with more or less of the following symptoms, and most commonly in the order in which I shall enumerate them.

"1. Unusual garrulity.

"2. Unusual silence.

- "3. Captiousness, and a disposition to quarrel.
- "4. Uncommon good humour, and an insipid simpering, or laugh.
- "5. Profane swearing, and cursing.
- "6. A disclosure of their own, or other people's secrets.
- "7. A rude disposition to tell those persons in company whom they know, their faults.
- "8. Certain immodest actions. I am sorry to say, this sign of the first stage of drunkenness, sometimes appears in women, who, when sober, are uniformly remarkable for chaste and decent manners.
- "9. A clipping of words.
- "10. Fighting; a black eye, or a swelled nose, often mark this grade of drunkenness.
- "11. Certain extravagant acts which indicate a temporary fit of madness. These are singing, hallooing, roaring, imitating the noises of brute animals, jumping, tearing off clothes, dancing naked, breaking glasses and china, and dashing other articles of household furniture upon the ground, or floor. After a while the paroxysm of drunkenness is completely formed. The face now becomes flushed, the eyes project, and are somewhat watery, winking is less frequent than is natural; the under lip is protruded,—the head inclines a little to one shoulder;—the jaw falls;—belchings and hiccup take place;—the limbs totter;—the whole body staggers:—The unfortunate subject of this history next falls on his seat,—he looks around him with a vacant countenance, and mutters inarticulate sounds to himself; he attempts to rise and walk. In this attempt, he falls upon his side, from which he gradually turns upon his back. He now closes his eyes, and falls into a profound sleep, frequently attended with snoring, and profuse sweats, and sometimes with such a relaxation of the muscles which confine the bladder and the lower bowels, as to produce a symptom which delicacy forbids me to mention. In this condition, he often lies from ten, twelve, and twenty-four hours, to two, three, four, and five days, an object of pity and disgust to his family and friends. His recovery from this fit of intoxication, is marked with several peculiar appearances. He opens his eyes, and closes them again;—he gapes and stretches his limbs,—he then coughs and pukes,—his voice is hoarse,—he rises with difficulty, and staggers to a chair; his eyes resemble balls of fire,—his hands

INTEMPERANCE.

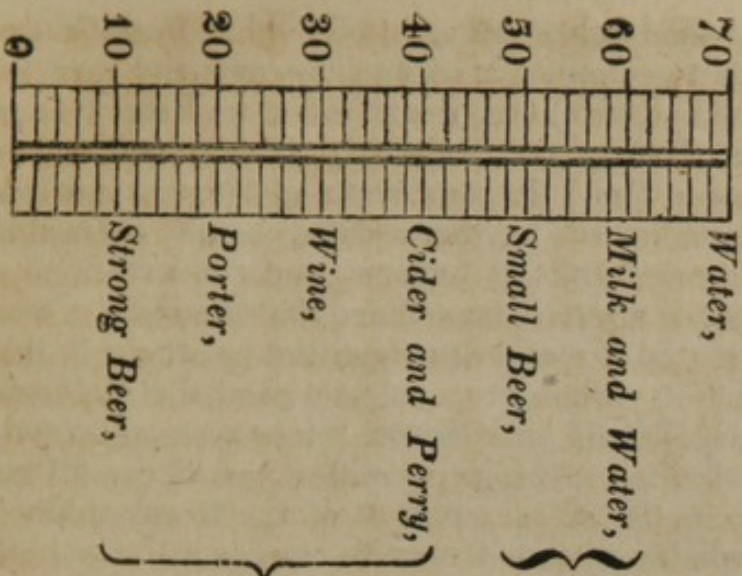


“ A MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER.

A scale of the progress of Temperance and Intemperance.—Liquors with effects in their usual order.

TEMPERANCE.

Health and Wealth.



Serenity of Mind, Reputation, Long Life, and Happiness.

Cheerfulness, Strength, and Nourishment, when taken only in small quantities, and at meals.

hands tremble,—he loathes the sight of food ;—he calls for a glass of spirits to compose his stomach—now and then he emits a deep-fetched sigh, or groan, from a transient twinge of conscience, but he more frequently scolds, and curses every thing around him. In this state of languor and stupidity, he remains for two or three days, before he is able to resume his former habits of business and conversation.

“Pythagoras, we are told, maintained that the souls of men after death, expiated the crimes committed by them in this world, by animating certain brute animals ; and that the souls of those animals, in their turns entered into men, and carried with them all their peculiar qualities and vices. This doctrine of one of the wisest and best of the Greek philosophers, was probably intended only to convey a lively idea of the changes which are induced in the body and mind of man by a fit of drunkenness. In folly, it causes him to resemble a calf,—in stupidity, an ass,—in roaring, a mad bull, in quarrelling and fighting, a dog,—in cruelty, a tyger,—in feter, a skunk,—in filthiness, a hog,—and in obscenity, a he-goat.

“It belongs to the history of drunkenness to remark, that its paroxysms occur, like the paroxysms of many diseases, at certain periods, and after longer or shorter intervals. They often begin with annual, and gradually increase in their frequency, until they appear in quarterly, monthly, weekly, and quotidian or daily periods. Finally they afford scarcely any marks of remission either during the day or the night. There was a citizen of Philâdelphia many years ago, in whom drunkenness appeared in this protracted form. In speaking of him to one of his neighbours, I said, “Does he not *sometimes* get drunk ?” “You mean,” said his neighbour, “is he not *sometimes* sober ?”

“It is further remarkable, that drunkenness resembles certain hereditary, family and contagious diseases. I have once known it to descend from a father to four out of five of his children. I have seen three, and once four, brothers who were born of sober ancestors, affected by it, and I have heard of its spreading through a whole family composed of members not originally related to each other. These facts are important, and should not be overlooked by parents, in deciding upon the matrimonial connexions of their children.

“Let us next attend to the chronic effects of ardent spirits upon the body and mind. In the body, they dispose to ev-

ery form of acute disease ; they moreover *excite* fevers in persons predisposed to them, from other causes. This has been remarked in all the yellow fevers which have visited the cities of the United States. Hard drinkers seldom escape, and rarely recover from them. The following diseases are the usual consequences of the habitual use of ardent spirits, viz.

" 1. A decay of appetite, sickness at stomach, and a puking of bile or a discharge of a frothy and viscid phlegm by hawking, in the morning.

" 2. Obstructions of the liver. The fable of Prometheus, on whose liver a vulture was said to prey constantly, as a punishment for his stealing fire from heaven, was intended to illustrate the painful effects of ardent spirits upon that organ of the body.

" 3. Jaundice and dropsy of the belly and limbs, and finally of every cavity in the body. A swelling in the feet and legs is so characteristic a mark of habits of intemperance, that the merchants in Charleston, I have been told, cease to trust the planters of South-Carolina, as soon as they perceive it. They very naturally conclude industry and virtue to be extinct in that man, in whom that symptom of disease has been produced by the intemperate use of distilled spirits.

" 4. Hoarseness, and a husky cough, which often terminate in consumption, and sometimes in an acute and fatal disease of the lungs.

" 5. Diabetes, that is, a frequent and weakening discharge of pale, or sweetish urine.

" 6. Redness, and eruptions on different parts of the body. They generally begin on the nose, and after gradually extending all over the face, sometimes descend to the limbs in the form of leprosy. They have been called "*Rum-buds*," when they appear in the face. In persons who have occasionally survived these effects of ardent spirits on the skin, the face after a while becomes bloated, and its redness is succeeded by a death-like paleness. Thus the same fire which produces a red colour in iron, when urged to a more intense degree, produces what has been called a white heat.

" 7. A fetid breath, composed of every thing that is offensive in putrid animal matter.

" 8. Frequent and disgusting belchings. Dr. Haller relates the case of a notorious drunkard having been suddenly destroyed in consequence of the vapour discharged from his

stomach by belching, accidentally taking fire by coming in contact with the flame of a candle.

“9. Epilepsy.

“10. Gout in all its various forms of swelled limbs, colic, palsy, and apoplexy.

“Lastly, 11. Madness. The late Dr. Waters, while he acted as house pupil and apothecary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, assured me, that in one third of the patients confined by this terrible disease, it had been induced by ardent spirits.

“Most of the diseases which have been enumerated are of a mortal nature. They are more certainly induced, and terminate more speedily in death, when spirits are taken in such quantities, and at such times, as to produce frequent intoxication; but it may serve to remove an error with which some intemperate people console themselves, to remark, that ardent spirits often bring on fatal diseases without producing drunkenness. I have known many persons destroyed by them who were never completely intoxicated during the whole course of their lives. The solitary instances of longevity which are now and then met with in hard drinkers, no more disprove the deadly effects of ardent spirits, than the solitary instances of recoveries from apparent death by drowning, prove that there is no danger to life from a human body lying an hour or two under water.

“The body after its death from the use of distilled spirits, exhibits by dissection certain appearances which are of a peculiar nature. The fibres of the stomach and bowels are contracted;—abscesses,—gangrene,—and schirri are found in the viscera.—The bronchial vessels are contracted,—the blood vessels and tendons in many parts of the body are more or less ossified, and even the hair of the head possesses a crispness which renders it less valuable to wig-makers than the hair of sober people.

“Not less destructive are the effects of ardent spirits upon the human mind. They impair the memory, debilitate the understanding, and pervert the moral faculties. It was probably from observing these effects of intemperance in drinking upon the mind, that a law was formerly passed in Spain, which excluded drunkards from being witnesses in a court of justice. But the demoralizing effects of distilled spirits do not stop here. They produce not only falsehood, but fraud, theft, uncleanness, and murder. Like the demoniac

mentioned in the New-Testament, their name is "legion," for they convey into the soul a host of vices and crimes.

"A more affecting spectacle cannot be exhibited than a person into whom this infernal spirit, generated by habits of intemperance, has entered. It is more or less affecting according to the station the person fills in a family, or in society, who is possessed by it. Is he a husband? How deep the anguish which rends the bosom of his wife! Is she a wife? Who can measure the shame and aversion which she excites in her husband? Is he the father, or is she the mother of a family of children? See their averted looks from their parent, and their blushing looks at each other! Is he a magistrate? or has he been chosen to fill a high and respectable station in the councils of his country? What humiliating fears of corruption in the administration of the laws, and of the subversion of public order and happiness, appear in the countenances of all who see him! Is he a minister of the gospel?—Here language fails me.—If angels weep—it is at such a sight.

"In pointing out the evils produced by ardent spirits, let us not pass by their effects upon the estates of the persons who are addicted to them. Are they inhabitants of cities?—Behold! their houses stripped gradually of their furniture, and pawned, or sold by a constable, to pay tavern debts. See! their names upon record in the dockets of every court, and whole pages of newspapers filled with advertisements of their estates for public sale. Are they inhabitants of country places? Behold! their houses with shattered windows,—their barns with leaky roofs,—their gardens overrun with weeds,—their fields with broken fences, their hogs without yokes, their sheep without wool,—their cattle and horses without fat,—and their children filthy and half clad, without manners, principles and morals. This picture of agricultural wretchedness is seldom of long duration. The farms and property thus neglected, and depreciated, are seized and sold for the benefit of a group of creditors. The children that were born with the prospect of inheriting them, are bound out to service in the neighbourhood; while their parents, the unworthy authors of their misfortunes, ramble into new and distant settlements, alternately fed on their way by the hand of charity, or a little casual labour.

"Thus we see poverty and misery, crimes and infamy, diseases and death, are all the natural and usual consequences of the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

"I have classed death among the consequences of hard drinking. But it is not death from the immediate hand of the Deity, nor from any of the instruments of it which were created by him. It is death from *suicide*. Yes—thou poor degraded creature, who art daily lifting the poisoned bowl to thy lips—cease to avoid the unhallowed ground in which the self-murderer is interred, and wonder no longer that the sun should shine, and the rain fall, and the grass look green upon his grave. Thou art perpetrating gradually, by the use of ardent spirits, what he has effected suddenly by opium—or a halter. Considering how many circumstances from surprise, or derangement, may palliate his guilt, or that (unlike yours) it was not preceded and accompanied by any other crime, it is probable his condemnation will be less than yours at the day of judgment.

"I shall now take notice of the occasions and circumstances which are supposed to render the use of ardent spirits necessary, and endeavour to shew that the arguments in favour of their use in such cases are founded in error, and that in each of them, ardent spirits instead of affording strength to the body, increase the evils they are intended to relieve.

"1. They are said to be necessary in very cold weather. This is far from being true; for the temporary warmth they produce, is always succeeded by a greater disposition in the body to be affected by cold. Warm dresses, a plentiful meal just before exposure to the cold, and eating occasionally a little gingerbread, or any other cordial food, is a much more durable method of preserving the heat of the body in cold weather.

"2. They are said to be necessary in very warm weather. Experience proves that they increase, instead of lessening the effects of heat upon the body, and thereby dispose to diseases of all kinds. Even in the warm climate of the West-Indies, Dr. Bell asserts this to be true. "Rum (says this author) whether used habitually, moderately, or in excessive quantities in the West-Indies, always diminishes the strength of the body, and renders men more susceptible of disease, and unfit for any service in which vigour or activity is required."* As well might we throw oil into a house, the roof of which was on fire, in order to prevent the flames

* Inquiry into the causes which produce, and the means of preventing diseases among British officers, soldiers and others in the West-Indies.

from extending to its inside, as pour ardent spirits into the stomach, to lessen the effects of a hot sun upon the skin.

"3. Nor do ardent spirits lessen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horse; with every muscle of his body swelled from morning till night in the plough, or a team, does he make signs for a draught of toddy, or a glass of spirits to enable him to cleave the ground, or to climb a hill?—No—he requires nothing but cool water and substantial food. There is no nourishment in ardent spirits. The strength they produce in labour is of a transient nature, and is always followed by a sense of weakness and fatigue.

"But are there no conditions of the human body in which ardent spirits may be given? I answer—there are. 1st. When the body has been suddenly exhausted of its strength, and a disposition to faintness has been induced. Here a few spoonfuls, or a wine glass full of spirits, with or without water, may be administered with safety and advantage. In this case we comply strictly with the advice of Solomon, who restricts the use of "strong drink" only "to him who is ready to perish."—2dly. When the body has been exposed for a long time to wet weather, more especially, if it be combined with cold. Here a moderate quantity of spirits is not only safe, but highly proper to obviate debility, and to prevent a fever. They will more certainly have those salutary effects, if the feet are at the same time bathed with them, or a half pint of them poured into the shoes or boots. These I believe are the only two cases in which distilled spirits are useful or necessary to persons in health.

"PART II. But it may be said, if we reject spirits from being a part of our drinks, what liquors shall we substitute in their room? I answer in the first place,

"1. SIMPLE WATER. I have known many instances of persons who have followed the most laborious employments for many years, in the open air and in warm and cold weather, who never drank any thing but water, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Dr. Mosely, who resided many years in the West-Indies, confirms this remark. "I aver, (says the Doctor) from my own knowledge and custom, as well as the custom and observations of many other people, that those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience, and are never subject to troublesome or dangerous diseases."

"Persons who are unable to relish this simple beverage of nature, may drink some one, or of all the following liquors, in preference to ardent spirits.

"2. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a small quantity of spirit, but so diluted, and blunted by being combined with a large quantity of saccharine matter, and water, as to be perfectly wholesome. It sometimes disagrees with persons subject to the rheumatism, but it may be made inoffensive to such people, by extinguishing a red hot iron in it, or by mixing it with water. It is to be lamented that the late frosts in the spring so often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. The effects of these frosts have been in some measure obviated by giving an orchard a north-west exposure, so as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of brush, or straw, to the windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of frost. This last expedient has in many instances preserved the fruit of an orchard to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious husbandman.

"3. MALT LIQUORS. The grain from which these liquors are obtained, is not liable, like the apple, to be affected by frost, and therefore they can be procured, at all times, and at a moderate price. They contain a good deal of nourishment; hence we find many of the poor people in Great Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of beer, with a few pounds of bread in a day. As it will be difficult to prevent small beer from becoming sour in warm weather, an excellent substitute may be made for it by mixing bottled porter, ale, or strong beer with an equal quantity of water; or a pleasant beer may be made by adding to a bottle of porter, ten quarts of water, and a pound of brown sugar or a pint of molasses. After they have been well mixed, pour the liquor into bottles and place them loosely corked in a cool cellar. In two or three days, it will be fit for use. A spoonful of ginger added to the mixture, renders it more lively and agreeable to the taste.

"3. WINES. These fermented liquors are composed of the same ingredients as cyder, and are both cordial and nourishing. The peasants of France who drink them in large quantities, are a sober and healthy body of people. Unlike ardent spirits, which render the temper irritable, wines generally inspire cheerfulness and good humour. It is to be lamented that the grape has not as yet been sufficiently cultivat-

ed in our country, to afford wine for our citizens ; but many excellent substitutes may be made for it, from the native fruits of all the states. If two barrels of cyder fresh from the press, are boiled into one, and afterwards fermented, and kept for two or three years in a dry cellar, it affords a liquor which, according to the quality of the apple from which the cyder is made, has the taste of Malaga, or Rhenish wine. It affords, when mixed with water, a most agreeable drink in summer. I have taken the liberty of calling it **POMONA WINE**. There is another method of making a pleasant wine from the apple, by adding four and twenty gallons of new cyder to three gallons of syrup made from the expressed juice of sweet apples. When thoroughly fermented, and kept for a few years, it becomes fit for use. The blackberry of our fields, and the raspberry, and currant of our gardens, afford likewise an agreeable and wholesome wine, when pressed, and mixed with certain proportions of sugar and water, and a little spirit, to counteract the disposition to an excessive fermentation. It is no objection to these cheap and home-made wines, that they are unfit for use until they are two or three years old. The foreign wines in common use in our country, require not only a much longer time to bring them to perfection, but to prevent their being disagreeable even to the taste.

“4. **MOLASSES** and **WATER**, also **VINEGAR** and **WATER** sweetened with sugar or molasses, form an agreeable drink in warm weather. It is pleasant and cooling, and tends to keep up those gentle and uniform sweats on which health and life often depend. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman republic, and it is well known they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms which weighed sixty pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. To such persons as object to the taste of vinegar, sour milk, or buttermilk, or sweet milk diluted with water, may be given in its stead. I have known the labour of the longest and hottest days in summer supported by means of these pleasant and wholesome drinks with great firmness, and ended with scarcely a complaint of fatigue.

“5. The **SUGAR MAPLE** affords a thin juice which has long been used by the farmers in Connecticut as a cool and refreshing drink in the time of harvest. The settlers in the

Western counties of the middle States will do well to let a few of the trees which yield this pleasant juice, remain in all their fields. They may prove the means not only of saving their children and grand children many hundred pounds, but of saving their bodies from disease and death, and their souls from misery beyond the grave.

“6. COFFEE possesses agreeable and exhilarating qualities, and might be used with great advantage to obviate the painful effects of heat, cold and fatigue upon the body. I once knew a country physician who made it a practice to drink a pint of strong coffee previous to his taking a long or cold ride. It was more cordial to him than spirits, in any of the forms in which they are commonly used.

“The use of the cold bath in the morning, and of the warm bath in the evening, are happily calculated to strengthen the body the former part of the day, and to restore it in the latter from the languor and fatigue which are induced by heat and labour.

“Let it not be said, ardent spirits have become necessary from habit in harvest, and in other seasons of uncommon and arduous labour. The habit is a bad one, and may be easily broken. Let but half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood combine to allow higher wages to their labourers than are common, and a sufficient quantity of *any* of the pleasant and wholesome liquors I have recommended, and they may soon, by their example, abolish the practice of giving them spirits.

“In a little while they will be delighted with the good effects of their association. Their grain and hay will be gathered into their barns in less time, and in a better condition than formerly, and of course at a less expense, and an hundred disagreeable scenes from sickness, contention and accidents will be avoided, all of which follow, in a greater or less degree, the use of ardent spirits.

“Nearly all diseases have their predisposing causes. The same thing may be said of the intemperate use of distilled spirits. It will, therefore, be useful to point out the different employments, situations, and conditions of the body and mind which predispose to the love of those liquors, and to accompany them with directions to prevent persons being ignorantly and undesignedly seduced into the habitual and destructive use of them.

“1. Labourers bear with great difficulty, long intervals between their meals. To enable them to support the waste of

their strength, their stomachs should be constantly, but moderately stimulated by aliment, and this is best done by their eating four or five times in a day, during the seasons of great bodily exertion. The food at this time should be *solid*, consisting chiefly of salted meat. The vegetables used with it should possess some activity, or they should be made savoury by a mixture of spices. Onions and garlic are of a most cordial nature. They composed a part of the diet which enabled the Israelites to endure, in a warm climate, the heavy tasks imposed upon them by their Egyptian masters; and they were eaten, Horace and Virgil tells us, by the Roman farmers, to repair the waste of their strength, by the toils of harvest. There are likewise certain sweet substances which support the body under the pressure of labour. The negroes in the West-Indies become strong and even fat, by drinking the juice of the sugar cane in the season of grinding it. The Jewish soldiers were invigorated by occasionally eating raisins and figs. A bread composed of wheat flour, molasses, and ginger (commonly called gingerbread) taken in small quantities during the day, is happily calculated to obviate the debility induced upon the body by constant labour. All these substances, whether of an animal or vegetable nature, lessen the desire, as well as the necessity for cordial drinks, and impart equable and durable strength to every part of the system.

"2. Valetudinarians, especially those who are afflicted with diseases of the stomach and bowels, are very apt to seek relief from ardent spirits. Let such people be cautious how they make use of this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occasional doses of gin and brandy, into a love of those liquors, and have afterwards fallen sacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are much more safe and efficacious than distilled cordials of any kind, in flatulent or spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels. So great is the danger of contracting a love for distilled liquors by accustoming the stomach to their stimulus, that as few medicines as possible should be given in spirituous vehicles, in chronic diseases. A physician of great eminence, and uncommon worth, who died towards the close of the last century, in London, in taking leave of a young physician of this city, who had finished his studies under his patronage, impressed this caution with

peculiar force upon him, and lamented at the same time, in pathetic terms, that he had innocently made many sots by prescribing brandy and water in stomach complaints. It is difficult to tell how many persons have been destroyed by those physicians who have adopted Dr. Brown's indiscriminate practice in the use of stimulating remedies; the most popular of which is ardent spirits; but it is well known, several of them have died of intemperance in this city, since the year 1790. They were probably led to it, by drinking brandy and water to relieve themselves from the frequent attacks of debility and indisposition to which the labours of a physician expose him, and for which rest, fasting, a gentle purge, or weak diluting drinks would have been more safe and more certain cures.

"None of these remarks are intended to preclude the use of spirits in the low state of short, or what are called acute diseases; for in such cases, they produce their effects too soon, to create an habitual desire for them.

"3. Some people, from living in countries subject to intermitting fevers, endeavour to fortify themselves against them, by taking two or three wine glasses of bitters, made with spirits, every day. There is great danger of contracting habits of intemperance from this practice. Besides, this mode of preventing intermittents, is far from being a certain one, a much better security against them, is a tea-spoonful of the Jesuits bark, taken every morning during a sickly season. If this safe and excellent medicine cannot be had, a gill or half a pint of a strong watery infusion of centaury, camomile, wormwood, or rue, mixed with a little of the calamus of our meadows, may be taken every morning with nearly the same advantage as the Jesuits bark. Those persons who live in a sickly country, and cannot procure any of the preventatives of autumnal fevers, which have been mentioned, should avoid the morning and evening air,—should kindle fires in their houses on damp days, and in cool evenings, throughout the whole summer, and put on winter clothes about the first week in September. The last part of these directions applies only to the inhabitants of the middle States.

"4. Men who follow professions, which require constant exercise of the faculties of their minds, are very apt to seek relief, by the use of ardent spirits, from the fatigue which succeeds great mental exertions. To such persons it may be

a discovery to know, that *tea* is a much better remedy for that purpose. By its grateful and gentle stimulus, it removes fatigue, restores the excitement of the mind, and invigorates the whole system. I am no advocate for the excessive use of tea. When taken too strong, it is hurtful, especially to the female constitution; but when taken of a moderate degree of strength, and in moderate quantities, with sugar and cream, or milk, I believe it is in general innoxious, and at all times to be preferred to ardent spirits, as a cordial for studious men. The late Anthony Benezet, one of the most laborious schoolmasters I ever knew, informed me, he had been prevented from the love of spirituous liquors, by acquiring a love for tea in early life. Three or four cups, taken in an afternoon, carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his school. This worthy man lived to be seventy-one years of age, and died of an acute disease, with the full exercise of all the faculties of his mind. But the use of tea counteracts a desire for distilled spirits, during great *bodily* as well as mental exertions. Of this, captain Forest has furnished us with a recent and remarkable proof, in his history of a voyage from Calcutta to the Marqui Archipelago. "I have always observed, (says this ingenious mariner) when sailors drink tea, it weans them from the thoughts of drinking strong liquors, and pernicious grog; and with this, they are soon contented. Not so with whatever will intoxicate, be it what it will. This has always been my remark! I therefore always encourage it, without their knowing why."

"5. Women have sometimes been led to seek relief from what is called breeding sickness, by the use of ardent spirits. A little gingerbread, or biscuit, taken occasionally, so as to prevent the stomach being empty, is a much better remedy for that disease.

"6. Persons under the pressure of debt, disappointments in worldly pursuits, and guilt, have sometimes sought to drown their sorrows in strong drink. The only radical cure for those evils, is to be found in religion; but where its support is not resorted to, wine and opium should always be preferred to ardent spirits. They are far less injurious to the body and mind, than spirits; and the habits of attachment to them are easily broken, after time and repentance have removed the evils they were taken to relieve.

"7. The sociable and imitative nature of man, often disposes him to adopt the most odious and destructive practic-

es from his companions. The French soldiers who conquered Holland, in the year 1794, brought back with them the love and use of brandy, and thereby corrupted the inhabitants of several of the departments of France, who had been previously distinguished for their temperate and sober manners. Many other facts might be mentioned, to shew how important it is to avoid the company of persons addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

“8. Smoking and chewing tobacco, by rendering water and simple liquors insipid to the taste, dispose very much to the stronger stimulus of ardent spirits. The practice of smoking cigars, has, in every part of our country, been more followed by a general use of brandy and water, as a common drink, more especially by that class of citizens who have not been in the habit of drinking wine, or malt liquors. The less, therefore, tobacco is used in the above ways the better.

“9. No man ever became suddenly a drunkard. It is by gradually accustoming the taste and stomach to ardent spirits, in the forms of *grog* and *toddy*, that men have been led to love them in their more destructive mixtures and in their simple state. Under the impression of this truth, were it possible for me to speak, with a voice so loud as to be heard from the river St. Croix, to the remotest shores of the Mississippi, which bound the territory of the United States, I would say,—Friends and Fellow Citizens! avoid the habitual use of those two seducing liquors, whether they be made with brandy, rum, gin, Jamaica spirits, whiskey, or what is called cherry bounce. It is true, some men, by limiting the strength of those drinks, by measuring the spirit and water, have drunken them for many years, and even during a long life, without acquiring habits of intemperance or intoxication; but many more have been insensibly led by drinking weak toddy and grog, first at their meals, to take them for their constant drink, in the intervals of their meals; afterwards to take them, of an increased strength, before breakfast in the morning, and finally to destroy themselves by drinking undiluted spirits, during every hour of the day and night. I am not singular in this remark. “The consequences of drinking rum and water, or *grog* as it is called, (says Dr. Mosely) is, that habit increases the desire of more spirit, and decreases its effects; and there are very few grog-drinkers, who long survive the practice of de-

bauching with it without acquiring the odious nuisance of dram-drinker's breath, and downright stupidity and impotence."* To enforce the caution against the use of those two apparently innocent and popular liquors still further, I shall select one instance, from among many, to shew the ordinary manner, in which they beguile and destroy their votaries. A citizen of Philadelphia, once of a fair and sober character, drank toddy for many years, as his constant drink. From this he proceeded to drink grog. After a while, nothing would satisfy him, but slings made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little sugar. From slings, he advanced to raw rum, and from common rum, to Jamaica spirits. Here he rested for a few months, but at length finding even Jamaica spirits were not strong enough to warm his stomach, he made it a constant practice to throw a tablespoonful of ground pepper into each glass of his spirits, in order, to use his own words, "to take off their coldness." He soon afterwards died a martyr to his intemperance.

"Ministers of the gospel, of every denomination in the United States!—aid me with all the weight you possess in society, from the dignity and usefulness of your sacred office, to save our fellow men from being destroyed by the great destroyer of their lives and souls. In order more successfully to effect this purpose, permit me to suggest to you, to employ the same wise modes of instruction, which you use in your attempts to prevent their destruction by other vices. You expose the evils of covetousness, in order to prevent theft; you point out the sinfulness of impure desires, in order to prevent adultery; and you dissuade from anger, and malice, in order to prevent murder. In like manner, denounce, by your preaching, conversation and examples, the seducing influence of toddy and grog, when you aim to prevent all the crimes and miseries which are the offspring of strong drink.

"We have hitherto considered the effects of ardent spirits upon individuals, and the means of preventing them. I shall close this head of our inquiry, by a few remarks on their effects upon the population and welfare of our country, and the means of obviating them.

"It is highly probable, not less than four thousand people die annually, from the use of ardent spirits, in the United States. Should they continue to exert this deadly influ-

* Treatise on Tropical Diseases.

ence upon our population, where will their evils terminate? This question may be answered by asking, where are all the Indian tribes, whose numbers and arms formerly spread terror among their civilized neighbours? I answer in the words of the famous Mingo Chief, "the blood of many of them flows not in the veins of any human creature." They have perished, not by pestilence, nor war, but by a greater foe to human life than either of them,—Ardent Spirits. The loss of four thousand American citizens, by the yellow fever, in a single year, awakened general sympathy and terror, and called forth all the strength and ingenuity of laws, to prevent its recurrence. Why is not the same zeal manifested in protecting our citizens from the more general and consuming ravages of distilled spirits?—Should the customs of civilized life, preserve our nation from extinction, and even from an increase of mortality, by those liquors; they cannot prevent our country being governed by men, chosen by intemperate and corrupted voters. From such legislators, the republic would soon be in danger. To avert this evil,—let good men of every class unite and besiege the general and state governments, with petitions to limit the number of taverns—to impose heavy duties upon ardent spirits—to inflict a mark of disgrace, or a temporary abridgement of some civil right, upon every man, convicted of drunkenness; and finally, to secure the property of habitual drunkards, for the benefit of their families, by placing it in the hands of trustees, appointed for that purpose, by a court of justice.

"To aid the operation of these laws, would it not be extremely useful for the rulers of the different denominations of Christian churches to unite, and render the sale and consumption of ardent spirits a subject of ecclesiastical jurisdiction?—The Methodists, and society of Friends, have for some time past, viewed them as contraband articles, to the pure laws of the gospel, and have borne many public and private testimonies against making them the objects of commerce. Their success in this benevolent enterprize, affords ample encouragement for all other religious societies to follow their example.

"PART III. We come now to the third part of this Inquiry; that is, to mention the remedies for the evils which are brought on by the excessive use of distilled spirits. These remedies divide themselves into two kinds.

"I. Such as are proper to cure a fit of drunkenness ; and

"II. Such as are proper to prevent its recurrence, and to destroy a desire for ardent spirits.

"I. I am aware that the efforts of science and humanity, in applying their resources to the cure of a disease induced by an act of vice, will meet with a cold reception from many people. But let such people remember, the subjects of our remedies are their fellow creatures, and that the miseries brought upon human nature, by its crimes, are as much the objects of divine compassion, (which we are bound to imitate) as the distresses which are brought upon men, by the crimes of other people, or which they bring upon themselves, by ignorance or accidents. Let us not then pass by the prostrate sufferer from strong drink, but administer to him the same relief, we would afford to a fellow creature, in a similar state, from an accidental and innocent cause.

"1. The first thing to be done to cure a fit of drunkenness, is to open the collar, if in a man, and remove all tight ligatures from every other part of the body. The head and shoulders should at the same time be elevated, so as to favour a more feeble determination of the blood to the brain.

"2. The contents of the stomach should be discharged, by thrusting a feather down the throat. It often restores the patient immediately to his senses and feet. Should it fail of exciting a puking,

"3. A napkin should be wrapped round the head, and wetted an hour or two with cold water, or cold water should be poured in a stream upon the head. In the latter way, I have sometimes seen it used when a boy, in the city of Philadelphia. It was applied, by dragging the patient, when found drunk in the street, to a pump, and pumping water upon his head for ten or fifteen minutes. The patient generally rose, and walked off, sober and sullen, after the use of this remedy.

"Other remedies, less common, but not less effectual for a fit of drunkenness are,

"4. Plunging the whole body into cold water. A number of gentlemen who had drunken to intoxication, on board of a ship in the stream near Fell's point, at Baltimore, in consequence of their reeling in a small boat, on their way to the shore, in the evening, overset it, and fell into the water. Several boats from the shore hurried to their relief. They were all picked up, and went home, perfectly sober, to their families.

"5. Terror. A number of young merchants, who had drunken together, in a compting-house, on James river, above thirty years ago, until they were intoxicated, were carried away by a sudden rise of the river, from an immense fall of rain. They floated several miles with the current, in their little cabin, half filled with water. An island in the river arrested it. When they reached the shore that saved their lives, they were all sober. It is probable terror assisted in the cure of the persons who fell into the water at Baltimore.

"6. The excitement of a fit of anger. The late Dr. Witherspoon used to tell a story of a man in Scotland, who was always cured of a fit of drunkenness, by being made angry. The mean chosen for that purpose, was a singular one. It was talking against religion.

"7. A severe whipping. This remedy acts by exciting a revulsion of the blood from the brain, to the external parts of the body.

"8. Profuse sweats. By means of this evacuation, nature sometimes cures a fit of drunkenness. Their good effects are obvious in labourers, whom quarts of spirits taken in a day will seldom intoxicate, while they sweat freely. If the patient be unable to swallow warm drinks, in order to produce sweats, they may be excited by putting him in a warm bath, or wrapping his body in blankets, under which should be placed half a dozen hot bricks, or bottles filled with hot water.

"9. Bleeding. This remedy should always be used where the former ones have been prescribed to no purpose, or where there is reason to fear from the long duration of the disease, a material injury may be done to the brain.

"It is hardly necessary to add, that each of the above remedies, should be regulated by the grade of drunkenness, and the greater or less degree, in which the intellects are affected in it.

"II. The remedies which are proper to prevent the recurrence of fits of drunkenness, and to destroy the desire for ardent spirits, are religious, metaphysical, and medical. I shall briefly mention them.

"1. Many hundred drunkards have been cured of their desire for ardent spirits, by a practical belief in the doctrines of the Christian religion. Examples of the divine efficacy of Christianity for this purpose, have lately occurred in many parts of the United States.

"2. A sudden sense of the guilt contracted by drunkenness, and of its punishment in a future world. It once cured a gentleman in Philadelphia, who, in a fit of drunkenness, attempted to murder a wife whom he loved. Upon being told of it when he was sober, he was so struck with the enormity of the crime he had nearly committed, that he never tasted spirituous liquors afterwards.

"3. A sudden sense of shame. Of the efficacy of this deep-seated principle in the human bosom, in curing drunkenness, I shall relate three remarkable instances.

"A farmer in England, who had been many years in the practice of coming home intoxicated, from a market town, one day observed appearances of rain, while he was in market. His hay was cut, and ready to be housed. To save it, he returned in haste to his farm, before he had taken his customary dose of grog. Upon coming into his house, one of his children, a boy of six years old, ran to his mother, and cried out, "O! mother, father is come home; and he is not drunk." The father, who heard this exclamation, was so severely rebuked by it, that he suddenly became a sober man.

"A noted drunkard was once followed by a favourite goat, to a tavern, into which he was invited by his master, and drenched with some of his liquor. The poor animal staggered home with his master, a good deal intoxicated. The next day he followed him to his accustomed tavern. When the goat came to the door, he paused: his master made signs to him to follow him into the house. The goat stood still. An attempt was made to thrust him into the tavern. He resisted, as if struck with the recollection of what he suffered from being intoxicated the night before. His master was so much affected by a sense of shame, in observing the conduct of his goat to be so much more rational than his own, that he ceased from that time to drink spirituous liquors.

"A gentleman in one of the southern states, who had nearly destroyed himself by strong drink, was remarkable for exhibiting the grossest marks of folly in his fits of intoxication. One evening, sitting in his parlour, he heard an uncommon noise in his kitchen. He went to the door, and peeped through the key-hole, from whence he saw one of his negroes diverting his fellow-servants, by mimicking his master's gestures and conversation when he was drunk.—

The sight overwhelmed him with shame and distress, and instantly became the means of his reformation.

“4. The association of the idea of ardent spirits, with a painful or disagreeable impression upon some part of the body, has sometimes cured the love of strong drink. I once tempted a negro man, who was habitually fond of ardent spirits, to drink some rum (which I placed in his way) and in which I had put a few grains of tartar emetic.—The tartar sickened and puked him to such a degree, that he supposed himself to be poisoned. I was much gratified by observing he could not bear the sight nor smell of spirits, for two years afterwards.

“I have heard of a man who was cured of the love of spirits, by working off a puke, by large draughts of brandy and water; and I know a gentleman, who, in consequence of being affected with a rheumatism, immediately after drinking some toddy, when overcome with fatigue and exposure to the rain, has ever since loathed that liquor, only because it was accidentally associated in his memory with the recollection of the pain he suffered from his disease.

“This appeal to that operation of the human mind, which obliges it to associate ideas, accidentally or otherwise combined, for the cure of vice, is very ancient. It was resorted to by Moses, when he compelled the children of Israel, to drink the solution of the golden calf (which they had idolized) in water. This solution, if made as it most probably was, by means of what is called *hepar sulphuris*, was extremely bitter, and nauseous, and could never be recollected afterwards, without bringing into equal detestation, the sin which subjected them to the necessity of drinking it. Our knowledge of this principle of association upon the minds and conduct of men, should lead us to destroy, by means of other impressions, the influence of all those circumstances, with which the recollection and desire of spirits are combined. Some men drink only in the *morning*, some at *noon*, and some at *night*. Some men drink only on a *market day*, some at *one* tavern only, and some only in *one kind* of company. Now by finding a new and interesting employment, or subject of conversation for drunkards at the usual times in which they have been accustomed to drink, and by restraining them by the same means from those places and companions, which suggested to them the idea of ardent spirits, their habits of intemperance may be completely destroy-

ed. In the same way the periodical returns of appetite, and a desire of sleep have been destroyed in an hundred instances. The desire for strong drink, differs from each of them, in being of an artificial nature, and therefore not disposed to return, after being chased for a few weeks from the system.

" 5. The love of ardent spirits has sometimes been subdued, by exciting a counter passion in the mind. A citizen of Philadelphia, had made many unsuccessful attempts to cure his wife of drunkenness. At length despairing of her reformation, he purchased a hogshead of rum, and after tapping it, left the key in the door of the room in which it was placed, as if he had forgotten it. His design was to give his wife an opportunity of drinking herself to death. She suspected this to be his motive, in what he had done, and suddenly left off drinking. Resentment here became the antidote to intemperance.

" 6. A diet consisting wholly of vegetables cured a physician in Maryland of drunkenness, probably by lessening that thirst, which is always more or less excited by animal food.

" 7. Blisters to the ankles, which were followed by an unusual degree of inflammation, once suspended the love of ardent spirits, for one month, in a lady in this city. The degrees of her intemperance may be conceived of, when I add, that her grocer's accompt for brandy alone, amounted annually, to one hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency, for several years.

" 8. A violent attack of an acute disease, has sometimes destroyed a habit of drinking distilled liquors. I attended a notorious drunkard, in the yellow fever, in the year 1798, who recovered with the loss of his relish for spirits, which has, I believe, continued ever since.

" 9. A salivation has lately performed a cure of drunkenness in a person in Virginia. The new disease excited in the mouth and throat, while it rendered the action of the smallest quantity of spirits upon them, painful, was happily calculated to destroy the disease in the stomach which prompts to drinking, as well as to render the recollection of them disagreeable, by the laws of association formerly mentioned.

" 10. I have known an oath taken before a magistrate, to drink no more spirits, produce a perfect cure of drunken-

ness. It is sometimes cured in this way in Ireland. Persons who take oaths for this purpose, are called affidavit men.

“ 11. An advantage would probably arise from frequent representations being made to drunkards, not only of the certainty, but of the *suddenness* of death, from habits of intemperance. I have heard of two persons being cured of the love of ardent spirits, by seeing death suddenly induced by fits of intoxication ; in the one case in a stranger, and in the other in an intimate friend.

“ 12. It has been said, that the disuse of spirits should be gradual ; but my observations authorize me to say, that persons who have been addicted to them, should abstain from them *suddenly* and *entirely*. “ Taste not, handle not, touch not,” should be inscribed upon every vessel that contains spirits in the house of a man, who wishes to be cured of habits of intemperance. To obviate for a while, the debility which arises from the sudden abstraction of the stimulus of spirits, laudanum, or bitters infused in water, should be taken, and perhaps a larger quantity of beer or wine, than is consistent with the strict rules of temperate living. By the temporary use of these substitutes for spirits, I have never known the transition to sober habits, to be attended with any bad effects, but often with permanent health of body, and peace of mind.”

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVACUATIONS.

THE three principal evacuations established by nature to free the body from the superabundance of fluids, are those by stool, urine, and insensible perspiration.

Of the Evacuation by Stool.

No one can enjoy uninterrupted health without a due regularity of the excretions from the intestines. If the fæces be expelled too soon, or if too long retained, the system must suffer inconvenience. Too copious evacuations of this kind deprive the body of its nourishment and of that strength which is necessary to support its exertions. By a contrary state the circulation of the blood in the intestinal vessels is retarded, and the retained fæces communicate a noxious quality to the fluids. Indeed much depends on a proper regulation of this evacuation, without which the most rigorous observance of dietetic rules is insufficient for the preservation of our health. In healthy individuals, the evacuation by stool usually takes place once in a day; but this is variable in different persons, and even in the same person at different times, according to any incidental deviation from regularity in diet, exercise and sleep. It is liable to be affected both by the quantity and quality of the food taken, and also by the particular habits of individuals. Lying late in bed is unfavourable to this discharge, not only by the warmth, which increasing perspiration diminishes all the other discharges, but likewise by the inactivity, and even posture of the body. Those are seldom subject to costiveness who rise early and use exercise in the open air, and, at the same time, solicit nature by going regularly to stool every morning, whether there is a call or not. This will in time induce a habit which will eventually become natural.

With respect to medicine for obviating a costive disposition, the reader is referred to the chapter on costiveness; and to that on diarrhæa for the proper remedies for that complaint.

Of Urine.

The discharge by urine is more frequent than that by stool, and is also more variable in quality and quantity; on account of its being greatly influenced by the nature of the aliments, the state of perspiration and the temperature of the air. The urine being strongly impregnated with salts and oils, if it be retained too long in the bladder becomes acrid and corrosive and proves the cause of many disorders. According to the higher or paler colour of the urine, in an ordinary state of health, the body may be considered as being more or less vigorous. If after long standing no sediment be deposited in it, great weakness is supposed to be indicated. When it yields a sediment resembling brick dust, an impure state of the stomach is the inference. But all pretensions to discover the *future* affections of the body by inspection of the urine only, are too absurd and ridiculous to deserve consideration.

As a free discharge of urine not only prevents but actually cures many diseases, it ought by all means to be promoted; and every thing that tends to obstruct it should be carefully avoided. Food of a heating quality, and sleeping on beds that are too soft and warm, by increasing perspiration will diminish this discharge. Persons who suffer from a deficiency of urine ought to take moderate exercise, and to eat of such herbs and fruits as parsley, asparagus, celery, strawberries, &c. using at the same time thin drinks gently acidulated with the vegetable acids. The appropriate remedies in cases of too copious discharge of urine will be detailed when treating of Diabetes; and other affections of the kidneys and bladder will be noticed in their proper place. One caution however, ought to be suggested here; instances have occurred, where persons, by too long retaining their urine, from motives of false delicacy, have lost the power of discharging it. The bladder being too much distended, has become paralytic; and every effort to cure it has proved abortive. Such dreadful examples ought to serve as a warning against ever permitting a preposterous delicacy to operate, when the consequence must be of such a serious nature.

Of Insensible Perspiration.

Among the natural evacuations on which the life and health of man so essentially depends, none is so important and extensive as that of insensible perspiration. According to the calculation of some, a person of a middle stature, and in perfect health, perspires from three to four, or five pounds weight during the twenty-four hours. It exceeds in quantity all the other evacuations, and of course every suppression of it must inevitably occasion a serious interruption to health. This discharge from the system, varies in different seasons, climates and constitutions, and is much influenced by the casual diversities in exercise, food, and exposure to heat or cold. It is, however, in general, more copious and uniform during the night on account of the warmth of the bed and uniformity of the surrounding atmosphere.

Insensible perspiration is weaker after a plentiful meal, which accounts for the chilliness often felt on that occasion. But as soon as the food is digested, this discharge returns with increased energy. The chyle, now changed into blood, imparts additional force to the vital powers, as well as to the circulation of the blood itself. The process of perspiration is supposed to be most forcibly affected, and sometimes totally suppressed by the following circumstances: 1. By violent pain, which in a remarkable degree consumes the fluids of the body, or propels them to other parts. 2. By obstructions of the vessels of the skin, which are frequently occasioned by the use of salves, ointments, and cosmetics. 3. By severe colds, especially those contracted at night, and during sleep. 4. When nature is either weak, or endeavours to promote any other species of evacuation; or, as was before observed, during the time of concoction, particularly after using food that is difficult to be digested. Perspiration, on the contrary, is promoted by moderate exercise, the warm bath, and mild sudorific medicines; to which may be added friction, cleanliness, and the exhilarating passions, hope and joy.

When perspiration is too profuse, indicating a weakness of the body and laxity of the vessels of the skin, it is best removed by cold bathing.

The variable state of the atmosphere, and the mutability of the weather are among the most frequent causes of obstructed perspiration; to counteract the influence of which, and fortify the body against them, nothing is so efficacious

as being abroad whenever health will permit ; for those who seclude themselves from the open air become extremely susceptible of its influence on every exposure.

The evening air, especially when accompanied with dews, which fall most plentifully after the hottest day in summer, is a very frequent cause of obstructed perspiration ; this will suggest the prudent caution of avoiding as much as possible exposure to them. Those who inhabit marshy countries where exhalations, fogs and dews are more copious, are often seized with dangerous diseases, from an imprudent neglect of this caution.

Another cause by which perspiration is liable to be greatly obstructed is wet clothes ; fevers, rheumatisms, and a multiplicity of diseases often originate from this source. Persons therefore immediately after getting wet should change their clothes, or keep constantly in motion till they become dry, but to sit or lie down in the fields with wet clothes, is an act of imprudence liable to produce the most fatal effects.

Perspiration is very frequently obstructed in consequence of wet feet, and this produces colics, inflammation of the bowels and other dangerous affections ; nothing sooner induces a fit of the gout in people subject to that complaint. It is therefore, of great importance that the feet be well guarded by thick shoes against wet grounds and morning dews.

Damp houses, and rooms rendered so by being newly plastered or painted are extremely unwholesome, and a frequent source of consumptions and other diseases. The noxious smell of the materials used in painting is well known to occasion pernicious effects.

It has long been a received opinion that damp beds are a fruitful source of diseases, such as fevers, rheumatisms, consumptions, &c. Although Dr. Heberden, an eminent physician, maintains the opposite opinion, the respectable authority and universal belief relative to the danger resulting from damp sheets, must deter all who have a regard for health from submitting to make a personal experiment on the subject.

It is well understood that all sudden transitions from heat to cold have a remarkable effect in suppressing perspiration. Those who confine themselves in a warm room, and drink hot liquors till the pores become open, and immediately go into the cold air, may expect to suffer the severest

consequences; by such imprudent conduct thousands have forfeited their lives. The same disagreeable effects are apt to ensue, when people while in a hot room place themselves near an open window; for, the current of air being thus directed against one particular part of the body, it is scarcely possible to escape catching cold in such a situation: nor is it much less hazardous to sleep with open windows near the bed, even in the hottest season.

It is likewise proper to caution people against the practice of drinking cold water, or other cold liquors, when the blood is hot and perspiration free. Numerous instances have occurred of persons having expired before leaving the pump from which they had taken the fatal draught. But the more favourable consequences resulting from this practice are hoarseness, quinsys, and various febrile affections. When therefore, a man is afflicted with extreme thirst while hot, he ought not to drink a large quantity at once, but first rinse his mouth, which if frequently repeated has a powerful effect in abating thirst. If a spoonful of brandy or other spirits where it can be procured be taken into the mouth, or a bit of bread be eaten with a few mouthfuls of water, much less danger is to be apprehended. But if, regardless of consequences, a man has imprudently when hot, drunk freely of cold liquor, his safety will require that he take active exercise till the liquor be thoroughly warmed upon his stomach; and this will counteract the hurtful effects of the chilliness which would otherwise ensue.

It is a well known fact, that horses have frequently been destroyed in consequence of drinking freely of cold water when their bodies were heated and their exercise was soon after discontinued.

Of the Saliva.

The saliva is a fluid supplied from the glands of the mouth, for the purpose of mixing with the food in the act of mastication or chewing, and essentially contributes to the process of digestion. If this fluid be evacuated too copiously, for instance, by those who indulge in smoking tobacco, it is extremely detrimental as it weakens the organs of digestion, deprives the body of many useful fluids, and has a direct tendency to emaciation, particularly in young persons, and those of lean and dry fibres. Frequent smoking

makes the teeth black; white clay pipes are apt to canker the enamel of the teeth to such a degree as to infect the breath, and produce ulcers in the gums. To persons of a middle age, or those of full growth, particularly the corpulent, the phlegmatic, and such as are subject to defluxions of the head and throat, it may occasionally be of service, if used with moderation, especially in damp, cold, and hazy weather. Such persons however, ought never to smoke immediately before or after a meal, as the saliva is essentially requisite to assist the digestion of the food. They ought to smoke slowly; frequently take small draughts of beer, tea or other diluting liquors, but neither spirits nor wine. Lastly, they ought to use a clean pipe with a long tube; for the oil of tobacco, settling on the sides of the pipe, is one of the most acrimonious and hurtful substances, and would otherwise be absorbed, and mixed with the fluids of the body.

Of Cleanliness.

Among the means of extensive influence in the preservation of health, a strict attention to cleanliness is not to be considered as the least important. Uninterrupted perspiration is indispensable for the security of health; but it cannot long be maintained without an uniform attention to cleanliness. The vapours which continually exhale through the pores soon impregnate those parts of our apparel which come in contact with the skin, and this is a frequent cause of those cutaneous diseases which are often so troublesome and difficult of cure. Besides these putrid vapours adhering to the skin are apt to be absorbed into the blood and thus becomes the source of malignant fevers and other fatal diseases. Personal cleanliness is not only an amiable virtue, but a source of much comfort and satisfaction to all who pretend to the least degree of politeness and delicacy. With the laudable view of freeing the skin from impurities the practice of washing the body in cold or tepid water is highly to be commended. The usefulness of this mean of cleanliness is scarcely to be conceived by those who have not experienced its advantages; and those who have would not be persuaded to relinquish the practice. Further observations, relative to this subject will be found under the head of cold and warm bathing in the appendix to this work.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CLOTHING.

IN a climate so variable as that of the United States, both the nature and the texture of the materials which compose our dress, merit more particular consideration than in general is bestowed upon them. Numerous diseases are to be ascribed to the want of attention in accommodating our dress to the temperature of the climate, and to the various seasons and vicissitudes of the weather. It ought to be varied in point of thickness and warmth, according to the sudden changes in the atmosphere which occur at different seasons. It is however, not intended to inculcate a scrupulous nicety in changing the dress with the daily fluctuations of the weather, but the general precept, not to dispense with the winter dress too early in the spring, nor retain that of the summer till the approach of the boisterous season of autumn, should be most strictly regarded. Those who have a just conception of the baneful influence of intense cold, when applied to the skin, will duly appreciate the precaution above suggested. It is nevertheless, a question deserving of consideration, whether in our variable climate, it is not preferable to adopt a certain species of dress, that should serve for all seasons, or at least, that the variation should be very inconsiderable. With respect to the infirm, the tender, and the aged, this mode is undoubtedly the most eligible, but for the robust and youthful, whose blood is warm, and perspiration free, a large quantity of clothing is seldom requisite, and in the hot season, it would prove tedious and inconvenient. It is well known that delicate people when thinly clad, experience the severest effects from the vicissitudes of the weather; hence we may infer the absurdity of the airy, thin attire, which is imposed upon our females by the mandates of modern fashion.

Let those who inquire into the causes of the increased prevalence of consumptions in the U. S., advert to the very

essential deviation from the more ancient customs and modes of dress ; and to the adoption of such as are regulated only by the industrious efforts of creative fancy, without consulting their adaptation to the climate and vicissitudes of seasons which continually vary from one extreme to another. Let them compare the general healthiness of the native Indians, among whom consumption is scarcely known, with that of the great mass of civilized society inhabiting the same parallels of latitude, and subject to the influence of the vicissitudes of the same climate. The primitive inhabitants are inured from infancy, to all the severity of winter, and the changes of the varied seasons, by customs and habits, peculiarly their own, by which they are rendered proof against the sudden attacks of disease. Whilst among the civilized and refined class of people, it is customary to be immured within the walls of close rooms heated by a fire, and to indulge on beds of down under a weight of covering sufficient to relax every fibre. From this situation it is not uncommon to see our fashionable females, and even tender children of both sexes, emerge into the cold atmosphere with their necks, breasts, and arms exposed to the chilling air of spring and autumn, while at the same time, they exhibit all the colours of a rainbow. It is to the baneful influence of the boisterous elements through most of the fall, winter, and spring months, when destitute of sufficient clothing, that we may attribute many of the physical evils to which we are subject.

The Dutch are so sensible of the importance of guarding the body against cold, that they wear more than double the quantity of clothing that is customary in this country, and it is said that catarrhs, and consumptions, are scarcely named in the catalogue of diseases among those people. The inhabitants of Canada are in the habit of wearing flannel next to their skins, and when exposed to the severity of the weather they are wrapt in furs. Strangers who visit our country from abroad, have frequently expressed their astonishment at our thin dress, so very ill adapted to withstand the inclemency of the weather in this cold and variable climate, and they were at no loss to account for the coughs, catarrhs, and consumptions, so prevalent among our inhabitants. The mode of dress among our leaders in fashionable life, cannot but appear strikingly inadequate to the salutary purposes for which it is intended. It is not uncommon to see young gentlemen coming from a warm close room, and

exposing themselves to the severity of cold easterly winds, storms, and night dews, with scarcely an additional garment. These votaries of courteous gallantry, it would seem, are more solicitous to display a handsome form, than to adopt the means which Providence has put into their power for the preservation of life and health. Nor is the imprudent conduct among the other sex less reprehensible. In preparing for an evening visit, it is common for ladies to retire from a warm parlour to a cold dressing room, and having changed a comfortable warm gown, for one of thin muslin with short wide sleeves, leaving the arms naked almost to the shoulders, and the neck and breast bare, or covered with thin lace, they walk through the streets with thin shoes, by which their feet are unavoidably wet and cold, and as the rules of politeness forbid their drying them in presence of company, they sit a considerable time in a shivering condition. At length, tea being served about, and the fund of anecdote and conversation exhausted, they retire from a warm crowded room, through the cold and damp night air, and soon go shivering to bed. Who will be surprised that the consequences of such imprudent exposure, are catarrhal affections of the chest and lungs, with cough and hoarseness, eventually terminating in fatal consumptions? "Motives of delicacy as well as regard for health, have been repeatedly urged in vain to enforce the necessity of relinquishing these destructive habits; the arguments of the moralist, and of the physician having alike failed to convey conviction; hundreds, who would now have shone forth among the loveliest of the sex, have been dressed in shrouds, because in an evil hour, they laid aside those parts of their apparel which health, as well as decency, forbade them to relinquish." In Scotland colds were extremely rare, and consumptions seldom met with until the thick warm Scottish plaiding was relinquished for the thin English dress, these disorders became extremely rife, and are now, perhaps even more frequent than in the other parts of the British Island. The feet and chest are the two parts of the body which are more especially liable to receive the ill impressions of cold and communicate them to the rest, and these at least should be defended with the utmost care, by covering them with flannel or fleecy hosiery.

There is another custom introduced among young females, which ought to be noticed here for the express purpose of bestowing on it the severest reprehension. It is that of

wearing iron or other hard substance, called *corselets*, against the breast bone with the view of improving their shape. Could they be made sensible of the folly, and absolute danger of thus compressing the vital parts, they would readily relinquish all claim to genteel appearance, rather than incur the hazard which might attend the use of corselets. Some instances of fatal accidents attributed to this cause have been already announced.

From a just consideration of these circumstances, the question may be readily solved, why consumptions have so greatly increased among our young people of late years.

The perfection of dress considered merely as such, consists in its being accommodated to the form of the body without pressing or binding any part. Tight bandages about the neck are extremely detrimental. By impeding the circulation of the blood they often produce head-ach, vertigo, and other more dangerous complaints, and when applied to the limbs, they prove injurious by hurting their growth, and occasioning lameness and many inconveniences.

The inquiry is often made what is the covering most proper to be worn next the skin? The advantages and disadvantages of a flannel shirt, have received such ample consideration of late years, that little remains to be said on the subject, but to recommend the general employment of it, as one of the most useful articles of wearing apparel. Experience has so fully evinced the utility of covering the skin with flannel, that no person who has been habituated to its use in our damp and variable climate, can be persuaded to dispense with it at any season of the year. It may not perhaps seem advisable to recommend the use of flannel shirts indiscriminately to infants, and young healthy persons, but to those who have passed the meridian of life, to persons of cold and phlegmatic habits, to such as are subject to gout, rheumatism, colds and catarrhs, and in short, to valetudinarians of every description, this article of dress should be considered as an indispensable requisite.

Linen shirts when worn a few days, are not only liable to excite a sensation of coolness, but to obstruct perspiration, which effect it produces in proportion to the thickness of its texture. Flannel, on account of the gentle friction which it occasions on the skin, produces a moderate warmth, and promotes perspiration, at the same time, on account of the po-

rous nature of its substance, the matter which it absorbs from the skin is easily evaporated. By its gentle stimulus on the skin, flannel has the beneficial effect of keeping the pores in a state the most favourable to a uniform perspiration, and when by brisk exercise, the body is covered with the matter perspired, it passes off through flannel into the air, and the skin remains dry and warm. But during a profuse perspiration in linen shirts, the perspired matter instead of being dispersed into the atmosphere, is retained by the linen, and not only clogs the pores, but excites a very disagreeable sensation of chilliness, often followed by a violent cold, and sometimes even fatal effects. As flannel from its open texture is not liable to retain the moisture discharged from the skin, people who wear it, are far more secure from taking cold on going into the open air during profuse perspiration, than those who wear linen shirts.

Prejudices have been excited against flannel by some people imagining that it occasions weakness by too much increasing perspiration, but when it is considered that perspiration can seldom be immoderate as long as the skin remains dry, and that flannel tends to preserve it in this state, the objection will not appear to be founded in truth. It is granted that flannel when first used excites an unpleasant sensation, and the skin is apt to become red and inflamed, but this inconvenience is of short duration, and will be deemed a trivial objection by those who know its many advantages. Instead of producing cutaneous eruptions, as some have asserted, a flannel shirt by preserving the pores open, and increasing perspiration, tends greatly to remove the cause of such affections. In short, there are no disadvantages attending the use of this valuable substance, except the wearer neglects to change it sufficiently often to prevent its becoming disagreeable by being soiled and dirty. It ought to be changed twice a week.

Such are the beneficial effects to be derived from the use of flannel, that it may be strongly recommended as a preservative of health; it is well suited to all seasons, and may often render a cumbrous upper dress unnecessary. As a remedy in diseases, a flannel shirt has been known to prove of great utility in gouty, and particularly in rheumatic habits, and in obstinate coughs attended with symptoms of consumption. Upon the whole this article of dress, considered both

as a preservative, and remedy of various diseases, merits a very general and extensive employment.*

Cotton, is an intermediate substance between linen and wool, although it increases warmth and perspiration, it is far from being conducive to the preservation of health. A cotton shirt, is very liable to imbibe and retain the matter of perspiration, and being accumulated in the form of a glutinous substance, obstructs the pores of the skin, and affords opportunity for the perspired humours to be taken again into the blood to the great injury of health. Cotton stockings, for the same reason, are improper, and both linen, and silk stockings, have nothing but taste and fashion to recommend them. In fact, stockings made of wool, are greatly to be preferred to all others, on account of warmth, and their quality of promoting an uniform perspiration.

The old maxim of keeping the head cool, and the feet warm, is not to be regarded in its strict unqualified sense. The covering for the head like the other parts of the body, should be accommodated to the state of the weather. There can however be no disadvantage in general, in keeping it lightly and thinly covered, and in many instances of young persons, the natural covering may of itself be a sufficient protection in moderate weather : and indeed, those who accustom themselves to wear thick warm caps in common, render their heads unnaturally sensible to all changes of the atmosphere. There are nevertheless, certain persons who suffer extreme inconvenience from the want of some moderately warm covering for the head : deafness, head-ach, and many other complaints are on some occasions to be attributed to this cause. The best general rule therefore, is, to avoid the two extremes of great heat, or improper exposure to cold, and when experience evinces the necessity of it, some proper covering, as a cap or wig ought to be adopted. In cold weather, it will be proper to cover the head at night with a cotton or flannel cap, in order to preserve that part in an uniform temperature with the rest of the body.

It is a point of great importance during a hot season, to have the head properly guarded against the intense vertical rays of the sun, as inflammation of the brain, and even fatal

* "Those officers and soldiers who wore flannel waistcoats next to their skins not only escaped colds, but dysenteries and other contagious disorders ; while those that wore none were soon carried off by the diseases so commonly fatal in camps."

Dr. Rush.

consequences have been known to ensue from an exposure to their influence. The common black hats with very narrow brims, which are sanctioned by the present fashion, are evidently ill calculated to shield the head from the solar rays. White, or light coloured hats, as they have greater power of reflecting the heat, ought in summer to be preferred to black, and the brims should be lined with green silk and sufficiently wide to protect the eyes and face.

The keeping the feet warm and dry, is to be considered as of the greatest importance, since numerous diseases owe their origin to a want of care and attention in this respect. In consequence of wet and cold feet, the blood is accumulated towards the head, a sensation of coldness over the whole body ensues, perspiration is obstructed, and not unfrequently a foundation is thus laid for incurable diseases. The feet therefore, ought to be kept somewhat warmer than the rest of the body.

Having said thus much relative to the materials of our dress, it remains to be observed, that the quantity must be determined by personal experience, as no general rule can be prescribed that will apply to every individual. It will however, be found a most salutary precaution on all occasions, so to increase, or diminish, the outer garments, that the body may, as nearly as possible, be preserved in a natural and uniform temperature in all seasons of the year.

It may be useful to make one remark here in behalf of those who labour under the infirmities of old age. Warm clothing, more especially warm bed clothes, are indispensably necessary to preserve or increase the natural heat of old people. The late Dr. Chovet of Philadelphia, who lived to be eighty-five, says Dr. Rush, slept in a baize night gown, under eight blankets, and a coverlet, in a stove room, many years before he died.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE MEANS OF PRESERVING HEALTH, AND OF OBTAINING LONGEVITY.

THE human species are continually obnoxious to the shafts of death in various forms. Innumerable dangers hang as by a hair over the destinies of man. To the sure ravages of age are superadded pestilence, casualties and disease as auxiliaries, to baffle the efforts of human wisdom, and accelerate the great work of mortality. Although tenacious of life and its enjoyments, man is accessory to his own premature dissolution. Unmindful of the laws of nature and morality, he yields himself a votary to licentiousness and vice, and plunges headlong down the precipice of destruction.

To impress the mind forcibly with a sense of the infinite wisdom of the great Author of our existence, we may contemplate the following among the various astonishing phenomena by which our being is perpetuated.

The heart in a healthy person, contracts above three thousand times in an hour, and at each contraction, expels into the aorta or great artery two ounces of blood, which, according to Baron Haller, is thrown with a velocity equal to one hundred and forty-nine feet in a minute, and overcomes the resistance of all the arteries in the body. Thus the quantity of blood equal to the whole mass contained in the body passes through the heart fourteen times in an hour, which is about once every four minutes. This wonderful machine never ceases its alternate motion of contraction and relaxation from the commencement to the termination of our existence. Its action is continued at the rate of one hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, overcoming a great resistance at every stroke, and this without wear or derangement for eighty years together; nay, in

some instances, the period is protracted to more than a century. And though the pulse become imperceptible and apparently extinguished, yet the heart still preserves its latent power, or susceptibility of motion, and needs only to be gently excited by suitable means to revive its action.* Such perpetual motion and friction as the heart sustains would in a short period grind to atoms the hardest steel. No one therefore, can be surprised that human life is as a shadow or a spider's web, and our continuance here extremely precarious. There is, nevertheless, implanted in the human breast an unconquerable abhorrence of death, and a radical principle, by which we are attached to this mortal state, although we suffer pain, and sorrow, and all the infirmities of extreme old age, and the numerous calamities which afflict mankind. In a moral point of view longevity must be estimated as an object of the utmost importance, as it carries man forward to a period when the violence of the most impetuous passions have subsided, and the temptations to irregular and dangerous inclinations can have little influence on the heart; when the affections of the soul are weaned from this transitory state, and a more favourable opportunity is afforded of preparing it for the enjoyment of the promised life everlasting. Since by the constitution of our nature, we are solicitous of protracting the short span, it becomes both our duty and interest, to examine minutely into the various means by which health and length of days may be obtained.

It is first to be remarked, that longevity in most instances, is to be ascribed to an hereditary disposition, or an innate principle, difficult to be explained, but which like many family diseases, is propagated from one generation to another. Healthy long lived parents, commonly transmit to their offspring the same inestimable inheritance, and it would be more frequently enjoyed, were it not for their own habitual

* It is recorded of Vesalius, a celebrated professor of anatomy, and physician to Charles 5th, about the middle of the 16th century, that a Spanish nobleman who had been his patient, was supposed to have expired. Dissections were at that time deemed unlawful and even impious. Vesalius, however, had the address to obtain leave to inspect the body with the laudable view of ascertaining the nature of the disease. On opening the thorax, he was astonished to perceive symptoms of life, and even to recognize the pulsatory motion of the heart. Vesalius was not only prosecuted for murder, but that he might be punished with greater rigour, was arraigned before the Inquisition for the crime of impiety. The king however, interposed and saved his valuable life on condition of his making a pilgrimage to the holy land.

irregularities, which so evidently tend to the abbreviation of human life.

A circumstance of essential importance in the attainment of longevity, is the judicious management and nursing the human frame in the earliest days of animal existence, and great will be its influence, during the subsequent periods of life. The injudicious conduct of some parents, and nurses, during infancy, and the early years of childhood, too frequently lays the foundation of those numerous diseases, which at maturer age arise from indigestion, and have in many families become hereditary.

A system of rules most essentially necessary to be observed, in order to preserve health, and life, may be found in the observations contained in the preceding chapters, on the six nonnaturals as they are termed, and these have been so amply examined and detailed, that little remains to be added, though it may be useful and proper to recapitulate a few particulars.

It will be found in many instances altogether impracticable to conform rigidly to all the salutary rules above referred to, but it may be remarked, that a temperate climate, moderate exercise, pure country air, clothing adapted to the season and vicissitudes of weather, a strict regard to temperance, together with a prudent regulation of the passions, will prove the most efficacious in protracting life to its utmost limits. All extremes should be avoided, as unfriendly to health and longevity. Excessive heat enervates the body; extreme cold renders it torpid: indolence and inactivity tend to clog the necessary movements of the machine, and incessant labour soon wears down the springs of life. Another essential circumstance to be regarded by those who are candidates for long life, is the choice of a particular situation for residence; it should be elevated and dry, open to a free ventilation by the winds, at a proper distance from low swampy ground, or stagnant waters, and where a dry and salubrious air can be enjoyed, and if near the sea shore, the situation will probably be still more healthful.

The most efficacious means of preventing diseases, and prolonging life, are those most nearly connected with the moral virtues. A course of licentiousness, intemperance, and voluptuousness, has a direct tendency to undermine the constitution, to generate diseases, and to shorten the duration of life. The habitual indulgence of a lascivious dispo-

sition, and a promiscuous sexual intercourse, especially in persons not arrived at the age of maturity, seldom fail to exhaust the vital energy, to enervate the system, and lay a foundation for imbecility, and numerous diseases.

The absurd idea was in former times prevalent, that blood letting, at certain seasons, is useful and necessary to the prolongation of human life. It was even supposed by many that the impurities of the blood may be drawn off, and the remainder of the mass, thereby rendered more pure, but this ridiculous fancy, finds no countenance in modern times; on the contrary it is a well established principle, that blood letting is never requisite, but often detrimental to those who are in health. Experience has long since determined the fact, that persons habituated to the loss of blood from the system at certain seasons, cannot relinquish the practice without incurring danger of the most serious consequences. Still more preposterous, were the schemes of Paracelsus, and his cotemporaries, who fabricated numerous nostrums, and arcanums, the efficacy of which they highly extolled for the procurement even of antideluvian longevity. This celebrated *insurer of the lives of others*, became himself a victim to death before his 50th year, leaving his deluded survivors, under the sad conviction, that all their art, the offspring of superstition, and imposture, is inadequate to the purchase of health and long life, but that both may be bartered, and trifled away, for pernicious enjoyments.

The plain diet, and the employments of a country life, are highly conducive to health and longevity; while the luxury and refinements of large cities, are equally destructive to the human species. In proof of this assertion, let the comparison be made between the sedentary, and delicate youths, of both sexes in populous seaport towns, and the athletic, robust labourers, who spend their days on farms in the country, and are constantly active in walking, riding, and other exercise so essentially necessary to expand the chest, to strengthen the lungs, and invigorate the system. Much depends on wholesome diet for the preservation of health, and consequently for the attainment of long life. It is however, not absolutely necessary to conform strictly to certain rules and forms in this article. A proper mixture of animal and vegetable food, appears to be the best calculated to subserve the purposes of nature, and in general the most congenial to the human constitution. Such however, is the diversity of

constitutions, and such the influence of custom and habit, that the same mode of living, which in one individual, is happily adapted, would in another prove extremely detrimental. The term wholesome, as applied to food, is to be understood in a relative sense, and the application in each individual instance must be determined by experience and observation.

The nauseous and disgusting practice of chewing or smoking tobacco, is in many constitutions productive of unfavourable consequences; it is particularly prejudicial to persons of weak digestion, or delicate habits, and to those who are predisposed to consumptive complaints. In every instance where the use of tobacco produces an uncommon discharge of saliva, (that fluid so necessary in the process of digestion,) its narcotic effects are more powerfully exerted, by which the tone of the stomach is weakened, and every kind of dyspeptic symptoms are produced.

The employment of cosmetics for the purpose of beautifying the skin, which was more fashionable formerly than at the present day among a certain class of females, is to be reprobated as extremely prejudicial to health. Most of the articles of this description, which have been obtruded on the public attention, consist of pernicious metallic ingredients, such as the preparations of lead, and other deleterious poisons, the application of which to the skin, is in the highest degree injurious to the genuine complexion which they affect to improve. These applications are likewise no less prejudicial to the health; and when the painting is extended over the surface of the breast, it has in some instances been found to prove even fatal, by repelling the humours, and communicating their poisonous qualities to the lungs, and other vital parts.

It appears from observation founded on experience, that if we can pass a certain period of life in the fulness of health and vigour, the probability is greatly in favour of living to a considerable age. This critical period, is supposed to be in most constitutions, about the 63d year, and it is a just observation, that the human constitution begins at that time, if not sooner, to experience a rapid decay of strength and energy.

The habit of early rising from bed, daily exercise, or moderate labour, are among the salutary means to be recommended for the preservation of health, and the prolong-

ing of life. It has been asserted that in every instance of remarkable longevity, the person had been from his youth accustomed to early rising. Uniformity in the state of the atmosphere, particularly in regard to heat and cold, the avoidance of close hot rooms, the keeping the feet warm and dry, all contribute in a considerable degree to the enjoyment of health and the duration of life. These with moderation in every thing that relates to both body and mind, a rigid adherence to the habits of virtue, and in every vicissitude to endeavour as much as possible to preserve a calm and tranquil state of mind, constitute the means of greatest efficacy for the attainment of that healthy condition which is the most favourable to a happy longevity.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE CHARACTER, QUALIFICATIONS, AND DUTIES OF A PHYSICIAN.

THE duties and responsibility attached to the office of a medical practitioner, are in their nature peculiarly interesting and important. A physician, may be estimated as an invaluable blessing, or execrated as a curse to the community, as he alleviates by his judgment and skill the calamities of mankind, or by his ignorance, and rashness, inflicts incalculable misery and sorrow. Having in his hands a weapon of immense power, it is incumbent on him to wield it with the utmost judgment and discretion; as a single erroneous application may terminate the awful fate of the patient consigned to his charge. The man therefore, who maintains this important station in society, should possess the strictest integrity of character. Disinterested benevolence and philanthropy, should be interwoven in the constitution of his nature. He should possess that modesty, and humanity, which melts at every distress, extending the hand of relief and comfort to the afflicted, especially to "the widow, to the fatherless, and to him that hath none to help him." He should devote no less attention to the bed of helpless, pinching penury, than to the sickly couch of wealth and luxury, and mingle a sympathizing tear with those, whether rich or poor, who are called to shed the tears of inconsolable sorrow. Whilst manifesting an ardent zeal and solicitude for the welfare of his patients, and devoting all the energy of his soul to their service and comfort, he is not to be actuated by the sordid motive of acquiring fame or emolument; but by the irresistible dictates of that tenderness and sympathy, which have their origin in the best feelings of the heart. To these meritorious qualities, should be added, an acute penetrating genius, a retentive memory, intuitive discernment, and an intrepid and decided disposition of mind.

The character here portrayed, it must be confessed, is of no ordinary cast, nor is it frequently exemplified ; but such was the great Hippocrates ; such was the pious and sagacious Sydenham ; such the illustrious, and learned Boerhaave, and Cullen ; and no less deserving the applause of mankind, were those luminaries of American medicine, Rush, Miller, Warren and Barton, the pride and ornaments of our own age and country. They have left behind them memorials which never can be forgotten ; and such are the models which it becomes us their followers, to study and to imitate. Every physician should be distinguished for his professional knowledge and attainments, recollecting that literary diligence, when accompanied with original genius, is the parent of all that is great and valuable in science, and that even men of tolerable capacities may, with proper application and industry, produce valuable acquisition and render themselves conspicuously useful. To excel in the profession of medicine and to practice with success and reputation, requires indefatigable industry, and a vast variety of liberal accomplishments ; as well as an understanding improved by knowledge and experience.

A minute detail of the various branches, which comprise a regular medical education at the present day, is not here requisite. The systems adopted at our several seminaries, are unquestionably the most judicious and eligible, and they will be found fully adequate to the purposes required. No one in future can have the smallest claim to confidence as a physician, unless he has availed himself of the advantages so amply provided, and so liberally proffered. But having pursued the course prescribed, and obtained the usual honours of a license, or a diploma at some university, he at once becomes a candidate of regular standing in the pale of medicine, and merits the respectful notice and confidence of the community. The first objects of attention are, anatomy and physiology, without a thorough knowledge of which no person can be qualified for practice. Surgery, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Clinical medicine, are well known to be indispensable acquirements. Medical botany, and other branches of natural history, are also to be considered as valuable auxiliaries, and fraught with permanent utility in a professional view. Our country is provided with a rich abundance of medicinal plants, and medical men are invited to the pleasing task of investigating

their properties and uses. We may anticipate, at no very distant period, when our *Materia Medica*, will be copiously furnished in America, from the three kingdoms of nature. And it should be considered disreputable for physicians to trample under foot, or pass unregarded many of the most valuable productions of our soil, so bountifully bestowed by kind Providence, as remedies for the diseases with which we are afflicted.

The young physician should direct his particular attention to every circumstance, which relates to the causes, nature, and cure of diseases. He should especially, exert his endeavours to acquire an accurate knowledge of those, which are peculiar to the climate in which he resides, and of such as are usually prevalent at certain seasons, as every climate has a tendency to produce particular diseases, either from its excess of heat, or cold, or from other causes not perfectly comprehended. Contagious, and epidemic diseases, should occupy a large share of the physician's attention, and, when these are prevalent, it will be incumbent on him to apprize the people of their danger, and to adopt, or recommend the most effectual method to prevent a more extensive communication of the disease. Proper regulations respecting the articles of diet, air, cleanliness, and tranquility of mind, should in all cases be enjoined, as of primary importance; without a due observance of which, the most judicious plans of medicine may be, and often are frustrated. These means of comfort and safety are in the power of all, and the faculty are bound in duty to enforce that prompt attention to them, which their well known usefulness and importance demand.

A physician, on the commencement of his functions should not allow his mind to be enslaved by systems, nor to imbibe a bigoted attachment to great names, as there is no absolute perfection in systems, nor infallibility in the wisdom of man. He is not to be implicitly guided by the doctrines, nor the practice, of others however eminent, but establish a course of practice, the result of actual facts, founded on knowledge, and repeated experience and observation. In the exercise of practical duties, the young physician will display a commendable candour and condescension, associating the moral virtues, with professional duties. He will avoid all appearance of vanity and ostentation, manifesting however a modest confidence in his own merit, that he may command the con-

fidence of others ; for nothing can be more irksome to a man of feeling than to discover a want of confidence in his judgment, and a ready acquiescence in his medical prescriptions. In these he will endeavour to combine simplicity with elegance, as far as may be consistent with the requirements of the particular case ; rejecting the absurd idea, that a farrago, of thirty or forty simples in one prescription, may retain, and exert their separate virtues. He will confide in a few selected articles judiciously adapted, that the indications may be answered by as few medicines as possible ; studiously avoiding that pompous parade, so peculiarly characteristic of the quack, and so disgusting to every intelligent observer. It is requisite that a physician should have an absolute command over his patients ; so far at least as to prevent any deviation from his rules and prescriptions, which ought however, in no instance, to be unnecessarily rigid and minute. Every measure of opposition tending to fetter the hands, or embarrass the mind of the attentive physician, would be almost unpardonable. It will often be justifiable, and even necessary, to conceal the name, and to reduce the medicine to a disguised form, as invincible prejudices are frequently imbibed against certain remedies, which no reasoning can overcome, and a medicine covered with the veil of obscurity, is always more valued than one openly and clearly explained. The frequency of the physician's visits should, in every case, be regulated by his own sense of duty ; his honour, and delicacy, being a sufficient pledge that they will not be unnecessarily multiplied and expensive. In the chamber of the sick, no possible attention should be deemed superfluous ; all the powers of his mind must be absorbed in the investigation of the case, nor should he permit the minutest circumstance to escape his observation. A superficial, or cursory view of the patient, and a slight examination of the symptoms, will never satisfy the inquisitive and intelligent physician, nor inspire confidence in his skill and judgment. He should be systematic in his examination and inquiries, recollecting that external appearances are often fallacious, and that many diseases exhibit symptoms similar and common to other diseases of a different nature. The expressive countenance, the pulse, the tongue, respiration, perspiration, and all the secretions, and excretions, with numerous other particulars in connexion, must come into a critical review, in order to ascertain the character of the disease, and the indi-

cations of cure. It is of consequence to recollect that the presence of the physician seldom fails to excite a temporary perturbation, and until this subside, and the mind recovers its calmness and tranquility, no correct indication can be inferred from the state of the pulse; a careful, and repeated examination of which, will often be found of considerable importance. Instances may occur to the young physician, in which a respectable and valuable member of society, perhaps the head of a family, or the only child of doting parents, affected with a fatal disease, may be confided to his care. While life and death are poising on a delicate and acute point, all the energies of his mind will be called into exercise, and the keenest anxiety and solicitude will await him in the discharge of his official duty. Here is an opportunity to display that sympathy, and anxious attention, which engage the affections, and confidence of the patient, and in many instances, are of the utmost importance to his recovery. When a patient can enjoy the inexpressible comfort of recognizing in his physician, a kind and tender friend, his visits will be anticipated and welcomed, as those of a guardian angel ministering to his relief, while he, who is callous to the sentiments of humanity and sympathy, unfeeling, rough and blustering in his manners, will appear to the patient, like the messenger who comes to pronounce his awful doom. In the interesting exigency above suggested, the young physician will probably be disposed to acquit himself of a share of his responsibility, by having recourse to the counsel of some one of his more experienced professional brethren, in whose honour, and integrity he can repose confidence. By this he will relieve his own mind, and increase the confidence, and esteem of the patient and friends. He must not forsake the chamber of his patient, knowing that his presence is a constant source of consolation, and though he may be unable to cure, he may sooth, mitigate and relieve. He must not entrust the administration of medicine to unfaithful hands, but himself be the accurate observer, of every effort of enfeebled nature, and the effect of every medicine prescribed. The balm of hope, which buoys the mind above despair, must never be abandoned or withheld, and the prognostic, when required, should be peculiarly cautious and guarded. The signs of approaching death are often extremely fallacious, and when it is absolutely impracticable to ascertain the precise moment of despair, the conscientious

physician, will not yield his hope until life shall have spun out its last attenuated thread. Instances have sometimes occurred of wonderful recoveries after the physician had discontinued his attendance, from the belief that the agonies of expiring nature had actually commenced. It has been alleged, that, in all cases of doubtful, or obviously hazardous event, the danger ought to be carefully concealed from the patient and friends, as the slightest mental exertion, during the state of disease and debility, might precipitate the fatal termination. Such indeed, is the incomprehensible union, and secret influence of the faculties of the soul, over those of the body, that a fatal prognostic might have a considerable share in its own fulfilment. Occasions may, nevertheless, occur in which a cautious disclosure of the impending event, will both in a moral and religious point of view, be deemed highly expedient and proper. As the future peace and happiness of a family may depend on the arrangement of a patient's worldly affairs, it may be necessary to suggest in the most prudent manner, the real danger, that this important duty may not be neglected. To a man of sensibility, this is one of the most painful duties which he can be called to perform, but it is often indispensable, and requires great prudence, tenderness, and humanity. It is undoubtedly necessary, in certain cases, to intimate the real danger to the relations of the patient, that opportunity may be afforded for calling in further medical assistance if they should deem it proper, nor is it to be considered foreign to the office of a physician, to suggest to his patient the propriety of an interview with a pious clergyman, that he may administer the consolations of that religion, so admirably calculated to compose the anguish of the mind, by encouraging a hope beyond the grave.

Among the virtues peculiarly required in the character of a physician, are those of temperance, sobriety, and probity. Temperance is the only panacea known in medicine; and the professors of health should enforce their instructions of temperance, by the eloquence of example. Of all the disgusting objects ever admitted into a sick chamber, a *drunken physician*, is incomparably the most odious, and he who sustains this character, ought never to receive the least countenance in the line of his profession, but be treated with the utmost neglect and contempt.

Every physician must expect to encounter perplexities among a class of patients whose spirits are agitated, and tortured by nervous complaints, and who will require the most judicious management, and address ; as well as demand a peculiar degree of sympathy and indulgence. Their complaints are, in general, seated in the constitution ; and their sufferings are often as real and as poignant, as if proceeding from gout or rheumatism. It will therefore be cruel, and absurd to treat them with ridicule, and levity ; as though their complaints were merely the phantoms of a distempered imagination. We are in duty bound to exert all our powers for the relief of the afflicted ; and of all distresses, those of the imagination are frequently the greatest, and demand most our tenderness and commiseration. There is, however, much difficulty in the management of these unfortunate people ; a single unkind word will often add affliction to the afflicted, and aggravate the sorrows, which we wish to sooth. If we shut our ears to their complaints, we ungenerously wound their feelings. If, on the other hand, we listen to every minute complaint, and permit them to magnify their unpleasant sensations, we add fuel to the fire, which may not easily be extinguished. A middle course therefore, between severity, and mild indulgence, will perhaps be most advantageous and useful. But every judicious stratagem, and a large share of pleasantry, should be put in practice, to counteract all melancholy ideas, and to divert their mind from brooding over their unhappy circumstances.

Consultations.

Medical consultations are on many occasions, when judiciously and harmoniously conducted, extremely important both to the patient and the attending physician. In all cases of a doubtful or dangerous nature, where the physician cannot place sufficient dependence upon his own judgment, or where he finds that it would be a satisfaction to the patient or his friends, the counsel of one or more skilful physicians should be requested. A mutual agreement should always regulate the choice of the consulting physicians, who should in every instance be distinguished for sound judgment, great experience, and respectability of character. Let the patient or friends propose a certain number agreeable to them, and from these the physician is to make his choice. In the

investigation of the patient's case, the consulting physician will examine all the symptoms, and make the necessary inquiries of the attending physician, who should withhold no information which can tend in the smallest degree to facilitate a correct judgment of the disease in question. No questions should be asked excepting such as are absolutely necessary to explain the nature of the case to the consulting physician, and technical terms ought to be as much as possible avoided, as they may confuse the patient and lead him to suppose his case worse than it oftentimes is in reality. The consulting physician will be guarded in his answers to such questions as may be asked by the patient or friends, referring them to the attending physician. The examination being finished, the physicians will retire into a room by themselves. The attending physician then describes in a clear and concise manner all the circumstances relating to the case and his own method of treatment, and the opinion and prognosis which he has formed. The consulting physician next gives his opinion, and they decide upon the most proper manner of treatment to be pursued. In doing this, courtesy and due deference to each other's opinions must always be observed. If the plan hitherto pursued is deemed the most beneficial, it is not to be changed, but if by long pursuance, or otherwise, it be considered inefficacious or inapplicable, a different method must be agreed upon. Should there be a difference in opinion, if very essential, and but two physicians, a third should be called to decide as to the most proper method to be pursued. The result of the consultation is to be communicated to the patient or friends by the attending physician, and if requested, another meeting is then to be appointed. In the consultations of physicians much propriety of conduct is requisite, no prejudice, jealousies, or other unworthy selfish views, should be permitted to influence their minds; but candour and mutual respect should preside over their deliberations, making it their only solicitude, to devise such remedies as will most effectually contribute to the patient's recovery. Should debates or conflicting opinions exist, these should be strictly confidential, and not disclosed to the patient to wrest from him the last ground of hope and consolation. Every endeavour should be practised to inspire him with confidence in his physician, and the plan of treatment adopted. The attending physician should consider himself bound in duty and

honour, rigidly to adhere to the mode of treatment agreed upon, that the patient may realize all the advantage which can be derived from their united skill and experience.

It may be remarked that professional consultations are not on all occasions so conducted as to be productive of beneficial effects; and serious embarrassments too often attend an officious interference with the duties of the attending physician. It divides the weight of responsibility, and weakens a powerful motive of perseverance and decisive exertion. It sometimes interrupts a systematic course judiciously adapted, and may result in a feeble, neutralized, inefficient practice by no means adequate to the removal of the disease. From the discordant interview of physicians who are not in the habit of social and friendly intercourse, and where mutual confidence does not exist, no satisfactory, but very serious consequences may be expected. Motives of rivalry, and popularity may supersede all regard for the real welfare of the patient, and the contending physicians may expose themselves and the profession to contempt and ridicule. Surely no advantage can be derived to the patient, from the wranglings and disagreements of those who are rivals in interest and fame, and who are hostile to each other in their views and personal feelings. Such scenes can only serve to distract and confuse the mind of the patient, already debilitated by sickness, and broken down by disease. Neither is it consistent with propriety, to associate a young inexperienced practitioner in consultation with one who from age and experience must be acknowledged to possess superior advantages. It would be absurd and unjust, to expect that the senior, tenacious of his own superiority, will yield his mature judgment and opinion to one who ought to look up to him with deference and respect. Another point of exceptionable conduct which ought to be reprobated in strong terms, is that, when persons receive the advice of other physicians incidentally, in the absence, and without the knowledge of the attending one, and even conceal from him the medicine administered. It is difficult to convey an adequate sense of the impropriety and dangerous tendency of such irregular proceeding; it is no less preposterous than to require an artist to repair the machinery of a watch, while another is continually deranging its springs and movements. Beside, the diversity of opinion in such cases can only serve to embarrass and perplex the patient, and to generate animosities and

jealousies among the gentlemen of the faculty. No one can wish to control the right which every person may claim to employ the physician of his choice, or any number he may think proper, but let it be remembered, that physicians too have their rights and their peculiar sensibilities, and there is on all occasions a suitable respect and delicacy of conduct to be observed in reference to the feelings of the physician employed. Since all consultations have for their sole object the advantage and welfare of the patient, it must be apparent that it is both his duty, and for his interest, to encourage such harmonious interviews only, as will most probably effectuate that result, and since physicians themselves possess the best means of information respecting the skill, the honour and probity of their brethren, it is proper the attending physician should be gratified in the choice of a gentleman for consultation. He should never be required to consult with those who are personally enemies to him,—nor to demean his own character, or that of the profession, so much as to consult with quacks or empirics, with men not regularly educated in the profession, who constantly endeavour by all the little arts and pitiful meanness, to lessen the confidence of the patient in his physician.—With such, it would be derogatory to his character to consult; and if a fair understanding, and concurrence cannot be obtained, the proposed consultation had better be dispensed with.

It is among the judicious regulations of the Mass. Med. Society, that no fellow thereof shall advise or consult with any person who shall hereafter commence the practice of medicine, without having been examined and approbated, or shall have received a medical degree, or otherwise shall have produced such testimonials of his qualifications for practice, as may be deemed sufficient to entitle him to the privileges of a physician regularly introduced.* The reciprocal duties, and civilities, due from individual members of the medical fraternity to each other, ought to be held in high respect; as a cement of friendly and harmonious intercourse. The principles of honour should be the invariable guide of their actions, disclaiming all artifice and insinuations tending to produce jealousy, interference and collision, in professional pursuits. It is chiefly among those of ordinary education and deficient qualifications for

* See page 53.

practice, that is found a dishonourable, and ungentlemanly conduct, which so often proves the source of animosities and contentions, to the discredit of the medical profession. Conscious of their want of merit to entitle them to the respect and consideration of the community, they resort to artifice and base insinuations with the hope of procuring employment. The regular physician will scrupulously avoid, as inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, all interference with the patients of others, and every officious inquiry, or intimation, tending in any degree to weaken the confidence in their medical attendant. If requested to visit the patient of another, he will in honour decline any examination or advice, (excepting in cases requiring immediate assistance,) until the gentleman previously attending can be called to act in concurrence with him. And if requested to assume the charge of the patient of another, he will conduct with that commendable delicacy and candour, which, under similar circumstances, he would require and expect to receive from a professional brother.

When we consider the great expense, and the time requisite to acquire a complete medical education, and to form the character of a physician worthy the great trust reposed in him by all ranks of society; when we reflect on his high responsibility, and the painful solicitude of mind for the fate of his patients; and lastly, the frequent exposure of his own health and life, while devoting himself to the services of others, it must be conceded, that no class of people can have a stronger claim to the respectful regards, and grateful remuneration of their employers. Every young practitioner, however, must calculate, in the line of his profession, to be subjected to the severest trials, not only of his skill and abilities, but of his patience and constancy. He will, on some occasions, be called to encounter the whims and caprice of his patients and friends. Their wonted confidence will sometimes be withdrawn; and his best services requited with contumely and ingratitude. The caprice of the sick may receive indulgence, when no evil consequences can result from it; but his address and forbearance should be marked with that commendable independence and firmness, which will neither sully his own character, nor wound the dignity of his profession.

The employment of a skilful and faithful nurse is of more importance than is generally imagined. A nurse ought to

possess the qualities of fidelity, patience, industry, sobriety, and cleanliness ; ready at all times to receive instruction from the physician, and strictly obedient to his directions relative to the administration of medicine. It should be required of the nurse to attend with particular care to the symptoms of the patient, and to the effects produced by the medicine, that the physician may daily receive the most correct information. On no pretence whatever, should the nurse be permitted to deviate from the prescribed rules ; or administer other medicines than those directed by the attending physician ; which has too often been practised, to the great detriment and danger of the sick. There is, in many places, a pernicious custom of visitors crowding the houses and even the apartments of the sick. During the most afflictive scenes, when the mind is overwhelmed with anguish, and all concerned are affected with despair and sorrow, we have witnessed persons of all descriptions, intruding their unwelcome presence, although incapable, or not disposed to bestow the least share of sympathy or assistance. Nothing can tend more to derange the debilitated mind, and to interrupt the various duties to be performed. Physicians of delicacy have experienced the perplexities and embarrassments attending this indecorous practice, and have been compelled to quit the chamber of the patient, without ascertaining some particular circumstances connected with the disease. The breath from every mouth contributes to the greater impurity of the air in a sick chamber, and frequently renders diseases more malignant and infectious. This absurd practice, so injurious to the sick, and hazardous to those in health, ought to meet the most pointed reprobation of physicians, and all concerned, until it be altogether abolished. Friendly and charitable visits may be admitted in a separate apartment ; but intruders, from idle curiosity, should be most strictly prohibited ; that the miserable sufferer in languishing despair, may enjoy at least the comforts of retirement, stillness, and composure. In cases of putrid and infectious diseases, no person, the necessary attendants excepted, should be permitted to sit in the room with the patient.

The young practitioner will derive much benefit from a methodical record of all important cases that occur in practice. If he describe with accuracy the disease, with the attending symptoms and mode of treatment, whether suc-

cessful or otherwise, adverting with particular care to the operation of each medicine, and compare their effects in different constitutions, and in the same individual, at different times, such record will furnish a document of much utility in facilitating his own improvement in practical knowledge. The history of every case, which may be deemed of utility to the medical public, ought to be communicated through the medium of some society or periodical publication; and all learned societies and vehicles of medical facts, should receive the cordial encouragement and support of every established physician; that he may both contribute his share to the interest of medical science, and keep pace with the rapid improvements which new discoveries are constantly introducing into practice.

Among the numerous subjects, which demand the particular attention of the junior physician, medical botany, and a thorough investigation of our indigenous productions are not the least important. Various articles of this description will be found to possess properties, surpassing in efficacy, many foreign drugs, that have received the sanction of ages. Were physicians to cultivate, as extensively as practicable, medical plants on their own soil, and preserve them with their own hands, they would know when to rely on the purity of the medicine they prescribe, and to economize in the expenditure of foreign drugs.

It is to be recommended among the objects of peculiar importance to medical practitioners, to possess themselves of well chosen libraries. A library has been emphatically termed medicine for the mind, and however copious may be the stock of knowledge acquired by study, in early life, a spirit of inquiry and improvement will naturally incite a continual thirst for additional draughts from the same inexhaustible fountain. It was an observation of Dr. Sims, President of the London Medical Society, that his library, consisting of four thousand volumes, was inadequate to furnish a sufficient number of authentic facts, from which an accurate history of epidemic diseases could be made. What then must be the predicament of those who, though claiming the merit of accomplished physicians, possess only a scanty number of obsolete books, which a man of taste and literature would condemn, as utterly unworthy his attention? If professional men can entertain and satisfy their minds with such despicable materials, and remain strangers to the

acquisitions of a cultivated mind, it is matter of reprehension and regret, that they should undertake to instruct and educate young men for the practice of medicine. It is in consequence of thus imprisoning the faculties of the young mind, that the profession is so often degraded by presumptuous pretenders, who, groping in ignorance and mental darkness, are justly doomed to spend their days in humble obscurity, secluded from the fellowship of all reputable societies. If the pecuniary resources of individuals are insufficient to procure a competent collection of books, let district associations be formed, and systems of medical police adopted, to regulate the concerns of the fraternity of their respective districts. A social medical library would prove a bond of union among physicians, and render the acquisition of knowledge cheap and easy to the proprietors. The modern works of real merit in the various branches of medicine, with the periodical productions of our country, will be found of the greatest utility, as the only sources from which can be obtained a knowledge of the important discoveries, and improvements so frequently made in the healing art. Those who voluntarily preclude themselves from the refined pleasure and satisfaction, derivable from professional study, practice only by rote, and drudge on in the same beaten track. Although they may boast of forty years experience, they are but novices in many essential points of practical knowledge, and utterly incompetent to the discharge of the duties of their calling, with satisfaction to themselves, or with justice to their patients. But people of enlightened views, and discernment, will readily discriminate between the man of reading and the unlettered pretender, and will duly appreciate their respective merits.

Among the objects worthy the attention of district associations is that of regulating the professional fees; that a uniformity in that respect may generally prevail, and that the pecuniary compensation may be adequate to the services performed; as it is both allowable and laudable to support our professional pretensions to honourable subsistence by honourable means. Every individual should pledge himself in honour to adhere to the rules that may be adopted, and any deviation from, or evasion of the same, should be considered as meriting indignation and contempt. It is a practice, sanctioned by custom, to discriminate between the wealthy citizen, and the more indigent class of people, in

regard to the amount of compensation required; nor is it to be considered as departing from strict justice, to demand of the rich, a more generous fee, while we extend to the poor a charitable beneficence. Every physician will, in the line of his profession, frequently meet with indigent objects, requiring medical assistance, and no one of humane and benevolent feelings will deny them relief and comfort to the extent of his power, believing with the great Dr. Boerhaave, that the poor are our best patients because God is their paymaster. The families of clergymen, and those of the medical profession, are usually exempted from charges for medical attendance. Such of that character however, who may be in wealthy circumstances, will scarcely expect gratuitous attendance when required for a considerable time, or when visits are made from a distance. It must appear reasonable that an extraordinary fee be demanded for the exposure of health, when called to travel in the night, or in storms and inclement weather. A more liberal compensation should be exacted for attendance in cases of malignant diseases, than in ordinary cases of fever. The skilful and accomplished surgeon will no doubt require a more ample fee for a capital operation, than a dentist for extracting a tooth, though both may be performed in an equal space of time. A physician is justly entitled to a reward for his advice when called in consultation, and the amount of his fee ought to be determined, by the greater or less importance of the occasion, and the station and condition in life of the patient. Practitioners of the obstetric art in the country, seldom realize an adequate remuneration for their arduous and unpleasant services. From the liability to calls, at all seasons, and the great variety of untoward circumstances, which frequently attend that branch of practice, it must appear reasonable and proper, that a generous fee should be required, and varied according to particular cases that may occur, as on some occasions, four times the amount of the customary fee would scarcely be deemed an adequate compensation. It remains to inculcate the importance of improving every opportunity of opening the bodies of the dead for examination. This is a source from which the most essential improvement, relative to the structure of our complicated machine, may be derived, and will moreover, lead to a discovery of the nature and seat of such diseases as elude all other means of investigation. Much is due to

the medical faculty, and to the enlightened inhabitants of our metropolis, that the practice of examining the bodies of victims to disease, has become familiar to every mind, and is no longer viewed as derogatory to that sense of sacred regard implanted in our nature for the relics of deceased relatives.

The condition of physicians in society is conspicuous, honourable, and dignified, and their responsibility consists, not only in the faithful discharge of their immediate practical duties, but also vieing with each other in the promotion of social intercourse and professional urbanity; in directing all their efforts to give respectability and order to the practice of medicine, and to discountenance the vile practice of unprincipled and assuming pretenders; in contributing all in their power, to perfect the healing art, and disseminate its blessings to the community. It should be the pride and ambition of our young medical men, to maintain the respectability of their professional character. Let them reflect on their high responsibility, and that they are answerable to a Supreme Power, for every capital error, resulting from ignorance, neglect, or inattention. Let them cultivate, with the greatest assiduity, the talents with which they are endowed, and a disposition to manifest their benevolence and sympathy, by consulting the comfort, interest and feelings of their afflicted patients, and administering with tender solicitude and a liberal hand, the healing balm of hope and consolation. Thus the miseries of man may often be lessened, and the groans of suffering humanity happily allayed. It may appear improper to close this subject illustrating the office and duties of a physician, without some observations relative to his character as a believer in the sublime and sacred system of christianity. It is recorded for our imitation, that some of the most eminent physicians, both in Europe and America, were ornaments of the christian profession, and distinguished for their zeal and piety. It would seem impossible to contemplate the mechanism exhibited in the formation of the human frame, without associating the most exalted sentiments of piety. Our existence is indeed a continued miracle; capable of being sustained only by the hand of that Omnipotent Being, whom we adore, as "the former of our bodies, and the father of our spirits." From the striking proofs of divine wisdom, and benevolence, displayed in the animal structure, may be derived arguments, not only the

most numerous, but the most clear and decisive, and the best calculated to confirm the sentiments of rational piety, and to induce habits of active religion and virtue. Hence, even "atheistical persons, obdurate to every other evidence of the existence of a God, who created the universe, have on witnessing a dissection, been instantly convinced of their mistake, and have acknowledged with equal astonishment, and shame, that nothing less than a Being of infinite wisdom, and power, could have contrived, and executed, such a wonderful piece of mechanism, as that of the human body." In more than one sense, the judicious poet is correct when he asserts, that,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Those, however, of cultivated understandings, and minds enlarged by the exalted principles of religion, will not readily yield themselves bigots to any particular sect, or religious system; but exercise christian charity, piety, brotherly love and universal goodness, without wishing to offend others, who may differ from them.

"The study of medicine," says the amiable Dr. Gregory, "of all others, should be the least suspected of leading to impiety. An intimate acquaintance with the works of nature, raises the mind to the most sublime conceptions of the Supreme Being, and at the same time, dilates the heart with the most pleasing views of Providence. There are besides, some peculiar circumstances in the profession of a physician, which should naturally dispose him to look beyond the present scene of things; and engage his heart on the side of religion. He has many opportunities of seeing people once the gay and the happy, sunk in deep distress; sometimes devoted to a painful and lingering death: and sometimes struggling with the tortures of a distracted mind. Such afflictive scenes, one would imagine, might soften any heart, not dead to every feeling of humanity, and make it reverence that religion which alone can support the soul in the most complicated distress; that religion which teaches to enjoy life with cheerfulness, and to resign it with dignity."

The noble and disinterested sentiments, of the venerable Sydenham, as expressed in the following language, are worthy of being adopted by every physician. "Upon deliberate reflection, I find it better to assist mankind than to be commended by them, and highly conducive to tranquility of

mind; popular applause being lighter than a feather, or a bubble, and less substantial than a dream. I have always thought it a greater happiness to discover a certain method of curing even the slightest diseases than to accumulate the largest fortune. For can a person give a stronger proof of his benevolence and wisdom, than by endeavouring always to promote the public good, rather than his private interest, as he makes so small a part of the whole? I am determined to give myself little concern for the failings of others, being convinced that all that is incumbent on me is, to act like an honest man, and discharge the office of a good physician to the best of my abilities."

It may be recommended to young gentlemen, who are about to commence the practice of medicine, to peruse the excellent aphoristical instructions of the late professor Rush, in the 1st volume of his *Medical Observations*. It is by such authorities as those just recited, that dignity and excellence, are imparted to a profession, to which in all ages honour has been paid, and to which when religiously and conscientiously exercised, universal favour and gratitude are due.

CHAPTER XI.

OF EMPIRICISM, QUACKERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES.

HAVING designated the character and qualifications of the scientific physician, I am now to examine the pretensions of those ignorant and unprincipled empirics, who set at defiance all learning and every virtuous pursuit; practice the vilest arts and deceptions, and sport with the health and lives of their fellow mortals with impunity. Every country and age, is infested with these insidious foes to the science of medicine, who attempt to despoil it of its dignity and usefulness, and prostrate its character in the dust. They endeavour to make themselves conspicuous by the shameless audacity with which they slander, and seek to disparage the merit, and services of those who sustain the fairest reputation, and are entitled to confidence and respect; proclaiming at the same time their own pretended worth and superiority. Impostors of this description, too frequently receive attention, and encouragement from the heedless multitude, who delight in the marvellous, and willingly yield themselves slaves and dupes to the grossest folly and absurdities. Hence we hear of new prophets, and mystical fanatics, who suddenly appear, announce their pretended divine mission, and feed their credulous patients with bubbles and magical drugs.* Hence too the herd of young men who without learn-

* A few years since a man in the state of Vermont, proclaimed himself a prophet, and pretended to cure all diseases by prayer to Heaven, requiring no other information relative to the patient, than a few lines from his hand. So great was the credulity, and so strong the faith of the multitude, that letters, and messengers were despatched to him from the sick, the blind, and the crippled, from the distance of several hundreds of miles, until thousands had accumulated on his hands which he could not find time to read. No cures however, were performed, and the deluded people, we trust, were at length led to reflect that the prayers of the wicked are an abomination, and were induced to prefer their own petitions, offered in sincerity of heart.

ing their alphabet in medicine, are expeditiously "popped into the world" after a few months study, assuming the character of *full grown doctors*, and courting the attention due to men of the most finished erudition. It is notorious that the contemptible ignoramus, the foreign renegado, and mechanic labourer, have been raised by the voice of popularity, above the level of the learned and experienced physician. Although addicted to habitual intemperance and base falsehood, and devoid of every principle of honour, and moral rectitude, yet they find means to pursue their destructive course, and escape that condign punishment which their crimes so justly merit. It is astonishing to conceive, with what avidity many ignorant, and credulous persons, receive and propagate unfounded rumours in support of these deceptious wretches. It is among their ingenious tricks to blazon forth exaggerated accounts, of the most trivial circumstances in their favour, as examples of skill exceeding that of all regular practitioners. If people die in their hands, they audaciously assert, that they were called in too late, and through the erroneous practice of the physician who had previously attended, the case was rendered irremediable. Thus the delusion is continued, and all attempts of the medical faculty, to expose the conduct of these vile impostors, and caution the people against their stratagems and frauds, are attributed to the sordid views of self interest, and therefore contemptuously rejected. It is not to be alleged that the ignorant, and illiterate are the only dupes with whom those vagrant jugglers display their medical frauds; even the more enlightened class, on some occasions, have so far suppressed the suggestions of reason and propriety, as to become the ludicrous subjects of such base impositions, whilst the faithful services of the honest physician are requited with ingratitude.

Those who maintain the ridiculous idea, that men may be endowed with intuitive knowledge, or supernatural gifts, and become skilful physicians without education or study, betray a pitiful and contemptible credulity. It is a proof of great ignorance and folly, only equalled by the conceits of those, who believe in the appearance of ghosts and spectres, haunting the dwellings of the dead. These puerile, and superstitious notions will be rejected with contempt, by all men of cultivated understandings, as the offspring of pure ignorance and delusion of mind.

If it be inquired how the unintelligent class of people may distinguish between the medical impostor and the regular bred physician, it may be replied, that the dictates of common sense will preclude from confidence all such, however popular, as do not sustain a character irreproachable for moral rectitude, and who cannot produce sufficient testimonials, that they have received a regular medical education, and are qualified for practice. He that is thus duly qualified being admitted into full confidence, and associated as the medical friend of a family, soon acquires a competent knowledge of their constitutions, and the diseases to which they are most liable. Reciprocal duties now exist, and a mutual exchange of relative obligations will cement the relation in the bonds of union and friendship. When called to his professional duties, the best interest and welfare of his patients, will be dear to his heart; and on the other hand, the reputation, and feelings of the physician, are to be held in particular respect by those who require his services. No improper interference by other practitioners, or officious females should be permitted to wound his feelings, or interrupt his medical course; nor any deviation from his rules and directions, to disappoint his expectations. But if he continue to make his regular visits for weeks or months in succession, displaying a pompous parade of medicine, and boasting of his experience, and success, and yet his patient remain *in statu quo*, and if he be incapable of a satisfactory explanation relative to the nature and probable event of the case, it then becomes a question whether his medical abilities and skill are adequate to his pretensions. And when a man sets himself up in opposition to all other physicians, at the same time endeavours to conceal his ignorance, by insinuating that he is peculiarly favoured with some instinctive knowledge or supernatural gift; some infallible catholicon or secret remedy, unknown to regular bred physicians; and if he give assurance that he will cure such as honest physicians have pronounced incurable; and profess to set bones where others can detect neither dislocation nor fracture; then beware of a contemptible impostor, who ought to be avoided as a shameless interloper, and pest to society.—Few persons, perhaps, who presumptuously assume the exercise of the medical functions, inflict greater misery, in proportion to the number of unhappy people who entrust their lives to their care, than that description of quacks, who style themselves

"*Cancer Doctors.*" Totally ignorant of the nature of the disease which they profess to cure, many harmless, indolent tumours are declared to be cancers, for which they alone possess a secret and infallible remedy. The roots resembling the claws of a crab, as they affirm, must be "*drawn out,*" by the application of plasters, which they have invented for that purpose. These plasters consist, it is well known, of the most virulent poisons or caustic materials, the principle of which is *arsenic*. It is erroneous to suppose, that regular physicians are unacquainted with these pretended remedies; but they wisely, and conscientiously disclaim the employment of them. When applied to the living substance, instead of *drawing*, they operate by corroding or burning, in a manner similar to a hot iron. The pain attending their process is exquisite, far exceeding that of the knife, and is of long continuance. These applications frequently produce extensive and ill conditioned ulcers, difficult to heal; or by irritating the tumour, it is rendered infinitely more inveterate, and the unhappy sufferer is doomed to linger out a miserable life of pain and torment. Besides those terrible consequences, arsenic, when applied to ulcerated parts, seldom fails to insinuate its poisonous qualities into the general system, where it produces the most dreadful effects. A melancholy example of this description occurred to my observation not long since. The timid patient, in order to avoid the operation of the knife, confided in a man who had been in the habit of trifling with the health and lives of his fellow creatures, and the most awful and fatal consequences were the result (see chap. on Cancer.) From a similar empirical source proceed a vast redundancy of quack or *Patent medicine*, which through the medium of newspapers, are imprudently palmed upon the public attention. It would seem as though a host of quacks and impostors, have leagued in hostility against the profession of medicine, inundating the world with nostrums and usurping the power not only to remedy all the diseases of mankind, but actually to fortify the human constitution, and render it invulnerable. We can scarcely peruse a newspaper, without being disgusted with an ostentatious and nauseous display of the pretended virtues of their Balm of Gilead, vegetable syrup, tooth-ach drops, corn plasters and pile ointments, lotions and lozenges, tinctures and elixirs, cordials, balsams and pills. And, to add to the absurdity, a single article is often extol-

led as being adequate to the prevention and cure of a whole catalogue of diseases, however opposite or discordant in their nature. Thus are we kindly invited to expend a few dollars to purchase of those self "dubbed doctors," that health and longevity, which even the judicious hand of science is too often unable to bestow. While in the use of nostrums under the firm persuasion of their infallibility, the precious moment, the only favourable opportunity of a cure, is often lost, and the disease gaining ground, becomes inveterate in its nature and baffles all medical skill. Can it be imagined that a single medicine, however efficacious, can be equally applicable to all the various forms and stages of the complaint: if in one state of the disease it appears well adapted, in another it must of necessity prove highly injurious. If it be affirmed, that attestations can be adduced of the successful employment both of quacks and patent medicines, so may it be asserted, that a random shot has by chance effected the desired execution; yet what man in his right senses, can be found willing to trust his life to such fortuitous incident? But it is to be remarked, that most frequently their testimonials are derived from exceptionable sources, being from ignorant or perhaps interested persons, liable to be deceived, if not to be bribed and corrupted. If it be said that physicians themselves have in some instances, given countenance and support to popular nostrums, it need only be replied, that, whatever may have been their motives, they claim our indulgence for their indiscretion, rather than any commendation for their sagacity and judgment.* Let it, however, be granted that among the numerous powerful quack medicines, some instances of beneficial effects can be produced. Who, on the other hand, shall reveal the melancholy reverse? Who disclose the sorrowful tale of injured constitutions and of premature deaths, justly ascribable to hazardous and unwarrantable experiments? These observations, however, are to be received with some exceptions, and not as implying an unqualified censure on all medicines not in the hands of the scientific physician. It is that promiscuous empirical practice, without distinction of circumstances, constitutions or forms of disease, that is here intended to

* A by-law of the Mass. Med. Society provides that "whenever any fellow of the society shall *publicly advertise* for sale any medicine, the composition of which he keeps a secret; or shall, in like manner, offer to cure any disease by any such secret medicine, he shall be liable to expulsion, or such other penalty as the society, at their annual meeting, may think proper to inflict."

be reprobated. It is not to be denied that, many of our most valuable remedies were at first discovered and introduced, by those who could have little or no claim to medical knowledge; and there is no reason to doubt, but some quack medicines now employed, and others to be discovered will be found to possess great efficacy; but if useful even in ignorant hands, how much more valuable and important must they prove, when judiciously converted to their appropriate purposes?

The pertinent observations of Dr. Willich, relative to patent medicines, are worthy of remark. "Although," says this sensible writer, "there is but one state of perfect health, yet the deviations from it, and the genera and species of diseases, are almost infinite. It will hence, without difficulty, be understood, that in the classes of medical remedies there must likewise be a great variety, and that some of them are even of opposite tendencies. It is therefore evident that an universal remedy, or one that possesses healing powers for the cure of all diseases, is in fact a nonentity, the existence of which is physically impossible, as the mere idea of it involves a direct contradiction. The belief in an universal remedy has long since been exploded in those classes of society, which are not influenced by prejudice, or tinged with fanaticism. But the lower and less enlightened classes of the community are still imposed upon by a set of privileged impostors, who frequently puzzle the intelligent reader to decide whether the boldness or the industry, with which they endeavour to establish the reputation of their respective poisons, be the most prominent feature in their character. Having acquired their ill merited reputation by mere chance, and being supported by the most refined artifices, in order to delude the unwary, we are unable to come at the evidence of perhaps, nine tenths of those who have experienced their fatal effects, and who are now no longer in a situation to complain."

After having reprobated the idea of *Panaceas* or universal remedies, Dr. W. introduces the subject of *Nostrums* or *Specifics*, such, for instance, as are made to cure the same disease in every patient, with which, also, impositions of a dangerous tendency are often practised. In those diseases, which in every instance depend upon the same cause, as in agues, the small-pox, measles, and many other contagious distempers, the possibility of specifics, in a limited sense,

may he thinks be rationally, though *hypothetically*, admitted. "But in other maladies, the causes of which depend upon a variety of concurrent circumstances, and the cure of which, in different individuals, frequently requires very opposite remedies, as in the dropsy, the various species of colic, the almost infinite variety of consumptions, &c. &c. a specific remedy is an impudent burlesque upon the common sense of mankind." So much depends upon ascertaining with precision the seat, and cause of the affection, before any medicine can be prescribed with advantage or safety, that even life and death, are too often decided by the *first steps* of him, who offers to intrude his advice upon a suffering friend. Dr. W. next adduces several striking instances to illustrate the danger attending the precipitate application of the same medicine in similar disorders; the recital of which cannot but excite the most painful sensations. He adds that cases of this nature happen so frequently that it would be easy to extend the account of them, by a long catalogue of interesting, but fatal accidents. From what has been premised, it will not be difficult to conceive, that when a patient resorts to the remedy, which is reported to have been successful in similar circumstances, if his case does not exactly correspond with the other, any chance remedy may be extremely dangerous, and even fatal. The absurd idea, therefore, of an universal medicine can only obtain credit with the weak, the credulous, and the ignorant.

In closing his remarks on this subject, Dr. W. quotes the following from Dr. Buchan. "As matters stand at present, it is easier to cheat a man out of his life, than out of a shilling; and almost impossible either to detect or punish the offender. Notwithstanding this, people still shut their eyes; and take every thing upon trust, that is administered by any pretender to medicine, without daring to ask him a reason for any part of his conduct. Implicit faith, every where else the object of ridicule, is still sacred here." In Parkinson's *Medical Admonitions*, we have the following observations. "It would undoubtedly be rendering a great benefit to society, if some medical man were to convince the ignorant, of the pernicious consequences of their reliance on advertised nostrums: but, unfortunately, the situation in which medical men stand is such, that their best intentioned, and most disinterested exertions, for this purpose, would not only be but little regarded, but frequently would be even

imputed to base and invidious motives. Those to whom they have to address their admonitions, are, unhappily, those on whom reason has least influence. "Prithee, Doctor," said an old acquaintance to a celebrated empiric, who was standing at his door, "how is it, that you, whose origin I so well know, should have been able to obtain more patients, than almost all the regular bred physicians?"—"Pray," says the quack, "how many persons have passed us whilst you put your question?"—"about twenty,"—"and pray how many of those do you suppose possessed a competent share of common sense?"—"Perhaps one out of the twenty."—"Just so," says the Doctor,—"and that one applies to the regular physician; whilst I and my brethren pick up the other nineteen."

The whole system of quackery and the arcana of charlatans, cannot be too severely reprobated by every friend to humanity; and by every advocate for the honour and respectability of our national character. The evil is of such magnitude as to require the attention of legislative authority. The great object of our legislators in instituting and encouraging medical schools and colleges, for the improvement of literature and science, is but partially achieved, whilst their sons, after having expended much time and money for medical instruction by the most able preceptors, and studying for years with unremitting labour, are degraded to the level, and liable to be supplanted by the most illiterate and audacious impostor, who is totally unacquainted even with the rudiments of physic.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CONTAGIOUS AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THERE is not perhaps in medical science, a subject which has of late years, furnished a more fertile field for discussion and controversy, than that of febrile contagion, and the character of infectious and epidemic diseases in general. Many of the most eminent physicians of the United States, have prosecuted their investigations and inquiries, relative to these abstruse topics, with much ardour and zealous perseverance. By their well directed labours, and comprehensive observation of facts, since the visitation of the yellow fever in the year 1793, much light has been elicited; but the interesting controversy, seems not yet to have terminated. The sentiments and opinions of medical men, relative to the origin, and real nature of contagious and epidemic diseases, continue to be singularly discordant and diversified. It would require volumes to examine, and illustrate the various points in controversy, but these will be left for contagionists, and noncontagionists to decide. The object of this sketch, is merely to recite established facts, and to impart such practical observations, as the occasion may suggest. Without attempting, therefore, to investigate or decide, respecting the merit, or utility of the schemes and distinctions of the learned authors of the present day, I propose to adhere to the former technical terms *contagion* and *infection*, as generally received and understood, being adequate to convey practical truths respecting those deleterious principles or invisible agencies, by which the functions and actions of our bodies are so often deranged and interrupted. The terms contagion and infection, have often been employed synonymously; but contagion is now defined an animal poison of a specific nature, generated in persons in a diseased state, and capable of communicating the particular disease, from one person to another, either by

contact, or by approaching within its sphere. According to the late Dr. John Warren, "contagious diseases are understood to be such as arise from the vitiated product of vascular action, capable of exciting in a healthy person a disease like that by which itself was produced; and infections such as though they *may* propagate disease, do not necessarily do so, nor invariably produce the like disease." And in another place he says, "those fevers which are the effect of chemical operation on marsh miasmata, were supposed to be incapable of propagation by any changes to which they were subjected in the human body; and therefore always to cease in the individuals on whom their generating causes had acted; and these should be denominated *infectious diseases*."* Dr. W. also coincides with Dr. Rush in the opinion, that diseases arising from foul exhalations will under certain circumstances be contagious, especially those of the typhoid kind.

Dr. Clark, is decidedly of opinion that marsh miasmata may produce contagious fever. "A contagious disease" says Dr. Miller, "is distinguished from all others by the property of generating or secreting a matter which applied by contact, or inhaled with the air by near approach to the sick, or inanimate substances charged with their effluvia, successively reproduces the same disease," and he supposes the matter of contagion to be invariably the production of animal, and miasmata of chemical action on matter emanating from dead animal and vegetable substances. The word contagion is by Dr. Wilson and some others, considered as expressing the morbid poison, or the means of transferring the disease: and infection, as expressing the operation of the poison, or the act of communicating the disease.

The word *malignant*, is intended to imply an epidemic disease in its most aggravated form.

In the opinion of Dr. D. Hosack of New-York, the distinction of some late writers between contagion and infection is unnecessary and fallacious. This learned physician divides all diseases which are contagious, infectious, or communicable from one person to another, into three different classes according to the several laws which appear to govern their communication. The first class embraces those diseases which are communicated exclusively by *contact*, as the *itch*, *syphilis*, *hydrophobia*, the *vaccine virus*, &c.

* See Mercurial Practice.

which are diseases of acknowledged contagion, and are never conveyed through the medium of the atmosphere. Those which are communicated both by *contact* and by the *atmosphere*, form the second class, as the *small-pox*, *measles*, *chicken-pox*, *hooping cough*, *scarlet fever*, and *cynanche maligna*, or putrid sore throat. These may be communicated in every season, in the heat of summer as well as in the cold of winter, in a pure as well as an impure air, though more readily by means of the latter than of the former. Persons afflicted with this class of diseases are not generally susceptible of a second attack, though some exceptions to this law may be admitted. Under the third head are arranged *plague*, *yellow fever*, *typhus*, *jail*, *ship*, *hospital*, or *lake fever*, and *dysentery*. These diseases are only in general communicable through the medium of an impure atmosphere. In a pure uncontaminated air in large well ventilated apartments, and where proper attention is paid to cleanliness in general, these diseases are rarely, if at all, communicable from one person to another. But in an impure and highly vitiated air, as in camps, jails, hospitals, or in the confined air of uncleanly ships, they are rendered not only extremely malignant and mortal, but capable of imparting to others, who breathe the same local atmosphere, the specific disease whether it be the plague, yellow fever, typhus or dysentery.

Epidemic diseases arise from a peculiar state of the atmosphere, and when they occasion great mortality among the inhabitants of cities and countries, they are termed *pestilential*. Diseases of this character have scourged the human race from the earliest ages, and at various periods spread over, and often depopulated extensive regions of the world.

Those included in this class are principally the acute or febrile diseases, as the plague, yellow fever, typhus or jail fever, intermittent and remittent fevers, scarlatina, small-pox, measles, dysentery, influenza, spotted fever, typhoid pneumonia, ophthalmia, hooping cough, &c.

Typhus or jail fever, which is propagated by a poison produced in the clothing, bedding, furniture, &c. is known generally to prevail and spread much more readily in the cold weather of winter, when the apartments of the sick cannot so conveniently be subjected to thorough ventilation. This fever is likewise occasionally combined with other dis-

eases, along with which it is propagated, as with inflammation of the lungs, constituting peripneumonia typhoides, and with a dysenteric affection of the bowels as in camp dysentery.

The immediate and operative principle of contagion, being neither visible, nor tangible, will probably long continue to elude the best researches of medical philosophers. It is an axiom of general assent, that the human system is capable of sustaining preternatural changes, and new impressions, in a remarkable degree, when gradually habituated to them. This will account for the well known fact, that native inhabitants of any place, or those gradually habituated to a certain noxious atmosphere, very frequently escape a prevailing epidemic, while a stranger, or one coming from a pure atmosphere, is sure of being one of the first and greatest sufferers from the attack.

Experience has abundantly demonstrated, that malignant febrile diseases may be generated by the confinement of healthy animal exhalations, or effluvia from our bodies, in crowded or ill ventilated places, when assisted by the natural animal heat, but the accumulation and confinement of morbid effluvia, is still more certain in its effects, although the disease be not originally contagious. Hence we find that such fevers, and even the most severe pestilence, originate most frequently among the poor. Sir John Pringle remarks, that contagious fevers are incidental to every place ill aired, kept dirty, and filled with animal steams from foul and diseased bodies; and from this circumstance, jails, and military hospitals, are most exposed to this kind of pestilential infection. Even mild febrile attacks among the poor, though originating from cold or other causes, become contagious in their course in consequence of their confined and dirty situations.

Exhalations from putrefying dead animal substances, have always been considered as powerful sources of contagious and epidemic diseases. Hence human bodies left unburied in the field of battle, often produce typhus or pestilential fever, which spreads its fatal effects over the adjacent country. An instance is recorded of a malignant fever excited by the offal of a city, being accumulated without the walls; while it was covered with water in the ditch, it was not attended by any ill consequences, but when from increased quantity, it rose above the surface, a dreadful fever spread through

the city, and its neighbourhood ; so that, where four hundred used to die annually, the deaths were increased to two thousand, (Wilson on Fevers.) Instances of this description might be greatly multiplied.

Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, or marshy ground, when acted on by solar heat, are the most frequent causes of epidemic fevers of the remittent and intermittent type, and those of a more malignant and pestilential character, are often ascribed to the same source. Fevers of this description may no doubt afterwards spread, and become prevailing epidemics, particularly in warm climates. In marshes, and swampy places, abounding in vegetable and animal substances the process of putrefaction or chemical decomposition, is constantly going forward, especially when exposed to the intense heat of the sun. Exhalations arising from this source, have long been considered as one general cause of epidemic and other malignant fevers. Marshes however, are not the only sources whence these pernicious exhalations arise, they also proceed from moist earth, slime, or mud, and from animal and vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction, inducing fever on human bodies exposed under certain conditions to their influence. These exhalations, or gases, are known to be more powerful, concentrated, and virulent in hot climates, and warm seasons, than in temperate ones. It is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture, are powerful agents in producing epidemic and pestilential diseases, and that constant *wet* and constant *dry* weather, are both unfavourable to their generation and diffusion. It is remarkable that these noxious exhalations, do not rise high in the atmosphere, nor spread far from their source, at least without such dilution by pure air as greatly to diminish their deleterious qualities. In the barracks of soldiers in the West-Indies, consisting of an upper and lower floor, Dr. John Hunter affirms, that there were three taken sick on the ground floor, to one on that of the story above. Even at a few hundred feet above the level of the marshes, the situations are extremely healthy. A very small space frequently includes that of healthy and unhealthy ground, and the matter of contagion in common states of the atmosphere seems sometimes to be almost confined to the individual in which it exists. The mephitic or noxious principles which at certain times are exhaled from the surface or bowels of the earth, may have a considerable influence in the production of epidemics.

Another source of epidemic diseases, is found in camps, and in cities when ill constructed, and neglected, as ground contaminated with human excrements, offal, waste water after washing, foul straw rotting in tents, &c. These seldom fail to produce epidemic diseases of the most fatal tendency, especially in hot and moist weather, when camps remain long on the same ground. The air of a marsh, or of a foul camp, says that accurate observer Dr. John Hunter, may destroy an army almost as soon as the true plague. In exploring the causes of the yellow fever, and pestilence in our own country of late years, they have been traced most frequently to accumulated filth, consisting of animal and vegetable substances about the public wharves, and in the streets and alleys in our cities; and to the foul air generated in the holds of vessels after long voyages and not being properly ventilated. A vessel returning to a port may retain a local atmosphere although innoxious to those on board, may yet prove a mortal pestilence when let loose among the inhabitants.

In several instances the yellow fever has been ascribed to the effluvia produced by fish, beef, hides, coffee, potatoes, and other animal and vegetable substances, while in a state of putrefaction, by being exposed to heat and moisture.

Within the last twenty years the subject of contagious and epidemical diseases has arrested the attention of intelligent physicians who command the highest respect and confidence in our country. Drs. Rush, Miller and Mitchell, with other gentlemen of high standing in the profession, pertinaciously opposed the doctrine of contagion and importation of yellow fever. They zealously advocated the opinion that the disease originated from domestic and local causes, such as the exposure of putrid animal and vegetable substances, and to the foul air which issues from the new made ground raised on the muddy and filthy bottom of rivers and marshes for the purpose of constructing wharves. That it spread exclusively by exhalations from putrid matters which are diffused in the air. It is in support of this opinion, they conceive, that the disease prevails only during one particular season of the year, viz. the close of the summer, and throughout the autumn, and always ceases on the commencement of cold weather, and that it is incapable of spreading from the sick to the well in situations remote from putrid effluvia. It is confidently asserted that of the many

thousands who were affected with the disease at New-York, Philadelphia, and other places, and were removed beyond the limited influence of marsh miasmata, into a pure uncontaminated atmosphere whilst labouring under the disease, or after having imbibed the poison, no instance has been known of its having been communicated to others. Even the physicians, nurses, and assistants, whose duties lead to an incessant and unreserved intercourse with the sick, sleep in the apartments of the dying and the dead, and often in actual contact and exposed to every possible mode of infection, have nevertheless, invariably escaped the disease. These unqualified assertions however, are by the contagionists declared to be at least questionable, and some palpable instances to the contrary have been produced and promulgated by Dr. David Hosack of New-York. This gentleman having devoted unremitting attention to the subject, will not admit the foregoing reasoning as satisfactory, but strenuously contends for the doctrine of contagion, and coincides with many European authors in the opinion, that the yellow fever may be imported from one foreign country to another by means of personal intercourse, or by infected articles of commerce. He affirms that the yellow fever under certain circumstances, is of a contagious character, and that it has actually been imported into our cities from the West-Indies; and has adduced several examples of its having been communicated from "the sick to the well," even in situations remote from that in which the disease originated.

Dr. Hosack's conclusions are,

"1st. That, an impure atmosphere is indispensably necessary to multiply and extend the specific poison constituting plague, dysentery, typhus, and yellow fever.

"2dly. That, the impurities of the atmosphere do not produce their effect in the manner suggested by Dr. Chisholm, by increasing the susceptibility of the system to be acted upon by the peculiar virus of those diseases.

"3dly. That, instead of predisposing the body to be thus acted upon, the reverse is the fact; that the predisposition of those who are most exposed to such impure air is less, while those who reside in the pure air of the country are most liable to be infected when exposed to the contagion.

"4thly. That, the impurities of the atmosphere are fermentable materials, to be called into action by the specific ferment of those diseases, aided by heat, moisture, and a calm

state of the atmosphere, and that as far as such atmosphere extends, and the circumstances favourable to such fermentative or assimilating process continue, so far those diseases become epidemic but no farther."

The principle of our author relative to a fermentative and assimilating process, is analogous to the fermentation of vegetable and animal matters under the influence of heat and moisture, which, with the addition of a ferment is greatly increased and supported, while by frost and cold weather the process is always checked and interrupted. This observation applies to infectious epidemics, the spreading of which is always observed to cease on the approach of cold weather.

Dr. Thomas (*Modern Practice*) agrees with Dr. Bancroft in the opinion that marsh exhalations and the effluvia arising from putrid vegetable and animal substances, under a concurring vitiated state of the atmosphere, were the causes which gave rise to yellow fever, in our cities, and that it was afterwards kept up by contagion, heightened by various accidental circumstances, to a pestilential degree of violence.

"Very hot and sultry weather with a long drought will greatly predispose to the prevalence of this fever as an epidemic in all tropical climates; and it may have a similar effect in America, where the summer months are intensely warm."

There is in epidemics a striking mutability of character, and a remarkable predominance in general over other diseases. They seem to possess a law, or property by which they convert every other complaint into themselves, or banish it during their own continuance. It appears also to be among the laws of epidemics, that those persons most susceptible of disease, are liable not only to receive it the soonest, but with the greatest severity, and on its first appearance it spreads with the greatest mortality, when after a certain period it is gradually disarmed of much of its power, and becomes controlled by medicine equally with diseases of any other description.

This may be explained partly by considering that the noxious principle in the atmosphere has lost a portion of its violence, and the air approximating to a state of salubrity, and partly by the bodies of men becoming habituated to the pestilence.

It is a point of much importance, to ascertain the mode and circumstances of the communication of contagion from one individual to another, and of its general spreading, with a view to discover the means of suppressing it or preventing its extension. It is obvious that contagious diseases, which are communicated by contact only, may in general be avoided, by shunning the contact of the diseased or other infected substances; but those infectious principles which are supposed to be soluble or diffusible, in atmospheric air, exhibit phenomena which are not clearly comprehended. It may however, be observed, of all the febrile contagions, whether of a specific origin, as that of the small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, or malignant sore throat, or arising from the casual change of the animal effluvia, as that of typhus, jail, or hospital fever, that they have been found by experiments, to be propagated by the same laws and to be suppressed by similar means.

At the first appearance of an epidemic disease, a considerable number of persons being seized with it, a general alarm is immediately excited in consequence of an opinion entertained by some, that the seeds of an evil so generally destructive, must be diffused through the atmosphere at large, and that contagion must be inhaled at every breath; and so great are the apprehensions and terror, that in some instances people cannot be prevailed on to visit the houses or to afford the necessary assistance to their suffering friends. But recent observations have happily made it appear that such opinion is erroneous, and that the alarm and consternation thus excited are altogether groundless. The nature of this subject being more accurately understood than formerly, we are taught to disregard many imaginary evils and sources of terror. The fact is now well established that the infection of malignant fever in common with that of plague, in the open free air, does not appear to diffuse itself more than a few feet from its source. The contagion of that dreadful malady, the plague, does not contaminate the atmosphere in general, nor indeed to any great distance from the source of the poison; it is principally propagated by actual contact, or close communication with the diseased or their clothes, furniture, &c. The fact has long been known that during the plague at Aleppo, in 1762, Dr. Russell held communication with his patients while stationed at a window fifteen feet above the ground with perfect impunity.

That the contagion of small-pox, however virulent, cannot be conveyed through the air to any considerable distance from the source of the poison, has been demonstrated by direct experiments; Dr. Haygarth relates the experiments of Professor O. Ryan, who placed six children within half a yard of balls of cotton, copiously impregnated with fresh small-pox matter, and repeated the operation three times a day, during a whole week, for an hour each time, without communicating the disease to either of them.* So extremely limited is the sphere of activity of febrile contagion in the open air, that no instances have occurred of contagious fever being conveyed from the wards of hospitals, to the adjacent wards or neighbouring buildings. Nay, it has been farther ascertained in these wards, and houses, as well as in the habitations of the rich, that in a clear well aired room of a moderate size, the contagious poison is so completely disarmed of its virulence by dilution with fresh air, as seldom to excite the distemper even in nurses exposed to all the putrid miasma of the breath, perspiration and other discharges. The most malignant contagions are in fact rendered inert, and harmless by diffusion in the open air, and even in the air of well ventilated apartments. It is apparent therefore, that pestilence is propagated by near approach to, or actual contact of the diseased, or by the conveyance of the contagious poison in articles impregnated with it. The wearing apparel, bedding, uncleanness of any sort, long retained in that impure state, contain a more certain, a more concentrated, and contagious poison, than the newly emitted *effluvia*, or excretions from the sick. Many contagious diseases are, by such fomites, spread and perpetuated. The contagion of small-pox has been conveyed in an old blanket to nations of Indians, some of whom it has almost extirpated. It is by these means, and not by the impregnation of the atmosphere, that the small-pox, measles, typhus, hooping cough, itch, tinea capitis, &c. are perpetuated, and febrile contagions are thus from time to time widely diffused.

The actual virulence of contagion accumulated in fomites in unventilated and crowded rooms, is well known to prove on many occasions, extremely destructive, especially when carried at once by a direct draught of air, yet its tendency

* Instances have been adduced of persons having taken the small-pox by passing a house where it existed.

to diffuse itself, and its power, when diffused through the atmosphere in general, is very limited.

It is to be observed all individuals are not equally liable to be infected by contagion; and some, though the number is extremely small, escape altogether. Thus there are persons who have gone through a long life without taking the small-pox. The constitution, however, appears occasionally to undergo such change in the course of life, that those who in earlier years had resisted the action of this contagion, have received it on some future exposure to its influence. There is considerable difference too in the infectious degree of different contagions: thus, that of the hooping cough affects a much smaller proportion of mankind than that of the measles, or small-pox; and that of the scarlet fever excites the disease in children much more frequently than in adult persons. It often happens that a considerable number of people, visitors, nurses, &c. breathe the air of the chambers of patients ill of contagious fever, and yet escape the disease; it seems therefore to be an important inquiry into the dose of typhous contagion requisite to produce infection. The quantity will vary no doubt according to different circumstances. There appears to be a strict analogy between contagious miasma and other poisons. The larger the dose of a poison or drug the greater in general is the effect which it produces. Many of the most powerful and salutary medicines, when taken in too large a quantity are poisonous. And on the other hand, the most virulent and unmanageable poisons, may by the skill and attention of physicians be rendered in a proper dose safe and useful remedies. Farther, in different constitutions, and in different maladies, there is a certain degree of variety in the operation of any drug. Thus four or six times the dose, *e. g.* of antimony, or mercury may be required for one patient more than for another, or for the same person in different diseases. In the same way the mischievous quantity of miasma admits of some variation. The atmosphere of a room where contagion is generated, if cleanliness and ventilation are employed, may therefore be breathed for a long time with impunity: and it is not less clear, that an atmosphere strongly impregnated, may be breathed for a short time with the same impunity.

Physicians have in innumerable instances, visited patients, ill of infectious fevers, in small close and dirty rooms,

breathed the most pestilential air in the most concentrated state and yet escaped infection. Their safety is ascribed to their precaution in not remaining long enough in the patient's room to respire a sufficient dose of the poison to produce disease. There are, however, other facts which prove that infection is occasioned suddenly in some instances, and from a very short exposure to a pestilential air. Whether this is owing to peculiar susceptibility of the individual, or to the particular mode of receiving the contagious effluvia, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. A writer in Rees' Cyclopædia asserts that he visited a poor family of four persons lying in the same bed, in an exceedingly close and dirty apartment, ill of contagious fever. He always had the precaution to throw open the windows on entering the room, to station himself between the window and the bed, whilst he examined the sick, and to remain but a short time with them. After repeating his daily visits during a week with impunity, he was accompanied by another physician who took no precaution, but examined the patients minutely and closely, standing on that side of the bed which exposed him to the contagious effluvia, and so near as to receive the effluvia and the breath in the most concentrated state. He took the infection and his fever proved fatal. Here is an instance of an infection attributable to a full dose of the poison, which his incautious zeal induced him to inhale, but which by a more prudent conduct he might have avoided. In most cases as in this, when a sudden infection takes place a disagreeable sensation is excited, which different persons have described differently. Some have felt a sharp taste in the mouth, as if blue vitriol were dissolved in it, but which no washing, or gargling can remove. Others have compared the first impression to that of an earthly exhalation, from a newly opened grave, the sensation extending down to the stomach, sometimes exciting instantaneous sickness and shivering. Dr. Haygarth mentions two physicians infected suddenly by a short exposure. One of them thought that he caught the fever by standing behind in order to assist the patient; the other by inspecting morbid fæces. Dr. Lind is of opinion, that in these diseases, the stools if very foetid are most communicative of contagion, next to these the breath, and lastly the effluvia from the body.

The activity of contagion is not always proportionate to the appearance of malignancy in the disease. Sometimes

Only one of a great number equally exposed will be seized. And the most malignant cases of fever have been known to exist without affecting any other of the family, though confined in a close and small house. And on the contrary, fevers of the mildest description have occasionally been observed to spread extensively through a neighbourhood. It is obvious therefore, that great caution should be used in pronouncing fevers not infectious.

The period at which different fevers begin and cease to generate contagious effluvia, is not absolutely ascertained. It seems most probable that in eruptive fevers there is no contagion, till within a short time before the eruption appears; and that contagion remains so long as any scab remains on the skin. This is clearly the case in the small-pox.

The latent period of contagion, or the period which elapses between the exposure and the first appearance of the disease which ensues is ascertained with tolerable accuracy in respect to the small-pox; being by inoculation, eight or nine days, and by the natural way, from ten to sixteen days. The latent period of the contagion of measles is from ten to fourteen days. But the latent period of typhous infection is more irregular and often much longer. It seldom appears before the 10th day, but most commonly from the 20th to 60th. Latent infection, is doubtless excited into action by circumstances which may render the constitution less capable of resisting it. Such are exposure to cold, wet and damp air, fear, grief, anxiety, fatigue, watching, debauchery, wounds and bruises, and all causes which debilitate the system.

During the prevalence of a pestilence, it has been observed, that exposure to the damps of evening in warm countries, is extremely dangerous, and the abuse of intoxicating liquors is not less so. From the great length of time in which the contagion of fever often lies dormant, we may infer with Dr. Lind, the probability that without the influence of these exciting causes, the contagion might never, in such instances, have affected the constitution.

Prevention of Infection.

If it be admitted as fact, that contagion originates in accumulated and confined animal effluvia, and is communicated either to those who approach, or come in contact with the

sick, or by means of substances impregnated with contagious matter, and in these ways only, the means of prevention are obvious. With respect to the casual origin of contagion, it is scarcely necessary to say that cleanliness and ventilation, as they preclude the confinement and accumulation of the animal effluvia and secretions, will infallibly prevent the generation of the poison. When contagion exists its farther communication may be prevented by avoiding contact or approach to the sick, and by confining the patient to a separate room, in which, if it be kept clean and well ventilated, it has already been shewn that the contagion will be inert at a short distance from the sick, and therefore, that the necessary attendants and medical visitors, will receive no injury from respiring the air within it. In this way contagion has been prevented from spreading in large schools, and other places where a number of people live together, as in work houses, hospitals and other crowded situations.

The following rules are recommended by Dr. Haygarth for the prevention of infection.

“ 1st. As safety from danger depends entirely on cleanliness and fresh air, the door of a sick room where a person labours under an infectious fever, (especially in the habitations of the poor,) ought never to be shut : a window in it should generally be opened during the day, and frequently during the night.

“ 2d. The bed curtains ought never to be closely drawn round the patient, but only on the side next the light, in order to shade the face.

“ 3d. Dirty utensils, clothes, &c. ought to be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water and washed clean when taken out.

“ 4th. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed, and the floor near the bed be rubbed every day with a wet mop or cloth.

“ 5th. As some parts of the air in a sick room are more infectious than others, both attendants and visitors should avoid the current of the patient's breath, the exhalation ascending from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed, and also the vapour arising from all evacuations.” When medical or other duties require a visitor or nurse to be in such dangerous situations, Dr. Haygarth observes that infections may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of breathing.

"6th. Visitors ought not to enter infectious chambers, *fasting*, and in doubtful circumstances, on their departure it will be advisable to blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, any infectious poison which may have been inhaled by the breath and may adhere to those passages.

"By observing these rules, not only numerous visitors, but the medical attendants, and the nurses themselves, who frequently move and otherwise assist the sick, in fever-wards, and the wards of houses of recovery, entirely escape infection. This is proved with scarcely any exception, in all the institutions of this sort throughout England and Ireland. By the same rules, Dr. Haygarth arrested the progress of a scarlet fever and sore throat in a school containing thirty-seven boarders, at a time when other great schools were dispersing their scholars on account of this most contagious distemper which had spread alarmingly among them."

Contagion may be extensively excited by fomites, attached to clothing, especially those made of cotton and wool which are extremely porous, also many articles of furniture and of commerce. It is supposed by some that when the poison has been long secluded from the air, in close chests or packages, it acquires an increased degree of activity and virulence. This mode of communication is greatly to be apprehended during the prevalence of contagious or epidemic maladies. Hence severe quarantine laws have in every country been enacted in order to prevent the importation of foreign pestilence with the articles of commerce, and it is not less necessary, during times of internal pestilence to be watchful in regard to this point. The fact is well ascertained by experimental observation, that by a slight exposure to contagious miasma, the clothes of visitors, &c. become sufficiently imbrued with them to communicate small-pox, and scarlet fever with ulcerated sore throat. But the contagion of typhus being much less powerful than either of these, it is only where substances have been for a long time in contact with the sick or near them, as the bed or linen of the patient, that they become sufficiently impregnated with the poison to communicate the infection. It is in close and dirty places where the contagion is concentrated by accumulation and confinement, as in the cells of jails, or in the apartments of the poor, that the utmost virulence of the poison is produced. Contagion adhering to clothes and furniture may be effectually destroyed by the

vapours from various combustible and volatile substances, or being buried some days in the earth. Dr. Lind recommends the fumes of tobacco to be dispersed through the cells and infected apartments, in prisons and ships, as well as for the purification of infected articles; he also advises the exposure of fomites to the fumes of sulphur from a charcoal fire, as an efficacious mode of purification. But he is perfectly convinced, he says, from long experience, that even the simple heat of a close confined fire, or the heat of an oven is a destroying power, which no infection whatever can resist. The efficacy of burning gun powder is conceived to be considerable. The vapours of vinegar have been long used with some degree of success, and should in no case be neglected. But according to many eminent European authors, the most efficacious of the means which we possess of destroying contagion in fomites are the fumes of mineral acids, as recommended by M. Guyton Morveau and Dr. Smyth. Those of the muriatic, and still more perhaps those of the nitric acid, appear to be complete antidotes to accumulated contagion. "At the suggestion of Dr. Carmichael Smyth," says Dr. Thomas, "important experiments were made by desire of the Lords of the Admiralty with the nitric acid vapour on board the Union Hospital Ship in November 1795, to correct the contagion of a very malignant fever which had made great ravages among the crews of the Russian ships at Sheerness; the success of which was so complete as not to leave the least reason to doubt, of the high efficacy of this fumigation. Many subsequent trials in various places have confirmed this opinion and have induced the House of Commons to voté a reward (of 5000*l.*) to Dr. Smyth, for his valuable and easy method of destroying the contagion of infectious fevers."

Dr. Duncan, author of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, gives his testimony and commendation of the method of purifying jails, hospitals, ships, and other infected places by the acid fumigation, or the oxymuriated acid vapour by which he thinks the poisonous miasmata will be decomposed and entirely destroyed.

The vapours from the mineral acids are not deleterious to life, and may be diffused in the apartments of the sick without occasioning any material inconvenience, in the following manner. Half an ounce of powdered nitre is to be put into a saucer which is placed in a pipkin or pot of heated sand. On the nitre two drachms of sulphuric acid are then poured.

The fumes of the nitric acid immediately begin to rise. This quantity will fill with vapour a cube of ten feet; and by employing a sufficient number of pipkins the fumes may be easily made to fill a ward of any extent.

It may be of little importance whether the nitric or the muriatic acid be employed as the powers of both are extensive and certain. When the muriatic is preferred, one pound of muriate of soda (common salt) is put into an earthen vessel and a small quantity of sulphuric acid is poured over it until the whole salt is moistened. If a gentle heat be applied a larger quantity of vapour will be extricated.

It is proper here to remark, Dr. Trotter of the British fleet entertains no favourable opinion respecting the acid fumigation, and has even asserted that in the experiments of Dr. Smyth, there was deception from first to last; and Professor Mitchill of New-York, denounces them as equally preposterous and inefficient, having no tendency whatever to neutralize or decompose the contagious atoms, or in any manner to diminish their activity.

Dr. Thomas prefers the following as the most effectual of all fumigations. Take of manganese in powder two parts, the same of common salt, of sulphuric acid three parts, and of water one part. Put an ounce of the mixed manganese and salt into a bason, add of water a large tea spoonful, then, drop in half a tea spoonful of sulphuric acid, and repeat this till you have used a tea spoonful and a half of the acid. In this manner keep up a sensible extrication of the fumes.

The most effectual means to be used for preventing a return of contagious fever in our cities, besides a proper system of quarantine laws rigidly executed, are "1st. Remove all those filthy substances from streets, gutters, cellars, yards, stores, vaults, ponds, &c. which, by putrefaction in warm weather afford the most frequent cause of the disease in this country: 2d. Frequent washing of all impure parts of the city in warm weather. 3d. To guard against the frequent source of the fever from noxious air in the holds of vessels; the unloading such vessels as contain cargoes liable to putrefaction, and discharging the ballast of all vessels at a distance from the city during the warm months should be strictly enjoined. By detaining vessels with perishable cargoes in hot weather the foul air in the holds is continually increasing, or becoming more pestilential by concentration and increased virulence. 4th. The filling up or cleaning the docks in such manner that no substances capable of putrefaction

shall be exposed to the rays of the sun at low water. All clothing, bedding, and every other thing impregnated with animal effluvia, should be made to undergo the operation of washing, and even the bodies of the sick. All houses, and other buildings that may be infected should be ventilated in the most faithful manner, and the floors and walls carefully scrubbed with soap and water, and then white-washed with lime."

For personal preservation it is recommended that during the prevalence of a contagious epidemic, temperance, regularity and care in avoiding all causes of debility, the employment of the cold bath, and the preservation of an equal state of mind be particularly regarded. Whatever tends to inspire confidence in the mind contributes to the security of the body. As soon as a person has returned from visiting an infected patient he ought to wash his hands and face in vinegar and change his clothes, carefully exposing those he has worn to fresh air; and then to drink a warm infusion of sage or other aromatic herbs which tend to excite perspiration. Dr. Rush recommended his fellow citizens to reduce their diet during the prevalence of the yellow fever. He lived sparingly himself upon tea, coffee, milk, and the common fruits and garden vegetables of the season with a small quantity of salted meat and smoked herring. His drinks were milk and water, weak claret, weak porter and water. "I sheltered myself" he says, "as much as possible from the rays of the sun, and from the action of the evening air, and accommodated my dress to the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere. By similar means I have reason to believe that many hundreds escaped the disease that were exposed to it. There appears to be no combination of climate and miasmata that can resist the good effects of abstinence or depleting medicines, in preventing or moderating an attack of this fever."

This eminent physician recommended also, besides a diet of milk and vegetables, cooling purges to be taken once or twice a week, and moderate blood letting, to all such as were of a plethoric habit, and small doses of calomel so as gently to affect the gums. To these he added the warm bath and the cold bath, issues, setons, and blisters.* A flannel

* "A respectable physician of Philadelphia" says Dr. Mease, "thinks he owes his escape during several epidemic fevers to the irritation produced by a blister on the wrist which he kept open."

shirt worn next the skin will be found highly beneficial by keeping up a free and equal perspiration. He pointed out the necessity of avoiding all causes that tend to excite the contagion into action, such are heat and cold, the early morning and evening air, even in warm weather. Fatigue from amusements; such as fishing, gunning, dancing, and from unusual labour or exercise. Intemperance in eating and drinking, and all violent emotions or passions of the mind ought to be guarded against with the utmost care.

"The Royal College of Physicians of London and the Army Medical Board have decided that the *yellow fever* is a contagious disease, and by consequence an importable one. This decision enforces the necessity of strict quarantine regulations."

Boston Centinel, August 17, 1816.

The following hints and observations, extracted chiefly from Thomas's *Modern Practice*, are deemed highly important and interesting to that class of people who are natives of cold or temperate climates, and who are called to visit the West-Indies or other hot latitudes. "Men," says Dr. Thomas, "who exchange their native for a distant climate, may be considered in a light somewhat analogous to that of plants removed into a foreign soil, where the utmost care and attention are required to inure them to their new situation and keep them healthy. Every person in exchanging his own climate for a warmer one, should, if possible, avoid arriving in his new situation during the rainy season of the year. This with some small variation begins in August and terminates in October. The plethoric and robust being the subjects most liable to malignant diseases, all such, on their approach to the warm latitudes ought to be bled in proportion to their strength; but should this have been neglected during the voyage it may be done immediately on their arrival on shore. After bleeding, if the person is of a full and plethoric habit, the bowels are to be opened by some cooling purgative; and if he is naturally of a bilious habit, it may be advisable to premise a gentle emetic. He may then begin a slight course of mercury, taking from two to four grains of

Dr. C. Smyth, on jail fever, observes that persons who have issues open are seldom affected by contagion.

In his valuable *Treatise on Mercurial Practice*, Dr. John Warren relates an instance of a young woman in Boston who had scalded her feet, and who lodged with one of the sick in a family who were affected by a very malignant typhus fever, and was long exposed to the effluvia, but so long as the sores continued to discharge she continued in health. The sores at length healed and she immediately became sick.

calomel according to his age and other circumstances every other night, until the gums become somewhat affected. Should the medicine run through the bowels, a grain of opium may be added to each dose. When the mouth shews the mercurial action, a dose of cooling physic ought to be administered after one or two days intermission of the medicine. In some constitutions not easily affected by mercury it will be necessary to persevere with steadiness until the system be thoroughly impregnated, for thereon depends the safety of the patient. On his arrival he must observe the greatest temperance in his diet, carefully guard against any exposure to the sun in the middle of the day, and the cool air of the night, until he becomes somewhat habituated to the climate. The effects of temperance as a prophylactic are strikingly illustrated by Dr. Chisholme, who observes that while the yellow fever raged at the Island of Grenada the utility of this was remarkably illustrated by the almost total exemption of the French inhabitants from the disease, whose mode of living compared with that of the English is temperate and regular in an uncommon degree.

“If the stranger on his arrival has it in his power to choose the place of his residence, he ought to prefer that situation which is somewhat elevated, dry, open to the air and sun, and remote from woods, stagnant waters, and marshy grounds. Swamps and marshes when acted upon by a powerful sun, particularly after heavy rains, send forth noxious vapours and exhalations, which prove a never failing source of intermittent and remittent fevers, fluxes, &c. to all descriptions of inhabitants, but more particularly to Europeans and strangers lately arrived.

“Persons of this description ought therefore to pass as little of their time as possible in such a situation, and when obliged by business to resort there by day, they should retire early in the evening before the dews begin to fall, to one that is elevated and that has the advantages before described. If no such situation is to be procured without great inconvenience, sleeping on board a vessel in an open road or healthy harbour will then be preferable to passing the night on shore. Where unfavourable circumstances do not admit of either of these advantages, and new comers are obliged to remain constantly in an unhealthy spot, they will act prudently in adopting such means as will tend in some measure to lessen the danger to which they are exposed.

The highest apartment in the house should be chosen to sleep in; if furnished with a stove a small fire should be kept in it; and the windows that front the swampy ground, if the house is to leeward of this, are to be kept shut, admitting the light and air by the others. Tobacco may be smoked freely, and about half an ounce of the compound tincture of bark be taken every morning and evening. The diet of strangers newly arrived in a warm climate should consist of a greater proportion of vegetable food than of animal, avoiding such articles of the latter as are either salted or very highly seasoned. To all such a free use of ripe subacid fruits will be highly proper, as they will not only assuage thirst but serve to correct any tendency in the fluids to putrefaction. All new settlers should observe a moderate indulgence in the delicacies of the table, a spare and temperate use of all kinds of vinous and spirituous liquors, a proper self command in sensual gratifications; the carefully avoiding any exposure to a current of air or moisture, particularly when the body is heated by exercise; their return early to their respective homes before the night dew begins to fall; and their cautiously obviating a costive habit, by taking from time to time some gentle cooling laxative until they are able to establish a proper regularity in the natural evacuations.

“The custom of going early to bed and rising betimes in the morning is conducive to health every where, and more especially in hot countries. If gentle exercise either on foot or horseback be added in the morning it will prove highly salutary; and should cold bathing be first used the body would thereby be much invigorated and rendered less susceptible of external impressions. Where the convenience of a proper bath is not to be procured, water properly cooled by having been exposed all night to the air in pots or a tub may be thrown over the body. Dancing is an amusement cautiously to be shunned by all new comers. The dress of such persons should consist of coats made of thin woollen cloth, with waistcoat and breeches of dimity or nan-kin. What is worn next to the skin should be made of cotton in preference to linen, as this last when moistened with perspiration in consequence of any severe exercise, is very apt to convey a sense of chilliness, when the body becomes inactive again. Calico shirts will therefore be preferable to linen ones. Those who are afflicted with rheumatic pains

may substitute a waistcoat of flannel next to the skin. New settlers should observe the greatest precaution in changing their clothes of every kind as soon as possible after getting wet, a circumstance too frequently made light of and neglected, and which often therefore proves the cause of disease."

It need only to be observed further, those who emigrate to hot climates should not only by additional clothing be particularly guarded against the damp air and dews of morning and evening, but it is also highly important to fortify the stomach against the attack of disease by taking a cup of warm coffee, camomile tea, or wine, immediately after rising from bed, and never go out in the morning with the stomach empty.

BOOK II.

OF CHILDREN* :—THEIR MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

THE first object which requires the attention of the accoucheur or midwife, when a child is born, is to ascertain the certainty of its being alive. A satisfactory knowledge of this fact, is of the utmost importance, and will influence our directions in the subsequent management of the infant. It must be apparent to those even the least conversant with medical subjects, that the strong and vigorous child requires a different treatment from the one whose entrance into the world exhibits no other sign of animation than a feeble pulsation of the heart, and the arteries of the umbilical cord.

It will not be inconsistent with the professed object of this publication to consider these two conditions of the infant, and to suggest such directions as are proper to be pursued in each of them. When the signs of life are unequivocal, the respiration free and regular, or the cry strong and loud, the navel string may be immediately tied and divided without any hazard, and the infant may then be wrapped up in a piece of soft flannel, and given to the nurse, or one of the attendants who will be particularly attentive to keep it well covered and warm. In this situation it ought to remain a considerable time unmolested, that an opportunity may be afforded it to recover from the fatigues, which invariably attend so sudden and extraordinary a change of its condition. This direction will not be deemed of trifling importance by

* For a considerable portion of the following pages on the management and diseases of children, I am indebted to the pen of my friend Dr. Hector Orr of Bridge-water.

the most careless and indifferent if they will only bestow a moment's reflection upon the feeble and helpless state of the new born infant;—the truly wonderful alteration in the mode of its existence;—and the effects which must be produced upon its tender frame by so sudden a transition from heat to cold.

But when the child presents itself to the world with imperfect signs of life, or apparently dead, or in a kind of intermediate state of existence between life and death, it should not be immediately separated from the mother by the division of the umbilical cord. For so long as the pulsation in the cord continues, we should not despair of a favourable issue, although the child should not breathe for several minutes, and should lay in a torpid state, or a kind of syncope or fainting. Under such circumstances our endeavours should be directed to such means as are most effectual for exciting respiration, not neglecting while it is in our power, to avail ourselves of the auxiliary support of life which is derived from the foetal circulation. The pulsation in the cord is a presage of life, and is at least presumptive evidence that the action of respiration is prevented from being established by faintness or a compression of the brain. When respiration is suspended in consequence of syncope or torpor, the child after a few moments of stillness begins to gasp, or moan, and at distant intervals to sob, after which it breathes low, with a rattling in its throat, when, of a sudden, respiration becomes regular and perfect. But in those cases which arise from a compressed brain, the breathing after it commences, continues longer oppressed, and we generally find that the difficulty of rousing the vital principle into action is not less than of supporting and extending its influence. In both cases, all our attempts to recover the apparently lifeless infant, will be directed to the single object of promoting respiration. For this purpose let the child be wrapped up in warm flannels, the thorax gently rubbed with the hand or strong spirits, and, after having removed the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils, should there be any present, stimulate the nose with a feather previously wet with spirits. Cold brandy poured suddenly on the chest or belly, or giving a gentle concussion of the body, by slapping the bottom, and the soles of the feet, will have a tendency to excite that strong effort, which is necessary to establish the action of the lungs. Should these attempts prove ineffectual, we shall

find nothing of superior efficacy to inflating the lungs, by which we imitate natural respiration. This is to be accomplished by blowing either through a quill, or by applying the mouth, which is a more preferable method, directly to the mouth of the child, at the same time compressing the nostrils with one hand to prevent the return of the air, while with the other, we press back the cartilages of the windpipe in such a manner as to obstruct its escape through the oesophagus to the stomach. As soon as the lungs are inflated, the air must be again forced out, by a strong pressure against the pit of the stomach, and thus alternated for a considerable time, omitting it only occasionally for the application of some other means. If by this time, the child should not be disposed to cry, and the pulsation have stopped in the cord, there is no longer any occasion to delay tying and dividing the funis. Its restoration may be further attempted by removing it to the fire, or putting it in warm water, at the same time sedulously continuing the artificial respiration, as long as there is the most distant hope of success. Under certain restrictions blood may be permitted to flow from the umbilical cord, but in no case to a greater extent than two or three tea spoonfuls, lest a degree of debility be induced by which the child relapses into a state of inaction. The voice of humanity calls for these exertions, and the interest of the public no less than the feelings of individuals demand them of us.

After a sufficient time has been allowed the child to recover from its fatigue, the soft white incrustation, with which the skin is generally covered, is to be removed by ablution with tepid water, in which there is a small quantity of castile, or other purified soap, and applied by a sponge or a soft piece of cloth. This washing is to be performed with care and delicacy, not applying so much force as to fret the tender skin, for it is unnecessary to remove from every part of the surface of the body, this unctuous slimy matter at the first washing. Those parts only claim particular attention, as the groins, the armpit, behind the ears, the folds of the neck and sides, which are peculiarly liable to excoriation, and where blisters and troublesome sores are apt to be produced for the want of this necessary precaution. The prevailing custom, with the generality of nurses, to bathe the body, and especially the head, with ardent spirits is not attended with any obvious advantages, and may be the source of

much mischief. After the washing is completed the child is immediately to be wiped perfectly dry with a soft towel; then the remaining part of the navel string is to be wrapped round with a piece of a rag, and retained by a bandage brought round the body, after which a simple and loose dress is to be put on, containing a sufficient number of articles to preserve a due degree of warmth. The practice of washing the whole body regularly every morning and evening is no less necessary to cleanliness, than conducive to health.

Daily bathing in cold water, however, is by no means calculated for strengthening or improving the health of infants. Children under a year old cannot endure a very cold air, and ought therefore to be treated with additional precaution in bathing. The sudden effect of cold is too violent a stimulus for the frame of a tender infant, in whose mind it perhaps excites the greatest emotions of horror and terror. Immediately after the birth, and during the first three months of its life, an infant ought to be daily bathed in moderately warm water; in the next nine months, the water should be only luke warm, or about the temperature of new milk; after the first year its temperature may be still more reduced; and after the second the bath should be quite cool.

It is impossible to pass in silence a practice, which is generally adopted by officious and misguided nurses of forcing out the milk from the breasts of new born infants, which is so cruel and barbarous as to deserve severe reprehension. Every application to them is superfluous, excepting there be a considerable inflammation in the part, and then all that is required is a little oil and a few drops of brandy gently rubbed in, or the application of a small piece of litharge plaster. Or should there be any danger of suppuration or other unpleasant consequences they may be effectually prevented by applying a bread and milk poultice. This forcibly squeezing and rudely rubbing is productive of the very evil which it is intended to remedy.

Of the Clothing of Children.

The modern improvement in the clothing of infants is more conformable to nature and common sense, and better adapted to their health and comfort, than the former absurd practice of swathing them in long rollers and tight bandages.

Since this ridiculous and injurious custom has been discontinued, which was adopted from a mistaken opinion, that it was necessary for the support of so delicate a frame, and to improve the shape of the infant, the number of deformed children has been rapidly diminishing. The uncultivated natives of the western wilds of our country, who follow nature in all their operations, wash their offspring in the brook, wrap them up in a loose blanket, and expose them to the open air, rarely know such a thing as a deformed child. It is among polished and civilized nations that we are to look for distorted shoulders, crooked spines, and flat breasts, where children are squeezed out of shape by tight bracing, and a cumbrous load of clothing.

Ease and simplicity is to be consulted as much as possible in the dress of children, adapting it to the season of the year, and the inclemency of our climate. Let it be of a texture and looseness capable of affording the proper degree of warmth and support, without impeding the motion of the heart, the lungs, and other organs necessary to life. Whenever the action of these organs is obstructed, there immediately succeeds a severe pain in the part, a difficulty of breathing, and other deleterious effects. Of whatever materials the clothing is composed, it ought to be applied in such a manner as to allow a perfect freedom of the limbs, and not too closely confine any part of the body. The natural consequences resulting from the opposite practice would be inactivity, debility, and a sickly constitution, if not deformity or death. For, by this undue pressure of the external parts of the body, the circulation of the blood is not only obstructed, but the action of the lungs, and the natural motion of the intestines are interrupted, by which the growth, strength, and activity of the infant is greatly retarded. Nothing can be more natural than to suppose, that, when the child is cramped in its clothes, it will seek relief from the distress, by shrinking from the part which is hurt; and thus, by twisting its body into unnatural postures, its soft and pliant bones become deformed by habit. Every attentive and observing nurse, to whose management these little beings are consigned, will instantly discover by their continual restlessness and fretting, the tossing of their arms, the writhing of their bodies, and their little struggles for freedom, that they are too tightly swathed, or too confined in their dress.

Another evil, though of less magnitude, originates from a superabundance of clothing, which, by retaining too great warmth, increases a febrile disposition which attends them at their birth, and is afterwards continued for a considerable length of time. To overload them with an injudicious quantity of clothes is productive of the same prejudicial effects as invariably results from applying too great tightness. The dangerous extreme, in either case, ought to be avoided, by which much pain and distress and even convulsions may be prevented, and the fond parent relieved from much anxiety and many an agonizing pang. Whoever attentively reflects upon these circumstances will be convinced of the propriety of that practical lesson taught by the judicious Buchan, *'that a child have no more clothes than are necessary to keep it warm, and that they be quite easy for its body.'*

It will be unnecessary to enter into a minute detail, and to enumerate every article which ought to compose the dress of infants; the greatest number of which, however, ought to consist of fine flannel on account of its warmth and softness, and the gentle stimulus which it affords to the skin. But these are not the only advantages which are to be obtained by using flannel; its invigorating effects are felt in the whole frame, perspiration is encouraged, circulation promoted, and it is less liable than any other materials, when wet by the child, to occasion cold. Were we to recommend any particular dress, it would be a short shirt, above which a wrapper of fine flannel of sufficient length to fold over the feet, to keep them at all times warm, a petticoat of the same materials, and a frock and cap composed of cotton or linen. These are all the clothing that is necessary for the health and comfort of the child. But if parents choose to sacrifice the ease and health of their offspring to the indulgence of their fancies, by substituting a more costly and cumbrous dress, let them remember to preserve it dry and clean, by being frequently renewed and changed.

Dirty clothes are not only disagreeable to the eye, but tend greatly to injure the health, by obstructing the pores of the body, by galling and fretting the tender skin, by giving children an unpleasant smell, and by producing cutaneous disorders, if not vermin. It is an incontrovertible fact that children perspire more freely, and comparatively a greater quantity than adults, by which their clothes are soon soiled, and if we add to this the other sources of unavoida-

ble moisture and foulness which collects about them, we shall be duly impressed with the importance and utility of frequently changing an infant's dress. It should be a practice with every nurse, never to suffer the child, intrusted to her care, to sleep in any part of the clothes, which it has worn during the day.

To these remarks, we shall subjoin but one observation, that, in every part of a child's dress, soft tapes or strings are preferable to pins, on account of the greater despatch with which they can be applied, the ease and pleasantness they give to the clothes, and the less risk there is of wounding the skin. Experience, the most sure and unerring guide, teaches us, that the shorter and more simple the process of dressing can be made, the better, more especially at the first, by which we avoid fatigue, and a too long exposure to cold.

Of the Food of Children.

Nature, ever provident to those who observe and follow her dictates, has wisely provided breast-milk, as an aliment the best adapted to the delicate digestive organs, and weak frame of children in the early stage of infancy. And the united voice both of reason and instinct clearly point out the salubrity and expediency of this diet, and experience has proved that it is the most nutritious, and more easily converted into wholesome chyle than any other food. From these considerations it may be assumed as an axiom, that milk ought to constitute the chief part, if not the whole diet of infants for the first few months, or as long as it is capable of yielding due support to the body.

From much reflection, and long attention to this subject, I am persuaded, that there are but few females, who are capable of bearing children, but what are qualified to suckle them, and even with an advantage to their own health. It is observed by Dr. Trotter,* that this office of the mother to the child, if the dictates of nature deserve attention, ought to be considered as a very salutary duty; for if we look to the natural state of mankind, we find every mother able to perform it. The child-bearing part of life is usually healthy; and weakly females have their health improved by

* View of the Nervous Temperament.

becoming mothers. It must, therefore, be owing to some deviations from the established rules of the animal economy, that so many women are to be found unequal to the task.

I am sensible that a different opinion has been advanced, and maintained under the imposing influence and sanction of great names, in which good sense has been sacrificed to complaisance, and the delicate female has been induced to frustrate the intentions of a benign Providence. But what is so consonant to reason, instinct and experience, will not be rejected from mere motives of yielding to fashion, by those who observe and follow the dictates of nature. Those mothers however, who may be affected with any hereditary disease, should be excepted from the general rule, and the same ought to be particularly regarded in the choice of a hired nurse.

When a child is intended to be brought up on the breast it ought generally to be applied betwixt twelve and twenty-four hours after birth, or sooner if the circumstances of the mother will allow it. There is nothing on the part of the child which prohibits its being immediately indulged with the breast; the delay is merely to afford the mother an opportunity to acquire a little rest. In the mean time it is unnecessary and perfectly ridiculous to drench and gorge the infant's stomach with magnesia, manna, oils, and syrups, or the customary farrago of nauseous draughts and absurd mixtures, with a view of dislodging the meconium, or with the more preposterous hope of preventing a sore mouth. All that is absolutely required, if the child is uneasy, is a little milk and water moderately sweetened. It is more than probable that the early application of the child to the breast, has a tendency to solicit and forward the coming of the milk, by which much fever is prevented to the mother, and nature has provided that the first milk of the mother should be of a laxative quality, and better adapted to all the purposes of cleansing the infant's bowels than any medicine that art can devise.

There is no occasion to give the child any other nourishment than the milk of its mother, providing the supply be abundant, for three or four months, or until it cuts its teeth. After this time, however, it will be proper to give it a little pounded biscuit, previously softened with boiling water and mixed with cow's milk, or to give some other light food

easy to be digested, the better to enable the organs of digestion to accommodate themselves to the change of diet, which must necessarily take place at the time of weaning.

As there are a few mothers who cannot suckle, and many, slaves to fashion, and yielding to the sickly delicacy of the prevailing fastidiousness of the age, who will not, it is necessary in this place to consider the proper diet for those unfortunate children, who are consigned to the care of a hired nurse. It is of importance for the parent, who commits her infant to the management of a hired wet nurse, to be assured that these women have reared their own children with satisfaction. Many of the directions to be found in books upon the subject of selecting a nurse are more the suggestions of fancy than of real utility; they possess the parade and affectation of learning without furnishing the mother with the infallible criterion by which she is to form her judgment. A few simple aphoristical rules are all that is requisite to elucidate the subject. No fond mother would be willing to consign the offspring of her bosom to a nurse, whose health is impaired or her constitution broken down by intemperance or contracted diseases;—whose mind is continually agitated by passion, or depressed by melancholy or grief;—whose body is enervated by sloth or bloated by indulgence, by which she is incapable of affording an adequate supply of milk and of an healthy quality. The moral and amiable virtues are as essential qualifications in a nurse as the quality and quantity of her milk. Much of the future indisposition of the child will be traced to the contaminated source of improper nurses, which unfortunately is seldom discovered until too late to be corrected. Here is sown the seeds of disease which no length of time can eradicate, which no subsequent care and attention can effectually check the growth. She ought to be a woman who has not attained the age of thirty-five, enjoying good health, of a mild and placid disposition, attached to children, untainted by hereditary disease and exempted from nervous affections; temperate in her eating and drinking, capable of enduring fatigue with patience, cleanly in her person, and attentive to this particular in the object of her charge. But with all these endearing and meritorious traits in her character, she is but a miserable substitute, which wretchedly compensates the little suckling for the deprivation of the mother's breast.

The good qualities of milk are, its being thin, of a blueish colour, rather sweet to the taste, and in great quantity. It is to be observed that the nurses milk when over six months old, generally becomes improper for the stomach of a new born infant, being thick, and not easily digested. It is necessary that some attention be paid to the diet of a wet nurse. Due allowance being made for constitution and habit, the most proper diet should consist of milk, broth, plain puddings, fresh meats of easy digestion, and a large proportion of vegetables.

The impropriety of dry-nursing, or as it is called bringing the child up by the spoon, may be seen by the preceding remarks. But as it sometimes becomes necessary to rear a child in this manner, we would suggest the following as the most suitable diet, and the best mode of administering it.

Cow's milk, diluted with water, in proportion to its richness, and sweetened with a small quantity of soft sugar, is sufficient to feed the child on for the first two months. But it never ought to be given with the spoon, since the child by being fed in this manner will be liable to take too much at a time, which is the never failing source of indigestion, gripes, and a too great looseness of the bowels. There is no mode which the ingenuity of man has invented, preferable to making the child suck its food from a glass vessel, contrived for the purpose, or, where that cannot be procured, a teapot with a bit of parchment or bladder tied over the mouth, and perforated with holes. By this simple process the child is compelled to make a considerable exertion to obtain the quantity necessary to satisfy the demands of hunger, and the food is duly mixed with the bland secretions of the mouth, which is necessary to promote digestion. It should here be added that infants ought not to be fed lying on their backs; were the nurse to make the experiment on herself she would soon be convinced that the position is an awkward and provoking one, and would learn to feed the child while sitting upright. In the third month, the child may be occasionally fed, besides the milk and water, with a little sago sallop, arrow root, calves' feet jelly, &c. but of whatever kind of food is used, the child should never have more forced upon it at a time than it is disposed to take readily. Perhaps there is no error in nursing more prevalent than this stuffing, gorging, and overloading the stomach of children

with food, whether fed at the breast or with the pan and spoon, and if the practice is frequently repeated it is often attended with fatal consequences. There is nothing which relates to the management of dry-nursed children that requires so careful an inspection, and so critical and judicious a regulation, as the quantity and quality of the food, and nothing that is so generally misconceived and illmanaged.

The diet of children at a more advanced period of life must be regulated by existing circumstances, but whatever changes of food are made, they should be at first trifling and gradual, and repeated or increased as it is found to agree with the stomach and bowels. Before the appearance of teeth they ought never to be allowed any animal food, and even then, for a few months, it should be sparingly used. Beef tea or broth, with a little bread beat up in it in the form of panado, or the gravy of beef or mutton not over roasted, and without fat, will be found a very wholesome and nourishing food for infants.

Children as they advance in years, and accustom themselves to more exercise require more animal food to support their increasing growth and strength. Even those which are thin, weak, and delicate, may have their constitutions improved, and their health established by substituting animal food once in the day, in the place of fruit, pies, cakes, sweetmeats, and pastry, with which fond mothers are too apt to indulge them, to the injury of their stomach and bowels.

Regular meals will be found very conducive to the health of children, and will prevent that idle and pernicious practice frequently observed in families, of eating as an amusement, not from the calls of hunger. It will be recollected that digestion is accomplished quicker in children than in grown persons, consequently their meals ought to be more frequent, and ~~providing~~ the food is of a proper quality, there will seldom arise any inconvenience from satisfying their appetites. *provided*

Much caution is necessary in the use of fresh vegetables, especially cabbage, greens, peas, beans, and sallads, from their tendency to produce griping and flatulency.

Fruit is an article for which children in general discover an early and strong attachment, and if the fruit be ripe, and divested of its skin in which principally resides the acidity, this natural propensity may be safely indulged in moderation. But all unripe fruits, from their prejudicial effects on the stomach, ought to be strictly prohibited.

Butter, from its difficult digestion in any weak stomach, its relaxing effects on that organ, and its tendency to produce gross humours, is an improper article of diet for children. Cheese, when taken moderately and with bread, between the regular meals, is less exceptionable.

Strong spirits of every kind are detrimental to the health of children, and cannot be used on any occasion, not even as a cordial, without inducing a greater disposition to the usual diseases of childhood, as well as to inflammatory fevers. Children require no stimulants to assist digestion; and when ardent spirits, which includes wine and all fermented liquors, are used with an intention to warm the stomach, increase the appetite, or cheer the spirits, they seldom fail to produce acidity, and those effects on the nervous system, which lay the foundation of future indisposition.

In closing these remarks on the diet best adapted to infancy and childhood, it will be expected that I recommend the most suitable regimen under the different complaints to which they are most liable. Much of this subject has been anticipated in the preceding observations, or will be noticed in treating of the diseases of children, therefore all that is necessary to add in this place may be comprised in a few plain directions. Let the diet in every disease, whether hereditary, constitutional, or produced by any other cause, be as light as possible and as easy to digest. In a *fever* the child will require less food than in any other complaint, but a greater quantity of drink, which may be so calculated as to furnish nearly as much nourishment as the infant requires for its support, and may in summer time be given cold. A liquid of this kind may be obtained from barley water, or water in which a crust of bread has been boiled, and thin arrow root gruel. If the complaint be a *purgings*; rice, or arrow root water is admirably calculated both as a proper diet and medicine. Some children have an habitual disposition to be almost constantly loose in their bowels, for whom there is no diet so proper as the brown crust of flour bread boiled in milk, till the whole appears like a thin custard. This light and soft food, in the opinion of Dr. Underwood, is sufficiently restraining, and productive of more beneficial effects in common relaxation of the bowels, than all the absorbent medicines ever devised. Children who have good appetites, and a plenty of such kind of food as agrees with them, will commonly have three or four evacuations from

the bowels in the course of twenty-four hours, when in the most perfect health. As such discharges are not the consequence of a diseased action, they require no alteration in the accustomed diet.

Of Weaning.

Much of the future health of children depends on the proper regulation of this great revolution in the mode of living. The indisposition of children sometimes arise from the bad quality of the milk ; for when women protract the period of nursing too long, a natural change takes place in their system, which renders the milk no longer possessed of the salubrious qualities proper for nourishment. The period of weaning must be influenced by a variety of circumstances besides the health of the child.

Most treatises on the food of infants, contain directions respecting the most proper time of weaning them. We have seen no opinion relative to this point, so satisfactory as that delivered by Dr. James Jackson, in his valuable remarks on the morbid effects of dentition.* According to this accurate observer, children are benefitted by living principally on the breast for twelve months, their vigour being in most cases evidently impaired if weaned before nine months. The safest period of the year for weaning, is from the middle of October to the middle of March ; those children who are weaned in the summer months, or at any period from April to October, are extremely liable to suffer by the cholera infantum, or the diarrhæa of teething children in the ensuing autumn. At whatever time it is undertaken, it ought not to be permitted to interfere with the cutting of teeth, nor be attempted in the near prospect of any debilitating disease, or immediately after its cure. Whenever the undertaking is resolved on, let it be accomplished at once, and with resolution, with a total prohibition of the breast. No preparatory means are necessary, and to indulge the child with the breast in the night, and to withhold it during the day is prolonging the evil, which with so much toil and anxiety it is the intention to avoid. During the progress of weaning, the principal part of the food ought to be of milk, but how long it ought to be persevered in, or children whol-

* See New-England Journal of Med. and Surgery, Vol. I.

ly confined to it, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The child may be occasionally indulged with puddings, broths, and a little meat; but should never be allowed any kind of food nor drink in the night. If it is permitted to take vegetables as a part of its diet, potatoes will be found the most salutary, easiest to digest, and the least disposed to promote acidity. Many infants on being weaned become very costive, which is easily corrected by administering a little magnesia and rhubarb, or a tea spoonful of manna, which may be repeated as often as there is occasion.

Of the Exercise of Children.

Those who are unacquainted with the organization of the human frame, nevertheless know enough of its structure to be satisfied that exercise is absolutely necessary for the health of children. Without it the circulation of the blood would be but imperfectly carried on; the different secretions would not be duly performed; the fluids would not be properly prepared, nor would the solids be rendered strong, firm, and vigorous. It is by exercise that the actions of the heart, the motion of the lungs, and all the vital functions are greatly assisted. Such is the nature of the human constitution, that, without it digestion is rendered imperfect, the body is deprived of its due proportion of nourishment, and the perspiration is obstructed. Under circumstances like these, it requires no great sagacity to predict, that the most dangerous and fatal consequences must unavoidably result.

Arguments to shew the propriety of giving exercise to children might be drawn from the young of other animals. These make use of their organs of motion almost as soon as they are ushered into the world, even when they are not compelled to it by the necessity of obtaining food. The same inclination appears very early in the human species, but from their weak and helpless condition they are unable of themselves to take the necessary exercise; it is therefore, the duty of their parents and nurses to assist them.

A variety of methods for affording infants exercise have been proposed, accommodating it to the different periods of their life. But in infancy we prefer carrying the child in the nurse's arms, to that more dangerous one of swinging it in a machine. And every parent ought to be so truly impressed with the importance of exercise to the health of

their offspring, as not to permit them to remain in a quiescent posture long at a time. Dandling, as it is called, patting the back after feeding, raising them up and down in the arms, and rubbing them with the hand, along the whole course of the back-bone, when dressed and undressed, will be found conducive to their health, growth, and strength. And as they advance in age, the exercise is to be proportionably increased.

The precise time when children should be put on their feet, is a question which has been discussed with more zeal and pertinacity than the importance of the subject demands, and in which the dictates of nature have been made to yield to fanciful theories, and to the caprice of whimsical nurses. The common notion that children's legs are rendered crooked by being put upon their feet in early infancy is not justified by experience, and must have had its origin in ignorance. When it is asserted that their limbs are feeble, it ought to be remembered that their bodies are generally proportionably light; and if they possessed the skill to direct themselves, they would soon acquire strength to support their weight. We frequently see slender and delicate infants, if they enjoy good health, able to go alone much earlier than those equally healthy who are fat and heavy, without exhibiting any deformity as they advance in life. As soon as they feel the desire to walk they will manifest it by their awkward attempts to support themselves by the help of their hands, when they are placed upon the floor. And this inclination, the result of an early propensity to imitation, ought to be encouraged, and their efforts assisted by leading them about by the hands, which is more safe and less injurious than any kind of artificial means. We are happy to observe that the go-cart, standing stool, leading strings, and walking stool are rapidly getting into disuse in this country. These pernicious inventions have occasioned the deformity of many well proportioned children, and consigned many to the tomb after a lingering consumption, by obstructing their breathing, compressing their bowels, and destroying digestion.

Children should be early encouraged to engage in active amusements, and when the weather is favourable these should be enjoyed in the open air. By thus inhaling a pure oxygenized atmosphere, the lungs are duly stimulated and expanded, and the blood acquires that floridity which is necessary for vital energy and a glowing complexion. During

these active sports, there is a great expenditure of the fluids by sweat and insensible perspiration, which is repaid by an increase of appetite, a vigorous digestion, and a more perfect assimilation of the food with the other secretions. It is thus exercise out of doors exhilarates the spirits, invigorates the nerves, imparts new energy to the mental faculties, adds bulk, firmness, and strength to the moving fibre, and bestows on the countenance the animated bloom of health. Compare the florid complexion and sound health of the country youth, with the sickly sallow hue of the countenance of the city child, and the superiority of active bodily motion, and a pure, cool zephyr, to the rigid restraint, seclusion from play, and a warm unventilated nursery, will be justly appreciated.

If these are a few of the many advantages derived from exercise, we must contemplate with horror the gloomy catalogue of diseases which is the uniform attendant of an opposite course. To inactivity and breathing an impure air may be attributed the origin of the rickets; and from the same contaminated source may be traced the foundation of a train of nervous disorders, which have been no less vexatious to the miserable sufferer than discomfoting to the medical attendant. There is no evil in this world more to be dreaded than constant bad health; and when this is known to originate in a want of timely care, to the reflecting mind it must occasion additional distress.

The importance of a pure air to children cannot be more strikingly illustrated than by the following fact. About the year 1767, it was ascertained that not more than one in twenty-four of the poor children received into the work houses in London, lived to be a year old; so that out of two thousand and eight hundred, the average number annually admitted, two thousand six hundred and ninety died. This alarming mortality induced the parliament to pass an act, obliging the parish officers to send their infant poor to be nursed in the country at a proper distance from town; after this measure was adopted, only four hundred and fifty out of the whole number died annually, and the greater part of those deaths happened during the three weeks that the children were kept in the work houses. (Examination of Dr. Price's Essay on Population, by John Howlett, A. M.)

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

THE attentive investigation of the disorders peculiar to early infancy by the physicians of the last century, and the accuracy with which they have described them, has rendered this part of the duty of the medical attendant less embarrassing, and has established a more rational and successful practice. The zeal with which these luminaries of the science of medicine have prosecuted their inquiries, and the light which they have elicited by their collection of facts, and their repeated and critical observations, have only been surpassed by the laudableness of their intentions, and the benefits which their labours have conferred on mankind. And if errors, in the management of infantile diseases, still exist, they are to be found in the ignorance of those, who, with the most daring presumption, and without the previous qualifications for the task, obtrude their medical interference to the no less injury of the innocent sufferer, than the subsequent anguish of its too credulous and misguided parents. We frequently have to witness, in respectable families, the too easy admittance of quacks and mountebanks as the physical attendants of the nursery, and are there presented with the painful scene of beholding the miserable infant compelled to swallow an empirical nostrum, which, its more knowing parents, would not have the temerity to take themselves. To treat the diseases of infants judiciously, requires more experience and attention, than has been generally supposed.

The most general causes of their diseases are improper food, confined and unwholesome air, the want of due exercise and cleanliness, difficult dentition, and unhealthiness of the parents. The greater irritability of their nervous system, their general laxity, and the delicacy of their muscular fibres, may be enumerated as so many predisposing causes.

Notwithstanding the incapacity of infants to describe their complaints, we may easily ascertain the nature of their dis-

ease, and prescribe with confidence, if we attend to the following symptoms. Those which characterize the disorders of infancy are chiefly retention and excretion, sour belchings, sickness, vomiting, purgings, inquietude, crying, wakefulness, heaviness, loathing of food, contractions and sharpness of the features, blueness about the mouth, turning up of the eyes, sudden startings from sleep, thirst, heat, the manner of breathing and of crying, retraction of the lower extremities, hardness and distention of the belly, and pustules or eruptions external or internal. To these may be subjoined, the openness or firmness of the fontanelles and of the sutures of the head, the strength and figure of the bones, and the relaxation or contraction of the skin in general, and of the scrotum in particular. The pulse and urine are less certain marks, in the greater number of their complaints, than they are in older children and adults.

Having thus briefly noticed the general causes and symptoms of infantile diseases, I shall proceed to the consideration of each separately, in which, I shall as concisely as possible, endeavour to deliver the method of curing them agreeable to experience.

Of the Retention of the Meconium.

The dark coloured viscid matter, contained in the bowels of all infants, and is usually discharged by stool during the two or three first days after birth, is known by the name of *meconium*. The aperient quality of the first secreted milk of the mother, is better adapted to promote this discharge, in the greatest number of cases, than the common preposterous mixtures, with which their bowels are too frequently drenched. But when the milk is found to be insufficient to produce this effect, it will be necessary to have recourse to other means. In general, very little medicine will suffice for the purpose; and the best we can employ is about a tea spoonful of castor oil. In a situation where this cannot be conveniently procured, an excellent substitute will be found in a solution of manna in warm water; or a little fresh whey and honey.

Should not the meconium be evacuated by the application of these remedies, and no stool has been procured during twelve or fourteen hours after the birth of the infant, it will be advisable to administer an injection of thin gruel,

with a little olive oil and common salt. This clyster may be repeated every few hours until the desired effect is produced.

Of the Red, White, and Yellow Gum, and other Cutaneous Eruptions.

Infants during the first month, and till after the period of teething, are liable to numerous cutaneous eruptions, which assume a variety of appearances, and proceed from many different causes; our limits will admit only of some general observations relative to their forms and treatment. The first in order, is that *benign eruption*, which in almost every infant appears soon after birth, and is well known by the name of *red gum*. It usually appears in small vivid red spots, resembling a fine rash, upon the face and neck, occasionally on the hands and legs, but more generally on the whole body; it is not however, uniform in its appearance, for in some infants it assumes the form of small pustules, containing a limpid, and at other times, a purulent or yellow liquor. In very young infants, a circumscribed redness is frequently the only evident part of the eruption, but at a more advanced age, it will be of a pearl colour and opaque, and as small as pins' heads, or even their points. When it assumes this glistening appearance, it seldom discharges any fluid, but at the termination of the complaint, the cuticle is thrown off like a slight scurf. This harmless affection is supposed to proceed from a predominant acid in the first passages, and nothing more is necessary for its removal, than to keep the child moderately warm, and to give a little prepared chalk, coral, or magnesia. Another variety of this complaint, to be noticed in this place, has obtained the name of *white gum*. It appears chiefly on the face, neck, and breast, in minute whitish specks, hard, and a little elevated, and generally surrounded by a very slight and narrow border of redness. The pustules contain no fluid; and this eruption requires no treatment different from the one recommended for the cure of the preceding complaint.

The yellowness of the skin, which appears about the third day after birth, and termed by nurses the yellow gum, is too trifling to be mentioned as a disease, and will soon disappear without the aid of medicine.

That scabby eruption which often affects the head and face of infants, appearing in different distinct patches, or

spreading in one continued crust, is known to nurses by the name of *milk blotches*, and called in medical language, *Crusta Lactea*. These scabs are always superficial; consequently never leave any scar, unless they are improperly treated. Although this complaint exhibits a very unpleasant appearance, it is attended with no fever, or obvious derangement of the system, but often continues for weeks, or months, while the child remains in health. Dr. Underwood, thinks he never saw an infant much loaded with it, but it was always healthy, and cut its teeth remarkably well. From the anxiety of parents to have this disagreeable complaint removed, a variety of medicines have been applied, but most frequently without success. It might perhaps be useful to change the nurse, or for the nurse to change her manner of living, and abstain from much animal food, and from all fermented liquors. It should always be remembered that, these eruptions are innocent and salutary, and that every active medicine must be avoided. It is only necessary to keep the child's bowels constantly loose, by mild laxatives and magnesia. To allay the excessive itching of the parts affected, a weak solution of sugar of lead, or the mucilage of the slippery elm bark, will be proper, and the scabs ought to be kept clean by washing with milk and water, and castile soap suds.

Dr. Underwood, describes a species of early rash, which often takes place about the time of teething, and not unfrequently at the decline of fevers, and severe bowel complaints. This rash very much resembles the itch; it is confined to no particular part of the body, though it appears more frequently about the face and neck. This eruption, the Dr. says, is certainly salutary, and even critical, and requires nothing but to avoid taking cold.

Another kind of rash according to Dr. Underwood appears chiefly in teething children, very much resembles the measles, and has been sometimes mistaken for it. In other instances, after children have cut all their teeth, an eruption appears in the form of round lumps as large as middle sized peas, very hard, with a red base, and white at the top, as if they contained a little lymph. Both these eruptions are perfectly harmless, if not repelled by cold or improper treatment. The absorbent powders, to correct acidity, and magnesia to promote a soluble state of the bowels, are all the medicines that seem requisite. These, and other anom-

alous kinds of rash, with which infants are often affected, are seldom attended with fever, and are considered as evidence of the connection existing between the stomach and bowels, and the surface of the body ; they are therefore to be regarded as an exertion of nature to throw off something hurtful, and much care and attention is necessary, to guard against cold, or any application tending to repel the humour from the surface. It is a well known fact, that when the milk does not agree with the stomach, a cutaneous eruption is produced, and on the other hand, when these eruptions suddenly disappear, they are generally followed by sickness, and sometimes the most serious consequences ensue. If, upon the disappearance of any such eruption, the child should be disordered, it will be necessary immediately to attempt its re-appearance by the employment of the warm bath, and a free use of saffron, or snake root tea, and at the same time to open the bowels by a gentle laxative.

Instances sometimes occur, where diseases of the skin become extremely obstinate and troublesome, indicating remedies more effectual than those above mentioned. The æthiops mineral, has long been in repute as an alterative medicine in cutaneous diseases, and may be given in doses of from four to eight or ten grains. The mucilage of slippery elm bark, both internally and externally applied, will in many cases be found useful. If an ointment should be preferred, the stramonium ointment, with a small proportion of calomel combined, will be found one of the most convenient, and efficacious applications in cases of tetter and other cutaneous affections. The ointment of nitrate of quicksilver yellow ointment, is usually employed with beneficial effects in various affections of the skin. There are many scabby eruptions and sores on the skin of children, which may be effectually cured by washing with a decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria* (Indigo weed.) See Appendix.

Of the Snuffles.

This complaint, which is very troublesome in early infancy, is seldom attended with danger, and may be relieved by anointing the ridge of the nose with sweet oil, and applying hog's lard to the soles of the feet, and holding them at the same time, at the fire. In most cases of common snuffles

this will procure immediate relief, without recourse to any other application. Exciting frequent sneezing, which generally clears out the head, has been attended with a good effect in some instances, and may be produced by milking breast milk up the nose.

Should this complaint frequently return, or prove very obstinate, so as to threaten suffocation, a little white vitriol may be dissolved in rose water, and applied to the nose by a soft rag.

Sometimes a copious discharge of purulent matter from the nose attends this complaint, accompanied with great prostration of strength, and other evidences of an inflammation of the membranes of the nostril. Under this form the disease has obtained the name of *morbid snuffles*, and from the peculiar danger which attends it, requires without delay the best medical advice which can be procured. The sonorous breathing, though not always uniformly severe, is the most formidable symptom, but does not indicate the degree of danger.

This complaint may be easily distinguished from a common cold by the following characteristic marks. At the commencement of the attack, a singular purple streak, at the verge of the eye-lids has been noticed, and may be considered as the peculiar and discriminating symptom of the disease. At the same time, a general fulness is also observable about the throat and neck externally, and, for the most part, a difficulty of swallowing. In the progress of the complaint, the infant becomes pale and languid, its respiration laborious, and it expires in convulsions.

After this short description of the disease it will be readily perceived that the most prompt assistance, and appropriate remedies are necessary to ensure a successful treatment. The attention must be particularly directed to the state of the bowels, which ought to be kept open by administering frequent portions of castor oil, according to the age and strength of the infant. It is advisable to procure four or five motions daily, which can be accomplished without inducing any alarming debility. But should the child be weakened by the purgatives, it will be requisite to interpose some cordial medicine; and should it continue to sink, the cathartic must be omitted. The only safe practice will be, to take the pulse for a guide, giving a due consideration to the age and constitution of the infant.

Should the alvine evacuations have a green or dark coloured appearance, and the child manifest symptoms of approaching convulsions, recourse must be had to small doses of calomel.

Of the Hiccups.

This complaint which frequently occurs in infancy, and is often very troublesome, seldom requires much attention. It commonly proceeds from over-feeding, or is the consequence of over-thickness, or too great sweetness of the food. But from whatever cause it may arise, it is a spasmodic affection of the stomach and diaphragm, and is more generally a symptomatic than a primary disease.

When it depends upon an acid state of the juices of the stomach, eight grains of prepared chalk mixed with two or three grains of rhubarb may prove beneficial. Should it occur during long bowel complaints, magnesia joined with some carminative, such as the oil of anise, may be freely administered. When the hiccups prove violent, and continue for a length of time, the application of a blister to the stomach may have a favourable effect, and six or eight drops of the compound spirits of lavender given on a little sugar will often answer the desired purpose.

When the hiccups arise from some nervous irritation, it may be proper to give a few drops of the camphorated tincture of opium, or some other antispasmodic, as musk or æther. These may be administered either combined together, or be given separately.

A sudden impression made on the mind by way of surprise, is well known to have a powerful influence in removing the hiccups. Sternutatories, or those remedies which excite sneezing, have been recommended as beneficial. In some instances, a little plain vinegar, or lemon juice, has been known to prove an effectual remedy.

Of Excoriations and Ulcerations.

From inattention to cleanliness, infants are frequently chafed in the wrinkles of the neck, behind the ears, and in the groins. In mild cases of excoriations, it is seldom necessary to do more than wash the surface frequently with milk and water, or a weak suds of castile soap, and to apply

a little lint spread with spermaceti ointment, or Turner's cerate. If there be any objection to oleaginous applications, the excoriated parts may be bathed with rose water containing a weak solution of sugar of lead, and afterwards sprinkled with tutty or calamine, and covered with a piece of scorched linen.

In excoriations of the skin under the lap of the ear, a fascinating American writer* recommends a little opedeldbc dissolved in warm water as the most efficacious application, which has ever been employed. But if the complaint has been of long continuance, it will be dangerous to dry up the discharge suddenly by repellent applications, or astringent lotions, unless purgatives are frequently administered. Instances have occurred in which a disease of the brain has been excited by speedily healing the surface, after having been long abraded, when the state of the bowels has been neglected.

These excoriations are sometimes attended with a swelling of the lymphatic glands about the jaw and neck, and degenerate into large deep sores, which frequently terminate in gangrene. In such cases, the child generally sinks, notwithstanding the sloughs begin to separate. An infusion of the root of sophora tinctoria, (see Appendix) will be found far superior to any other application. Should the parts become livid, or threaten to mortify, fomentations of bark, or camphorated spirits of wine should be applied, and the strength supported by the administration of the bark internally.

When, from neglect, mismanagement, or any other cause, ulcerations ensue, and are large and painful, fomentations of white poppy-heads boiled in milk, will assuage the pain, and expedite their cure. If under this treatment they manifest no disposition to heal, apply morning and evening, a liniment composed of calomel, four grains, and the ointment of elder or stramonium, one drachm, spread on a bit of soft linen or fine lint. This is no less a clean and elegant preparation, but of superior efficacy to any other remedy. Perhaps in this stage of the complaint it may be necessary to have recourse to alteratives, of which, small doses of calomel joined with magnesia, will be the best internal prescription. Under every circumstance of excoriation of the skin, or ul-

* The Maternal Physician; by an American Matron.

ceration, particular attention to the regularity of the bowels will be indispensably necessary.

Of Acidities, Gripes, and Flatulency.

Authors who have written professedly on the diseases of children, have given a separate and distinct treatise on colic, costiveness, sour eructations, green stools, gripes, wind in the stomach and bowels, inward fits, and acidities. No advantage can result from such attempts to simplify; and common readers are perplexed by discussions, in which symptoms usurp the place, and have all the importance attached to them, of a specific disease.

The causes of all these affections may be traced to ~~occasional~~ *occasional* or habitual costiveness, bad milk, weak digestion, unwholesome or too much food, moist cold air, the sudden disappearance of some eruption of the skin, and that natural tendency in the stomach of all infants to generate acidity.

When the aliment, instead of being concocted by digestion and converted into chyle, becomes acid, most of the symptoms enumerated above, together with constant restlessness, frequent crying, drawing up of the legs forcibly to the body, hiccups, vomiting, diarrhæa, depression of strength, and, in very irritable habits, convulsion will probably be the consequence. The good or bad qualities of the milk undoubtedly depend very much upon the diet of the mother or nurse, if she indulge in much fruit or flatulent food, the infant will certainly suffer colic pains, and wind in its bowels in consequence. It is in this case, no less necessary for the mother to correct her milk, than to administer proper remedies for the relief of the child. She ought immediately to take infusions of some carminative medicine, such as pennyroyal, caraway, the root of sweet flag or ginger; but above all the essence, or the distilled water of peppermint, which will produce the best effects. The same medicines will afford relief to the child, if given warm, but perhaps infusions of anise, and caraway, should have the preference; and a tea spoonful of magnesia given in a little of those drinks, will seldom fail to remove the complaints. In all cases of acidities in the stomach, or bowels of children, magnesia will be found of excellent service, and if used in small quantities every day, it would tend greatly to prevent watery gripes and many other distressing complaints incident to

children. But much of the absorbent quality of magnesia, is often lost, by being too thoroughly wet, or standing too long after being mixed; it is only necessary to break all the lumps, and give it in as dry state as it can conveniently be swallowed.

In those cases where there prevails a superabundant acidity, accompanied with sour belchings, green stools, with curdled milk, it will be necessary to evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, by a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, and a dose of castor oil; after the operation of which, the following laxative absorbent mixture will prove exceedingly beneficial. Take of magnesia, and prepared chalk, of each two drachms, rhubarb in fine powder, half a drachm, oil of anise seed, twenty drops, sugar, one drachm, simple cinnamon, or peppermint water, two ounces, common water, four ounces. First mix the powders in a marble mortar, and then add the oil and sugar, and lastly add gradually the water. One or two tea spoonfuls of this mixture should be given every three or four hours, shaking the phial each time it is used. On some occasions it may be useful to add two or three grains of salt of wormwood, or tartar, or a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac to each dose. This mixture will be found in most complaints of children proceeding from acidity, a very eligible absorbent, laxative and carminative preparation.

Acidities in the first passages, are frequently attended with a severe purging, for which absorbent powders have been recommended as highly useful; but the mixture just mentioned, is also a medicine well adapted to the indications of cure, and will prevent the accumulation of acescency of the stomach if properly employed. Infants are frequently attacked suddenly with colic pains, when acidities and flatulency prevail in a high degree, without any previous warning. The accompanying symptoms are, violent crying and screaming, kicking, and drawing up of the legs, and hardness and tension of the belly. In such cases it will be necessary to prescribe some mild laxative, or a clyster, and if the complaints are severe, recourse may be had to the warm bath, fomentations, and frictions, with warm brandy or camphorated oil on the belly. Although strong prejudices exist against the use of opiates, or anodyne medicines for infants, they are of indispensable necessity in many instances. When these tender little creatures, are suffering the severest pain

from colic, gripes, or even from colds and coughs, it is really cruel to let them remain in that condition for hours, when immediate relief can be produced by a few drops of elixir paragoric, which is perfectly innocent and harmless. From ten to twenty drops of elixir paragoric, or four or five of laudanum, will on most occasions afford relief from pain, distress, and peevishness, so common with children at the breast; and if not too frequently resorted to, no sort of ill consequences need be apprehended from the practice. Acidities, gripes, and flatulency sometimes originate in costiveness, this is to be obviated by occasional doses of castor oil, or magnesia, in an infusion of the seeds of anise.

It is a well founded remark, that the passions of the mind greatly affect the state of the nurse's milk, occasioning gripes, and colic pains. The infant therefore, should never be admitted to the breast, while the mind of the nurse is disturbed or agitated.

Of the Thrush or Aphthæ.

However harmless the thrush, or sore mouth, as it is vulgarly called, may be considered, it is undoubtedly a disease of debility, arising from acidities in the first passages, or some other acrimonious humour lodged in the stomach and bowels, or from indigestion, whether occasioned by bad milk, or other unwholesome food.

This disorder generally appears first in the angles of the lips, and then on the tongue and cheeks, in the form of little white specks. These increasing in number and size, run together more or less according to the degree of malignity, composing a thin white crust, which at length, lines the whole inside of the mouth, and extends into the stomach and through the whole intestinal canal; producing also a redness about the anus. If the specks are of a pale colour, superficial, and easily fall off, they are not considered dangerous; but, when the crust falls off, and is succeeded by another of a darker colour, or livid hue, it is reckoned the worst kind. In forming our prognostic of the termination of the disease, it is necessary to attend to the sensibility of the stomach and bowels, and the appearance of the egestion. Frequent vomiting, repeated thin stools, with griping, and a tender state of the abdomen, are very unfavourable; drowsiness, oppressed breathing, moaning, spasms, and great languor, with frequent pulse are symptoms indicating danger.

A remarkable propensity to sleep, fretfulness when awake, and an unusual heat in the mouth, are among the premonitory symptoms of fatal termination of the disease. In its mild form, or when it is an original disorder, it is never attended with any fever; but when it has arisen in consequence of severe bowel complaints, or other infantile diseases, it is not unusual, in such cases, for the thrush to be accompanied with fever of the low kind.

In mild and recent cases of this disease, when the aphthæ is confined to the mouth, and appears in a few scattered spots resembling little pieces of curd sticking to the surface of the tongue, or within the lips it may in general be easily removed by keeping the bowels duly open with a little magnesia given daily.

Many regard aphthæ as a salutary complaint, and in consequence of this erroneous belief, the disease has been neglected until it has extended down to the stomach and intestines producing cough, and great difficulty of breathing, with other symptoms of a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. Under these circumstances the most active applications must be employed or we shall be unable to arrest its fatal termination.

In the treatment of the thrush, it will be proper on its first appearance to give a gentle emetic of the wine of ipecacuanha, in order to evacuate the stomach of acidities or other acrimonious humours. After the operation of the emetic we may recommend manna, magnesia, or a course of the testaceous powders, if the child is of a costive habit. If the infant is robust, and the disease is violent, and has extended rapidly, suitable doses of calomel may be taken with advantage. But on the contrary, if its bowels are rather loose, and the constitution feeble and delicate, we may substitute the compound powder of contrayerva, or the mixture of chalk (see Appendix) endeavouring at the same time to support the strength by cordials, and injections of a decoction of the bark, with the addition of a few drops of the tincture of opium.

A variety of local detergent applications in the form of gargles and lotions have been recommended, the most common of which is a saturated solution of borax in water, and mixed with honey, or a syrup of the wild turnips. Besides this preparation, a strong decoction of Peruvian bark acidulated with the elixir vitriol, a solution of white vitriol, and

diluted muriatic acid have severally been employed with an expectation of their disposing the sloughs to fall off, and of constricting and healing the parts beneath.

Among the vegetable productions of New-England, the *arum maculatum*, better known by the name of wake-robbin, dragon root, or wild turnip, is a remedy of approved efficacy. The common method of employing it, is to mix about one drachm of the finely pulverized root into a paste with common honey, a small quantity of which being put upon the infant's tongue will be licked to all parts of the mouth. This by being frequently repeated during the day, will keep the infant's mouth moist, clean, and comfortable, and promote a separation of the aphthæ. A few grains of calomel mixed with honey, and applied to the mouth and tongue, will also be found very serviceable in this complaint. See *sophora tinctoria*, Appendix.

Of Tumours of the Scalp.

It sometimes happens, that after a laborious birth, the scalp of the child is considerably tumefied; this is seldom attended with serious consequences, and by the application of cloths wet with brandy, or camphorated spirits, the effused fluid is soon absorbed, and the swelling disappears. On some occasions however, such tumours do not readily subside, but rather increase, and continue for several weeks, and the mother becomes alarmed. Under such circumstances, it may be necessary to make an opening through the integuments, for the discharge of the contained fluid; there can be no danger from this simple operation, and by the application of spirits, or vinegar, in which some crude sal ammoniac has been dissolved, with proper compression, the incision soon closes and a cure is effected.

Of Cutting the Tongue.

We are frequently importuned by mothers and nurses, to liberate the tongue, when on examination, it is found to be inexpedient, there not being one in many hundreds of infants, whose tongue is so confined by the *frænum*, as to incapacitate it from sucking, and afterwards articulating distinctly. Whenever the tongue is so confined, that the infant cannot move it over the gum, or take proper hold of one's finger, or

a good nipple, the membranous string, which in this case binds it down, ought to be so divided as to enable it to suck with freedom. The operation may be performed with the common scissors, while lifting up the tongue with the fingers of the left hand. Some attention however, is requisite, to avoid cutting any of the blood vessels beneath the tongue, from which infants have sometimes bled to death. Another danger to which careless operators are liable, is that of cutting the string to too great an extent, in consequence of which, the point of the tongue being entirely unconfined, may fall back into the throat and occasion suffocation. Whenever this accident does take place, the infant appears greatly agitated, the face turns black, and unless it be soon relieved by bringing the tongue into the proper place, convulsions and death will be the consequence.

Of Vomiting.

It is not uncommon for healthy thriving infants at the breast to puke up the milk, especially after a free indulgence, and when the child is shaken or dandled. When vomiting is evidently occasioned by overfeeding, and the milk comes up unchanged, it is to be regarded as a kindly exertion of nature to free herself from any superfluous quantity received into the stomach. This is not to be accounted a disease, and requires no other remedy but abstinence after the stomach is disburdened of its load, and care not to overfeed it for the future. If the vomiting proceeds from acidity in the stomach, an emetic of ipecacuanha will be proper, after which, repeated doses of magnesia will probably effect a cure. If from an increased degree of sensibility, or too great an irritability of the nerves of the stomach, the saline mixture, with a few drops of laudanum, will be beneficial, and in order to brace and strengthen the stomach and abate its sensibility, a cold infusion of Peruvian bark, with a little rhubarb and orange peel will be essentially necessary. In cases of severe and obstinate vomiting, the operation of internal remedies may be assisted by the application of aromatic and spirituous fomentations, or an anodyne plaster to the pit of the stomach. In all cases of vomiting, mild cathartics and laxative clysters, should be administered, as occasion may require. When vomiting is symptomatic of other diseases, as teething, worms, &c. its treatment will be influenced by a re-

gard to those particular causes. If there is reason to suppose that the cause be a sudden disappearance of some eruption of the skin, the child must be put into the warm or tepid bath, and if the vomiting continues, an emetic ought to be given and a blister applied to the pit of the stomach.

Fever from taking Cold.

The infantile fever now to be noticed, may very easily be distinguished from any other, by its being attended with symptoms of cold, as a cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, inquietude, flushing of the cheeks, a disposition to sleep, and often with a running at the nose, and watery eyes. The fever is not often of long continuance, and although it may be violent, it is not frequently productive of much danger if properly treated. The danger to be apprehended however, is, that it may lead to inflammation of the lungs, one of the most afflicting diseases incident to infants. It is therefore, of more consequence to attend to colds and feverish complaints in children in good season. When feverish symptoms are perceived with a cold and cough, the feet and legs should be bathed in warm water, and a mild laxative ought to be given, and half a tea spoonful of the syrup of squills may be directed in some hyssop, liquorice, or mullein tea, sweetened with honey, and if the bowels be relaxed, ten or fifteen drops of elixir paragoric may be added at night; when honey is directed for children, it is always proper to boil it and skim off the impurities. Should the fever continue, a tea spoonful of the saline mixture, or fifteen or twenty drops of the spirit of nitre dulcis, with six or eight drops of antimonial wine, ought to be administered every two or three hours, and if the infant is not at the breast, it should drink freely of barley-water sweetened with honey. In this disorder, and in most complaints of infants, where the inflammation is not great, it will be useful besides bathing the feet and legs in warm water, to apply garlicks to the soles of the feet; which, according to Dr. Sydenham, operates more powerfully than any other article in occasioning a derivation or revulsion from the head. The garlic is prepared either by beating in a mortar equal parts of it and hog's lard, or by simmering them together; this should be applied to the soles of the feet and renewed every day. If garlic cannot be procured, the root of coakum, or the leaves of burdock may be substituted.

Inflammation of the Lungs.

By exposure to a damp cold air, children from one to two years are frequently affected with this very distressing and dangerous complaint. It comes on by a slight feverish heat, which in the course of a few hours increases, with evident signs of pain, distress, and quickness of breathing. A short, dry, hard cough ensues, and the respiration becomes more quickened and laborious, and is performed with a rough whizzing sound. The presence of these symptoms should be regarded as indicating considerable danger, and demanding immediate attention and assistance. If the inflammation is considerable, with laborious breathing, it will often become necessary to take a little blood from the jugular vein or the arm, or leeches should be applied to the breast, and immediately afterwards, a blister to the same part, and a mild purgative given. The child should next be immersed in a warm bath up to the arm-pits, from ten to fifteen minutes, and after being wiped dry, wrapped in a blanket and placed in bed, with the leaves of burdock applied to the feet. The syrup of squills ought to be administered, to which some ipecacuanha may be added, so as to excite occasional vomiting, as the little patient has not discretion, nor ability, to expectorate in the usual manner, and unless relieved, the lungs become exceedingly oppressed with phlegm. A mixture of syrup of squills, oil of almonds, and elixir paragoric, in equal parts, in doses of a tea spoonful, should be given every two or three hours, and a few drops of spirit nitre dulcis, occasionally during the continuance of the fever. If much pain appear to distress the infant, the skin about the breast or side should be vesicated by the application of the tincture of flies, or of the plaster.

Of Dentition, or Teething.

Dentition is often a painful and critical period with infants, in which the first appearance of indisposition should be watched with peculiar care and attention. For various and complicated are the complaints during this important crisis, which, though harmless in their commencement, become, through neglect, formidable in their progress, and frequently fatal in their termination.

Many children appear to suffer greatly from the tension, irritation, or inflammation of the gums, before there is any appearance of teeth. They suddenly become fretful and uneasy; disgusted rather than amused with their toys; sink upon the bosom, or incline to lay in the arms; and sleep with their eye-lids half closed, and frequently start, or groan.

The teeth are formed within the jaw, previous to the birth of the infant; and evident signs of pain and irritation in the gums, and an increased discharge of saliva, are apparent about the third or fourth month, though they seldom cut all their teeth until nearly two years, and sometimes even later.

There are only ten teeth in each jaw evolved during infancy, and these are not permanent. The two fore teeth of the lower jaw first appear, and in about a month those of the upper jaw come through. Then the two lateral ones of the lower jaw, and next those of the upper one appear. These are succeeded by four grinders, and then the eye-teeth as they are called. These are the primary or milk-teeth, which are shed, agreeably to the order in which they came, and are replaced by other teeth, more permanent, larger and better formed, and their roots longer and more extended. A variety of circumstances may occur, which will interrupt the regularity of this process; but every deviation does not constitute disease, nor afford a sure indication of more difficult, or more easy dentition. It has been observed as one of the phenomena of teething, that, in the greatest number of instances, the first dentition commences at seven months, the second at seven years, and its progress is completed at the end of the third septenary, that is at twenty-one years.

Many children pass through this important period with so great ease and regularity, as not to have any observable alteration in their usual health produced by it. But when dentition is difficult, there is no occurrence to which they are liable, attended with such grievous and distressing effects. The symptoms which usually precede or accompany it, are a considerable irritation of the mouth; the gums are hot, itchy, swelled, and spread; the secretion of saliva is increased, the child constantly drivels; the actions of the stomach and bowels are performed imperfectly, or are occasionally suspended; there is often a circumscribed redness in the

cheeks, eruptions appear on different parts; a looseness ensues, with gripings, and the stools are of a green, pale, or leaden blue colour, sometimes containing mucous, and often thick; and the child is watchful and peevish, starts during sleep, and sometimes general convulsions of the voluntary muscles take place. These symptoms, in very irritable habits, when the tooth advances fast, or several teeth push forward at the same time, are followed by fever, difficulty of breathing, spasmodic cough, scrofula, marasmus, and convulsions.

Among the symptoms of less importance which sometimes attend dentition, may be mentioned a swelling of the tops of the feet and hands, and also a transient palsy of the arms or legs, but these are seldom of long continuance.

The influence of the seasons, and constitutional differences of the human system, are not more apparent in any disease, than in dentition. It has been observed that infants cut their teeth more readily in the spring and winter, than in summer and autumn;—The lean more easily, than the fat;—Strong and healthy earlier than the weak and tender; and those children whose bowels are regularly open suffer the least.

The most troublesome and alarming disorders, which attend dentition, and require the most prompt and efficacious remedies, are diarrhæa, cholera infantum, fever, convulsions, and affections of the lungs. Each of these shall be separately but briefly considered; reserving a more full and particular discussion of these subjects for another part of this work. Acidities, flatulency, gripes, costiveness, and sore ears are to be obviated by those means which have been recommended when treating of these complaints.

When a spontaneous purging arises during dentition, unattended with fever, not profuse, and the child preserves a good appetite, it ought not to be hastily stopped. It is to be considered rather as a beneficial, than a prejudicial discharge, and may prevent the occurrence of more serious symptoms. But if it should continue long and violent, so as greatly to weaken and debilitate the child, attended with a gradual emaciation, the countenance pale and dejected, the eyes dull and heavy, a peculiar sinking of the features, and slight febrile paroxysms, it becomes an alarming disease, and is termed the *diarrhæa* of dentition. Under these circumstances, the proper practice is to cut the gum over that tooth

which is farthest advanced, if inflamed and distended. The incision should be made on the anterior part of the gum, in the course which the tooth takes in the gum, and carried so deep as to reach the tooth. It is also necessary that the incision should be made in this manner, to prevent the connecting membrane between the first and second set of teeth from being divided. Attention to the quality and quantity of food is necessary, and the frequency of administering it. If the mother's milk is abundant, it will be all the food that the child will require; and is to be preferred to all other food, as it is the most grateful to the palate, the most easily retained, and the most perfectly digested by the stomach. For a child which does not nurse, milk new from the cow is the best substitute for the breast. But if this cannot be procured, the next in order of preference is arrow root, or some aqueous nutriment as nearly resembling milk as can possibly be prepared. An excellent beverage of this description can be obtained by boiling several hours, a handful of dry flour closely confined in a cloth, until it becomes perfectly hard; when cold, a table spoonful of it finely grated, is to be mixed with half a pint of boiling milk, sweetened, and a tea cupful taken as often as necessary. Active purges, such as castor oil, senna, and calomel, must be employed in the commencement of the disease, in such quantities as will evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, or destroy the irritating effects of these substances on those organs. The operation of the cathartic may be followed by a gentle anodyne, given at bed time, to allay the irritation, and to procure a respite from pain and suffering. The remainder of the cure is to be conducted on general principles.

This disease is frequently succeeded by the *cholera infantum*, which is peculiar to teething children, and in its mild form resembles a severe attack of the diarrhæa. There are certain symptoms common to both diseases, but the cholera infantum may be easily distinguished by the following characteristic appearances. It generally commences with flatulency in the stomach, and sharp griping pains in the bowels, succeeded by a severe and frequent vomiting and purging of great quantities of bilious matter, and a constant and urgent thirst. The child is distressed and restless for some time after taking food, which is thrown up again, almost as soon as swallowed, and from the very irritable state of the stomach, it is very difficult for any kind of medicine to be

retained on it. The appetite is much impaired, and in consequence of the weakened powers of the digestive organs, the stools contain small curds of milk, or portions of undigested food, but rarely much fæculent matter. The colour and consistence of these discharges are various; they are sometimes yellow, but more commonly either green, or white, or brown, and are thin, watery, or mucous; and they smell sour or putrid. In frequency they vary from three or four to twenty during twenty-four hours.

In the treatment of cholera infantum, our attention should be directed to the removal of all noxious matters from the stomach and bowels, which may be accomplished by exhibiting small doses of ipecacuanha, combined with calomel. This compound will be found to produce beneficial effects given independently, and in such quantities as are insufficient to operate as an emetic. In cases where it is necessary to evacuate the bowels more completely, jalap may be joined with the calomel, and the evacuation assisted by an emollient injection. The patient should be made to drink some diluent or mucilaginous liquors, such as barley water, linseed tea, rice gruel, or animal broths. The restoration to health is further to be attempted by employing tonics and cordials, and when indicated, the warm bath, friction to the abdomen, rubefacients, and blisters. This dangerous disease will be more particularly treated of in some of the following pages.

It sometimes happens, that robust children are attacked with a considerable degree of *fever* during dentition, in which case the loss of a little blood, either by the lancet, or leeches behind the ears, has been recommended as necessary. But it must be recollected that they suffer more from bleeding than from other evacuations. It will be advantageous to administer small doses of antimonial wine, from six to ten drops according to the age and other circumstances of the child, together with diluting liquors, if it does not nurse, in order to promote perspiration. As there is generally a constipation of bowels, it will be necessary to give a smart purge, and keep the bowels open afterwards by magnesia. The spirit nitre dulcis, in doses of eight or ten drops added to the antimonial wine, and small blisters applied behind the ears, are often employed with advantage. Opiates are not to be administered unless the bowels have been previously opened, the pain severe, and the respiration free and easy.

Children are sometimes attacked with *convulsions*, the most alarming and dangerous complaints that accompanies difficult dentition. As these are produced by an irritable, or excitable state of the nervous system, we should without delay scarify the gum, through which the tooth is forcing a passage, and this operation may be repeated for several successive days, until either the tooth appears or the convulsions cease. If slight scarifications do not procure relief, the incision should be carried boldly down to the tooth although no swelling be discovered. We are at the same time not to neglect the bowels, which should be kept perfectly open. We may further attempt to lessen the irritability of the system by antispasmodics, as asafœtida, castor, and valerian; or what is still more efficacious the pothos foetida, or skunk cabbage. A strong infusion of the root of this domestic plant may be given in doses of a large spoonful every few hours until relief be obtained. Blisters and the warm bath, will prove useful auxiliaries. Should there be any objection to tepid bathing; the pediluvium may be at any time proper.

As a general direction, light nourishing diet, preserving the bowels in an open state, restraining immoderate evacuations, proper exercise, pure air, and all those means which have a tendency to promote general health, will contribute to the safety of dentition, and facilitate its process.

Many of the ancient physicians recommended certain charms and amulets, but these futile inventions scarcely survived their superstitious patrons. And modern custom has adopted a practice equally ridiculous, if not worse than useless, of giving children during teething, gum-sticks, coral, and other hard substances to put into their mouth. But every parent and nurse ought to know, that the natural tendency of these means is to harden the gum, by which the process of absorption is rendered more difficult. If any application is made to appease the anguish of the gums, let it be the finger, which is soft, yielding, and easy, and will serve every necessary purpose.

The Cholera Infantum, or vomiting and purging of Children.

This is a prevailing malady in most of our cities during the months of summer and autumn, and a multitude of child-

ren are the victims of its annual visitation. It has been the subject of investigation by many ingenious authors, and the accurate description which follows, is nearly in the language of the late celebrated Dr. Rush.

It sometimes begins with a diarrhæa, which continues for several days without any other symptom of indisposition, but it more frequently comes on with a violent vomiting and purging, and a high fever. The matter discharged from the stomach and bowels, is generally yellow or green, but the stools are sometimes slimy and bloody without any tincture of bile. In some instances they are nearly as limpid as water. Worms are frequently discharged in each kind of the stools that has been described. The children in this stage of the disease appear to suffer much pain. They draw up their feet and are never easy in one posture. The pulse is quick and weak. The head is unusually warm while the extremities retain their natural heat or incline to be cold. The fever is of the remitting kind and discovers evident exacerbations, especially in the evenings. The disease affects the head, and in some instances violent delirium ensues; the child throws its head backwards and forwards and attempts to scratch and to bite the attendants. Swelling frequently occurs in the abdomen and in the face and limbs. An intense thirst attends every stage of the disease. The eyes appear languid and hollow, and the children generally sleep with them half closed. Such is the insensibility of the system in some instances in this disease, that flies have been seen to alight upon the eyes when open, without exciting a motion in the eye-lids to remove them. Sometimes the vomiting continues without the purging, but more generally the purging continues without the vomiting, through the whole course of the disease. The stools are frequently large and extremely fetid, but in some instances, they are not, and are small, resembling the drinks and aliment which have been taken into the stomach. The disease is sometimes fatal in a few days. Its duration is varied by the season of the year, and by the changes in the temperature of the weather. A cool day frequently abates its violence and disposes it to a favourable termination. It often continues with occasional variations in its appearance for six weeks or two months. Where the disease has been of long continuance, the approach of death is gradual and attended by a number of distressing symptoms. An emaciation of the body to such a

degree, as that the bones come through the skin, livid spots, singultus, convulsions, a strongly marked hippocratic countenance and a sore mouth generally precede the fatal termination of this disease.

We have also a striking delineation of this disease from the pen of Dr. James Jackson, medical professor in Harvard University, in an elaborate and practical essay on the morbid effects of dentition.* According to the observations of this sensible writer, cholera infantum is peculiar to teething children. It rarely occurs before the 8th or 9th month, and seldom commences in children who are past eighteen months of age. We seldom find this disease in any of its severe forms among infants at the breast; and those children who are accustomed to the free enjoyment of the open air, are comparatively very little subject to the cholera of infants. In his animated sketch, the professor presents the child "asleep in its crib, cold amidst the load of woollen in which it is wrapt, unless during a febrile paroxysm, when an arid warmth is spread over it; so peculiarly dead are the limbs in their appearance, that it would seem that life was preserved only in its sacred temple in the centre of this "little world;" its countenance more than deathly, and with which the visage of pulmonary consumption will scarcely compare; its pulse quick and wiry, and its respiration scarcely to be heard. So strongly, under these circumstances, are the characters of death impressed on the little subject, that the inexperienced observer cannot doubt that a few hours will decide the case forever. That the appearances have been the same for days, and even sometimes for weeks, seems to him impossible. But in this situation the patient may continue for weeks, with some fluctuations and at length recover."

In all the forms of cholera infantum the breast milk is unquestionably the most suitable food; where the patient does not nurse, cow's milk fresh from the animal should be employed. Cow's milk may often be rendered more particularly suited to certain cases, by mixing with it half its quantity of lime water, and sometimes they should be boiled together. Next to milk, unless when the stomach is in the most irritable state, animal food is to be preferred, and this in a solid form moderately broiled or roasted, provided the appetite

* Vide New-England Journal of Med. and Surgery, Vol. I. This excellent sketch is recommended to the attentive perusal of every medical practitioner.

and digestion are favourable to it. The pure juice of meat obtained by broiling, or extracted by boiling in a bottle as directed in the Appendix, will sometimes answer a valuable purpose, when neither solid meat nor milk can be easily borne. On some occasions the farinaceous and mucilaginous substances, as arrow root, sago, &c. will be found more agreeable to the patient's stomach than any other food. The quantity both of food and drink, should always be small, and in a state of great irritability of the stomach not more than a tea spoonful should be given at a time, and not too frequently repeated.

In the medical treatment of cholera infantum, the first indication is to discharge the acrid and offensive contents of the stomach and bowels. About fifteen or twenty grains of *Ipecacuanha* may be given at the onset, and repeated occasionally in every stage of the disease, unless we except those cases where from a long continued spontaneous vomiting, the strength is greatly reduced, the pulse feeble, and the heat has receded from the extremities. If an emetic is deemed improper, a dose of calomel adapted to the age and strength of the patient will produce the happiest effects; and in many instances calomel and *Ipecacuanha* conjoined, about three or four grains of each will be found of singular efficacy in expelling the offensive contents of the stomach and bowels. After the first passages are sufficiently cleansed, opium should be added to the calomel, and this forms one of the most efficacious and powerful remedies that can be prescribed. Experience has evinced, that these two active medicines correct, regulate, and soften the powers of each other. The proper proportion of this compound is three parts calomel to one of opium; the dose of which, and frequency of repetition must be varied according to existing circumstances. About half a grain of the compound intimately mixed, may be given to a child eighteen months old, and repeated every three, four, or six hours according to the urgency of the symptoms and the effect produced. It may be formed into pills with mucilage of gum arabic, or mixed with a few grains of prepared chalk. If the patient should be inclined to be costive, magnesia may be freely administered; or a few grains of jalap may be added to the calomel, or a full dose of this last given and followed by a dose of castor oil. When constant looseness prevails, absorbents are indicated, as lime water, and prepared chalk, or a few drops of laudanum may

be combined in a chalk julep with peppermint. A solution of the alkaline salts of tartar, or soda, will in most cases be extremely useful in correcting acidity in the stomach, and mild carminatives, as infusions of aniseed, caraway, and calamus aromaticus, will tend to relieve symptoms of flatulency. Demulcent and diluting drinks, as infusions of marshmallows, the shavings of hartshorn, and gum arabic, with cinnamon, together with clysters of mutton broth or of starch, with a few drops of laudanum, are among the remedies often employed, and they may have their use. Great advantages may be derived from external remedies applied to the abdomen, these are warm or tepid bathing, flannels dipped in infusions of bitter and aromatic herbs, or in warm spirits or wine. To these should be added friction, rubefacients and blisters. The tincture of flies of greater or less strength, is admirably calculated to answer the double purpose of rubefacient and vesication, and should in no case of severity be omitted.

In the advanced stage of cholera infantum, when all acrid and offensive substances have been entirely evacuated from the bowels, astringent medicines become necessary, one grain of alum given two or three times in a day has been administered with great success, and sugar of lead in doses of half a grain for a child a year old, and repeated according to the exigency of the case, has also effected cures, but these are to be cautiously employed. Catechu is a mild but excellent vegetable astringent, and may be administered in this disease, either in tincture or infusion with a prospect of superior advantage.

In many instances of cholera infantum, a considerable inequality as to the heat of the different parts of the body is observable. Those parts of the body which are heated beyond the natural standard, should be exposed to a stream of cold air several times in a day, and should be washed with vinegar and water moderately cool by means of a sponge. When the head is unusually hot, attended with redness of the face and eyes, and delirium, that part should be frequently washed in the coldest water. If the extremities are too cold, they should be covered with flannel, and sinapisms applied to the feet. Another remedy to be mentioned, is the injection of cold water into the intestines after their offensive contents have been thoroughly evacuated; this is said to be of superior efficacy as an anodyne, sedative, and an-

tispasmodic. When the force of the disease has been subdued and a state of convalescence commenced, the vegetable tonics, as decoctions of the bark of cinchona, angustura, columbo, with cinnamon, and wine and brandy, will have the effect of restoring the healthy state of the system. But in every instance where the measure is practicable, the exhausted patient ought to be removed into the country for the benefit of fresh air, which is of the utmost importance. It is mentioned in *Med. Repos. Vol. I. New Series*, that a strong decoction of a plant called *Erigeron Canadense*, or Fleabane has proved an effectual remedy in this disease.*

Canker of the Mouth.

Many physicians have doubted the existence of this complaint, as a distinct disease from aphthæ, and have ridiculed the term, as the peculiar invention of the nursery, where the disorders of infants often receive the most preposterous appellations. Practical authors have given it the significant name of *Ulcuscula Oris*, by which it is more generally known. It makes its appearance about the time of teething, and more especially in severe cases of diarrhæa and cholera infantum. It commences with little white circular vesicles, with a red line surrounding their basis, and occupies the tongue, gums, and the inside of the cheeks. These vesicles are easily ruptured, and by running together, the part beneath becomes ulcerated, and discharge a quantity of thin foetid matter. It is frequently attended with an unusual discharge of saliva; and a very foetid breath. Occasionally from the very commencement, there is some degree of inflammation of the gum, attended with pain, and a remarkable soreness. Such is the tenderness of the mouth, in many cases, that the infant cannot be induced to take the breast, or the mildest liquids, even when the calls of hunger are urgent. It has been known to extend to the oesophagus, and throughout the whole alimentary canal, and even the anus becomes affected in the same manner, and we frequently hear nurses and women express their apprehension of serious consequences from the "*inward canker*." This affection is not difficult to cure excepting in its worst form. The

* Dr. James Mann has published a valuable treatise on this disease which obtained the Boylstonian prize, and which is well deserving the perusal of practitioners.

bowels are to be kept open by gentle laxatives, the strength supported by a good diet, and attention paid to cleanliness. To stop the progress of the ulcers, local applications are indispensably necessary. The mouth may be frequently washed with an infusion of gold thread; and the wake-robbin paste recommended for aphthæ may also be used. In all ulcerations of the mouth much benefit will be derived from the application of borax, if used in sufficient quantity. It ought to be applied in the form of saturated solution, or reduced to a fine powder and mixed with honey, so as to form a thick substance and freely applied. The detergent gargle described below will be found more effectual than any other with which we are acquainted. But it remains to be mentioned that calomel surpasses in efficacy all other remedies which I have ever employed. A few grains of this, either in dry powder by itself, or mixed with honey, if applied to the tongue, will be carried to the ulcerated surfaces and its good effects will soon be manifested. The application may be repeated several times in a day, and if swallowed no injury will ensue from that circumstance. As a complete remedy for canker of the mouth I have the fullest confidence in the efficacy of the *sophora tinctoria*, mentioned in the Appendix. Let a decoction of the root be used as a gargle, and freely taken internally and it will answer every purpose.

Of the Croup.

There has prevailed a great diversity of opinions, among practical writers, respecting the seat, the peculiar nature, and treatment of this disease. Nosologists have described it under the various appellations of *Cynanche Trachealis*, *Cynanche Stridula*, &c.; and in every country it has also obtained a vulgar name by which it is generally known. In Scotland it is called *croup*; in Ireland *choak*, or *stuffing*; in England the rising of the *lights*; in the southern section of the United States *hives*; and in many parts of New-England it has received the name of *quinsy*. But quinsy is considered by nosologists, as a generic term, and applied to every inflammation of the internal fauces, of which the complaint under consideration is only a species.

There is no just foundation for dividing the croup into two species, which some writers have denominated inflammatory and spasmodic; neither is there any practical utility

in such a division. It is probable that in the greatest number of cases, these two states are combined in a certain degree, and happily those means which are acknowledged the most effectual in counteracting inflammation, are such remedies as possess powerful antispasmodic virtues. The only distinction of species, which we shall admit as proper, is the idiopathic and the symptomatic. The disease is known by the latter appellation when it succeeds to the malignant sore throat, scarlatina, measles, small-pox, putrid thrush, a common catarrhal affection, pneumonic inflammation, or the acute rheumatism. But it is only in its idiopathic form that we are to consider in this place, when the disease is primarily and exclusively local, and confined to the mucous membrane of the trachea, bronchiæ, and surface of the lungs.

It often commences suddenly without any premonitory symptoms; or the previous indisposition is so short and inconsiderable as scarcely to attract observation. Under whatever circumstances it may occur, it is an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the trachea and larynx, often extending throughout the whole of the windpipe, and a considerable part of the surface of the lungs, producing a lymphatic incrustation,* which is sometimes vomited or coughed up in detached portions.

Whether the attack be sudden or more gradual, it is accompanied with the common febrile symptoms, which, in infants incapable of communicating their feelings, may be discovered by the heat of the skin, thirst, restlessness, and nausea. In many cases for several days previous to its invasion, the child will appear drowsy and inactive, the eyes watery, inflamed, and heavy, the pulse frequent, the breathing shorter and quicker than natural, and attended with a hissing noise. This peculiarity in the sound of the respiration is more observable when the child first awakes, at which time it will be seized with an unusual hoarse, shrill, dry cough.

The disease is frequently epidemic, but never, as has been supposed by many physicians, contagious. It most commonly occurs during the variable weather of autumn and spring, but more rarely in the severe cold of winter, or the

* Dr. J. Jackson, of Boston, has communicated several cases of dissection, in which "the peculiar sound of Croup was exceedingly evident," where this preternatural membrane of coagulable lymph was not present in the larynx. See *New-England Journal of Med., &c.* Vol. I. p. 383.

mild and genial warmth of summer. But solitary cases have been witnessed in every season, if at the time, there prevailed much dampness, with an atmosphere alternately warm and cold. From these facts it may be inferred, that the application of cold is the general cause which produces the disease. It has likewise been observed to be peculiar to certain families;—that children under six months are not so liable to this complaint, as they are after that period to the age of eight or ten years;—that it most frequently seizes the ruddy and robust;—and that those who have once suffered an attack are peculiarly liable to repeated returns of the disease.

The duration of a fit of croup is various; in a few instances it proves fatal within twenty-four or thirty hours after the attack; in other cases its fatal termination has been prolonged to a week. The unfavourable symptoms are, violent fever, a permanent dyspnœa, great anxiety, frequent cough without expectoration, and the voice becoming more shrill and sonorous. When it proves fatal it is generally by suffocation, induced either by a spasm of the muscles of the glottis, interrupting the passage of the air, or a preternatural membrane obstructing the windpipe. Notwithstanding it is an inflammatory affection, it very seldom ends in suppuration or gangrene.

Practical authors have differed widely in their opinions with regard to the mode of treatment which is to be pursued in the cure of the croup. Some physicians have relied entirely upon antispasmodic medicines; while others have rejected them as useless, and have given calomel in doses almost incredible to be believed.* A few practitioners have had recourse to blood-letting, which they advise to be carried to that degree of profuseness which will produce deliquium. This practice has been opposed by those who dread the debilitating effects which succeed to bleeding children freely. Venesection, emetics, and the warm bath have been employed by English physicians in the first attack of this disease, with a view to obviate the inflammation, and

* Dr. Stearns, of Albany, prescribed to a child of a year old 20 grs. of calomel with 8 grs. of the cerated glass of antimony; and to a child of two years of age, he gave 25 or 30 grs. of calomel for a dose, with a proportionate increase of antimony. See Coxe's Med. Museum, Vol. V. p. 195.

Dr. Burns assures us that 50 or 60 grs. of calomel are often given, and occasionally above 100, to children in this disease without producing salivation. Vid. *Prin. Med.*

they recommend the use of antispasmodics during the remainder of the cure. Without attempting to refute, or to reconcile these discordant opinions, we shall divide the disorder into three stages, agreeably to the plan of Dr. D. Hosack, of New-York,* and propose such remedies as are best adapted to each of them. The first may be denominated the *forming stage*, in which is manifest the premonitory symptoms above described, when the affection is merely local. Perhaps the only marks of indisposition at this time will be a difficulty of breathing, which is generally attended with a wheezing noise; a peculiar hoarse, hollow shrill cough; and a slight degree of restlessness. Children have frequently been relieved in this stage by the exhibition of common family prescriptions. But more generally the disease is only momentarily arrested in its progress by these nostrums, and much valuable time is lost. We are not to infer that there is no hazard, because we find the skin cool and moist, the pulse not accelerated, and the system unaffected. Even in this stage the disease requires the most active remedies to prevent the irritation being extended to the system generally, and to restore the suppressed secretions of the trachea and surface of the lungs. This is the only situation, while the disease is confined to the parts primarily affected, that the physician can prescribe with confidence of success.

To effectuate the most important object in the cure, the turpeth mineral alone, or calomel and antimony combined, constitute by far the most efficacious remedy ever devised. The precise dose must be determined by trial, and attentive observation as to the effect. Of calomel two parts, tartarized, or cerated antimony one part, a child under two years, may take ten or twelve grains at first and a smaller dose every half hour until a severe vomiting is induced, and the alarming symptoms have subsided. The purgative effect of the medicine may, if necessary, be assisted by an injection. Dr. J. Fisher relies chiefly, if not entirely, on the turpeth mineral as an emetic in croup. He administers one or two grains according to the age of the child, and repeats if necessary; which method, this excellent physician assures

* Vide Observations on Croup or Hives; addressed in a letter to A. R. Delile, M. D. of Paris; by David Hosack, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine in the University of the State of New-York, first published in the Amer. Med. & Philo. Register, Vol. II. No. 1.

me, has succeeded in every instance of his extensive practice.

In the second or *febrile stage* the irritation is extended to the whole system, the pulse is frequent, the skin hot and dry, the respiration difficult, hurried and stridulous, the cough frequent shrill and of a very particular sound, the face flushed and swelled, and the eyes protuberant and sometimes watery, attended with great thirst and restlessness. In this stage of the disease it is necessary to lessen the general febrile excitement of the system, and prevent the determination of the circulating fluids to the affected part, by employing blood-letting either at the arm or jugular vein in proportion to the age and constitutional powers of the child. After the use of the lancet, it will be advisable to administer the antimonial or the mercurial emetic, notwithstanding the bleeding should appear to have produced an entire relief. But should not the disease yield to these means, a blister must be applied to the throat, and a cathartic of calomel given, whose operations should be assisted by injections. Should we not succeed in subduing the febrile symptoms and diverting the irritation from the lungs and trachea, the third stage of the disease will ensue, which is denominated the *membranous*, or *purulent stage*.

In this third stage, in which the membranous effusion occurs, lining the trachea and bronchia, we observe the same laborious respiration as in the preceding stages, the cough violent and unattended with any expectoration; but if any thing is spit up, it has either a purulent appearance, or consists of films resembling portions of a membrane. The countenance is of a blueish livid colour, the face and lips tumid, and the patient is threatened with immediate suffocation. In this advanced period of the croup we must have recourse to stimulant remedies, neither of which, excepting calomel, would be proper in the two first stages. Here we ought to exhibit repeated doses of calomel, together with squills, and asafœtida, and the seneka snake root. This last medicine must be given in the form of infusion, of such strength, as to act sensibly on the mouth and throat in exciting coughing, &c. as in this disease those parts in a manner lose their natural sensibility. Half an ounce of the bruised root, simmered in a close vessel, in half a pint of water, until reduced to four ounces, will probably in most cases be sufficiently strong. A tea spoonful of this is to be given every

hour or half hour, so as to keep up a sensible action of the medicine in the mouth and throat, until it act as an emetic and cathartic. (See more particular directions in American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.) A domestic medicine not in general use, has an undoubted claim to confidence in the last stage of this formidable disease. It is the *lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco. As a local stimulant to the mouth and throat, it is superior to seneka, and is not exceeded by any other. When speedy vomiting is desired, this medicine will in most instances effectually produce it. The proper dose for a child two years old, is one tea spoonful of the saturated tincture, or strong infusion of the plant; and the dose is to be repeated every ten minutes, until vomiting be excited, or till three or four doses have been given and relief obtained. It may not be improper to mention that the common people in many families in the country, and some medical practitioners also, are in the practice of administering animal oils in considerable quantities in croup, and similar affections of the throat and lungs. The fat obtained from skunks, and the oil from pigs feet, are most in repute, and it is often asserted that the most essential relief has been effected by their use. I have been credibly informed, that in the states of Georgia and Carolina, an infusion of the common Indigo has been successfully employed as a remedy in this distressing disease.

Of Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain.

Hydrocephalus is generally the disease of children, and is always attended with great danger. It has seldom been known to attack a child after it has arrived to the age of twelve or fourteen years, and most generally occurs in those families whose constitutions have a scrofulous taint. It is an affection which has been observed to pervade particular families, affecting all or the greater part of the children at a certain period of their life. It is one of the most insidious and fatal diseases to which children are subject; often commencing very suddenly and terminating fatally in a few days. But in some instances its invasion is more gradual, and the child lingers for a long time, even for many weeks or months. It may originate from injuries done to the brain, by falls and blows, which have happened, and long since been forgotten, or from an original laxity or weakness of the brain, a thin

watery state of the blood, a diminished secretion of urine, a sudden check of perspiration; and lastly, it may be the consequence of lingering diseases which have wasted and injured the system. This disease is distinguished into external, when the water lies upon the surface of the brain, and internal, when it is contained within its membranes or ventricles. Such is the ambiguity of the symptoms, that it is difficult to determine what are its real characteristics. The indisposition of the patient is sometimes attributed to teething, or a disordered state of the stomach and bowels; frequently it resembles the common febrile complaints of children. But it is often preceded by an unusual languor and peevishness, and the child frequently shrieks, and cries out suddenly without any known cause. A kind of slow fever appears, attended with a weakness of the arms and pains in the limbs, and often in the upper part of the neck. A vomiting of bile soon ensues, either with costiveness or diarrhæa, and the appetite is impaired. A pain in the fore part of the head follows, and the child becomes heavy and dull, it moans, and often puts its hands to its temples, and is unable to sustain an upright posture. The pulse becomes irregular, but commonly much slower than natural. The faculties and senses are at length impaired, and the eyes are offended by the light; the patient sees objects double, and becomes delirious. The limbs on one side are sometimes affected with paralysis, the pupils are dilated, and one or both eyes are drawn asquint.

As the disease advances, the pulse grows more frequent, the cheeks become flushed, the skin is hot, and startings and spasms occur. The stools and urine are now discharged involuntarily, the child lies in a comatose state, or the thread of life is severed by painful convulsions.

This delineation has been exemplified in three or four instances in my own family, besides many others in the compass of my knowledge. It is more easy to describe than to devise a remedy for this cruel disease.

It is only in the first stage of the complaint that we can prescribe with any hopes of success. On the first attack of the febrile state, we should bleed, apply leeches to the temples, and purge the patient with calomel and jalap. Should these prove insufficient to check the progress of the disease, we must have recourse to shaving the head, and apply a blister, and continue to give small but repeated doses of calomel as long as the discharges from the bowels are green or fœtid.

The application of blisters should be repeated, and the discharge from them encouraged by dressing them daily with savin ointment.

In the last stage of the disease, a variety of medicines have been proposed to obviate its fatal tendency, but the case is in every instance perhaps hopeless, and nothing more can be expected than to palliate the distressing symptoms by the use of opiates in proper doses.

When the hydrocephalus is a family disease, it will be advisable by way of prevention, to have recourse to the cold bath, a light nourishing diet, and to every mean which will have a tendency to strengthen the constitution. Be careful not to heal too suddenly any eruption especially about the head, and be particularly attentive to the state of the bowels.

Of Convulsions.

It is often difficult to assign a cause for the violent spasmodic affections with which infants are frequently attacked; but they may be supposed generally to proceed either from some irritation in the bowels, such as confined wind, worms, or the lodgement of some acrid matter, by the sudden repulsion of an eruption or from dentition. But whatever may have been the origin of the convulsions, if long protracted, the brain will ultimately suffer; and we estimate the degree of danger by the frequency of their occurrence, and the shortness of the interval between the fits.

In the treatment of convulsions in children, the practice will be influenced by the particular cause which has given rise to them. If they are occasioned by flatulency we must employ carminatives, as directed under that particular head. When they arise from improper food and indigestion, a tea spoonful of a weak solution of tartarized antimony may be administered every ten or fifteen minutes, until the desired effect of vomiting is produced. When they are supposed to originate from the lodgement of acrid matter in the bowels, jalap and calomel or other purgative medicines must be freely used, and the operation assisted by a laxative clyster. Should the child have a diarrhæa at the time, if the discharges be not natural in appearance, laxatives will notwithstanding be indicated. When worms are suspected of being the exciting cause, we must have recourse to the remedies which will be advised for the destruction and discharge of them,

and preventing their future generation. If convulsions occur immediately upon the disappearance of any eruption, or the drying up of a discharge from behind the ears, the child is to be put into the warm bath, a small blister is to be applied, and a few drops of spirits of hartshorn, or of spirits of sal ammoniac administered internally. In those convulsive attacks which attend dentition, we must resort to those means which were recommended when treating of teething.

In all cases of convulsions, should they continue after the bowels have been opened and the stomach properly cleansed, it will be necessary to attempt to allay the irritation by the use of antispasmodics; such as castor, camphor, the volatile tincture of valerian, and the skunk cabbage as directed in the Appendix.

Children, which are reared in a confined situation where they inhale an impure air, are often disposed to convulsions; in such cases the only probable means of relief is a removal to a purer atmosphere. As convulsions are often symptomatic, or occasioned by other diseases, the mode of cure must be conducted upon general principles, and the removal of the original complaint will require particular attention.

It frequently happens that convulsions among children are occasioned by indigestible food or other substances in the stomach; which is no sooner removed by means of an emetic than all the alarming symptoms disappear. Under such circumstances therefore an emetic must be administered as the only remedy.

Of Hooping-Cough, or Chin-Cough.

This is a convulsive cough attended with a peculiar sonorous spasmodic inspiration or hooping, from whence it has derived its name. It commonly commences like a common cold with slight febrile symptoms, a hoarse cough and difficult expectoration, which sometimes last many weeks before the disease appears to be actually formed or the hooping comes on.

It depends on a specific contagion, which can affect children but once in their life. The immediate cause appears to be a viscid phlegm lodged upon the bronchiæ, trachea, and fauces, which adheres so firmly as to be expectorated with great difficulty. The cough generally comes on very abruptly, and the paroxysm consists of a number of short ex-

pirations, in quick succession, which are followed by a full, violent, and noisy inspiration. The coughing is again renewed, and continues in the same manner until a quantity of phlegm is coughed up or vomited, alone or with the contents of the stomach, and this terminates the paroxysm. During the fits the extremities become cold, the face turgid and purple, and the whole frame very much agitated. The forehead is covered with sweat, and in severe cases blood gushes from the nose or other parts.

Whooping-cough often proves tedious, and is very dangerous for very young infants. It has been known to terminate in apoplexy, suffocation, peripneumony, anasarca, and convulsions; and in the predisposed, it lays the foundation for asthma, scrofula, and pulmonary consumption.

A variety of remedies have been employed in this disease, the most useful of which are emetics and laxatives. To moderate the violence of the fever in a child of a full plethoric habit, attended with a difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of local inflammation, blood-letting will be useful, or a sufficient number of leeches may be applied to the neck or chest. For the relief of the cough, nothing is so beneficial as emetics, and they ought never to be neglected. At the commencement of the disease the emetic should be given every morning, or every other morning according to circumstances. If there is much difficulty of breathing, the application of a blister to the chest, giving at the same time a tincture of fox-glove, will be highly proper. The stomach, thorax, or spine, may be frequently rubbed with stimulating substances; such as a combination of soap, camphor, and oil of turpentine; or juice of garlic, or oil of amber, or with the following embrocation; one scruple of emetic tartar, half an ounce of the tincture of cantharides, mixed with two ounces of water, afterwards cover the part with a flannel. Similar applications to the soles of the feet, and bathing them in warm water, frequently have been supposed to afford relief in many cases. A plaster of Burgundy pitch should be worn constantly between the shoulders. A vomiting should be excited occasionally during the whole course of the disease, in order to disburden the lungs and bronchial vessels of the viscid phlegm with which they are constantly oppressed. The tincture of lobelia inflata, if given as directed in croup, will be found well adapted for this purpose; it soon induces a vomiting without that strain-

ing and violent effort which tend to weary and debilitate the patient. In smaller doses it promotes the expectoration and relieves the breathing independent of the operation of vomiting. During the progress of the disease, some children become very weak, are much emaciated, and are threatened with hectic ; in such cases nothing will contribute so much to their restoration as country air, a milk diet, and keeping the bowels open. Blisters should be applied to the breast, if there be fixed pain, or laborious breathing. If there occur anasarcaous swellings, much benefit will be derived from cathartics, and the tincture of digitalis conjoined with cordials. If the patient is seized with convulsions, it will be advisable to shave the head and apply a blister, and also the warm bath, to open the bowels and administer the infusion of skunk cabbage, as recommended in convulsions, and to change the air without delay.

The cough is liable to return with violence on any fresh exposure to cold, after it has gone off for a time, in which case a gentle emetic is the best remedy. During the continuance of the disease, the patient, if weak, must be supported with a light but nourishing diet ; and towards the decline of the disease the Peruvian bark and other tonics will be highly necessary.

In addition to these means, we would recommend the frequent use of mucilaginous diluent drinks, and that young children sleep with their head and shoulders raised. In all cases it will be advisable upon a recurrence of a paroxysm of coughing to hold the child up, so as to stand upon its feet, with the body bending a little forward. In order to appease the violence of the cough a proper dose of elixir paragoric ought to be repeated occasionally.

The duration of the disease varies from one to three months ; and if taken in the winter it seldom terminates until the return of warm weather. But in every instance, both the duration and violence of the disease may be diminished by a removal into the country air, or at some distance from the place where it was contracted.

The following formula has been on some occasions recommended to public notice as a remedy in whooping-cough, although we have no experimental knowledge of the medicine, it may be deserving of trial. "Dissolve twenty grains of salt of tartar in a gill of water, add to it ten grains of cochineal finely powdered, sweeten this with fine sugar, and give

an infant a tea spoonful four times a day. To a child of two or three years old two tea spoonfuls, from four years and upwards a table spoonful or more may be taken. The relief is immediate, and the cure in general within five or six days."

Of the Rickets.

A variety of opinions have been advanced by authors respecting the remote causes of rickets, but it is not necessary in this place to inquire how far they have been properly supported. It is well known that a damp and cold residence, impure air, inattention to cleanliness, want of suitable exercise, a deficiency of food, and debility, are the usual circumstances which conduce to this disease.

The characteristic marks of the rickets are, a relaxed skin, flabby muscles, an uncommon size of the head, the sutures and fontanella unusually open, the countenance sallow or bloated, the joints swelled, the ribs flattened, the sternum pushed outward, the long bones more or less curved and variously distorted, the spine incurvated, the belly preternaturally tumid, the appetite and digestion impaired, the bowels costive, the pulse weak and frequent, listlessness, debility, and general emaciation.

Infants are seldom attacked with this disease before the ninth month, and very rarely after the second year of their age. In a few instances it has been cured spontaneously, without medical assistance, but in the greatest number of cases, it yields to appropriate remedies within a year. If protracted beyond a year, it will in that case often cease to advance, and the health be entirely established, excepting the incurvation of the spine, and enlargement of the joints, which will remain permanently distorted for the rest of life. In a few cases, however, the disease has been known to proceed increasing till almost every function of the animal economy is affected, and death terminates the tragic scene.

The mode of treatment to be pursued must be such as will bring the bowels into a proper state, and invigorate the system. These intentions are to be accomplished by a course of laxatives, frequent immersion in cold water, general friction over the whole body, regular exercise, a generous nutritive diet consisting principally of animal food, and chalybeate medicines.

The beneficial effects of these means will be greatly assisted by occasionally exhibiting a gentle emetic, but more particularly in those cases which are attended with loss of appetite and impaired digestion. Perhaps rhubarb, from its known astringent and bitter properties, may be the best laxative, and will be found useful in obviating the tympanitic affection of the intestines, which so commonly attends this disease. Of vegetable tonics we give the preference to the Peruvian bark, which may be administered either in substance, decoction, or infusion alone, or joined with some chalybeate. The most proper of the metallic tonics are, the carbonate of iron, and the muriate of ammonia and iron, formerly called martial flowers. The child may take morning and evening a powder composed of four grains of the carbonate of iron and four grains of rhubarb mixed with eight grains of finely powdered white sugar: or the following preparation may be preferred: take of the root of sweet scented flag, (*calamus aromaticus*) and gentian root each three drachms; Peruvian bark, in powder, half an ounce; iron filings, tied up in a linen bag, six drachms; Spanish white wine, or Lisbon, one quart. Digest for the space of three days, and then filter the tincture. Four teaspoonfuls of this tincture may be given twice a day. The cold bath is of great utility, but it may be omitted while under a course of the above preparation.

Of Worms.

It is a prevailing opinion with many respectable physicians, that worms necessarily exist in the bowels of every child after it is weaned, and are conducive to health. And by others it has been contended that worms are the effect of sickness, and are only to be found in the bowels of such children as are debilitated by bad management, or by some acute disease. This is, however, a fact, confirmed by daily observation, that both children and adults, frequently evacuate a number of worms about the termination of a fever, or some other illness which has induced great debility. Worms are of different kinds, but those most commonly found in the human body are the small white worm, called *ascarides*, which occupies that portion of the intestinal canal denominated the rectum; the long round worm, named *teres*, and the tape worm or *tænia*. This last is flat, consisting of many

joints, and is usually of a considerable length, sometimes extending to thirty or forty feet in adult persons.

There are no infallible symptoms by which the presence of worms in the bowels can be readily distinguished; for any intestinal irritation, or morbid affection of the bowels will be attended with similar appearances. But it is believed by the commonalty, that the greatest number of children's complaints arise entirely from worms; and this belief has been encouraged and strengthened by the bold assurances of quacks, who seize upon the easy credulity of nurses to vend their dangerous nostrums and anthelmintic lozenges.

Notwithstanding the symptoms of worms are equivocal, it is our duty to point out such as are more constant and less uncertain. The ascarides produce such a degree of itching about the anus, that sleep is interrupted and often prevented. The child complains of pain in the belly, looks pale, picks its nose, and has a variable appetite. The stools contain a preternatural quantity of mucus, or slimy matter, in which frequently is discovered the worms like small white threads. A cathartic of calomel and rhubarb, assisted by an injection of aloes and water, or lime water and olive oil will generally be sufficient to remove or destroy them.

The symptoms denoting the presence of the *teres*, or long round worm, which exists in every part of the alimentary canal, are a capricious appetite, fetid breath, pains in the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, grinding of the teeth during sleep, picking of the nose, paleness round the mouth, and red spots in the cheeks; swelling of the upper lip, a livid circle round the eyes, hardness and fulness of the belly, a short dry cough, disturbed sleep, emaciation of the body, an irregular fever, drowsiness, and unequal pulse. In some instances convulsions, epilepsy, and partial palsy of the lower extremities occur. If convulsions, attended with a small pulse, and hiccup are present, it may be almost certain that worms abound in the alimentary canal. Small substances in the excrements resembling melon or cucumber seeds, are symptoms of the tape worm.

It is not often that infants at the breast are afflicted with worms, though some instances have occurred in those not more than three or four months old. There is an erroneous idea prevalent among some persons, that to give an emetic in worm complaints may occasion suffocation and death; but it should be considered that when worms are actually in the

stomach, if they can be thrown off by vomiting, immediate relief will be obtained, and an emetic of Ipecacuanha will not invite them there, for they loath all bitter and nauseous substances. It is very doubtful whether these vermin have ever united in the stomach in such a formidable body as to obstruct the passage and occasion suffocation.

A great variety of anthelmintic medicines have been advised for the destruction and removal of these vexatious vermin. The common wormseed is in considerable repute; they are given to children in powder, from ten grains to half a drachm, in the morning for several days, and then a proper cathartic. The essential oil of this plant or the seeds, in doses of two or three drops twice in a day, is said to prove an infallible remedy. The *Spigelia marilandica*, Carolina pink, in the form of powder, about ten grains for a dose, or the infusion with the addition of senna or jalap, to assist its purgative effect, is in general use, and it seldom fails to answer the desired purpose, often affording relief or effecting a cure, even when no worms are discharged. But when exhibited in large doses without proper precaution, it has been known to produce very singular and distressing effects on the nervous system. The great bastard black hellebore, or bearsfoot, is in great repute as a vermifuge for the long round worm. A decoction of about half a drachm of the green leaves, or about fifteen grains when dried, is a proper dose for a child between four and seven years old; it is to be repeated for two or three days. The green leaves may be made into a syrup with sugar, and a tea spoonful given at bed time, and one or two the next morning. This medicine also requires to be used with much caution, as it has been known to produce deleterious effects. We have a more safe, and no less efficacious vermifuge in the *Melia azedarach*, or pride of India, the produce of the southern states. The bark of the root of this tree, is doubtless one of the most valuable anthelmintics that has ever been discovered, and with many physicians where its efficacy is best known, it has superseded the use of all others. I have frequently employed it with the most satisfactory success. A large handful, or about two ounces of the bark, is to be boiled in a pint of water till it acquire the colour of strong coffee, or till half the water is consumed; from half an ounce to an ounce may be given every two or three hours until it operates by vomiting, or as a cathartic. It has on some occa-

sions produced unpleasant effects, similar to those induced by spigelia, but they soon disappear without any perceptible injury to the system.

The *dolichos pruriens*, or cowhage, is another vermifuge of superior efficacy; the stiff hairs which cover the pods, if applied to the skin, occasion intolerable itching, and they act mechanically as an anthelmintic. The pods being dipped in syrup until it is rendered by the hairs as thick as honey, the syrup containing the hairs is to be separated from the pod, and given from a tea spoonful to a table spoonful in the morning, fasting. The worms are said to appear with the second or third dose, and by means of a purge, in some cases the stools have consisted entirely of worms. The powder of tin, in doses of from a scruple to a drachm, has been given as a vermifuge with considerable advantage, but it is more particularly useful for the removal of the tape worm in adult persons.

Dr. J. Fisher, a very respectable physician of Beverly, is of opinion that the effect of tin as an anthelmintic, depends very much on its being minutely divided; and he employs the amalgam of tin, which he says never fails to kill the long round worm. His method of preparing the amalgam is inserted in the Appendix of this volume. Three or four drachms of this medicine, is to be divided into twelve doses, two of which are to be given in a day. This quantity will generally be sufficient for a child; but sometimes six or even twelve additional doses will be required. If we wish to keep the bowels more open, a proper quantity of calomel may be added. Worms killed by tin or its amalgam, are never discharged entire but are either partially or wholly digested. This preparation has in other hands proved an excellent remedy and answered the most sanguine expectations. But of all the articles of the *Materia Medica*, mercury has been considered as incomparably the most powerful vermifuge. Long experience has evinced that no remedy is so safe, so mild, or so certain, as calomel, given in a dose adapted to the age and constitution of the child; keeping him warm and avoiding cold and sour drinks for two or three days. A child between the ages of two and four years, in general, may take from one to three grains at a dose in syrup, and to be repeated according to circumstances: rhubarb, or jalap, may be added to quicken its operation. Ball's purging vermifuge powder is a valuable preparation; it is composed of equal

parts of rhubarb, scammony, and calomel, with as much double refined sugar as is equal to the weight of all the other ingredients. These must be reduced to fine powder, and well mixed together; and the dose for a child from ten to twenty grains. Attention must be paid to diet, and after the expulsion of worms by a proper course of vermifuge medicines, the Peruvian bark, stomachic bitters, and chalybeate preparations will be serviceable to strengthen the stomach and bowels.

It has been recommended by Professor Barton, in strong terms, to apply the leaves of tobacco, after having been pounded with vinegar, to the region of the stomach, or other part of the abdomen as a vermifuge. In consequence of this application, worms are often discharged after powerful anthelmintics have been exhibited internally in vain.

Some account of the *tænia*, or tape worm, may occupy a place here, though the creature generally resides in the intestines of adult persons. The symptoms by which its presence may be ascertained, are those of worms in general, but a more certain, and indeed the only criterion, is the expulsion of one or more pieces of the worm itself. The great difficulty of expelling the tape worm has long been experienced, as in the attempt, portions consisting of a number of joints are frequently broken off and discharged, but being endowed with a power of regeneration, it soon acquires its former size, and excites the same troublesome motions. One of the celebrated specific remedies for the tape worm, is the male fern, combined with various drastic purgatives, but it is needless to particularize respecting this or other nostrums, since we are now in possession of remedies more deserving the title of specific. Dr. Fisher, is in the practice of exhibiting Fowler's arsenical solution, for the destruction of the tape worm, and asserts that it is always successful. He directs the patient to take as large a dose as the stomach will bear, two or three times every day, till the worms are destroyed. For an adult, ten or twelve drops will be a sufficient dose.

We have intelligence in the first volume of the New-England Journal of Med. and Surgery, that the oil of turpentine, taken undiluted, has proved a very successful remedy for the tape worm, in doses of from one to three ounces. I have employed this remedy in two instances with complete success. The patients were females, and I directed half an

ounce of the oil to be taken every three hours, the third dose operated as a violent purgative, by which the tape worm was evacuated, and all the symptoms soon disappeared. The medicine produced no vomiting, nor any affection of the urinary passages, but created a great heat of the whole body which continued for a few hours.

Tinea Capitis, or Scald-Head.

The scald-head consists of small ulcers in the skin of the hairy scalp at the roots of the hair, which discharge a matter running into a dryish scab, or thick scales of a white or yellowish colour, attended with an offensive smell. This disgusting complaint arises frequently from uncleanness, improper food, or an unhealthy nurse ; but it is often communicated by contagion. In its recent state while it is merely a complaint of the skin, the scald-head may be safely and successfully treated by topical applications. The hair is first to be cut close or shaved, and the scabby patches are then to be washed daily with warm soap suds or an infusion of tobacco, taking care to remove the scabs at each washing ; after which apply an ointment made of equal parts of sulphur, and flour of mustard mixed up with hog's lard, or the ointment of nitrated mercury, commonly called yellow ointment. If the disease has considerably extended itself over the head, and remains obstinate after several days trial of the above method of treatment, it has been advised to rub in forcibly the common tar ointment, with a good proportion of the powder of white hellebore, for near an hour at a time while warm, and the head is afterwards to be covered with a bladder or cap. This process having been repeated three or four times, not only the scabs but the hairs also will, it is said, become loose, and must be pulled out. When new hairs spring up, free from scabs, it is a proof that the disease is subdued.

From some recent experience, I am confident that we have a domestic plant easily procured, which will seldom fail to cure this troublesome and loathsome disease if properly applied. The plant I refer to is the *Kalmia*, or laurel, of which we have two species in our woods and swamps ; the broad leaved laurel or winter green, and the narrow leaved laurel well known by the name of lambkill, from its fatal effects among sheep. The last species is said to be the most ac-

tive.* Take the leaves of laurel or lambkill, at any season of the year, boil them till the water is strongly impregnated with their virtues, and then wash the scabby parts about the head twice in a day until a perfect cure is effected. It will excite considerable smarting, but if it cannot be borne, it may be made weaker. Another method of using this remedy is to reduce the dried leaves to a fine powder and make an ointment by mixing it with hog's lard, to which some of the powdered root of our swamp hellebore may be added if desired. This remedy ought in my opinion to be preferred, as it is far more neat and cleanly than either the sulphur or tar ointment, and unquestionably of equal efficacy. In those cases where this disease has been of long standing, and the general health is impaired, it may be advisable to put the patient under a moderate alterative course of Plummer's pills, or æthiops mineral, and to direct a purge at proper intervals. It may also be proper on some occasions to open an issue and keep up a discharge for several weeks after the cure is effected. There is in the Medical Repos. Vol. I. Hex. 3d. an account of the treatment of tenia capitis by a Mr. Morrison, which is represented as being remarkably successful in the most desperate cases. He directs the head first to be shaved closely as possible, immediately after which he applies a common poultice to soften the incrustation. The head is then to be washed with soap suds, and the following paste spread on strong linen applied. Take of yellow resin two ounces, best ale one pound, of the finest flour three ounces. The ale and flour are to be first mixed and then gradually added to the melted resin. This paste must be removed and re-applied daily until a cure is effected.

Chilblains.

This troublesome complaint consists of purplish shining swellings of the feet, heels and hands, attended with intolerable itching and some pain. They are the effect of inflammation arising from sudden changes of temperature, and usually attack children in cold weather. Chilblains are particularly apt to occur in persons, who are in the habit of going immediately to the fire after being exposed to a severe

* See American New Dispensatory, 2d edition, where it will be perceived that I am indebted to Drs. Barton and Thomas for the first information respecting this plant.

degree of cold, or who go suddenly into the cold while very warm. The best method of preventing chilblains is carefully to avoid the causes just mentioned, to wash the hands and feet in cold water daily, and to keep them covered in winter with woollen gloves and stockings. At the first approach of the complaint, the parts affected should be plunged into the coldest water, or rubbed with snow and continued for a considerable time, and frequently repeated until all unpleasant sensations be removed. When the skin becomes much inflamed and a swelling ensues, the patient ought to take a dose of physic, and to have the affected parts well rubbed with some warming applications, as mustard and brandy, spirit of turpentine, or vinegar and brandy mixed with the addition of a little alum. I have known the mucilage of slippery elm bark afford considerable relief; but I have experienced nothing so particularly useful as equal parts of the soap liniment or opodeldoc, and the tincture of mayrrh applied to the parts. A mixture of the oil of turpentine and balsam of copaiva in equal parts, is a celebrated application.

Measles.

The measles is an infectious disease, and when genuine, it never attacks the same person more than once; it is most prevalent in the spring season and generally disappears in summer. About twelve or fourteen days after exposure to infection, the febrile symptoms usually appear; on the first and second days, the patient complains of irregular shiverings alternating with heats, general debility, languor, loss of appetite, has a white tongue, thirst, pain in the back and limbs, slight sore throat, hoarseness, with dry cough and sneezing, weight and pain across the forehead, giddiness, drowsiness, frequent and irregular pulse, costiveness, and high coloured urine. On the third or fourth day the symptoms become more severe; the eyes are tender, watery, and appear as if inflamed; the eye-lids and face are often swelled, the nostrils discharge a thin serum, and the patient sneezes more frequently and sometimes vomits. There is now often some difficulty of breathing, with pain and tightness in the chest. The eruption appears betwixt the third and sixth day of the fever, but most frequently on the fourth. It is first visible in the throat and back part of the roof of the mouth, then on the forehead, after that on the face and

neck. The next day it appears on the breast, and by the evening it covers the body and extremities. The eruption consists at first of small red spots, apparently a little raised, like papulæ but without vesicular tops. Then extending so far as to form an oval or irregular figure, slightly elevated, but flat, resembling flea bites, they run together in clusters, or large patches. The eruption differs from the small-pox in not rising into prominent pimples, but in passing the finger over the surface, the skin feels unequal, from the elevation of the spots and patches. On the face, the eruption maintains its redness for two days, but on the third, the colour is changed to a brownish red; and in a day or two more it becomes dry, and, falling off in scales, at length entirely disappears. The fever, cough, and difficulty of breathing are not abated by the eruption, but if there was any vomiting before, it generally ceases.

Sometimes the measles are succeeded by a violent looseness; and when this happens the case is attended with danger. The most fatal period in this disease is about the ninth day from the beginning of the complaint, when many are carried off by an inflammation on the lungs. The most favourable symptoms are a moderate looseness, a moisture on the skin, and a plentiful discharge of urine. When the eruption suddenly falls in, and the patient is seized with delirium, or when the measles become soon of a pale colour with great weakness, restlessness, vomiting, and difficulty of swallowing, and when purple or black spots appear, the greatest danger becomes apparent. When the disease is succeeded by a continuance of the cough, accompanied with hoarseness, a consumption of the lungs may be apprehended.

In the mildest form of measles, the patient is scarcely deemed a subject of medical attention, and little is necessary to be done, except abstinence from animal food, or heating applications; and drinking freely of barley water, infusions of mullein or balm, with decoctions of liquorice and marsh mallow roots. If the efforts of nature be too weak to throw out the eruption, this must be assisted by blisters and proper cordials, as wine whey, or saffron tea with a few drops of the spirit of hartshorn, or spirit of sal ammoniac; but when the fever is too violent, and there be inflammation of the chest with pain and great oppression of the lungs, these may be restrained by bleeding, either with the lancet, or leeches applied to the breast. The saline mixture with

the addition of a little of the tartrate of antimony, so as to excite some degree of nausea, will be highly useful in determining to the surface and abating the febrile symptoms. When the cough and restlessness are urgent, recourse must be had to opiates, as the syrup of white poppies, or the elixir paragoric. The feet should be bathed in warm water, and the steam from an infusion of mullein flowers, ought to be inhaled into the lungs by means of an inverted funnel. For relieving the cough, the syrup of squills, or spermaceti, and sugar candy, pounded together will be serviceable. If purple or black spots, offensive breath, and high coloured urine indicate a putrescent state of the blood, the Peruvian bark and elixir vitriol in due quantities will be indispensably necessary. Should a diarrhœa succeed to the measles, blood-letting may be proper; but the disease will commonly yield to tincture of rhubarb with a little cinnamon and a few drops of laudanum. After the patient has become convalescent, a few doses of physic will be advisable. But should a cough, with difficulty of breathing and other symptoms of consumption remain, small quantities of blood according to the strength of the patient, should be drawn at proper intervals, and a milk diet, free air, and exercise on horseback should be directed.

Some attempts have been made in Europe, to propagate the measles by inoculation, with the hope of rendering the disease more mild, but the experiments have not in general been attended with the success anticipated, and it is not probable that the practice will ever be established.

Chicken, or Swine-Pox.

This complaint is propagated by infection, and persons can be affected with it but once during life. It is attended with no danger, although sometimes accompanied with unpleasant symptoms, such as slight head-ach, lassitude, and other febrile complaints. The pustules or pimples sometimes make their appearance without being preceded by any illness or signs of their approach; they never are very numerous, nor run together. On the first day of their appearance, they are of a redish colour; and on the second there is at the top of most of them a small bladder about the size of a millet seed. This is sometimes full of a watery liquor, and the skin breaking, a thin scab is formed on the first or second

day on the top of the pustule, and on the fifth day of the eruption, they are almost all dried and covered with a crust. This disease as above described requires no medicine, care only being taken to keep children who are ill with it from the cold damps of the evening air, and to regulate their diet, which should consist chiefly of broth, light puddings, and bread and milk.

This disease may be distinguished from the small-pox, by its appearance on the second or third day, and from the bladder of watery liquor upon the top of the pox. It may likewise be distinguished by the crust which covers the pox on the fifth day, at which time the small-pox is not come to a state of maturity.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

This disease is in its nature peculiarly inveterate, and of all others is most generally handed down by parents to their offspring. It is not uncommon for scrofula to lie dormant for two or three generations, and afterwards to appear with redoubled violence. It is originally a disorder of the glands, but eventually seizes the bones, especially about the joints. Children possessing the most lively disposition, and a maturity of understanding superior to others of their age, are those most liable to scrofula. It most commonly affects children of a lax habit, with smooth fine skin, fair hair, and rosy cheeks. It seldom makes its appearance before the second year of age, generally from the third to the seventh, and rarely makes its first attack after puberty. Scrofula is seldom fatal at an early period of life, but most commonly continues almost without alteration till the age of fourteen or fifteen, when it recedes, especially in females, and the patient becomes more robust and free from other disorders. On the other hand, after disappearing for several years, it has been found to affect some inward part, and in the end to produce a consumption of the lungs, or other fatal disease. This disease is often preceded by a peculiar look about the eyes, which are generally large, and a thickness of the upper lip. The abdomen is sometimes observed to be hard and enlarged, and there is a remarkable softness of the skin. Small moveable tumours about the size of a pea, bean, or chestnut, hard, indolent, of the natural colour of the skin, unless when inflamed, make their appearance about the sides

of the neck, often in considerable numbers, and sometimes similar tumours, or kernels, occur in the armpits and groins. Scrofulous tumours, often remain stationary and harmless, for months, and even years, when at length a slow and imperfect suppuration takes place, discharging a thinish, white, curdly matter, and leaving foul ulcers, with hard edges, which are difficult to heal, and producing unseemly and disagreeable scars. The scrofulous humour of long continuance, sometimes fixes in the joints of the fingers, wrists, knee, elbow, and ankle, creating tumours, swellings of the bones and incurable ulcers.

It is the mild and incipient state of the disease, in children only that is the object of this brief sketch. In every instance of scrofula, the cure is attended with difficulty and uncertainty. It is always to be attempted however, by such method as will tend most effectually to invigorate and strengthen the relaxed and debilitated system. This disease has a strong affinity to the rickets, and requires a similar mode of treatment, so far as relates to a diet easy of digestion, and of a nutritious quality. This should be accompanied with tonic and invigorating medicines, of which, bark and steel, with wine and aromatics are chiefly to be depended upon. A persevering course of exercise and a warm pure air, should be considered as of primary importance, and are on no account to be dispensed with. So great are the advantages of proper exercise, and a generous diet, in this disease, that these alone have sometimes performed cures, when medicines have rendered little service. Mild laxatives will be useful, to cleanse the stomach and bowels of impurities, but strong purgative medicines, must be carefully avoided, as tending to weaken the constitution, and increase the disease. Dr. Underwood recommends one drachm of cathartic salts, dissolved in a pint of water, to be taken every day as common drink. The remedy most generally employed for ages past, and highest in repute at the present day, is sea bathing. This should be put in practice at an early period, when a scrofulous disposition is apparent, and daily persisted in for months, or even years, unless the disease sooner yields to its powers. Where this practice cannot be complied with, sea water, or water in which salt has been dissolved, may be used in the manner of the shower bath. In children of a gross habit of body, a glass full of sea water drunk every morning, may be recommended, as

also lime water for common drink. The use of the cicuta or hemlock, both inwardly and outwardly applied, has been found beneficial in many instances, and is deserving of trial, under the direction of a well informed physician. Scrofulous tumours in the neck, have in some instances been dispersed by the powers of electricity or galvanism. Electrical shocks, passed through the tumours, may be tried with safety and probable advantage. Considerable benefit has sometimes been derived from the repeated application, and friction, with oil of almonds fully charged with camphor. This tends to disperse the tumours in their incipient state, and to soften the parts after suppuration. When the tumours appear to advance towards a state of suppuration, we ought to promote and expedite the process, not however, by poultices, and other warm applications, which tend to weaken and relax the parts, but it is requisite to increase the activity of the inflammation, by a blister over the tumour, or by stimulant plasters, or vinegar impregnated with common salt. The tumours should be suffered to break of themselves, in preference to opening them with a lancet, and the ulcers which ensue, are to be treated according to their condition and appearance. In general, linen cloths dipped in a solution of sugar of lead, or in cold water, or sea water, may be applied to the ulcers with advantage; and sometimes their healing may be promoted by washing in a weak solution of nitric acid in water. Inveterate scrofulous ulcers, are said to have been cured by the application of the bruised leaves of wood sorrel. But the most extraordinary instances of success, in scrofulous affections, are some cases in which the inhaling of vital air, as directed of late, by several European physicians, has performed a perfect cure after all the usual remedies had been tried in vain.

In every instance of scrofula, and in its various forms and stages, the greatest dependence is to be placed on the tonic powers of warm pure air, exercise, and a generous diet, with sea bathing, the Peruvian bark, and chalybeates. Friction and warm clothing must not be neglected. It is asserted by Dr. Willich (*Domestic Encyclopædia*) that the coltsfoot has been found of considerable service in scrofulous complaints; a decoction of these leaves having sometimes succeeded, where sea water had failed. See Appendix, *Sophora tinctoria*.

Of Distorted or Club Feet.

Children are sometimes born with one or both feet distorted or deformed, so that the side, or bottom of the foot is turned inward and upward, and to the discredit of those concerned in the case, the person has been doomed to walk during life in that uncouth and crippled condition, when with a little early attention the evil might easily have been remedied by artificial means.* These distortions readily admit of a radical cure, by the proper application of pressure, by splints and bandages, or shoes well adapted to the nature of the case, which must operate constantly but gradually. The method consists in the judicious application of mechanical contrivances, so adjusted as gradually to bring the foot towards its natural position, and in proportion as it inclines thereto, increasing the force, and tightening the machinery every two or three days, and which must be persevered in during several months. This process should be adopted immediately after the birth of the child, for if suffered to walk in this crippled state, the deformity is constantly increasing until the top, or instep, takes the place of the sole of the foot. We are not however to despair of a cure, or essential relief, even when advanced to the age of several years. Considerable accuracy of judgment will in some instances be requisite to determine the particular kind of machinery which ought to be preferably employed. Where pasteboard splints, and roller, cannot on trial be made to succeed, a laced boot, or shoe furnished with a steel spring, extending to the knee, by which the pressure may be increased or diminished at pleasure, should be preferred. Dr. P. S. Physick of Philadelphia, has contrived a shoe made of sheet tin, covered with leather, admirably adapted to the purpose, and which has succeeded in many instances in removing every vestige of deformity of the feet. A plate of this machine will be found in Dorsey's Surgery, Vol. II. p. 359. Mr. John Beath, an ingenious artist in Boston, makes machinery for club feet, which will in general remedy the deformity.

* The advice of a practitioner of considerable popularity was not many years since requested in a case of this nature, who assured the parent that there was no remedy save that of breaking the child's leg, by which means he could reduce the foot to its natural position, and perform a cure. This cruel and absurd expedient was however wisely rejected, and the unfortunate child was suffered to grow to adult age without a remedy.

Of the Venereal Disease in Infants.

It is an established opinion that infants may be affected with syphilis before birth, or during its expulsion through the vagina where chancres exist, or by sucking an infected nurse. The first is the most frequent method, and the consequence of infected parents, although we may not be able to trace any marks of the existence of the disease in either of them at the time, or it may be, many years after a cure has been apparently effected. In such cases it is common for the mother to have frequent abortions, or premature births without any evident cause, and the child appears half-corrupted and ulcerated. These circumstances will serve to aid our diagnosis in any particular instance, there is however no infallibility to be attached to them, for any cause occasioning the death of the fœtus a considerable time before its expulsion may produce similar appearances.

In some instances the child at its birth exhibits the symptoms of venereal affection, but more frequently these are not apparent until ten or twelve days afterwards, though it may be feeble and rather emaciated. The symptoms are generally an inflammation of the eyes, the cuticle appears wrinkled, or peeled off, and sometimes scabby eruptions cover the body, copper coloured blotches ending in ulceration appear on the surface, but more particularly about the genital parts. Foul sores cover the inside of the mouth and lips, surrounded by a whiteness of the skin as if the part had been recently rubbed with lunar caustic. If the child receive the infection from the nurse, ulcers are discovered on the nipples, and the disease appears on the child's mouth before the surface of the body be affected.

The only method by which a cure of lues venerea can be effected, is to administer a course of mercury either to the nurse or directly to the infant; the latter is found by experience to be the most successful practice. About one quarter, or half a grain of calomel, may be given two or three times in a day according to the effects produced, and continued for some time after all the symptoms have disappeared. If mercurial frictions be preferred, about fifteen grains of the ointment may be rubbed on the thighs every night until the mouth become hot, when it is to be intermitted or continued according to the state of the system and the

effect on the disease. The following preparation has been found both safe and efficacious. Dissolve two grains of corrosive sublimate in one ounce of brandy, of which three drops may be given to an infant at the breast, and increased to four when a year old, and to six or eight when arrived to three years, and repeated three times a day. If the child's bowels be affected with the mercury, opiates in small doses must be given. See chapter on Syphilis in this volume.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

THE term *fever* has always been used with great latitude as well by medical writers, as by mankind in general; and it is remarkable, that the definitions, which different authors have given of it are exceedingly various. That of the celebrated Cullen, with the others, appears to be vague, imperfect, and fallacious. The late learned Professor Rush, declined the attempt to give any definition, alleging that the disease appears in so many different forms, that a just view of it can only be given in a minute detail of all its symptoms and states. According to Dr. George Fordyce, a fever is a disease of the whole body, affecting the circulating, the absorbent, and the nervous systems, the skin, muscular fibres, membranes, and also the mind. It does not, however, affect the various parts of the general system uniformly and equally; but on the contrary, sometimes one part is more severely affected than another. An ingenious and sensible writer in the New-England Medical Journal, proposes the following definition, in which the new disease termed *petechial* or *spotted fever*, is intended to be included. "An extensive morbid affection in the blood vessels, or else in their contents; which sometimes discovers itself solely at intervals; and which commonly deranges one or more of the greater functions, as well of the body as of the mind in a manifest manner."

The term *fever* includes a numerous and diversified class of diseases common to both sexes, to every period of life, and to all climates and countries. In the most extensive signification of the term, it is the most general of all the morbid states to which the human constitution is liable. It constitutes in its various forms according to Sydenham, two

thirds of the diseases of mankind. That memorable author calculated that, as large a proportion as eight out of nine of all the victims to disease, are cut off by those denominated febrile diseases. This calculation will not perhaps appear extravagant, if we include fevers of every description both primary and symptomatic. It must appear obvious, that for the practical purposes of the physician, the general application of the term fever, is too vague and indefinite; and as the disease originates from causes essentially different, authors have distinguished fevers into two great classes. Those arising from general causes operating on the body at large, have been denominated *primary*, or *idiopathic* fevers; while those which depend on inflammation or other local affections of a particular organ, are termed *secondary* or *symptomatic* fevers. In the accurate medical language of the day, the term fever is applied solely to the idiopathic fevers, as in the other class of febrile diseases the state of fever is but a symptom, a consequence of some morbid change of a particular part of the body, which constitutes the primary disease; when this is removed the fever ceases. But in idiopathic fever, the symptoms are probably independent of any previous organic affection, and are not regulated in their course or termination by the progress or removal of any other disease.

Idiopathic fever occurs under the form of ephemera, (consisting of one paroxysm only,) intermittent fevers or agues, remittent, and continued fevers: the last of which appear under a variety of types, exemplified in plague, typhus or low nervous fever, yellow fever, &c. "The division which is now generally adopted, is into the three orders of intermitting, remitting, and continued fevers; which are again distinguished by their leading symptoms." The inflammatory fever is now known by the title of *Synocha*, and the nervous by that of *Typhus*. A combination of these two, constitutes the simple continual fever, or *Synochus* of modern authors. Under the denomination of *Typhus*, several varieties are comprehended, as *Typhus petechialis*; *Typhus mitior* or the nervous fever; *Typhus gravior*, the putrid fever; *Typhus icteroides*, the yellow fever. The new epidemics which have recently visited different parts of our country termed spotted fever, and typhoid pneumonia have received a variety of specific appellations. Where in addition to the usual febrile symptoms, there is a redund-

ant secretion, and vitiated state of the bile, occasioning frequent evacuations by vomit or stool, the fever is denominated *Bilious* ; but this most commonly, is in the form of a remittent, and in warm climates, or in the hot season of temperate ones, the Bilious remittent is often a malignant and fatal form of fever. *Hectic fever* is not considered as an idiopathic disease, but is symptomatic of other diseases, particularly of phthisis pulmonalis, and is a frequent attendant on surgical disorders from the sympathy of the whole constitution, with the disturbed state of a part. The *Brain fever* is that which arises from an habitual use of ardent spirits, or frequent and excessive intoxication.

The term *malignant*, is applied to such fevers as appear in their most aggravated forms ; Dr. Tissot terms those fevers malignant, in which the danger is more than the symptoms would make us apprehend, and he compares such fever to a “ dog that bites without barking.”

Notwithstanding the great prevalence of fever in all ages and climates, and the universal attention which it has excited among medical observers ever since the days of Hippocrates, the disease still remains the subject of much discussion ; and its essential nature, or the proximate cause of its symptoms, is still a problem in medical science. We may suppress our surprise at this circumstance however, when we consider the almost endless varieties under which fever occurs : so various are its modifications, that of those fevers which are nominally the same, scarcely any two instances accurately resemble each other ; and of all the symptoms which constitute those varieties, not one can be found which is invariably present in every case, not one therefore, which can be considered as pathognomonic or characteristic of the disease.

Causes of Fever.

The causes most generally productive of fever, are those agents or incidents, which induce debility or suppression of strength in the system ; the principal of which may be contagion, this if applied in a certain degree, is of itself capable of inducing fever in any constitution. Contagion may originate from marsh miasmata, or human effluvia eliminated from diseased bodies, or even from those in health if confined in warm close and uncleanly apartments ; and contagion from

this source may spread rapidly through whole families and neighbourhoods. Dr. G. Fordyce relates an instance where seven out of nine who approached near a person affected with fever, were seized with the same disease in the space of three weeks afterwards. Dr. Haygarth from the result of experiment asserts, that not one in twenty-three, or even one in thirty-three escapes infection, when exposed for a sufficient length of time, and that as many persons are liable to receive typhus as the variolous contagion. We find an instance recorded in *New-Eng. Med. Journal*, Vol. I. p. 228, from Dr. J. A. Allen, state of Vermont, of three persons having died in one house of Typhus gravior. The weather being unusually warm, the corpses of the two last, suddenly run into the putrefactive process, and not being deposited in coffins sufficiently close, the effluvia evolved was very offensive to the people who attended the funeral ceremonies. Nearly all who were exposed to those septic gases had an attack of the disease; and from the sick, it was communicated to their attendants through the season, and thus it became epidemical. The interim of time from exposure to an attack, was from ten to twenty-one days.

Other causes are depressing passions of the mind, fatigue from long continued exertion, immoderate study or other close application of the mind, especially if encroaching on the hours of sleep. Damp and night air, indigestible food or other substances affecting the intestinal canal. Exposure to extreme heat and cold; excess or sudden suppression of usual evacuations, and intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors. One or more of these causes must be applied under certain conditions of the body in order to produce fever. But it frequently happens that febrile diseases supervene without any of the foregoing circumstances having been known to precede them; and on the contrary, persons may be exposed to many of the causes and yet escape the consequent fever.

Symptoms.—There is no one symptom invariably characteristic of fever. Neither chilliness nor heat uniformly precede its accession, and we can therefore obtain a knowledge of its existence and nature only by an attentive observation of the concurrence and succession of the symptoms. “The pulse is exceedingly various, it may be small, weak, slow, contracted, and unequal, or it may be strong, quick, full, and regular; hard or soft, according as the fever is at the com-

mencement, increase, height, or in the remission and termination; or as the genus and nature of the fever may chance to differ. So also the heat may be equally diffused, or confined to particular parts: sometimes the external parts are cold, with a sense of internal heat, at others there is general heat or cold over the body; and sometimes the heat is not greater than what is natural. Sometimes the face is pale, and at others it is red or swelled; now it has the natural look, and now the reverse of this. The eyes are heavy, languid, and sad; or red, and impatient of light; they are prominent, distorted, or wild; shining, dull, or ghastly; sometimes bedewed with tears, and deprived of their usual lustre. The tongue is generally dry, chapped, ~~scabious~~, *scabrous*, red, white, or variegated; often covered with mucus; but not unfrequently moist and natural, without any thirst. The breathing is frequent, hot, unequal, or impeded; the breath often offensive. The appetite is usually extinct, but in a few instances some desire for food remains. Sometimes the urine is crude and watery; at others red and thin; or often thick, soon becoming turbid, and depositing a sediment: sometimes it is of a natural appearance. To these symptoms are added pains in different parts of the body; depression of strength, and watchfulness; or on the other hand, heaviness, stupor, or imbecility of mind, delirium, diarrhæa, or constipation, vomiting, tension of the hypochondria, subsultus tendinum, emaciation, and other affections arising with the fever itself, or gradually supervening to it. Besides the ordinary febrile symptoms of hot skin, irritated circulation, foulness of the tongue, thirst, and deficient or irregular secretions, preceded by lassitude, heaviness, listlessness, and rigours, there are pains in the head, generally of the throbbing kind, and extending along the continuation of that portion of the brain which is lodged in the channel of the spine; increased heat of the head, even though the extremities be cold; unusual throbbing of the arteries in the temples and neck; suffusion of the eyes, and an altered expression of features easily observed, but difficult to be described, together with disturbance of all the functions immediately belonging to the brain. If to these be added irregularity in regard to sleep, and watching, which though common to many diseases, belongs in a peculiar manner to the one under our investigation, we shall have characters always sufficient to enable us to detect the presence of fever in the system, and affording at the

same time the clearest indications of its nature. It is only from a diligent examination of these appearances conjoined together, that we are enabled to judge of the presence, or absence of fever; not from any of them taken singly. By making a general assemblage of the symptoms, we may venture to call it a disease which affects every part of the body, and in which there usually prevails a difficulty of performing some of the vital and animal functions."

Cure.—A fever begins gradually and progresses to a certain point and continues in that degree for a certain period of time, after which, unless it terminates fatally, or by a perfect crisis, it gradually diminishes, and goes off without any cause which has yet been explained. The critical days observable in continued fevers as supposed by authors, are the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twentieth. "The symptoms pointing out the approach of a crisis, are, the pulse becomes soft, moderate, and near its natural speed; the tongue losing its fur and becoming clean, with an abatement of thirst, the skin being covered with a gentle moisture and feeling soft to the touch; the secretory organs performing their several offices, and the urine depositing flaky crystals of a dirty red colour, and becoming turbid on being allowed to stand any time." The first object in the cure is to supersede or arrest the febrile affection, if possible, in its very commencement, by exciting another commotion in the system. The two most efficacious remedies for this purpose are *emetics*, and the affusion of cold water over the body. If an active emetic be administered during the continuance of the chills and free vomiting be excited, the cold fit is often speedily terminated, and a general glow accompanied with a degree of perspiration is produced. Or if the emetic be delayed until the hot fit have commenced, its operation is frequently followed by a relief to all the symptoms, the fever is prevented from proceeding, and the patient is left with a slight degree of weakness only, from which he recovers in two or three days.

Affusion of cold Water.

Affusing the body with cold water as a remedy in fevers, is a practice for which we are indebted to Drs. Wright, Currie, and Jackson. Dr. Currie instituted numerous experiments, by which he ascertained in the most satisfactory

manner, the species and forms of fever, and particular circumstances in which the remedy can be employed with safety and success. He extended his trials to almost the whole class of febrile diseases, and established his principles. In typhus mitior, and typhus gravior, as well as other low contagious fevers, we have the authorities not only of the gentlemen above mentioned, and Dr. Thomas, but many of the most eminent physicians of the United States, to assert that cold water applied to the body under certain restrictions, is a safe and very efficacious remedy. It is capable of making a strong and general impression on the system, by which the progress of fever is often arrested, if employed early, or during the first stage; but proper evacuations from the stomach and intestines, and by the lancet if required, should always be premised. Dr. Currie prefers the afternoon or evening, during the paroxysm, or exacerbation, for the application of the remedy, thinking it most safe, as well as most useful at the height of the fit, or immediately after it has begun to decline. But he says, the remedy may be safely used, *when there is no sense of chilliness present, when the heat of the surface is steadily above what is natural, and when there is no general or profuse perspiration*; which he observes are particulars of the utmost importance. Under circumstances the reverse of these in any one respect, the application of external or internal cold, is inadmissible and actually unsafe. During the cold stage of the fever, the cold water nearly suspends the respiration, greatly disturbs the pulse, increases the chill, and seems to bring on the struggles of death; and really would do so, if repeated. It should be an established rule in every case, that the cold affusion is not to be resorted to until the hot stage of fever is completely formed, until the heat has become steady and equal over the surface and extremities, and exposure to slight cold no longer excites shivering, or renews the sensation of chilliness. When this stage is established, the greater degree of cutaneous heat and dry skin, the safer and more beneficial the application of cold water. Perspiration, diminution of heat, of head-ach, of thirst, and of frequency of pulse, and a disposition to sleep, are the general results of this operation at any period while the dry heat continues; but before the end of the third day these results are frequently final. "On the first and second days, the disease often instantly vanishes with one aspersion; and

sometimes on the third day ; but on the fourth day this is rare. Each aspersion, however, instantly removes the symptoms ; and a few repetitions of it on the successive returns of the paroxysms, in two or three days happily terminate the disease, with none or trifling aid from medicine." Where in the advanced stage, the heat of the body is reduced, and the debility considerable, some cordial, such as wine warmed with the addition of spice, or an infusion of snake-root with a little brandy should be given immediately after the affusion. The mode of applying cold water, varies according to particular circumstances. In the early stage, before much debility is induced, the whole body is sometimes immersed in the water, or the water is thrown forcibly from a pail, or falls from a height over the head and body in the manner of the shower bath. When employed in the advanced stage, aspersion, or ablution with a sponge is deemed more safe and eligible. On some occasions, the patient is wrapped in a blanket, or sheet thoroughly wet with cold water, and often renewed. In each of these modes, the application is grateful and refreshing, and seldom fails to reduce the febrile heat, and materially to meliorate the patient's condition. But the advantages of affusion over those of simple ablution, are supposed to be in general very considerable. The application of this remedy must be repeated three or four times in the twenty-four hours, according to its effect and the recurrence of the hot fit; the patient being exposed to the cold air, and afterwards wiped dry and replaced in bed. But in every case the operation should be so carefully conducted, as to occasion the patient as little fatigue as possible. In the advanced stage of fever, either the cold affusion may be employed, or the surface of the body washed by means of a sponge with cold or tepid water, or tepid water may be used by affusion, observing all the precautionary rules already stated in regard to the application of cold water. The tepid affusion, the water being luke warm, or from 87° to 97° of Fahrenheit, produces a cooling effect equal to that of cold affusion, partly in consequence of a more speedy evaporation, and partly because so great a glow, or re-action does not succeed. The important object of diminishing heat therefore, may be obtained with great certainty by the repeated employment of the tepid affusion, suffering the surface of the body to be exposed in the interval to the external air. A diminished frequency of the pulse, and respira-

tion, and a tendency to repose and sleep immediately ensue, though its effects are not so permanent as those of the cold affusion. It must be remarked, in those cases of fever where the lungs are oppressed, and the respiration laborious, the sudden stimulus of the cold affusion might be dangerous; in such case considerable benefit may be derived from the tepid affusion, or by sponging the surface with warm water, or vinegar and water. Besides typhus mitior, and typhus gravior, this energetic remedy has been found applicable to intermittent and remittent fevers, for abstracting excess of heat, where no catarrhal symptoms or inflammatory affection of the lungs are present; in yellow fever, eruptive fever of small-pox, and in scarlatina. A mercurial course, or even a salivation, or eruptions on the surface of the body are said to be no obstacles to the cold affusion.

The effects of the two active agents just mentioned, emetics and the cold affusion, in interrupting the train of febrile action in its commencement, are generally aided by diluents, diaphoretics, and cathartics. The perspiration should be encouraged only by the exhibition of small doses of some preparation of antimony, or the neutral salts, and by the free use of tepid aqueous liquids. The confinement of animal heat around the body by heaping a load of bed covering over the patient, is a pernicious practice under these circumstances, tending directly to counteract the effects of the remedies. If the means already mentioned have not been employed within the first three days, or at the utmost until the fourth day of fever, or if they have failed to arrest the progress of the disease, it will then proceed through an indefinite course, which medicine has not often the power to interrupt.

In the progress of continued fever, the vital actions are productive of danger chiefly, from exceeding their ordinary degree of rapidity or strength, on the one hand, or from falling short of it on the other. "The two leading indications of cure therefore, are 1st. To *diminish* those actions and changes which are in *excess*; and 2d. To *increase* those which are *defective*." The first indication is to be effected by withdrawing or diminishing those irritations, or stimuli, which are constantly applied to the body in one degree or other, and actually excite the actions of life, or which are more particularly the consequence of the febrile state. The avoiding these as much as possible, or of moderating their force when that is impracticable, constitutes what has been

called the antiphlogistic regimen, which it is requisite to pursue in almost every continued fever. It is proper to exclude the light, and noises of every kind, and to adapt the bed to the ease and comfort of the patient, carefully however guarding against the impression of external heat, and confined air. The impulse of nature inclines to stillness, to darkness, to a cool well ventilated chamber, and the constant use of cooling and acidulated drinks. The observance of these particulars is so obvious and natural a method of affording relief to those who suffer from heat, that deep rooted prejudice alone could have prevented their being universally adopted. Another error both unpleasant and prejudicial to the sick, is that of permitting the apartment to be encumbered with a crowd of idle visitors. We have seen flushing of the face, tremours and twitchings of the tendons, delirium, and the whole train of symptoms greatly aggravated, by the presence of a few individuals. The respiration too, of a crowd of people, heats and vitiates the air, by which fevers are rendered more malignant and infectious. It is from this cause that febrile diseases are frequently communicated, and whole families in succession involved in the same calamitous situation. The state and condition of the skin, or external surface is to be regarded as of primary importance, and ought to receive more attention than in general practitioners have been accustomed to bestow. When morbid heat superabounds, it should be counteracted by the application of cold, that great sedative agent, as already detailed, and by the judicious administration of diaphoretic medicines, and diluting drinks, avoiding at the same time external heat, and every thing of a stimulating nature. If on the other hand, the cutaneous vessels are in a state of collapse or torpor, and the heat of the body below the natural temperature, every attempt should be made to equalize the excitement throughout all the vessels of the system, by means of artificial heat repeatedly applied to the surface, and by the internal administration of suitable cordial diaphoretics.

The celebrated Dr. G. Fordyce, whose good judgment, and extensive practical knowledge entitle him to the highest confidence, after having premised an emetic, constantly employed a solution of tartarized antimony, with the view of arresting the course of continued fevers in their early stage; and he asserts, that in one half, or certainly in one third of the cases, he has seen symptoms of a crisis arise in less than

five hours after the exhibition of the medicine, and in less than twelve hours the fever has often ceased altogether.

The sensation of thirst frequently occasions considerable irritation in fevers, and in this instance as in that of extreme heat, the instinctive feelings of the patient direct him to the source of relief ; to simple diluent drink in the one case, as to exposure to cool air, or immersion in water in the other. The safety and advantage of indulging these instinctive propensities of the constitution, is fortunately corroborated by observation and experience. The safety and utility however, of cold drink in fevers, are dependent on the same principles, and its administration is to be regulated by the same rules, as the external application of cold ; namely, that when there is a steady heat of the surface, without any sense of chilliness, or a general perspiration, it is safe and salutary, and attended by similar effects, though generally less in degree, than those of the cold washing.

Another irritation which it is requisite to avoid in fevers is *motion*, especially that which requires the exercise of the muscles, and it must be observed, every motion of the body is more stimulant and exhausting in proportion as the body is weaker. Hence, that posture is to be chosen which employs the fewest muscles, and which keeps none of them long in a state of contraction.

The exercise of the mind, also, adds much to the excitement of the body, more especially when there is considerable debility, as in fever, and when therefore, the exercise of the mental powers requires more exertion on the part of the patient. Hence, as soon as a febrile attack has come on, every circumstance that can lead to thought, and especially to anxiety about his disease, or to excite passion, or emotion, should be carefully avoided ; and all unnecessary attendants or visitors should be excluded from his presence.

A very important part of the antiphlogistic regimen, relates to the nature and qualities of the food and drink, to be given to persons labouring under fever, particularly in the early periods of it. The presence of recent aliment in the stomach, always proves stimulant to the system, and the irritation ought to be moderated, as much as possible, consistently with the safety of the patient. Total abstinence from food, for the first few days of continued fever, was much practised by the ancients, and in many instances very successfully, by the best modern physicians. No solid animal food

ought to be given during the existence of continued fever however slight. The effect of such food is to increase the heat, the frequency of the pulse, and respiration; to excite great restlessness, and a sense of uneasiness, and to augment the depression of strength during the time that it remains in the stomach and intestines. In short, it totally deranges the fever, and often produces the appearance of a fresh paroxysm. It brings on delirium, and in every way aggravates the danger of the disease. Even after the disease has been terminated by a crisis, animal food in a solid form, should be rejected, there being no cause which has produced relapses so frequently as using solid animal food too soon. The most proper nourishment in fever, consists of light fluid vegetable matters: such as the decoctions of barley, the seeds of oats or other farinaceous grain; the various forms of vegetable starch which are prepared under the names of sago, tapioca, arrow root, &c. answer the same purpose of furnishing aliment, which gives the least disturbance to the organs of digestion. In regard to the nature and quality of the drink, which is proper to be given to persons labouring under fever, the principle of avoiding irritation or excitement of the arterial action, is to be constantly kept in view, at least in the early stages of fever. When there is considerable heat of the body, water from the spring is generally most grateful to the palate of the patient; and is not perhaps to be excelled in wholesome qualities by any combination of art. If more agreeable to the patient, toasted bread, sage, or balm may be infused in it; but the vegetable acids of every description will prove both pleasant and useful. All fermented and spirituous liquors, as directly stimulant to the system, should be interdicted during the early and middle stages of continued fever, of whatsoever denomination. The absurd practice of resorting to the use of vinous liquors, on the supposition that fever is a disease of mere debility, and that stimulants are requisite at the first occurrence of fever, is often attended with fatal effects. A collection of crude and indigested food in the stomach, and of fæces in the intestines, are causes of irritation, and require to be removed in all cases of fevers.

Of Venesection.—With the view of fulfilling the first indication of diminishing excessive action in the system, we must have recourse to evacuations of the circulating fluids directly, or of the secretions from them, through their respective emunctories. The first, and most important to be

considered, is *blood-letting*, as a diminution of the quantity of the fluids must be the most direct means of diminishing the activity of the sanguiferous system. But a cautious and deliberate consideration of innumerable and variant circumstances is requisite in determining on the propriety of abstracting blood from the general system in fevers, since the diminution of that fluid which is the immediate pabulum of life, cannot be a matter of indifference to the constitution: if it be the most powerful means of influencing the vital actions, so it is the most dangerous when improperly employed; if the most effectual in diminishing excitement it is consequently the most apt to exhaust the vital energy. We have no infallible index to direct us, it is impossible from the state of the circulation in fever, to point to any certain criterion for the employment of the lancet; the state of the pulse is often ambiguous and deceptive. Even in the most malignant fevers, the pulse is frequently so little affected as to afford no information relative to the propriety of venesection. It may be such as to contra indicate bleeding at the moment when from local congestion of some vital organ, the existence of the patient depends on the evacuation. The pulse in the early stage of fever is often small, low, feeble, and irregular, or laborious and oppressed until relieved by evacuations, when re-action takes place, the pulse rises and becomes fuller and more equal. It may be strong and forcible in the heart and large arteries, yet feeble and languid in the extremities. These circumstances require the nicest discrimination, as the result is often very different in cases seemingly analogous. In pure inflammatory fever, or synocha, blood-letting may in general be resorted to with great advantage, but in typhus, which is the fever most prevalent in our climate, under all its modifications and forms, is attended with great general debility, and as exhaustion of vital energy soon ensues, it is obvious that to diminish the quantity of the vital fluid, must be to increase that dangerous state of the system which accelerates the fatal termination. Various therefore, are the circumstances to be taken into view, and great is the diversity of opinion to be examined, in order to a right decision of this difficult point in practice.* Much of the beneficial effects which the lancet

* A highly respectable physician of about forty years experience, has declared to me that he never has in a single instance had recourse to blood-letting, either in pleurisy, or peripneumony, nor has he ever been unfortunate in the result of any

is capable of affording, depends on the correct ascertainment when it is most proper to employ it. In general, venesection should be resorted to within the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the attack, and repeated at short intervals until the symptoms abate. If in the early stage, there be increased heat, and the pulse hard, full, tense, or corded, and above one hundred in a minute, firm, and equal, blood-letting will certainly be proper, and, if at the same time the heat and inflammatory action be violent, with laborious respiration and signs of considerable local congestion, the evacuation becomes of indispensable importance. But whatever may be the opinion of the cautious and discerning practitioner, relative to the abstraction of blood from the general system, it will be admitted that local blood-letting by means of leeches or cupping, is often of great advantage in certain conditions of fever, more especially in relieving local congestions of blood in the head, and the symptoms thence resulting. Thus, when there is much head-ach, or delirium, accompanied by flushing of the countenance, and redness of the eyes, the application of a few leeches to the temples, or the scarificator and cupping-glasses to the same part, or to the nape of the neck, has often diminished the symptoms; sometimes carried them off entirely, and arrested the progress of the fever. *Sweating* is another mode of diminishing vascular action in fevers. The natural effects of sweating are a general increase of all the secretions, the tongue becomes moist, spasm is relaxed, excessive heat is allayed, and the skin is softened. But it is in the forming state only that artificial sweats are useful in fevers. After they are completely formed, sweats are generally hurtful, and when excited by stimulating medicines, a load of bedclothes, and a heated atmosphere, their beneficial effects do not occur; but the heat, thirst, and general excitement are increased, as well as the head-ach, anxiety and difficulty of breathing; and the very reverse of the indication of removing irritation, and diminishing excessive action is the consequence.

case of that description, unless in persons who were advanced to the age of seventy years. On the other hand, Dr. Gallup, who merits much praise for his very valuable *Sketches of Epidemics, &c.* is so extremely prodigal of the vital fluid, as to lead to the supposition that he relies on the evacuation of blood as a sort of specific remedy in every species of fever. To reconcile this singular discordance, it must be observed, the first mentioned gentleman confides in the superior powers of mercury, to effectuate the same result, which, in the opinion of Dr. Gallup, is only to be attained by the employment of the lancet.

In general, the most advantageous perspiration is produced by the opposite plan, viz. by cooling the body, and diminishing excitement, in which case it approaches more to the spontaneous sweating which accompanies the natural solution of fever. The principal medicines now employed for the purpose of exciting perspiration, are, the alkaline salts with the vegetable acids, and the preparations of antimony with diluent drinks. But although antimonial preparations are more certain in their operation on the skin, they are chiefly useful in those cases where the vital energy is not diminished; for when considerable debility is present they frequently fail of the desired effect and occasion a dangerous diarrhæa.*

Purging, so far as to empty the bowels of indigested aliment, or feculent matters remaining in consequence of the weakened peristaltic motion, we have already said, is useful, by removing a troublesome source of irritation. The removal of the dark and offensive matter which in many instances is accumulated and corrupted in the alimentary canal, is a most important point in the cure of fevers. Head-ach and delirium, have often been removed by a moderate cathartic, and in some instances in which the fever had been preceded by considerable constipation, a brisk cathartic or two, have appeared to remove the symptoms altogether. It is however, to be recollected by the young practitioner, that an active purgative during a state of extreme debility, may be productive of great mischief, and in the last stages of contagious typhus, even the mildest cathartic operation has occasionally produced a dangerous sinking of the vital powers. *Blisters* and *rubefacients* to the skin have been resorted to as a remedy in fevers, and by a majority of the profession the practice is conceived to be of no inconsiderable advantage. Blisters are decidedly beneficial in relieving local pains and congestions; and every practitioner has experienced their utility, when the brain, stomach, lungs, &c. have been thus affected.

* There is an eligible mode of exciting a sweat and of applying artificial heat to the surface, as follows: Take a quantity of hemlock or pine twigs and leaves, moisten them a little, but not so much as to damp the bed linen; heat a stone or brick quite hot, and surround this with the twigs wrapped in a cloth. Apply these to the feet, the sides, or armpits, while the patient is moderately covered, and confine the steam or vapours by the bed clothes until the desired purpose be effected. See a description of Jennings' Steam Bath, in this work.

In fevers attended with coma, or delirium, they are often employed with advantage, being applied over the shaven scalp, for the nearer they are applied to the part affected, they are the more powerful in giving relief, like all other local remedies.

The second indication is, "to increase the actions that are defective." The symptoms which occur in the latter stages of the disease, are principally the result of a general failure of the vital power, or nervous energy; and such a failure is the necessary result of the previous over-excitement, and the privation of the ordinary means of support, from aliment, sleep, &c. Hence the means of preventing this failure of life, consists partly in fulfilling the first indication, or diminishing the over-excitement, and partly in using those remedies which tend to support and increase the vital actions, when the symptoms of their failure appear. It must be obvious, therefore, that the early employment of stimulants, cordials, and tonics, with the view to obviate debility, must be extremely pernicious. Some who practice by rote, on the first onset of fever, exhibit in liberal quantities, wine, Peruvian bark, and various cordials, regardless of the period and circumstances of the disease, and thus accelerate that debility, the consequences of which, they are most anxious to avoid. This mode of treatment cannot be too strongly reprobated, more especially when there are symptoms of considerable local congestion in the head or other parts.

When however, the symptoms of exhaustion and defective action begin to appear, it becomes requisite to administer those remedies which possess a stimulant power over the actions of the arterial and nervous systems.

Those medicines which are known to possess strong sensible qualities, and excite an obvious and immediate action, as wine, or alcohol, spirits volatile alkali, and ether, are denominated stimulants. A great variety of these have been employed for the purpose of obviating debility in the late periods of continued fever; wine is the most grateful and efficacious, but this, according to Dr. Gregory, has been given in two large quantities, sometimes to the amount of two or three bottles in the day. Although the strength may be speedily roused by powerful stimuli in large quantities, the new excitement is immediately followed by a fatal inflammatory condition of the brain. Perhaps a pint of wine in a day should not in general be exceeded, unless some cases of violent putrid fever be excepted.

Tonic medicines, are those which slowly, and by repeated exhibition increase the power and force of the actions of the animal body, or the tone of the moving parts. They are cinchona, cascarilla, thoroughwort, and other vegetable bitters, the metallic salts, and preparations of iron. The principal tonic medicine that has been employed in continued fever is cinchona, or Peruvian bark: but experience has evinced that this remedy is too often detrimental, especially when the tongue remains foul, the pulse frequent, and the skin not yet become soft, cool, and moist. But according to Dr. Fordyce, the relaxations which began to take place in the disease, have been much diminished, the pulse has become more frequent in the morning, the head-ach and confusion more considerable, the skin drier, the tongue more furred, the oppression upon the præcordia, and the difficulty of breathing increased, by a few doses of cinchona untimely administered. Where there are marks of congestion in the head, lungs, or other viscera, the administration of bark is at all times to be deprecated; it is in fact seldom beneficial in continued fevers, unless in those cases where there is an obvious remission and exacerbation, when it may be employed with safety and advantage. But it is most useful in restoring the strength in the convalescent state, when the symptoms of fever have altogether disappeared. Musk and castor, have been frequently given in the last stage of fever, but Dr. Gregory considers them as no further active, than by their strong impression on the senses, and much less efficacious as antispasmodics, than wine and opium. The serpentaria, or Virginia snake-root, carbonate of ammonia, and other cordial and aromatic vegetable substances, are often administered in low fevers with advantage.

The prevention of putrefaction in the last stages of infectious fevers, is principally effected by the means already enumerated. The putrefactive tendency is chiefly the result of extreme prostration of strength, and as the presence of the excretions of the patient, and all other filth augment the depression of the vital powers, the utmost attention to cleanliness is of great importance; and a constant ventilation to free the air of the chamber, from the noxious exhalations, contributes much to the support and comfort of the patient, and is conducive to the preservation of the attendants. The putrid sordes which accumulates in the stomach and bowels, should be frequently evacuated by such gentle means

as will not occasion a further exhaustion of the patient's strength. With a view to correct or obviate putrescency, the mineral acids are commonly directed, and as tending to quench thirst, to settle and comfort the stomach, and as being grateful to the patient, these should be liberally administered in all cases of fever.

According to the opinion of Dr. Reich, a Prussian physician, and the late Sir William Fordyce, corroborated by the observations of Dr. Thomas, author of *Modern Practice*, the muriatic acid in particular, in all febrile diseases of a malignant nature, has proved eminently efficacious, and merits the preference of all other acids.

Of Mercury.

A few brief observations relative to the utility, and efficacy of mercury as a curative remedy in febrile diseases, have been reserved for this place.

The employment of this metal has become not only familiar in the hands of every practitioner, but received the sanction of the highest medical authorities in our country; nay, some have even dignified it with the appellation of specific, in fevers of a contagious character. For more than half a century, mercury has been a favourite agent with a certain class of reputable physicians in New-England, for the cure of fevers of almost every description. The ravages of the yellow fever, and other malignant febrile affections in our cities and seaports, of late years, naturally arrested the attention of our most able and intelligent physicians, who zealously exerted their talents to the object of devising a remedy adequate to the formidable foe. In this investigation, the late Dr. Rush was a distinguished champion; he commenced and prosecuted his inquiries with a solicitude, and sense of duty, worthy of his benevolent and exalted character. Surrounded by innumerable suffering objects, affected with the new epidemic in 1793, his situation was peculiarly propitious to a correct investigation of its nature and character. Having experienced the palpable inefficiency of all the known curative remedies, he was induced to adopt the depleting plan, and boldly resorted to the lancet, and to mercury. This medicine he at first employed with the intention of evacuating the intestinal canal of its irritating contents, and the result was the fullest conviction of the correct-

ness of his judgment. When at subsequent visitations of the epidemic, the liberal employment of the lancet was deemed inexpedient, mercury was resorted to as the sovereign remedy, and its powers have since been tested in the most extensive manner. The plan adopted by Professor Rush, was found to accord with the opinions and practice of Dr. Chisholm and other respectable physicians of the most extensive experience in the yellow fever of the West-Indies. (See page 24.) The utility of the mercurial practice, as applicable to the various forms of fever, being abundantly substantiated, it has been received and adopted, by the generality of our medical professors and practitioners, as the most successful method of treatment. The forms of administration are various; on some occasions calomel is combined with jalap or rhubarb, as an active purgative, but it is considered in general, essentially important that its action should be extended to the system at large, and affect in a greater or less degree the salivary glands. With this view, from one to three grains of calomel, are directed every four or six hours, and the course persisted in until its effects on the system become evident, by a moderate ptyalism, and the more speedily this is produced, the greater is the certainty of a cure. Opium is frequently combined with calomel, in order to prevent its irritating effects on the stomach and bowels. Mercury has been given at the commencement, and in all stages of fevers, but the discerning physician will be particularly attentive to its operation, when in the advanced stage of typhus, the strength is greatly prostrated, and the vital powers much exhausted, lest it be productive of fatal consequences. The action of mercury according to the theory of the late Dr. John Warren, is to be ascribed to its stimulant power, by imparting oxygen to the system, and by changing the existent diseased action. Such is the diversity of circumstances in the different examples of fever, and so great is the uncertainty of the effects of mercury on the system, that no precise rules for its administration can be given or regarded. In some instances, a few small doses will effect a solution of the fever, while in others, no quantity within the limits of common prudence will either produce a salivation, or in any manner induce the desired salutary consequences. It is obviously important therefore, that none but experienced and judicious practitioners, should be permitted to conduct a mercurial course in fevers. When from

an irritable state of the stomach, or other cause, mercury cannot be introduced into the stomach to such extent as to answer the immediate intentions, it has been applied to the surface of the body by inunction, and injected into the intestines by way of clyster, in either of which forms, salivation may be produced, if required, but in fevers this should always be avoided.

The utility, and efficacy of the affusion of cold water, the muriatic acid, and of mercury, is corroborated by the experience of the late Professor Warren, in some instances of typhus fever in Boston which he related to me, and which are recorded in his very lucid and excellent performance on Mercurial Practice. In this will be found a rich fund of information, and such substantial facts relative to the subject on which he treats, as must enforce conviction on every candid mind.

The ingenious author of an interesting performance, entitled, *Sketches of the Epidemic Diseases of Vermont*, objects to the employment of mercury as an alterative in fevers on account of its stimulant effect, though he admits that as a purgative, calomel may often be given with advantage. "The mercurial mania" he observes, "has spread like a pestilential influence, and we should be happy if it could be said with much less malignity." With the best intentions, Dr. Gallup, from an excess of zeal may have descanted on the worst side of the question only, by attributing to mercury many dangerous qualities which in fact are owing to a great diversity of circumstances. He may not have been conversant with that malignant form of fever which has so frequently baffled the skill of the most experienced physicians in our cities, resisting the influence of every other power, save the supremacy of a mercurial course. It may not have fallen under the immediate observation of this gentleman, that yellow fever and all diseases accompanied with visceral inflammation, especially when the liver is the organ affected, yield with more facility to preparations of mercury than to any other remedy. This fact has been so clearly substantiated as scarcely to require additional demonstration. Had this gentleman experienced the liberal use of mercury as practised by his learned brethren in our cities, he might have perceived with Dr. Rush, that "on salivation taking place in typhus fever, the pulse becomes full and slow with evident relief." Nor is it believed that in his serious moments,

he would have referred his readers to the "tragi-comedy called the *mercuriad*, for a burlesque" on one of the most invaluable remedies in the *Materia Medica*. See his work, p. 222.

Mercury, it is universally conceded, operates by its stimulant powers, but from its successful employment in judicious hands, we are warranted in the inference, either that stimulants often produce salutary effects in fever, or that mercury imparts to the system some other property by which the secretions are opened, the action of the absorbent vessels increased, and the equilibrium of the circulations restored. That a long continued use of mercury tends to induce prostration and debility, the most zealous advocates for the practice will not deny; nor that the indiscriminate employment of it, especially in the last stage of typhus fever is to be considered as an abuse of the medicine and altogether inadmissible.

This subject will now be dismissed by quoting the concluding paragraph of Dr. Warren's excellent treatise.

"No instance, I believe has ever been afforded within the whole compass of medical experience, of a medicine of equal activity, having been so thoroughly tested in different countries, and in all forms and degrees, as mercury. If so destructive to the constitution as some have represented, it would long since have been condemned by the experience of physicians in those countries in which it has been most exhibited. That salivation increases the irritability of the system, and may sometimes have laid the foundation of chronic disease may be admitted; though a suspicion of it ought not to prohibit the use of it as an excellent remedy in some of the above diseases in the hands of the skilful. But this circumstance should be improved to enforce caution in practice."

Consistently with his views of discarding stimulants in fevers, Dr. Gallup has condemned in strong terms the employment of *opium* in any form. Although the stimulant powers of opium are well known to every practitioner, the administration of it has been sanctioned by the highest authorities; and Dr. Rush, that very accurate observer, emphatically said, "that those physicians enjoy but little pleasure in practising physic, who know not how much of the pain and anguish of fevers of a certain kind may be lessened by the judicious use of opium." However improper the stimulant

effects of this drug may appear, under circumstances of high inflammatory action, it will not readily be dispensed with in fevers of a low type, by those who have experienced its many advantages in mitigating pain and anguish, inducing repose, allaying irritation, and restraining evacuations.

As there are distinct kinds of fever, each requiring a different mode of treatment, and as much depends on the ability of the physician to discriminate between them, without which such errors may be committed at an early period, as to render all subsequent attention and skill unsuccessful, we shall proceed to discourse in the ensuing chapters, on the different species, and to point out the appropriate method of treatment.

CHAPTER II.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS, OR AGUES.

THIS fever in its most regular form consists of repeated paroxysms, the patient during the intermediate period enjoying apparently a state of good health. From the shivering which commences the fit, the disease has been called *ague*, and when it recurs every day, it is termed a *quotidian*, when every alternate day, or once in three days, forty-eight hours intervening, a *tertian*, and when on the fourth day with an interval of seventy-two hours, it is called a *quartan*. The common people denominate the *quartan* a *third day* ague, and the *tertian*, a *second day* ague, but as physicians reckon the day on which a disease commences the *first*; and the third day after, the fourth of the disease, the above terms are correctly applied.

When these fevers arise in the spring of the year, they are known by the name of vernal, and when in autumn they are called autumnal. They often prove obstinate and are of long duration in warm climates; frequently resisting every mode of cure, they degenerate into other chronical diseases, particularly dropsical swellings and enlargements of the liver or spleen. From a peculiar susceptibility induced in the system by this fever, the patient is liable to repeated renewals of it during a long period when exposed to the influence of the original exciting causes. Vernal agues most readily yield to medicines, and the tertian is the most common and easily cured.

The miasmata or effluvia arising from putrid stagnant water, or marshy ground, when acted upon by heat, occasioning putrefactive decomposition, is generally acknowledged to be the most frequent cause of this fever. This is evident from its prevalence in rainy seasons, and in those countries which abound in stagnant ponds, and in low swampy and marshy situations. Intermitting fevers may also be oc-

casioned by whatever relaxes the solids, diminishes the perspiration, or obstructs the circulation in the capillary vessels; such as a watery poor diet, great fatigue, long watching, grief and anxiety, exposure to a moist or cold damp atmosphere, lying upon damp ground, especially during evening dews, the suppression of accustomed evacuations, and the repulsion of eruptions.

Each paroxysm consists of three parts, denominated the cold, the hot, and the sweating stages. The cold stage commences with languor, a sense of debility and sluggishness in motion, frequent yawning and stretching, and an aversion to food; sometimes a vomiting, with pain in the head, back and limbs. The face and extremities become pale, the features shrink, the bulk of every external part is diminished, and the skin over the whole body appears constricted, as if cold had been applied to it. At length the patient feels very cold, and universal rigours come on, together with increased pains in the head, back, loins, and joints, nausea and vomiting of bilious matter; the respiration is small, frequent, and anxious; the urine is pale; sensibility is greatly impaired; the thoughts are somewhat confused; and the pulse is small, frequent, and often irregular.

These symptoms abating after a short time, the second stage commences with an increase of heat over the whole body, redness of the face, dryness of the skin, thirst, pain in the head, throbbing in the temples, anxiety and restlessness; the respiration is fuller and more free, but still frequent; the tongue is furred, and the pulse has become regular, hard, and full. If the attack has been very severe, delirium will often ensue.

When these symptoms have continued for some time, a moisture breaks out on the forehead, and by degrees becomes a sweat, and this, at length, extends over the whole body. As this sweat continues to flow, the heat of the body abates, the thirst ceases, the urine deposits a sediment, respiration is free and full, and most of the functions are restored to their ordinary state: the patient is, however, left in a weak and wearied condition. After a specific interval according to the species of intermitting fever, the paroxysm again returns, commencing as above described.

When the paroxysms are of short duration, regular in their recurrence, and leave the intervals quite free, we expect a speedy recovery; but when they are long, violent,

and attended with much anxiety and delirium, the event may be doubtful.

The employment of medicine is seldom requisite during the cold fit of an ague, but warm drinks should be freely used for the purpose of promoting sweat, which is the natural crisis of the disease. These may consist of water-gruel, camomile or thoroughwort tea, and wine whey acidulated with the juice of lemons or oranges. During the intervals of the fits, the patient's food ought to be nourishing, but light and easy of digestion; such as broths made of the tender meats, especially beef-tea, sago, arrow root, and light puddings. He may likewise drink frequently of infusions of bitter herbs, as wormwood and thoroughwort.

If we can increase the strength, and support the natural heat during the intermission, we prevent the return of the cold fit and all the subsequent train of symptoms. In this view exercise is of indispensable necessity; however strong the disposition to indolence, it should on no pretence be indulged. If riding in the open air cannot be accomplished, walking through the house as much as the strength will permit ought to be constantly encouraged.

It is an opinion among some persons, that an ague proves salutary to the constitution, and in expectation of such event, the disease is allowed to take its course for a considerable time without the application of medicine.

It must be confessed that persons of a bad habit of body, and whose natural strength has been impaired by a long continuance of some chronic complaint, have experienced a favourable change in the constitution by repeated shocks of an intermittent fever. But such complaints are probably susceptible of cure by means far less severe, and not injurious to the constitution.

When the ague is properly formed, and the patient has undergone several fits of shaking and sweating, the curative remedies should be immediately adopted.

Dr. Trotter, of the British navy, has found by his experience, that a proper dose of opium taken at the approach of an attack will effectually prevent the cold fit. His method is to give thirty drops of tincture of opium (liquid laudanum,) to an adult, and if it do not bring on some warmth in the space of ten or fifteen minutes, from twelve to twenty drops more are given. He never had occasion to go beyond sixty drops, for in no case did the remedy fail to give relief in the

space of an hour. As soon as any symptoms indicated another paroxysm, the tincture of opium was repeated in the same manner as in the former fit, and always with equal success; so that the patient seldom experienced much shaking or trembling.

Kelke Another novel remedy is that of compression of the circulation in the extremities by means of a tourniquet or ligature. Mr. G. ~~Ellie~~, surgeon in the British navy, relates the curious fact, that in several instances he applied a tourniquet on one thigh and one arm of opposite sides, at the same time, and in two minutes after the application of the tourniquets, the shaking and other symptoms of the cold stage entirely ceased, and a mild hot stage was immediately induced, and the patient found himself quite relieved. After suffering the ligatures to remain on for about fifteen minutes, they were removed and the cold symptoms did not return.

When the tincture of opium, or the tourniquet have been omitted, or in the event of their failure when employed, the patient must resort to the usual course of remedies. Bleeding is improper in intermitting fevers, unless excessive heat, delirium, and other symptoms of inflammation appear at the beginning, and it is rarely necessary to repeat the operation. Essential advantages however, are to be derived from the early employment of emetics in the cure of this disease; nature herself points out the propriety of evacuations from the stomach and bowels, large quantities of bile and viscid phlegm being usually thrown off by vomiting. A dose of about thirty grains of Ipecacuanha will answer the purpose for an adult, and the operation should be promoted by drinking freely of warm camomile tea or water-gruel. The vomit ought to be taken two or three hours before a return of the fit is expected, and it may be repeated in two or three days if necessary. Emetics not only cleanse the stomach, but increase the perspiration, and all the secretions, and sometimes cure intermitting fevers without the assistance of any other medicine. After the operation of an emetic, some suitable cathartic medicine should be administered during the intermission, that its operation may be finished before the next return of the fit. Either rhubarb, jalap, extract of butternut, or Glauber's salt, will be found to answer the desired purpose, and it may be useful to give a grain of opium, or thirty drops of laudanum after the operation of both the emetic and cathartic.

The stomach and bowels having been properly cleansed, and the perspiration and other secretions rendered free, the patient should commence taking the cinchona, or Peruvian bark, as the most efficacious remedy with which we are acquainted. It is to be observed that the benefits arising from this medicine, depends chiefly upon a large quantity being administered in a short time. Several ounces of bark given in a few days, will do more than as many pounds taken in the course of some weeks. Let it be a rule to throw in the medicine in such doses, and as often as the stomach will receive it. This valuable medicine is to be given in the simple form of powder, in preference to any of its preparations. It may be taken in a glass of Port wine, or mixed in a cup of milk, as may be most agreeable to the palate and stomach. About one ounce of good powdered bark will, in general, be found sufficient to prevent the return of the ague and fever, when taken in the interval. From forty to sixty grains may be taken at a time, and in a quotidian, or every day ague, a dose ought to be taken every two hours; in a tertian, every three hours; and in a quartan, every four hours during the intermission. If the patient find it difficult to take the medicine in such quantity, he may diminish the dose and take it more frequently. For younger persons and children, the dose must be proportioned to their age. Although by the use of the bark another fit of the ague has been prevented, the employment of the medicine is by no means to be immediately discontinued, but it must be taken in smaller quantities for several days, or weeks after the disease appears to be cured, in order to secure against a relapse which so frequently occurs. Those who have once been troubled with ague, are peculiarly liable to a return of it during cold moist weather, and easterly winds, when the air is most favourable to its production; such persons ought at those seasons, to take the bark, or a preparation of it combined with aromatic bitters, as follow: one ounce of bark, one drachm of Virginia snake-root, two drachms of the outer rind of Seville oranges, and half an ounce of calamus aromaticus, or sweet flag root. Or, take one ounce of the leaves and flowers of thoroughwort, half an ounce of calamus aromaticus, and of quassia and orange peel, two drachms each. Let these ingredients be infused in a quart of brandy, or pure old cider, for three or four days, and afterwards filter the tincture, through paper; about half a wine glass full of this

tincture may be taken twice in a day. The use of this medicine will also render the bark more efficacious in the cure of agues if taken at the same time. The bark may be administered in decoction or infusion, when it cannot be swallowed in substance.

When the stomach cannot bear the bark in any form, it may be given by way of clyster, which often proves successful; about a drachm of the extract of bark dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, with the addition of a few drops of laudanum, should be injected every four hours. Children have been cured of agues by means of a waistcoat with powdered bark quilted between its folds, as they likewise have by being bathed frequently in a decoction of the bark. Bathing and rubbing along the spine of children with strong spirits, or anodyne balsam has often proved beneficial.

When the hot fit of an intermittent is accompanied with symptoms which indicate considerable inflammation, whether in adults, or children, much benefit has been received from the use of the saline julep prepared as follows: take of salt of tartar, or carbonate of potassa, one drachm; fresh juice of lemons, or sharp vinegar, three table spoonfuls: in less than a minute after they are mixed, or as soon as the effervescence ceases, add of mint water and common water, each two table spoonfuls with a bit of loaf sugar, or a little common syrup. To a child four or five years old three tea spoonfuls of this julep may be given every two hours.

When the bark has a tendency to pass off through the bowels, a few drops of laudanum may be added to each dose, and if costiveness be produced, a few grains of rhubarb may be conjoined to the bark occasionally. In case of much inflammatory diathesis, and especially if cough and pain in the side attend, nitre, or carbonate of potassa, should be conjoined, and the application of blisters will be proper. Dr. Rush affirms that in all cases of autumnal intermittents in which bark did not succeed after three or four trials, the application of blisters to the wrists seldom failed of rendering that remedy efficacious; but if blisters had been neglected, or applied without effect, and the disease had been protracted into the winter months, he generally cured it by means of one or two moderate bleedings.

It was the practice of Dr. Lind to give opiates in the hot fit of intermittents. It generally gives sensible relief to the head, abates the burning heat of the fever, and occasions a

profuse sweat. And he has found that opium is the best preparative for the bark, occasioning such a salutary and copious evacuation by sweat, as generally to render a much less quantity of bark requisite. Adult persons may take fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum, half an hour after the hot fit has begun, and for a young child, two or three tea spoonfuls of the syrup of white poppies will answer the purpose.

Of the various species of bark now to be met with, a decided preference is given to the yellow, as possessing virtues far superior to the red, or any other species yet introduced into practice. The numerous other barks which have been introduced as substitutes for the Peruvian, are angustura, quassia wood, swietenia febrifuga, St. Lucia bark, and the bark of the willows, particularly the broad leaved willow. These are recommended with much confidence by those Europeans who have experienced their efficacy, but in the United States they are not much employed. The cold bath between the fits has sometimes been successful in the cure of obstinate agues. The sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol) is said to have been administered in agues with success, and the sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol) in doses of a quarter or half a grain every four or six hours, has proved very efficacious in some cases of intermittents of the most obstinate nature. But of all the medicines introduced of late years, no one is more highly extolled than Dr. Fowler's solution of white arsenic. It is undoubtedly a very powerful medicine, and intermittents of the most obstinate character have in numerous instances yielded to it. The peculiar activity of the arsenical solution however, is such as to require much caution and very precise rules in its administration, in order to obtain its beneficial effects with safety. The most proper manner is to begin with four drops for an adult, and add one or two to every morning and evening dose, until the patient experience a peculiar sensation about the eyes or skin of the face, somewhat similar to that excited by a cobweb adhering to the skin. This sensation being the criterion, should be continued by doses either diminished or increased, according to its effects on the system. The number of drops will seldom exceed twelve or fifteen, and eight days administration of the medicine, will, it is said, generally be found sufficient for the radical cure of an intermittent.

We have among our own productions numerous articles possessing in a greater or less degree, the tonic and astring-

ent properties of Peruvian bark, and several of these have been successfully employed in the cure of intermittents. The one which first demands our attention, as being in the highest repute, is the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, or common thoroughwort. It appears by an inaugural dissertation, by Dr. Andrew Anderson, of New-York, that the leaves and flowers of this plant, possess properties exactly similar to the Peruvian bark, and in addition to his own, he adduces the authority of many very respectable practitioners, particularly Drs. Barton and Hosack, in proof of its superior efficacy as a remedy in intermitting and remitting fevers. The author relates six cases of intermittent fever in which after a single evacuant, the thoroughwort effected radical cures, and adds, that the same remedy was administered in almost all the instances of intermittents that occurred in the New-York alms-house in the year 1812, to the exclusion of the Peruvian bark, and with uniform success. It was given either in decoction or in powder, from twenty to thirty grains every second hour during the intermission. See American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.

It happens not unfrequently when intermittents have continued a long time, whether much bark has been taken or not, that tumours are formed in some of the abdominal viscera, as the liver or spleen, vulgarly denominated ague cakes; these in general prove difficult of cure, but will finally yield to a course of mercury if judiciously conducted. Dropsical complaints are also sometimes occasioned by the long continuance of intermittents, but may be removed by the use of the bark, combined with stomachic bitters, diuretics, and chalybeates.

It is deemed altogether unnecessary to mention the numerous empirical and whimsical remedies which have been handed down by popular tradition, or proclaimed by persons of the present day, for the cure of intermitting fevers; since, amidst the great abundance of remedies of unquestionable efficacy, no rational person can be so regardless of health and life, as ever to trust for a cure, to nostrums, or to any thing of a doubtful or insignificant nature.

The inhabitants of our southern states, and of the low swampy situations on the Delaware river, &c. are peculiarly liable to the attacks of intermitting fevers, but those affected with it who resort to the salubrious air of New-England, experience a speedy cure, and that frequently without the aid

of medicine. To prevent the attacks of agues, or their recurrence when once cured, care should be taken to avoid the influence of the hot sun, and the damp air of morning and evening; a flannel shirt should be constantly worn next the skin and regularly changed once a week. The tincture prepared as directed in this chapter, will prove a valuable preventive if taken twice or thrice in a day.

If fires are kept burning in the sitting rooms, mornings and evenings, during the damp seasons, they will be found useful by depriving the air of its unhealthy moisture, and keeping the walls dry. "By this practice" says Dr. Mease, "I have known the health of a family in the swamps of Delaware, preserved during a whole summer while the neighbours were all afflicted by agues." Dr. Rush recommended that fires should not only be kept in the house during the sickly months, but that large fires be made every evening of brush near the house between it and the spots from whence the exhalations are derived. This practice he observed, should be continued till the appearance of two or three frosts; for frosts, as well as heavy rains in the autumnal months, never fail to put a stop to the progress of intermittents.

Since this chapter was completed, it has been announced in the *New-England Journal of Med. and Surgery*, Vol. IV. page 105, by Dr. Makesy of the British forces stationed at Castine, that common charcoal powder properly prepared, has been found by European physicians to be an efficacious remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers. The author mentions that in a village in Sicily one hundred and five cases were speedily cured by this new remedy, two or three doses of which being often found sufficient to interrupt the expected paroxysm and cut short the disease. From half a drachm or two drachms given three or four times during the intermission, or immediately before the expected paroxysm will in most cases prove sufficient.

CHAPTER III.

THE REMITTENT FEVER.

THIS fever receives its name from the appearances which it preserves through its progress, having affinity with both intermittent and continued fever, but seems more nearly allied to the former, and differs from the latter, by being attended with a remission or abatement of the febrile symptoms at irregular periods, and of uncertain duration. The more closely however, the fever resembles a regular intermittent, the less is the danger of a fatal termination.

This fever may in general be ascribed to similar causes with those of intermittents. It prevails most in low marshy situations abounding with wood and stagnant waters. Where great heat and moisture are combined, remittents often have a malignant and putrid tendency and prove very fatal. They are most frequent when close and sultry weather quickly succeeds heavy rains, or great inundations. No age, sex, or constitution is exempted from the attack; but it chiefly seizes those of a relaxed habit, who live in low dirty habitations, breathe an impure stagnating air, and use a poor unwholesome diet.

Remitting fevers, in general, commence suddenly with weakness, lowness of spirits, yawning and stretching, pain and giddiness in the head, with alternate fits of heat and cold. Sometimes the patient is affected with a delirium at the first attack. There is a pain, and sometimes a swelling, about the region of the stomach, the tongue is white, the eyes and skin frequently appear yellow, and the patient is often afflicted with bilious vomitings. The pulse is small and quick, but seldom full, and the blood when let rarely shews any signs of inflammation. In some patients there is a troublesome looseness, in others the opposite extreme. At length about the sixth or eighth day, a moisture appears over the surface of the body, when a remission of the febrile action ensues. It is impossible to describe all the symptoms

of this disease as they vary according to the situation, the season of the year, and the constitution of the patient. They may likewise be greatly changed by the method of treatment, and by many other circumstances too tedious to mention. Sometimes the bilious symptoms predominate, sometimes the nervous, and at other times the putrid. Nor is it at all uncommon to find a succession of each of these, or even a complication of them at the same time, in the same person.

In remitting fevers the patient is always to be considered in considerable danger, particularly in warm climates, where it usually goes through its course in the space of five or six days; but in colder ones, it is frequently protracted to twelve or fourteen days. The principal object in the cure is to bring it to a regular remission, which greatly facilitates a favourable termination. In cold climates, and in a very early stage of the disease, when the patient is of a full plethoric habit, the pulse full and hard, the heat intense, the breathing difficult, or the head much affected with stupor or delirium, it will be necessary to have recourse to bleeding; but in warm climates, when few or none of these symptoms are present, this evacuation may be dispensed with, as it may prove injurious by weakening the patient and prolonging the disease. It will however in all cases be requisite to cleanse the stomach by giving an emetic of about twenty grains of Ipecacuanha and two of tartar emetic, which may be repeated at proper intervals if the sickness or nausea continue. After the operation of this, the body must be kept open by mild laxative medicines, as an infusion of senna and manna, with tamarinds, prunes, cream of tartar, or Glauber's salts, which may be taken in small doses every hour till a stool is procured. If the following mixture be taken every few hours, it will be found a valuable laxative in this fever. Take good powdered rhubarb, twenty grains, salt of tartar, or of wormwood, ten grains, lemon juice, or sharp vinegar, two table spoonfuls. Let this be given in the act of effervescence, or the powder may be taken in water-gruel and the acid swallowed immediately after. In order to reduce the feverish heat, or to bring on regular intermissions, the saline julep mentioned in the cure of the intermittent fever should be given with the addition of one eighth, or one quarter of a grain of tartar emetic in each dose. As soon as a distinct remission is perceived, the Peruvian bark

must be immediately given, in the quantity of half a drachm or upwards, and repeated every two hours ; by which the usual increase of the fever may be prevented, and the disease entirely subdued. In domestic practice the powder of thoroughwort may be substituted for the Peruvian bark, as directed in the last chapter with a fair prospect of success. Fowler's arsenical solution in doses regulated as in intermittents, is by many practitioners considered as a valuable remedy in this fever.

In warm climates, calomel is considered a valuable remedy in this species of fever to deterge and evacuate feculent matter from the bowels ; where there is much nausea or vomiting, it may be retained on the stomach when all other purgatives might be rejected. Where frequent vomiting prevails, antimonials must be omitted, but the saline mixture mentioned in the last chapter should be frequently administered in a state of effervescence, adding to each dose ten drops of laudanum ; flannel cloths wrung out from a decoction of chamomile flowers, or mullein, and bruised poppy heads, with some spirits, should be constantly applied over the region of the stomach, and if the vomiting still continue, a large blister ought to be applied to the same part. The patient during the continuance of the vomiting should swallow as little drink as possible, and only moisten the mouth and throat ; for whatever is received into the stomach will be rejected with considerable violence, by which the disease is strengthened and the patient exhausted.

The cold affusion when applied agreeably to the rules prescribed in page 273, has been found productive of the most decided good effects in remittent fevers. This should be employed at the height of the paroxysm when the sensations of heat are violent, the head-ach severe, and the skin dry. The effects to be observed from the cold affusion, are an alleviation of the violent symptoms, a tendency to quiet sleep is soon induced, the skin becomes moist, and a distinct remission follows.

Where from great debility of the patient or other cause, it may not be deemed prudent to resort to the cold affusion, tepid water may be employed in a similar manner, or the sponging the body over with cold water and vinegar, will be found to induce grateful sensations, and afford essential relief.

The diet of the patient must be suited to the degree and symptoms of the disease. If considerable inflammatory ac-

tion appear, every thing of a heating quality both in food and drink must be avoided; but when nervous or putrid symptoms occur, the patient must be supported with such diet and cordial liquors as are usually directed in those fevers. Wine given with the bark has often excellent effects after distinct remissions have become manifest.

It is of great importance that the patient be kept clean, cool, and perfectly quiet. Fresh air ought to be frequently admitted into the apartments by the windows and doors, and the floors should be sprinkled with vinegar. Both linen and bed clothes, should be frequently changed, and the excrements immediately removed; for too much attention cannot be given towards keeping the air of the chamber pure and untainted.

Bilious Remitting Fever.

When a continual remitting, or intermitting fever is accompanied with a frequent and copious evacuation of bile either by vomit or stool, the fever is denominated bilious. A fever of this character frequently exists in the United States, and from the season in which it is most prevalent it has been termed autumnal fever. According to Dr. Rush, it prevailed in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1780. It came on with rigour, giddiness in the head and faintness. The fever was accompanied with acute pains in the head, eye-balls, back, and limbs, sometimes affecting the neck and arms with unusual soreness of the flesh resembling rheumatism. So exquisitely severe were the pains and soreness in every part of the body, that the patient could not lie in bed, and from these circumstances the disorder obtained the name of the *Break-bone fever*. A nausea and sometimes a vomiting attended; the pulse was quick and full, but seldom hard. The tongue and skin were generally moist, and the former was tinged with a yellowish colour. Remissions, or at least, exacerbations were observed morning and evening. A rash often appeared on the third and fourth day, which proved favourable. When the fever did not terminate before the fourteenth or twentieth day, it assumed in its progress the usual symptoms of the typhus gravior, or mitior of Dr. Cullen. Dr. Rush treated this fever by giving a gentle vomit of tartar emetic, and if given while the fever was in its forming state, it frequently effected an immediate cure. If a nau-

sea, or ineffectual attempt to vomit continued after the exhibition of the tartar emetic, he gave a second dose of it with the happiest effects. He next gave gentle doses of Glauber's salts and cream of tartar,* or of the butternut pill, so as to procure two or three plentiful stools. In every instance the patients found relief by these evacuations, especially from the pains in the head and limbs. Small doses of salts and tartar emetic were afterwards administered, to promote perspiration, and to evacuate the bile as fast as accumulated. He recommended the use of pediluvia every night, and for drinks, sage and balm teas, apple and tamarind water, weak punch, lemonade, and wine whey. On the third or fourth day, the severity of the symptoms abated, with a sweat, which was diffused over the whole body, and distinct remissions occurred. Though the pulse remained quick, a few doses of the bark taken in the interval, seldom failed to prevent a return of the fever. After the necessary evacuations had been made, opium was found to produce the best effects in relieving pain, procuring sweat, and remission of the fever.

If the fever continued beyond the third or fourth day without an intermission, Dr. R. had recourse to blisters, which produced the most immediate good effects. Where the fever did not yield to blisters, and assumed the form of typhus, the medicines usually employed in that species of fever were given.

The convalescence from this disease, was marked, says Dr. R. by a number of extraordinary symptoms which rendered patients the subjects of medical attention for many days after the pulse became perfectly regular, and after the crisis of the disease.

A bitter taste in the mouth, accompanied by a yellow colour on the tongue, continued for near a week. Most of those who recovered, complained of nausea, and a total want of appetite. A faintness, especially upon setting up in bed, or in a chair, followed this fever, and a weakness in the knees was universal. These complaints were removed by the tincture of bark, and elixir of vitriol, with nourishing diet, and gentle exercise in the open air.

* Dr. R. observes, cream of tartar renders the purging salts less disagreeable to the taste and stomach; but that lemon juice and loaf sugar, added to a solution of salts, form a mixture that is nearly as pleasant as strong beverage.

CHAPTER IV.

OF CONTINUED FEVERS.

Of the Inflammatory Fever, or Synocha.

THE ardent or inflammatory fever, is attended with symptoms denoting general inflammation in the system, by which it may be distinguished from either the nervous or putrid fever. It makes its attack at all seasons of the year, but is most frequent in the spring and beginning of summer, and it seizes persons of all ages and habits, but more particularly those in the prime of life, with strong elastic fibres, and of a plethoric constitution.

This acute fever may be occasioned by sudden transition from heat to cold, swallowing cold liquors when the body is heated by exercise, too free use of spirituous liquors, violent passions, exposure to the heat of the sun, the suppression of habitual evacuations, and the sudden repulsion of eruptions. It commences with chilliness, and a sense of lassitude and inactivity, succeeded by vertigo, and pains over the whole body, particularly in the head and back, redness of the face, great restlessness, intense heat and unquenchable thirst, difficult breathing, nausea and sickness, a foul tongue, and loss of appetite. The skin is dry and parched, the eyes appear inflamed, and are incapable of bearing the light, the urine is high coloured, and the pulse is full, hard, and quick, beating from ninety to one hundred and thirty in a minute. In some instances after the symptoms have continued for some days they assume those of typhus, so that the disease obtains the form of Synochus. The blood when drawn exhibits a yellowish or buffy crust on its surface.

If the fever runs very high, or continues many days, with delirium, subsultus tendinum, picking at the bed-clothes, laborious respiration, hiccups, cold clammy sweats, and involuntary discharges by stool and urine, the event will certainly be fatal.

From the danger with which this fever is attended, it will appear advisable to procure the best medical assistance as soon as possible, that the proper evacuations, and other remedies may be applied before the strength of the patient be too much exhausted. If the physician find the pulse frequent, full and hard, and the patient young and plethoric, he will not hesitate to draw about eighteen ounces of blood from a large orifice, remembering that one large bleeding at the beginning, will be more beneficial than repeated small ones afterwards. He will judge of the propriety of another bleeding in a small quantity, from the appearance of the blood, and the abatement of the inflammatory symptoms. Should the patient be too much reduced to bear a considerable loss of blood, and the head is much affected with severe pain, or delirium, topical bleeding by the application of three or four leeches to the temples, will be found beneficial.

A powder or pill consisting of calomel, four parts, opium, one part, given in doses of about three grains every six hours, will tend greatly to open the secretions and to induce a solution of the fever.

If nausea or sickness prevail, the stomach should be relieved by exciting a gentle vomiting, by the use of a solution of emetic tartar, in small doses every quarter of an hour, assisted by chamomile, or thoroughwort tea. In this fever cathartics will be found peculiarly useful. A few grains of calomel, made into pills with the extract of butternut, or a solution of Glauber's salts and manna, will effect the desired purpose without increasing the heat and irritation. Costiveness may afterwards be obviated by a repetition of mild laxatives, or by laxative clysters.

The antiphlogistic regimen, should be strictly observed through the whole course of this fever. The patient's food should be light and easy of digestion, as preparations of barley, oatmeal, sago, and arrow root, roasted apples, &c. His drink should be barley water, linseed tea, toast and water, apple tea, whey, thin gruel, and lemonade. If from the dictates of nature, the patient should manifest a longing, or strong desire for some particular kind of food, or drink, he may be indulged in moderation, though it may seem in a degree improper.

Bathing the legs and feet in warm water, is among the means to be frequently employed, and cleanliness, and a free circulation of air, ought never to be neglected. Acids of

all kinds, when sufficiently diluted, are refrigerant remedies of particular utility in all continued fevers. Besides the mineral acids, those from the vegetable class, as tamarinds, oranges, lemons, currants, apples, &c. may be mixed with various fluids, and will form a grateful and refreshing beverage. Cream of tartar dissolved in hot water, will be of use as a cooling laxative, and fifteen grains of sal nitre, or sixty or eighty drops of sweet spirits of nitre, added occasionally to some of the drinks, will be found well adapted for the purpose of moderating the heat, and quenching thirst in this fever. It is a point of considerable importance, to determine the circulation to the surface of the body, and to excite a general perspiration. This is generally effected by the use of the neutral salts, and the preparations of antimony, either separately, or combined as follows: take of salt of tartar or wormwood, two drachms, juice of lemons or strong vinegar, four table spoonfuls, mint water, a gill, loaf sugar, half an ounce, mix them, and give three table spoonfuls with twenty-five drops of the wine of antimony every four or five hours. Ten grains of sal nitre, may be added to each dose, when the heat and thirst are great, and the diaphoretic effect of these medicines, should be increased, by taking frequent small draughts of warm liquids, and by warm fomentations to the lower extremities. All attempts to excite sweating in fevers, by the common method of stimulant, heating and inflammatory medicines, will prove decidedly more injurious than beneficial. A partial sweating, confined to the upper parts of the body, instead of relieving, is almost sure to aggravate and prove hurtful. The patient should be kept quiet in bed, and not covered with more bed clothes than is usual while in health.

Should great oppression in breathing, or violent pains in the head, stupor, or delirium ensue, the application of a blister near the part affected, will in general afford essential relief. Where there is any unusual coldness of the extremities, with a sinking pulse, trembling of the nerves, &c. blisters must be applied to the ankles, inside of the legs, or thighs, and stimulating poultices, of mustard and vinegar, or of roasted coakum root, to the soles of the feet. The strength of the patient must now be supported, by a free use of cordials, as strong wine whey, sago, or arrow root gruel with wine, and the efforts of nature should be further assisted, by camphor, the volatile salts of ammonia, ether, compound spirits

of lavender, &c. Should the patient be troubled with vomiting, the saline draught ought to be taken in the act of effervescence, with the addition of eight or ten drops of the tincture of opium, and a few drops of the essence of peppermint to each dose. In case of great restlessness and want of sleep, where opium is deemed improper on account of much pain of the head or stupor, a pillow filled with hops, and laid under the patient's head, or a strong infusion or tincture, drawn from the flowers and leaves of that herb, will probably have the desired effect, of procuring refreshing sleep. If about the tenth or twelfth day, the pulse becomes more soft, tongue more moist, and the urine begins to let fall a redish sediment, there is reason to expect a favourable issue to the disease. Under these encouraging circumstances, or when the febrile symptoms are continued and kept up solely by debility, it will be requisite to administer some of the vegetable tonics, as the Peruvian bark, cascarilla, quassia, thoroughwort, &c. But these should be given at first in the form of decoction or infusion, and acidulated with the elixir vitriol. In the state of convalescence, the recovery of the patient is to be completed, by a perseverance in a restorative and generous diet, with a moderate use of wine, a change of air, and the employment of daily exercise, carefully avoiding all fatigue of body or mind.

It has already been observed, that modern physicians, are much in the practice of employing the affusion of cold water over the body of the patient, for the purpose of moderating or abstracting the morbid heat in fevers. It is not to be expected that this powerful agent will be resorted to in all cases indiscriminately, nor is it to be recommended without first consulting a judicious physician. In almost every fever however, where no catarrhal symptoms, or inflammatory affection of the lungs are present, it will be perfectly safe and proper during the hot season of summer to wash and sponge the surface of the body with cold water, in the height of the paroxysms of heat. See directions for the application of this remedy, in the chapter on fevers in general, the remittent fever, and the two following chapters.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE NERVOUS FEVER, OR TYPHUS MITIOR.

THE slow nervous fever is distinguished by its effects on the nervous system; but it does not affect the habit so universally as the one last described. It principally attacks those of weak lax fibres; who lead a sedentary life; study much; and who indulge freely in enervating liquors.

This fever may be occasioned by whatever depresses the spirits, or impoverishes the blood; as grief, fear, anxiety, want of sleep, intense thought, living on poor watery diet, and unripe fruits; and likewise by damp confined or unwholesome air. It is often generated, and it proves most fatal in jails, hospitals, transport and prison ships, crowded barracks, work-houses, and the ill ventilated apartments of the poor. (See page 270.)

Whatever debilitates the system, obstructs perspiration, or induces spasmodic stricture of the solids, contributes to the causes which produce nervous fevers. The autumn is the season in which this fever is usually the most prevalent.

“The nervous fever makes its first appearance with slight chills and shudderings, uncertain flushes of heat, and a sensation of weariness over the whole body, resembling that which is felt after great fatigue. It is commonly attended with a dejection of mind, and more or less of a sense of weight, pain, or giddiness of the head. A great numbness, or dull pain and coldness, affects the hinder part of the head frequently; and likewise along the middle from the forehead to the back part. A sickness at the stomach and a loathing of food soon follow, without any considerable thirst, but often with an inclination to vomit, which if it happens, brings up little else than insipid phlegm. These symptoms are commonly succeeded by some degree of delirium.

“In this condition the patient often continues for five or six days, with a heavy, pale, sunk countenance; seemingly

not very sick, and yet far from being well ; restless, anxious, and commonly deprived of sleep, though sometimes very drowsy and heavy ; appearing to those about him actually to sleep, but is himself so insensible of it, that he does not acknowledge he has slept at all.

“ The pulse during all this time is quick, weak, and unequal ; sometimes fluttering, and sometimes for a few moments slow, perhaps even intermitting ; and then, with a sudden flush in the face, immediately very quick ; soon after which, it may again be surprisingly calm and equal.

“ The heats and chills are equally variable with the pulse : sometimes a sudden glow arises in the cheeks, while the tip of the nose and ears are cold, and the forehead at the same time in a cold dewy sweat. It is even common for high colour and heat to appear in the face when the extremities are quite cold. The urine in this fever is commonly pale ; frequently of a sherry or natural colour, containing either no sediment, or a kind of loose matter like bran, scattered up and down in it. The tongue at the beginning is seldom or never dry or discoloured, but sometimes covered with a thin whitish slime, but towards the crisis of the disease it often becomes dry, red, and chapped, or is with the teeth incrustated with a dark brown fur, though the patient scarcely ever complains of thirst. About the seventh or eighth day, the giddiness, pain, or heaviness of the head increases, with a constant noise in it, which is very disturbing to the sick, and frequently precedes a delirium.” It frequently happens, that after the fourth or fifth day, the fever diminishes in its violence, and presents flattering appearances, but soon increases again, and assumes a more formidable aspect. “ There is an irregularity in the exacerbations, which instead of the evening, sometimes appear in the morning. Profuse sweats frequently break forth all at once about the tenth or twelfth day, commonly coldish, and clammy on the extremities ; often also very thin stools are discharged, and the patient’s strength is depressed, even to faintness whenever he attempts to sit up.

“ The whole nervous system is much affected with tremours and twitchings ; involuntary motions of the muscles and tendons arise, the patient picks at the bed-clothes almost incessantly, and either mutters to himself, or talks incoherently, and there is a dilatation of the pupils of the eyes. In most instances the patient grows deaf and stupid towards the

end of this disease. It is not uncommon for them to languish eighteen or twenty days in this fever, but often it exceeds a month in duration, and there is no other evident crisis, than the urine becoming turbid, and depositing a sediment.

“ When about the fourteenth day the pulse becomes fuller and more slow, the tongue more moist, and respiration free, a gentle moisture appears on the skin, or a suppuration happens in one or both ears, and large pustules break out about the lips and nose, a favourable termination of the disease may be expected. But if profuse evacuations by sweating or purging ensue, if the tongue when put out trembles excessively, and there is a sinking of the pulse, great incoherency of ideas, muttering, picking at the bed clothes, involuntary discharges by urine and stool, starting of the tendons and hiccup, with almost a total loss of sight and hearing, death will soon close the scene.”

In some instances the access of this fever is so mild and slowly progressive, that medical attention is dispensed with for many days, and the patient is scarcely apprehensive of approaching serious indisposition. But when the fever is completely formed, it will in general pursue its course in despite of all our endeavours. The degree of violence, the duration, and the final issue, are greatly influenced by the different modes of medical treatment. It has been the practice almost invariably among former writers, to condemn the use of the lancet, as altogether inadmissible in this modification of typhus fever, but practitioners are daily becoming less tenacious of the vital fluid; and it has been asserted that typhus fever has often been marked with symptoms of inflammatory excitement to a degree justifying depleting remedies, and that experience has evinced their utility. In the early stage therefore, if inflammation and excitability greatly prevail, such quantity of blood may be cautiously drawn as will be fairly proportionate to the strength of the patient and urgency of the symptoms. After this evacuation, it is indispensably necessary to clear the first passages of their crude and acrid contents, by the early exhibition of an emetic, which by the concussion it gives to the whole system, dissolves the morbid catenation and frequently terminates the disease; and in every stage of this fever, mild emetics may be exhibited as often as indicated with beneficial effects. Cathartics of calomel and jalap, or neutral salts and manna are next to be directed, and throughout the whole course of

the disease, costiveness must be obviated either by mild laxatives or emollient injections. At bed time it will be proper to direct an opiate, and its effects will be promoted if combined with camphor or with Ipecacuanha as in the form of Dover's powder. These evacuating remedies having been applied it is a general and very efficacious mode of practice next to administer tartar emetic in solution, and calomel and opium in small doses. Let about one and half grain of the former, and one quarter of a grain of the latter be given every sixth hour, and if a very moderate degree of ptyalism be induced it will tend greatly to open the secretions, hasten a restoration of the balance of excitement, and shorten the duration of the fever. If the head should be considerably affected, it will be proper to apply a blister to the back of the neck or temples, and blisters should be applied to different parts, as circumstances may require. On some occasions when stupor, coma or delirium prevail, bathing the feet in warm water, with frequent washings of the temples and whole head, when properly shaved, with cold water and vinegar, or applying ether to these parts may be advantageously substituted for blisters. Shaving the head, and washing it frequently with vinegar and water, and keeping it thinly covered, are refreshing and often afford considerable relief. As a diaphoretic medicine the neutral mixture, or spirit of mindererus to each dose of which, one quarter of a grain of tartarized antimony may be added, will be found beneficial if given a table spoonful for a dose, once in two or three hours. If nausea prove troublesome, omit the tartarized antimony, and add a few drops of laudanum and of the essence of peppermint to each dose. Should great irritability of the stomach, and frequent vomiting attend, there is not perhaps a more effectual remedy than a large blister applied over the region of the stomach, and sometimes it becomes requisite to apply one on the inside of each thigh from which essential benefit will be derived. When there is a torpid state of the vessels of the skin, and the external heat is below the natural standard, it becomes a point of considerable importance to have recourse to artificial heat so applied as to effect an equable degree of excitement, and to relieve the internal viscera from oppression. For this purpose the warm bath is frequently employed, but it is now supposed that dry heat possesses many advantages over that of moisture. The most eligible mode of applying heat

to the surface of the body is by means of the spirituous vapour bath, invented by Dr. Jennings. Another process for the purpose of imparting dry heat described in note page 281 of this volume, may be employed with much advantage.

But there are frequent occasions for adopting a practice the reverse of that just described. In those cases where there is a morbid increase of external heat, the affusion of cold water over the naked body is the most powerful remedy. The human body like all other bodies, when preternaturally heated, may be reduced to its natural temperature by the application of cold water over its surface, and when judiciously conducted this remedy has proved one of the most powerful and efficacious means which can be employed in typhus fevers. If adopted in the forming stage of the disease, this remedy will frequently arrest and cut short its progress, or if delayed till after the fourth day, when the fever is completely formed, the patient will experience the most essential relief from the heat and other distressing febrile symptoms. But there are particular circumstances, and precise rules to be regarded by the physician in the application of this remedy. The safest and most advantageous time for using cold water, is when the exacerbation is at its height, which is marked by increased flushing, thirst, and restlessness; when there is no sensible chilliness present; when the heat is steadily above what is natural, and when there is no general or profuse perspiration. In the advanced stage of typhus fever, or in fact at any period of the disease when the heat is already reduced, and the debility great, some cordial, such as wine warmed with the addition of spice, or even brandy, should be given immediately after the employment of the cold affusion. The mode of applying the cold water, is by dashing it from a pail or allowing it to fall from a height in considerable quantity from a watering pot, or when the patient is extremely weak it may be applied by wrapping him in a blanket well wet with cold water. If in the advanced stage of fever the cold affusion should appear objectionable, the aspersion, or ablution of the body, by means of a sponge may be substituted, or the tepid bath may perhaps be more eligible. See page 274.

When a slow feeble pulse with diminished external heat indicates a torpid state of the extreme vessels, the following cordial powder will produce the happiest effects, by invigo-

rating the vital energy, inducing the desirable perspiration, and diffusing a more uniform warmth over the surface. Take powdered camphor and carbonate of ammonia, of each six grains: Ipecacuanha two grains, mix for a dose and repeat it every three hours. The spirit of hartshorn, or of sal ammoniac, in doses of thirty or forty drops in a cup of mustard whey, or infusion of Virginia snake-root, often repeated, is a useful auxiliary for the same purpose. If a diarrhæa attend and threaten to debilitate the patient a mild cathartic should be administered, after which it may be restrained by a free use of the chalk mixture or the compound powder of chalk with opium. When restlessness or other symptoms arise for the want of sleep opiates combined with diaphoretics, either in the form of Dover's powder, or laudanum in proper doses should be directed; it has been observed that opiates are almost constantly found beneficial in typhus fevers. When the patient is much affected with subsultus tendinum, it has been usual to administer musk, castor, camphor, and by some sal succini, each of these may in some instances prove useful, and when given to the extent of twenty grains musk often has a powerful effect as an antispasmodic. But I should repose equal confidence in the virtues of the root of a domestic plant, pothos foetida, or skunk cabbage, as an antispasmodic, destitute of heating properties and well calculated to diminish nervous irritations and subsultus tendinum.

If in the progress of typhus mitior symptoms of putridity should arise, two table spoonfuls of yeast, if given every three hours, will be found of great utility. It frequently happens that miliary eruptions appear about the ninth or tenth day of the disease; they must by no means be checked by any kind of evacuation, as they may prove to be an effort of nature to throw off the fever; nor should the patient be kept too warm, as sometimes happens, in order to force out such eruptions. When the mouth becomes affected with apthous ulcers a gargle composed of borax and honey, should be frequently applied to those parts. The sophora tinctoria, or Indigo weed, has of late been found to produce the most speedy good effects of any application yet employed, the infusion of the root being used as a gargle. See American New Dispensatory, 2d edition, and Appendix to this volume.

Cold water, if taken internally in the cold stage of the paroxysm of fever, increases the chilliness and torpor of the

surface and extremities, and produces a sense of coldness in the stomach, augments the oppression on the præcordia, and renders the pulse more frequent and more feeble according to Dr. Currie. When the hot stage is fairly formed and the surface is dry and burning, cold water may be drunk with the utmost freedom, as at this period it is highly grateful, and tends to diminish the heat of the surface and lessen the frequency of the pulse, and often brings the paroxysm to a speedier issue. During the whole course of this fever, the patient must be supported by light nutriment, such as oat gruel, sago, panado, arrow root, jellies, chicken broth and beef tea. For ordinary drink wine whey, or negus prepared by mixing one part of Port wine with two parts of water and sweetened, and also mustard whey acidulated with the juice of oranges or lemons, will be useful in this fever.

The chamber of the patient should be well ventilated and the floor frequently sprinkled with vinegar, the bed and body linen must be kept constantly clean, and the excrements immediately removed from the room. The impressions made by noise, light, external heat, and thirst should be avoided as prejudicial in this and all other fevers.

Every experienced physician must be sensible, that the treatment in typhus fever, requires to be varied after the inflammatory symptoms of the first stage have been vanquished by the evacuation of blood and other depleting means. It would be exceedingly improper to continue the exhibition of mercury and antimony in the last stage of typhus. As soon, therefore, as distinct intermissions or remissions of the fever become manifest, the Peruvian bark or some of its substitutes, should be prescribed in the absence of the paroxysms. Half a drachm of the cinchona in powder may be given in a glass of wine every two hours. The bark of cascarilla and the Virginia snake-root will sometimes be found useful when the cinchona is inadmissible, or when combined with it. The eupatorium perfoliatum, or thoroughwort, has of late been substituted for the cinchona, with decided advantage, and I have known it to succeed more effectually than cinchona and without producing any unpleasant effect. The cordial qualities of wine are well calculated to exhilarate and to invigorate the vital powers, when much exhausted in the latter stage of typhus fever. The wines to be preferred are Madeira, Port or Claret, and if pure and sound,

one bottle or more may be used in twenty-four hours, provided no ill effects result from it. If the least degree of intoxication arise, wine should be discontinued. The mineral acids, especially the muriatic, if liberally employed, will prove useful auxiliaries in the cure of this disease, as also pure old bottled cider. When in the last stage of typhus, the usual stimulant remedies fail in rousing the powers of life, the most singular advantages have been derived from the use of the arsenical solution. From trials in the hands of Drs. Ferriar and Thomas, successful results may be confidently expected from its use in similar circumstances. When the patient has been happily brought to a state of convalescence, it is important that he enjoy a pure air, take moderate exercise daily, and use a nourishing diet, recollecting however, that over-eating is a more frequent cause of relapse than any other. Peruvian bark, and wine with stomachic bitters, should be employed to complete the restoration to health. As typhus fevers are supposed to be of an infectious nature, every endeavour should be exerted for suppressing its further propagation as recommended under the head of contagious diseases.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PUTRID AND MALIGNANT FEVER, OR TYPHUS GRAVIOR.

IT is alleged by some authors that the nervous fever described in the last chapter, and this, which is known by the various names of jail fever, hospital fever, ship fever, petechial fever, the putrid, and the malignant fever, are essentially the same disease, and that the apparent difference depends upon the degree or upon the different constitutions of the patient. But there is a radical distinction, and they cannot be confounded in practice without the most serious consequences. It frequently happens however, that the inflammatory, nervous, and putrid symptoms are so blended together, that it is difficult to determine, especially at the beginning, to which of the three classes the fever belongs.

The putrid fever may be distinguished from the inflammatory, by the smallness of the pulse, the uncommon dejection of mind, the great prostration of strength which ensues on the first attack, the brown or black tongue, the dark and foetid sordes about the teeth, the livid flush of the countenance, and the acrid and more intense heat of the skin; and in its more advanced stage, by the petechiæ, or purple spots which appear on various parts of the body, and the foetid stools which are discharged. In addition to these symptoms, the peculiar biting heat of the skin, the perpetual writhing of the body, which has been termed a mortal inquietude, the more florid colour, and the violence of the symptoms at the commencement, will afford a sufficient diagnosis between this and typhus mitior.

The general source from which putrid fevers originate, is contagion, (see page 270) communicated either immediately from the body of a person affected with it, or by clothes or other articles having been in contact with the sick. It is

sometimes generated by a hot and moist constitution of the air : and in low marshy countries, by the affluvia arising from animal and vegetable substances, in a state of putrefaction, especially when intense sultry heat quickly succeeds a wet and rainy season. But typhus fever is supposed to originate in general, from exhalations arising from human excretions, when closely confined, and acted upon by animal heat. Hence no situations are more liable to this fever, than close and confined rooms, such as crowded hospitals, jails, camps, and on board of ships, when the strictest attention is not paid to a free ventilation, and other proper means of cleanliness. It is also occasioned by eating flesh or fish, that have been too long kept, and by living too much upon salted animal food, without a suitable quantity of vegetables ; whence seamen on long voyages are much exposed to its influence. Damaged corn, and water that has become putrid by stagnation, may likewise produce putrid fever. The poor inhabitants of large towns, who breathe a confined unwholesome air, and such mechanics and manufacturers as are employed about dirty substances, and are constantly confined within close and crowded rooms, are peculiarly liable to putrid fevers.

Persons of lax fibres, and who have been weakened by any previous debilitating cause, such as poor diet, long fasting, hard labour, continued want of sleep, &c. are most commonly the subjects of this disease.

The symptoms of this fever in the beginning are not unlike those of the nervous fever, but the attack in general is more sudden and violent, and the progress more rapid and alarming. There is usually considerable chilliness attended with, and gradually ending in acrid and often burning heat with little remission ; great prostration of strength ; general anguish of body, and depression of spirits. The breathing is short and anxious ; and a nausea and vomiting of bilious matter sometimes ensue ; the pulse is quick, small, and often hard, with distressing head-ach, noise in the ears, and a violent throbbing of the temporal arteries. The eyes are sunk, dull, listless, with a dusky, sallow, dejected countenance, or red, full, and rolling with restlessness and fierce delirium ; the tongue is generally foul, often brown or black, with blackness of the lips and fœtid sordes about the teeth ; and there is sometimes considerable thirst. The urine is scanty, and at first but little changed, but progressively becomes

high coloured, sometimes greenish or sooty, and generally of a strong smell. The fever continuing to increase, the speech becomes inarticulate and scarcely intelligible; the patient mutters to himself, and delirium attends. At length, symptoms of putrefaction appear, the stools are dark coloured, offensive, and pass off insensibly, hæmorrhages issue from the gums, nostrils, and intestines; or more frequently, extravasations of blood from the cutaneous vessels produce red, livid, or purple spots, or petechiæ, or larger marks like bruises on the neck, breast, arms, and other parts of the body, shewing the great malignity and danger of the disease. The pulse now intermits and sinks, the extremities grow cold; hiccups ensue, and death soon closes the tragic scene.

The duration of the putrid fever is extremely uncertain; sometimes finishing its course between the seventh and fourteenth day, and at other times continuing for several weeks. When after the fourth or fifth day, a gentle universal warm perspiration, with diminished frequency, and increased fullness of the pulse, a moist and cleaner tongue, scabby eruptions about the mouth, and moderately loose stools occur, a favourable termination may be expected; while partial clammy sweats, weaker and irregular, or tremulous pulse, dry, black, and chopped tongue, swelling and tension of the abdomen, involuntary discharges by urine and stool, subsultus tendinum, picking the bed-clothes, high delirium, constant vomitings, coldness of the feet and hands, and trembling motion of the tongue, laboured respiration, and difficulty of swallowing, denote a fatal event; and if the patient can lie on his back only, and draws up his knees, and makes frequent attempts to get out of bed without assigning any reason, and passes frequent stools of a very offensive smell involuntarily, the hour of dissolution is near at hand.

In the treatment of this fever one of the principal objects is to counteract as far as possible the putrid tendency of the fluids; to support the patient's strength and spirits, and to assist nature in resisting the cause of the disease. No part of the treatment is more important than a rigid attention to the means of personal cleanliness, a free circulation of pure air, and the exclusion of noise and light from the patient's chamber.

As the breath and perspiration of a person whose whole mass of fluids is in a state of putrefaction, will soon contam-

inate the air of an apartment, and as the least noise or fatigue of body or mind in such debilitated state, will occasion faintness, and aggravate the other symptoms, it is obvious, that the avoidance of all these causes ought to be strictly enforced during the whole course of the fever. Not only should the chamber be constantly ventilated, but the floor should be sprinkled with vinegar, and its fumes diffused through the house by burning or boiling it. The juice of oranges or lemons, or other vegetable acids, should be freely used by the patient, and the skins of those fruits, together with strong scented herbs, as rue, tansy, and wormwood, may be distributed about the bed and apartment, as means of rendering the air more agreeable, and of preventing the spread of the disease. The vegetable acids are peculiarly useful in this fever, and they should be mixed with all the patient's food and drinks, which may consist of barley water, orange, mustard, lemon, or vinegar whey, camomile or thoroughwort tea, and occasionally with a proper addition of Port or Madeira wine. The food must be light and easy, as panado, oat gruel sharpened with acids, or the jelly of currants, &c. and the patient may eat freely of ripe fruits, jellies, and preserves, of almost every description. Thoroughwort tea, will be found very serviceable in this disease, and it may be acidulated by adding to every cup ten or fifteen drops of the elixir of vitriol. When the body is bound, a tea spoonful of cream of tartar may be dissolved in a cup of the patient's drink occasionally, or a decoction of tamarinds, will tend to quench thirst and promote a discharge by stool. The patient ought to swallow a little food or drink very frequently, as it will tend to support his strength and spirits. If delirium prevails, the hands and feet should be frequently fomented in a strong decoction of thoroughwort, which both relieves the head and assists in counteracting the putrid tendency.

In regard to the curative treatment, blood-letting was formerly deemed inadmissible in typhus and putrid fevers; nothing but the clearest evidence of high inflammatory affection could, it was imagined, justify the practice even at the first onset of the disease; but recent improvements have changed the sentiments of physicians in this respect, and venesection is now resorted to by some with the same freedom and confidence as in other acute diseases, limiting the extent by the effects produced on the pulse and system,

but this requires much caution. Emetics given at the beginning, and repeated occasionally during the course of the fever, never fail of rendering very essential service, and when administered before the forming state it often arrests its progress. After the stomach has been sufficiently cleansed, an adequate dose of calomel and jalap should be exhibited, to evacuate from the intestines that accumulation of putrid matter which tends to increase the fever and aggravate all the symptoms. The bowels during the progress of fever, should be kept constantly at command by means of calomel, or some mild laxative medicine, and occasional injections. When delirium, local pains, or symptoms of congestion are present, or when diminished excitement on the surface or extremities, demand the use of blisters, these should be extensively employed. Applied to the head and inside of the legs and thighs, they are productive of the most important good effects. Stimulating sinapisms of mustard seed, rye meal, and vinegar, or the coakum root, should be applied to the soles of the feet, and warm frictions and rubefacients to different parts of the body, where torpor and coldness prevail. These may sometimes supersede the use of blisters and are less apt to occasion gangrene. Calomel and opium, as advised in typhus mitior, have usually been exhibited in the early stage of typhus gravior with much confidence, and generally with great success; a fatal termination rarely occurring where a mild affection of the salivary glands has been induced. The celebrated Dr. G. Fordyce, relies chiefly upon a weak solution of tartarized antimony, administered in such manner as to induce a slight nausea, and repeating it every third hour, until either vomiting, purging, or free perspiration be excited, taking care not to push it so far as to weaken the patient by profuse sweats or other evacuations. By the use of this medicine in the early stage of typhus, he asserts that in one third or one half of the cases, he has seen symptoms of a crisis arise in less than five hours after the exhibition of it, and in less than twelve hours the fever has often ceased altogether. Every practitioner however, must be aware that a constant nausea is a very unpleasant and distressing sensation, and also that both mercury and antimony have so powerful a tendency to exhaust the vital energy, as to render their use exceedingly objectionable after the first stage of typhus fevers. But tonic and antiseptic medicines and nourishment are mostly

to be depended on for the cure, after the necessary evacuations have been made. In the advanced stage all debilitating causes must be avoided, and the patient should be supported by cordials and stimulants adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the case. Such are volatile alkali, ether, porter, yeast, Virginia snake-root, and cascarilla; but good sound wine, as Port, Claret, or Madeira, is incomparably the most efficacious. Numerous extraordinary cures have been effected when patients were reduced to the last extremity of danger by the administration of wine to the extent of a quart or more in twenty-four hours. Another useful article in this species of fever is pure bottled cider, which may be given with much freedom. In the most dangerous form of this fever, when purple or black spots appear, two table spoonfuls of yeast should be administered every two or three hours, and no time should be lost in resorting to the cinchona joined with the mineral acids. The most efficacious form of administering the bark is certainly in substance. One ounce of the powder may be mixed in half a pint of water, and the same quantity of red wine, and sharpened with the elixir vitriol, which will make it sit easier on the stomach, and render it more beneficial. A little loaf sugar may be added, and the patient should take two table spoonfuls every two hours. If in this form the bark should offend the stomach, it may be tried in decoction or infusion conjoined with Virginia snake-root, to which some of the compound spirit of lavender may be added. The muriatic acid has obtained considerable repute for its efficacy in typhus and malignant fevers. In his *Modern Practice*, Dr. Thomas vouches in strong terms for its great utility as experienced in his own practice for several years. Having premised the usual evacuations, and subjected the patient to the cold affusion where that is deemed proper, he prescribes for adults, ten or twelve drops of the muriatic acid guarded with five drops of laudanum, and mixed in about an ounce and half of an infusion of cascarilla or columbo. This he directs to be repeated every four hours, gradually increasing the quantity of the acid to eighteen or twenty drops or more. The effects of the muriatic acid in all febrile diseases of a malignant nature, says Dr. Thomas, are truly great; and from using it in all such cases his practice has been attended with the most decided success. In the hands of other practitioners likewise the muriatic acid has been productive of favour-

able effects in both typhus mitior and gravior. In one case of the latter species, attended with extreme danger, I administered this medicine in a strong infusion of thoroughwort, with a few drops of laudanum; when it had been taken freely for about twelve hours, a profuse sweat ensued of a yellowish colour, and nauseous smell; a favourable change immediately appeared, and the recovery was rapid. The patient's linen was corroded and entirely destroyed, by what exuded through the pores. As a mild tonic and antiseptic, the thoroughwort in the form of infusion, acidulated with the mineral acids, will prove beneficial in all the stages of this fever. Opiates are indispensably necessary, and afford great relief in this disease, a suitable dose of which may be given every night with some diaphoretic medicine or drink, more especially if a troublesome looseness attend. And to obviate this threatening symptom recourse must be had to internal astringents, such as the compound powder of chalk, catechu, the root of tormentilla, and in obstinate cases, the acetite of lead, one grain, opium, half a grain, every two hours till the desired effect be produced. For the healing of those foul ulcers so troublesome about the mouth and tongue, antiseptic gargles should be freely employed, among which, no one is to be preferred to an infusion of sophora tinctoria, (see Appendix.) When from extreme irritability of the stomach, a troublesome and obstinate vomiting attends, the neutral mixture ought to be so administered that the effervescence may take place in the stomach, and a few drops of laudanum occasionally added; or eight or ten grains of salt of tartar, or sal aeratus dissolved in a wine glass full of lime water, with a few drops of essence of peppermint, should be given every three or four hours. A large blister should be applied over the region of the stomach, and blisters to the thighs and legs will also be very beneficial. Spirituous fomentations with laudanum to the stomach, and the latter injected into the intestines will often afford great relief. The internal exhibition of carbonic acid gas is supposed to be highly useful in taking off that peculiar debility of the stomach which is often so distressing in putrid diseases. This gas may be conveniently administered by means of aerated water prepared as in the Appendix, or by the neutral mixture as above mentioned. In the act of effervescence the gas is extricated and exerts its effects directly on the stomach. It is on the principle of its afford-

ing fixed air, that yeast has obtained such high repute in putrid diseases. The discovery originated with the Rev. Mr. E. Cartwright, an English clergyman, and the remedy has been found by experience to merit the highest attention. Whilst visiting a boy ill with putrid fever to such degree as to preclude all hope of recovery, he recollected an experiment of a piece of meat being made sweet, by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation. The idea occurred that yeast might correct the putrid nature of this disease, and he immediately gave the boy two large spoonfuls, and directed it to be repeated every three hours. The good effect was immediately visible, and the recovery was remarkably rapid. This benevolent clergyman, repeated his trials with astonishing success, and he affirms that he has since administered the yeast to above fifty persons, labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular, all of them recovered. In some instances the relief was so speedy, that from a state of drowsy insensibility, with a black tongue, and pulse scarcely perceptible, the patients were in a few hours able to leave their beds and walk. It is given in doses of two table spoonfuls in a cup of water, or an infusion of malt, or mild porter, every two or three hours, and bark and wine are given at proper intervals at the same time.

A decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria*, from its antiseptic properties has been administered in a few cases of putrid fever with effects so decidedly beneficial, as to excite sanguine expectations of its efficacy; and as it may be given without interfering with other remedies, it is recommended for further trial.

Since the introduction of the practice of affusing the body with cold water, that remedy has been resorted to in cases of putrid malignant fever, and the proofs are now irresistible that when judiciously employed it is productive of the most important advantages. The circumstances and restrictions under which alone this powerful agent may be used have been fully described in the chapter on fevers in general, and on typhus mitior, to which the reader is referred. In all instances of contagious fever, the utmost care should be taken to prevent its being communicated to other persons. The sick should be as much separated from the rest of the family as possible; the bed linen and every thing about the patient ought to be changed every day; all discharges and filth of every kind immediately removed, and cleanliness in

the strictest sense of the word most rigidly and constantly enjoined. The chamber or apartment must be properly ventilated by allowing a free admission of fresh air into it during both day and night, securing the patient however from a current of cold or damp air. The fumes of warm vinegar in which some aromatic herbs have been infused should be diffused through the room. No person, but the necessary attendants should have any communication with the sick, and these should avoid sitting down on the patient's bed; or inhaling the breath or vapour arising immediately from his body.

It may be proper for those who are necessarily exposed, to keep a sponge, or handkerchief, moistened with camphorated spirits or vinegar to the nose and mouth,* and the various means recommended in the chapter on contagious diseases ought to be adopted and a steady perseverance enjoined.

* "When the contagion of a putrid fever is taken by the saliva into the stomach and bowels, which is its constant road, if the patient, the moment he finds himself attacked with a sense of chilliness, loss of appetite, and an unpleasant taste in his mouth, has recourse to two emetics at proper intervals, and after the operation of the first emetic takes a cathartic, he has certainly got rid of the infection."

Townsend's Guide to Health, Vol. II. p. 59.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE YELLOW FEVER, OR TYPHUS ICTERODES.

THE yellow fever was known to exist in Charleston, (S. Carolina) and in Philadelphia, so early as the year 1699, and in 1743 Dr. Lining, of Charleston, published an accurate history of it, and pronounced it an *imported disease*, and *contagious*. During our revolutionary war, it was recognized in our camps and hospitals. In 1793, it visited the city of Philadelphia, where it spread universal terror and desolation; and at divers subsequent periods and seasons, it has prevailed in most of our seaport towns, and in its fatality, equalled, if not exceeded the plague itself, to which malady it bears a strong similarity in many of its symptoms. The prevalence of this dreadful epidemic could not fail to occasion the greatest consternation and alarm, while at the same time it afforded opportunity for the display of talent and industry, in the investigation of its nature and origin. On a subject so recondite in its nature, a difference of opinion among the learned faculty, is naturally to be expected. There were some who supposed that the yellow fever being of a contagious nature, was imported by ships from the West-Indies, while in opposition to this doctrine, Drs. Rush, Miller, and other learned investigators, firmly supported the opinion, that this malady originated from local causes, and is not in its nature contagious. They allege that the primary and essential cause of yellow fever, is a *miasma* or *pernicious exhalation floating in the atmosphere*. This miasma is emitted from accumulated masses of dead animal and vegetable substances, undergoing decomposition by means of solar heat combined with moisture.

Besides the high authorities above introduced, we have that of the learned and experienced Dr. Ramsay, and Dr. Tucker Harris, both of the city of Charleston, where the disease has often been prevalent, in favour of its local ori-

gin and non-contagious nature. Dr. Ramsay, in a letter to the late Dr. Miller of New-York, says, "There is but one opinion among the physicians and inhabitants, and that is, the disease was neither *imported* nor *contagious*. This was the unanimous sentiment of the medical society, who, in pursuance of it, gave their opinion to the government, that the rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws was by no means necessary on account of the yellow fever." The fact is corroborated by their undoubted testimonies, that in no one instance has the yellow fever been communicated from one individual to another, even when a constant exposure had been unavoidable.*

This fever is commonly ushered in with alternate slight chills and heats. Dr. Rush says the disease appeared with different symptoms in different people, and that the premonitory signs of it were costiveness, a dull pain in the right side, defect of appetite, flatulency, perverted taste, heat in the stomach, giddiness or pain in the head, a dull, watery, brilliant yellow or red eye, dim and imperfect vision, a hoarseness or slight sore throat, low spirits, a disposition to sweat at nights or after moderate exercise, or a sudden suppression of night sweats. More or less of these symptoms frequently continued for two or three days before the patients were confined, and in some they continued during the whole time of the prevalence of the fever in the city without producing the disease. Many went to bed in good health, and awoke in the night with a chilly fit; many rose in the morning after natural and regular sleep, and were seized at their work, or after a walk, with a sudden and unexpected attack. He observes, that it frequently came on with a weak pulse, and often without any preternatural frequency or quickness; and that, in some instances, it was so low as not to be perceived without pressing hard on the artery; in some cases, the pulse intermitted, and these intermissions occurred in several persons who were infected, but who were not confined by fever; in others there was a more than ordinary slowness of the pulse, which was now and then accompanied with a dilated pupil of the eye. Hæmorrhages happened at the commencement of the disorder, chiefly of the nose and uterus; and as it advanced, the discharge of blood became more universal, and then issued from the gums, ears, stomach, bowels, and urinary passage.

* See Dr. Hosack's opinion in chapter on Contagion.

Many complained of a dull pain in the region of the liver, but few felt any soreness to the touch, or pain at the pit of the stomach; in some, a determination of blood took place to the lungs, but the brain was chiefly affected with morbid congestion which was indicated by the suffusion of blood in the face, redness of the eyes, dilatation of the pupils, pain in the head, hæmorrhages from the nose and ears, by sickness or vomiting, and by an almost universal costive state of the bowels.

With respect to the secretions and excretions, there appeared to be a preternatural secretion of bile, which was discharged from the stomach and bowels in large quantities, and of different qualities and colours, being in some cases yellow and in others black. The urine was often plentiful and of a high colour; sometimes pale and at others small in quantity and turbid; accompanied with sweats of a yellow colour, and highly offensive. On the first and second day, the tongue was invariably moist and white; but as the disease advanced, it became red, and put on a smooth shining appearance; towards the close, a dry black streak appeared in its middle which gradually extended to every part of it.

The effects produced on the nervous system were different, according as the fever affected the brain, the muscles, the nerves, or the mind. In a few instances, apoplexy was induced, which usually proved fatal; tremours of the limbs and twitchings of the tendons were common; delirium was a frequent symptom, but many passed through the disease without the least derangement of ideas: in some cases the pain in the head was acute and distressing, and the stomach, towards the close, was affected with a burning or spasmodic pain of the most severe nature. Deafness and dimness of sight sometimes took place. Thirst and want of appetite were present, as in most other fevers. In some cases the skin was preternaturally warm; in others it was cooler than in health. The yellow colour was by no means universal; when it did take place it was seldom to be observed before the third day, but more frequently about the fifth or seventh from the first attack. The eyes seldom escaped a yellow tinge. There were eruptions of various kinds on the skin, and in the latter stage petechiæ were common; carbuncles also took place in some.

The disease ended in death in various ways. In some, it was sudden; in others, it came on gradually. The last hours of some were marked with great pain and strong convulsions; but in many, death seemed to insinuate itself into the system with all the gentleness of natural sleep.

It is to be remarked the symptoms in this fever are extremely variable in different subjects. Dr. Rush observed the disease in some instances continued for fifteen, twenty, or thirty days. Persons in the prime of life were most liable to it, and men more subject to its attack than women.

The symptoms that may be regarded as favourable are, a settled state of the stomach, lessened head-ach, eyes lively, appearance of an eruption on the skin, free perspiration, copious and high coloured urine, bilious flux, and sound sleep. No disease, however, exhibits a greater variety of symptoms, and often less to be depended upon, than this; for sometimes it goes on with favourable appearances, then suddenly changes to the worst, and sometimes patients apparently almost in a state of convalescence, expire in a few hours.

Youth and a plethoric state, are invariably circumstances of danger. A sudden oppression of all the functions at once; great debility; weak irregular pulse; sighing; severe vomiting of dark coloured matter; tremours of the body when moved, with a tendency to faint on the slightest exertion; pensive sadness in the countenance; and a dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, with coma; are signs of great danger. Black and fœtid discharges by urine and stool, the breath being highly offensive; and the appearance of petechiæ, portend almost certain death.

With regard to the most approved and successful mode of treatment in yellow fever, this has been a subject of no inconsiderable degree of contention among our most distinguished practitioners. It seems, however, to be generally agreed, that in our climate, this most fatal disease in its early stage, is marked by symptoms of inflammatory diathesis, and that it tends rapidly to a state of universal putrefaction. The antiphlogistic course as pursued by Dr. Rush, has been almost universally adopted in the first stage, and the earlier this was commenced, the more successful has been the result.

In this as in all fevers, the patient should abstain from animal food, and confine himself to gruel, panado, sago, ar-

row root, chicken broth, and other spoon meats ; he should use cool diluting drinks, such as barley water, toast and water, lemonade, apple tea, tamarind water, hop tea, thoroughwort tea, and also ripe fruits which tend to keep the bowels soluble. The chamber of the sick should be spacious and airy, and frequently ventilated, vinegar impregnated with aromatic herbs, should be frequently sprinkled, and diffused over the rooms, bed clothes, &c. The passions of the mind ought to be calmed and composed. The excrements, and every offensive thing, ought to be immediately removed. These directions should be considered of great importance both to the sick, and to those whose duty it is to frequent their apartments.

The first indication in this fever is to subdue the inflammatory diathesis by the most speedy means in our power. The second is to arrest, or obviate as much as possible, its progress to a putrid state, and at the same time to support the strength of the patient. Bleeding and purgatives are the means most suited to accomplish the first intention. Bleeding ought, however, to be performed as soon as possible after the attack, within the first twenty-four hours, or at most within thirty-six. The operation may be repeated with a view of alleviating the violent pains of the head, eyes, &c. provided it be performed within the time prescribed.

In order to moderate the violent determination to the head, the feet should be bathed in warm water, and an opening clyster occasionally administered. As obstinate costiveness generally prevails, and the stomach is seldom capable of retaining those purgatives which are in common use, no one can be better adapted to circumstances than calomel and jalap combined ; four grains of the former, with eight or ten of the latter, may be given either in powder or pills every four hours until a proper effect is produced. Mercury when given so as to excite a degree of salivation has been found a more successful remedy in yellow fever than any other which has been employed. To insure its success, it should however, be exhibited at the very commencement of the disease, and be so conducted as to affect the mouth before the dangerous symptoms of the second stage of the fever make their appearance ; after the second stage has come on, but more especially when signs of putrescency are present, mercury aggravates and increases the danger, if not

accelerates the fatal event. When incessant vomiting prevents the use of calomel in sufficient doses to effect a speedy salivation, mercurial frictions have been successfully substituted. In this form mercury may be employed at any period of the disease, so long as the extremities continue warm, and the absorbents preserve their power. From half a drachm to one drachm of the strongest mercurial ointment should be rubbed into the thighs, hams, legs, and arms, every four hours, and calomel either by itself or combined with opium may be exhibited internally at the same time. When a gentle ptyalism takes place these remedies ought to be immediately discontinued, and only nourishment and wine be given, as all danger is then supposed to be over, and the recovery of the patient to be almost certain.

In cases of great irritability of the stomach, where excessive vomiting prevails, the early application of a blister immediately over the part will often be attended with the happiest effects. The vomiting has sometimes been known to cease upon the application of a large poultice of mustard flour to the stomach and feet, which occasioned a very extensive and painful inflammation of the skin. The saline mixture administered so that the effervescence may take place in the stomach, with an addition of ten or twelve drops of tincture of opium to each dose will frequently have the effect of checking obstinate vomiting.

When symptoms of putrefaction have occurred, the Peruvian bark must be given in as large doses as the stomach will bear, either in substance, decoction, or infusion, and also by way of clyster. The mineral acids, especially the muriatic, would undoubtedly be very serviceable in this fever, and they ought on no account to be omitted.

The affusion of cold water over the body, or aspersion, or sponging the body with vinegar and water on the first onset of yellow fever, agreeable to the rules advised by Dr. Currie, have proved eminently serviceable, and affected cures in a variety of instances. The proper directions for the use of this remedy will be found in the foregoing chapters.

In a state of convalescence the patient should avoid every thing which may tend to bring on a relapse; such as a too early exposure to improper exercise, food, and drink. He should eat but little at a time, and that little should be easy of digestion. Morning and evening air should be

avoided at all events. Bark should be continued in moderate doses, until the debilitated system is invigorated, the digestive faculty repaired and strengthened, and the patient returns to his usual mode of living.

The proper means of prevention of yellow fever are inserted, and particularly recommended in the chapter on contagious diseases.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE SPOTTED, OR PETECHIAL FEVER.

THIS very formidable disease made its first appearance in our country in the town of Medfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1806. Subsequent to that period, it has occasionally been recognized as an epidemic in various parts of the New-England states, in the state of New-York, and on the borders of Canada. In 1810 it prevailed with mortal rage in the county of Worcester, and other parts of this state, and in the autumn of 1812, and winter 1813, the same or a distinct epidemic visited the army of the United States, at Greenbush, and at various other situations, where its destroying power has scarcely been exceeded by military slaughter. It was prevalent also in Connecticut and Vermont, and a considerable number of fatal cases occurred likewise in Boston, both among the inhabitants, and the soldiers quartered in that metropolis. It has usually occurred during the cold weather of winter and spring, and its continuance has been protracted in some seasons to May and June, chiefly in the interior of the country. In some instances, death has ensued within a few hours in a manner similar to the plague, but in others, the disease has been very mild in its attack and short in its duration. This epidemic exhibits a remarkable variety of character, often counterfeiting other disorders, and is so insidious in its approach, that the physician is not unfrequently surprised by the event of death, even before danger was suspected.

The name "*spotted fever*," as designating the present disease, has been deemed exceptionable by most medical men, as a very small proportion of cases were marked with petechiæ, spots, or eruptions; nay, some have asserted that spots are wanting in five cases out of six. A judicious writer in the New-England Journal of Med. and Surgery, Vol. I. p. 240, prefers the name *malignant nervous fever*,

as being more appropriate. The predisposing cause of this terrific malady, seems to have eluded investigation. That it is not contagious is universally agreed. The suggestions that ergot (spurred rye) or any other foul grain, has been influential in its production, is not corroborated by a single shade of evidence. The true cause of its prevalence undoubtedly, is like that of all other epidemics, dependant on a peculiar state of the atmosphere, and the predisposition of our bodies being favourable to its operation. The exciting causes are precisely those which are known to operate in all cases during the prevalence of epidemics which are not contagious. These are errors in diet, intemperance, exposure to cold or damp air, fatigue, anxiety of mind, and assiduous attention to the sick. All ages and classes are liable to its attack, and to become its victims. Persons have often been attacked a second time, and relapses have frequently occurred with the same symptoms as in the original attacks, and these cases often terminate fatally.

The most fatal consequences have been known to result from the influence of fear and horror. The terrific name of spotted fever or cold plague, its well known fatality, the tolling of bells, the frightful visage, the weeds of mourning, and the tears of sorrow, wonderfully conspire to induce a morbid state of the system, favourable to the reception of the disease and tend more immediately perhaps than any other causes, to multiply the instances of mortality. The humane and prudent physician therefore, will, to the utmost of his power divest the disease of its terrific name, and obviate all the circumstances and causes which occasion alarm.

In March 1810, the counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, solicitous for the public welfare, appointed a committee to investigate the nature, history, and mode of treatment of this alarming epidemic; and of their very able and judicious report, I avail myself on the present occasion.*

The invasion of the disease is generally sudden and violent. The patient is seized in the midst of his usual labours, and oftentimes is struck down suddenly almost as by a stroke of lightning. The first symptoms are exceeding various, scarcely two cases resembling each other, and the diversity of symptoms are not to be comprised in any enumeration.

* The committee consisted of Thomas Welsh, M. D.; James Jackson, M. D.; and John C. Warren, M. D.

The disease often commences with shifting pains, sometimes beginning in one joint, or one limb, in the side, back, neck, or head, either a sensation like a stinging of a bee, or most excruciating pain moving from place to place, with great violence, and is often confined to one side of the body. The pain in the head is often so intolerably severe, that it is compared to the beating of hammers upon the part. Partial loss of sensibility, numbness and paralysis of the limbs, deafness, dimness of sight, or total blindness; delirium either mild or furious, stupor, and coma, convulsions and spasms occasionally attend the access, or occur in its later stages. Some have been affected with that species of spasm termed opisthotomos, when the head and heels have been violently drawn almost in contact. There is a remarkable prostration of strength, and sometimes accompanied or followed by severe chills; the skin dry and pale, eyes dull and glassy, pupils contracted, and again suddenly dilated; the tongue white at first, and assumes a redish colour; the face sublivid, with paleness around the mouth, and the countenance expressive of the utmost anxiety and distress. The whole body becomes cold, respiration very laborious, pulse small, feeble, and irregular, slow at the beginning, but afterwards greatly accelerated. There is great oppression and faintness, with undescribable distress about the præcordia; eructations, nausea, and vomiting ensue, occasionally becoming incessant, embarrassing, and obstinate. With more or fewer of these symptoms of the first stage, some have died in twenty-four hours. In the second stage, about the third day the pulse becomes more full and regular, the skin warmer, countenance flushed, respiration short and very difficult; eye-lids swollen, and eyes staring, with a throbbing pain in the head, great restlessness, anxiety and delirium ensue. In a large proportion of cases, these symptoms have all subsided, and the disease has terminated within three days, often in one, the patient suffering only a slight debility. The following singular appearances have been observed among the various forms of this disease, especially with female patients. "Universal deadly coldness; skin white as polished marble and smooth; countenance perfectly placid; not one distorted muscle; pulse in the wrist imperceptible; motion of the heart scarcely to be felt; respiration visible only by gasping, and that not frequent; and as it were only a step between this imperfect state of life and death." Even from this for-

born and hopeless condition, recoveries have been known to result.

The intestines appeared in general to be exempted from the effects of the disease, as constipation or diarrhœa rarely occurred, though in a few instances bilious matter was evacuated from the stomach and bowels. The urine is scanty and high coloured, and the patient is often afflicted with strangury. When sweating took place, the matter discharged imparted a peculiar mawkish smell. A small proportion of the sick, greater in some districts than others, die in ten or twelve hours, others in twenty-four, thirty-six, or forty-eight hours from the first symptoms of the disorder. On some occasions the threatening symptoms seem to subside, when in a few hours another paroxysm dissevers the slender thread of life. When the fatal termination happens within two days, besides many of the symptoms already enumerated, the countenance is fallen, the solids flacid, petechial spots of dark colour, violet, or livid, suddenly appear on the superior extremities, and immediately over the whole body. At length confusion of mind with constant drowsiness, inability to swallow, respiration more frequent and more laborious, with fluttering pulse, bespeak the speedy dissolution of the sufferer.

The spots on the skin occur in all stages of the disease. The blotches are florid, or red and fiery. Vesicles and pustules resembling measles, vaccine and variolous eruptions, attended with itching and followed by scabs of a brown colour, have in a few cases been observed. After death, the skin assumes a formidable livid colour, either generally diffused over the body, or in spots on the face, neck, and shoulders, and gradually extending to the back part of the trunk. The parts that had been blistered become quite dark coloured and bloody.

On dissection it almost constantly appeared that the brain with its meninges and blood vessels were in a diseased state, and in most instances there was an effusion of serous fluid, and of coagulated lymph within the ventricles. In the thorax, the heart and pericardium have in general exhibited some appearance of diseased affection, and the lungs and pleura have often been found in a morbid condition.

It has been remarked that this, like all other epidemics, is subject to great mutability of character, seldom retaining the same form, and degree of malignancy in different

seasons, and in remote parts of the country. In that form which it assumed in 1812—13, though manifestly the identical disease, the peculiar symptoms were, extreme pain in the side or breast, with great oppression and difficulty of respiration, short distressing cough, chills, and great prostration of strength, the pulse a little accelerated, rather full, not very hard, but easily compressible. The tongue at first yellow, then brown and dark coloured, the countenance peculiarly livid, and the patient slightly delirious. Afterwards the cough increases, and expectoration sometimes occurs. The heat of the body is not proportional to the violence of the pain, and never approaches that of common inflammations. In the worst cases, the pain in the side or head is inexpressibly severe, and the general sensation about the præcordia is indescribably distressing; the patient becomes delirious, and dies in two or three days. In some instances the disorder resembled a common pleurisy, except that the pulse was not so hard, the cough nor the heat so great, nor the progress so regular. Dissections in these cases demonstrated a morbid state of the heart and lungs with their contiguous membranes.

With respect to the mode of medical treatment in this awful disease, it is obvious that it must be varied with the vasculating symptoms which are present. In a large majority of instances, no pressing danger will occasion solicitude, or embarrassment on the part of the physician, and little attention will be requisite to discriminate between those of the mildest grade, and violent cases, which demand the most prompt and decisive applications to obviate the speedy destruction of the patient's life.

Because experience has sanctioned the practice of evacuating from the system at the beginning of acute diseases in general, it would be absurd indiscriminately to adhere to this rule in diseases of a malignant and debilitating tendency. The most important of all evacuations is that which abstracts the vital fluid from the general system; this may in the present case prove highly beneficial or irreparably injurious. Such is the infinite diversity of forms and symptoms, that no measure can be adopted with a prospect of success, without a cautious discrimination of existing circumstances. The constitution, former habits, season and particular character of the epidemic, must be critically reviewed. Instances have most undoubtedly occurred in practice, in which

blood-letting to considerable extent, has been the mean of "turning death into life and despair into confidence;" whilst on the other hand, there have been some who, while their condition was not apparently very dissimilar, became the victims of the same operation.

It should probably be established as an invariable rule in this disease, never to open a vein when the blood has receded from the surface and extremities and left those parts in a state of coldness and torpor. But first moderately stimulate the heart and arteries by mild cordials, as warm wine, ether and laudanum, accompanied by the application of external heat; and when by these means external action and warmth are restored, and the pulse perceived to rise and become hard, blood may be drawn, but if the pulse again sink during the operation, the evacuation must be stopt and cordials administered.

It has been remarked that in the epidemic of 1810, evacuations were scarcely admissible, whilst in that of 1813, evacuations of some kind, were almost constantly necessary, and blood-letting in particular was in most severe cases indispensable. When there is phlegmonous inflammation affecting the brain and its membranes, or when that organ is suffering pressure from the fulness of its vessels, manifested by coma or convulsions, respiration extremely distressing, and if the pressure is so violent that the face swells and becomes almost black, like a person who is strangulated, no prudent physician can hesitate to draw blood from the jugular vein, or the arm by a large orifice, that the relief may be as immediate as possible. If the head be unusually hot, the application of cold water to the head and face during the operation will be proper, and some mild cordial stimulant, as aqua ammoniæ with spirit of lavender, and essence of peppermint, should be given to prevent a dangerous faintness. In cases of inflammation, or local congestion on the heart, lungs, or their membranes, venesection will become equally indispensable; and if in either case much relief be obtained, if the pulse become more full, soft, and slow, and especially if considerable inflammatory buff appear on the blood, the operation may probably be advantageously repeated. But in circumstances the reverse of those just detailed, the use of the lancet must be prohibited. Emetics are exhibited at the beginning of febrile affections, for the double purpose of evacuating any offensive substances in the stomach, and by the

concussion which it gives the system, it may dissolve the morbid catenation, or effect such change as to interrupt the diseased action. In violent affections of the brain however, emetics are contra indicated, and blood-letting should in such cases precede their use. If there be much oppression at the stomach, with a dry skin, an emetic should be administered, and perhaps twenty grains of Ipecacuanha, and two or three grains of turpeth mineral, will be preferable to any other. Cathartics of jalap and calomel, or small and repeated doses of calomel are to be employed, and the intestinal canal must be kept soluble by mild laxatives and injections during the continuance of the disease. The next remedies to be mentioned as among the most important, are epispastics, these should be applied early in the disease, and as near the part most affected as possible; and in order to obtain their speedy good effects, the skin should first be excited by friction with strong tincture of cantharides. When the blisters are applied, care should be taken that they adhere properly to the skin until it be thoroughly vesicated. So highly beneficial are their effects, that blisters ought to be applied in succession to the head and chest, until the most effectual relief be obtained. In every case of considerable violence, the head should be immediately shaved, and cold water and vinegar applied, while the back of the neck and temples are vesicated. Sinapisms to the feet, and sometimes to the wrists may be useful. In most instances of this disorder, sudorifics will be found essentially beneficial, for this purpose Ipecacuanha and opium in the form of Dover's powder with camphor is one of the most eligible preparations, in doses of fifteen or twenty grains often repeated, until the desired diaphoresis be effected. The sweating should in no case be carried to excess, but a moderate diaphoresis ought to be continued a considerable length of time to derive from it all the benefit it is capable of affording.

The most generally approved remedy, and the utility of which has been the most extensively tested by experiment in the present disease is mercury. This valuable metal appears to possess a property admirably suited to the indications, and capable of interrupting the diseased action which has been excited in the system. After its cathartic effect has been attained, calomel should be administered as an alterative, in doses of one or two grains every two, four, or six hours, according to its effect, if combined with small doses

of Ipecacuanha and opium, greater advantages may be expected, and the medicine may be continued until all symptoms of the disease have subsided, unless a considerable degree of salivation should be induced, in which case it must be sooner discontinued. In cases of great violence, where life is immediately threatened, this medicine cannot operate so speedily as to arrest the dangerous progress. But in cases of less severity, or where the most urgent symptoms are removed by other remedies, this will be found eminently efficacious and successful. When the patient is tormented with intolerable pain, recourse must be had to opium as the only solace, and in fact, instances have been reported in which this medicine has rendered permanent advantage. Where besides excruciating pain, the patient suffers from faintness, depressed state of circulation, and torpor of the extreme vessels, the following cordial preparation may be expected to produce the happiest effects, though I have not ascertained that it has been employed in this disease. Take of volatile tincture of gum guaiacum and anodyne balsam equal parts, about two drachms every two hours, until relief be obtained. This will produce warmth in the stomach, and over the whole body, excite increased action of the heart and arteries, relieve pain and promote a diaphoresis.

The oppression on the lungs attended with cough without expectoration, is to be relieved by blisters and pectoral medicines, of this class none is to be preferred to turpeth mineral; if the patient is not too much debilitated, about two or three grains given every fourth or sixth hour soon exerts its effect by exciting a free expectoration. This may be assisted if necessary by squills, and seneka root, the latter of which in doses of a table spoonful of the decoction, or about six grains in powder, three or four times in a day, has been found highly useful as an expectorant and diaphoretic. Antimonials are not in any form, it is supposed advisable in this complaint. We must however except some reported cases, where antimonial wine and laudanum combined, was advantageously employed. A whey prepared from mustard seed as in the Appendix, has been employed with good effects, and is recommended as a useful warm stimulant, and expectorant. As assisting the operation of diaphoretic medicines, a warm decoction of thoroughwort is by some held in much estimation.

Here it is proper to advert to the hazardous practice, so absurdly adopted in many places of administering without the advice of a physician large quantities of brandy and other internal stimulants tending to increase the excitement in the large internal vessels, without being capable of inducing reaction and equalizing the circulation in the extreme vessels of the skin. The fullest attestations derived from ample experience, prove the dangerous tendency of these measures when indiscriminately or incautiously employed, as they aggravate all the symptoms, and occasion a rapid progress of the fever into its most malignant state, which suddenly and unexpectedly terminates in death. These means however, are not in every instance to be prohibited, for oftentimes a cautious use of stimulants may be indispensably necessary. The excitement of the system should on all occasions be supported nearly as possible to the natural standard, but never raised by artificial means above that of health. With this object in view, the stomach must be invigorated by the lighter kind of stimuli, as warm aromatic tea drinks, and such medicines as will communicate congenial warmth without irritating by their stimulus the heart and arteries. Among these are, saffron, sage, pennyroyal, orange peel, seneka root, Virginian snake-root, cinnamon, camphor, spirit of lavender with essence of peppermint, ether and wine, to which may be added pure cider, coffee, mustard whey, and animal broths. Whilst some of these are given in moderation, the application of artificial heat to the surface is by no means to be neglected, provided there is a deficiency of natural warmth, and excitement in the extreme parts of the body. When a torpid state of the cutaneous vessels, and consequent coldness of the skin prevails, and perhaps the internal organs are at the same time labouring under a dangerous congestion, the application of external warmth becomes a point of primary importance in the early stage of the disease, in order to excite action on the surface, and divert from the internal viscera. The warm bath is well suited to answer the desired purpose, but on many accounts it may be more convenient, and not less useful, to enclose the body of the patient in blankets dipt in warm water, renewing them often as they become cool, after which the skin should be wiped dry, and the patient's body kept moderately warm between blankets, that the renewed action on the surface may be properly supported. Billets of wood having been well heated in boil-

ing water, may also be applied to different parts of the body where required. The small limbs, or twigs of hemlock, or pine, after being a little moistened and then thoroughly heated by enclosing them in a cloth with a hot stone, will impart to the body, a dry heat well calculated to fulfil the indications. But the method invented by Dr. Jennings, of communicating heat by means of a spirituous vapour bath, is supposed to be preferable to all other means hitherto employed for restoring warmth and heat to the surface and extremities of the body. Whatever method be adopted, should be so regulated that the heat of the surface be not increased beyond the natural healthy standard. One circumstance not generally adverted to is to be regarded as peculiarly important; the patient should never be permitted to sleep longer than one hour without being roused and desired to swallow some drink or medicine, otherwise a fatal torpor or coma may ensue and close in death. In regard to the use of tonic remedies in the last stage of this disease, Huxham's tincture of Peruvian bark, decoction of cascarilla, stomachic bitters, and the mineral acids, with thoroughwort, are those which may be most advantageously employed.

Two cases have been reported to me by a correspondent, in which a decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria* (see Appendix) was highly beneficial as an antiseptic. Fowler's solution of arsenic has acquired considerable repute, and practitioners in general of most experience in this disease, have agreed in their expressions of confidence in its superior efficacy. This remedy however, is not often to be advised at the onset, but reserved to an after period, when proper evacuations have been made, and a subsidence of violent symptoms has taken place. The proper dose is from three to six drops, every four or six hours, until its effects on the system become evident by a peculiar sensation about the eyes and face.

The diet during this disorder may be more liberal than that allowed in acute diseases in general, as the appetite and powers of digestion are not much impaired. It may consist of the usual farinaceous substances, and animal broths and soups, with some vegetables.

Another recent epidemic, apparently in close alliance with spotted fever, and sometimes confounded with it, will be treated of in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA, OR TYPHOID PNEUMONIA.

THE epidemic now to be considered has a strong affinity to that described in the preceding chapter. Both are probably dependant on the same predisponent and exciting causes, and equally destitute of the contagious character. Confederate accomplices in the great work of mortality, they are no less humbling to the pride of medical science, than fatal scourges to the human race. In 1812—13, this formidable epidemic prevailed among the soldiers of our army on the frontiers of Canada, and extended to the inhabitants in those vicinities with the most alarming mortality. It has since continued to display the arrows of death, and to spread consternation and dismay through various sections of the United States. Its greatest prevalence has been during the cold weather of winter and spring, and generally remote from the seaboard. According to its supposed existent forms, it has received the different appellations of peripneumonia notha, pneumonia typhoides, bilious pneumonia, and malignant pleurisy.*

The analogy between this epidemic and spotted fever, seems to be evinced by the violence and suddenness of attack, variety of forms, sudden prostration of the vital principle, and rapid progress to a fatal termination; and on some occasions by the appearance of both at the same epidemical season. The analogy of the two diseases is also manifest by nearly the same appearances on dissection, and that on general principles they require a similar mode of curative treatment. The two diseases however, are not to be confounded either in theory or practice. In the petechial fe-

* The vulgar term "cold plague" or "cold skin fever," given it in the southern states is not inaptly applied, considering the remarkable coldness of the surface and extremities, and also its dreadful fatality in some particular places and seasons.

ver, the principal morbid affection discovered on dissection was on the parts within the cranium ; in the present disease it is generally found in some of the thoracic viscera, as the heart and lungs with their membranes ; yet in some instances, all those different parts participated in a greater or less degree in the diseased affection. The peripneumonia notha is far from being a new disease, we find it mentioned by the great Sydenham about the year 1680, under the denomination of bastard peripneumony, which he says "arises every year towards the beginning, but more frequently at the close of winter. It chiefly attacks such as are of a gross habit of body and middle aged persons, but oftener those who are more advanced in years and too much addicted to spirituous liquors, especially brandy."

The very accurate description given of peripneumonia notha, by that excellent practical author, Dr. John Huxham, in the year 1759, so exactly corresponds with the epidemic which has recently visited our country, that no one can doubt of their real identity. I shall give a concise abstract of his description. "Though the load at the breast is very great, breathing difficult, and the cough very importunate and sometimes violent, yet the fever and heat are small, many times scarce perceptible, the pulse either quick, weak, and small, or sluggish and oppressed, never hard and tense.—So that as this distemper hath very different, and almost quite contrary symptoms to those of a true peripneumony in several respects, it is reasonable to suppose it arises from very different causes, and requires a very different method of cure.—And in fact we see, that bastard peripneumonies commonly seize the old and phlegmatic, the weak and lax, the fat and unwieldy, and are most rife in wet, foggy weather and winter seasons ; whereas the true inflammatory peripneumony generally attacks the robust, vigorous, and active, and is most frequent in cold, dry weather, during northeast winds and high stations of the barometer.—These two diseases then seem to differ almost as much as ardent and slow nervous fevers ; or as much as an inflammatory quinsy doth from one that is purely humoral, or arising merely from a serous defluxion. The frequent chills and flushes of heat however, the quickness and irregularity of the pulse, anxiety and weight at breast, pain and giddiness of the head, foulness of the tongue, &c. sufficiently indicate a feverish habit." "A perpetual laborious wheezing, great anxiety

and constant oppression on the præcordia, comatose symptoms, cold extremities, and dark lead coloured nails and visage, are marks of great and immediate danger."

The following observations to be found in Mr. J. Bell's Anatomy will further confirm the close resemblance of this epidemic with the European disease. "In peripneumonia notha, there is not merely an inflammation of the pleura, as the name expresses, but of the lungs themselves; and it is not from inflammation, pain, fever, or acute suffering, that they die, but because the lungs are entirely crammed; the heart can no longer move; they are not sensible of their dangerous state, but are suffocated in a moment and die without a groan."

"When this disease comes upon a place, it comes with all the frequency and destruction of an epidemic disease; and the sudden and unexpected deaths are terrible."

"The pulse is weak; the cough slight; the difficulty of breathing more anxious than painful; the face sunk in the features and flushed, or rather of a livid colour, except when it is cadaverous, pale, and sallow. The suffocation is sudden; the lungs have, as Morgagni expresses it, a liver-like, solid consistence; they have no longer the cellular appearance of lungs, for their bronchiæ are crammed with blood; their common cellular texture is also full of exuded blood; they are dense, solid, and very heavy and black, and they sink in water like the lungs of a foetus. The heart is so curbed in its actions, that it gives but a small, feeble, and trembling pulse," &c.

It may be deemed somewhat singular, that having the characteristics so accurately portrayed by the first European authorities, we should not be prepared to recognize the disease immediately on its appearance in our country. The shades of dissimilarity, may, it is presumed, be explained by referring to the difference in climate, and the constitutions and habits of the people. The disease has in general commenced with acute pain in the side or breast, stricture across the thorax, and difficulty of breathing, short distressing cough, sometimes attended with a mucous expectoration tinged with blood; numbness in the muscles, excruciating pains in the limbs and about the region of the heart, chills and great prostration of strength, together with palpitation, irregularity, depression, and annihilation of the pulse, syncope and cold sweats; but in a few cases, the pulse was very rapid and not depressed.

In some instances the patient was seized with a violent pain in the head, soon became delirious and died in a few hours, (see the last chapter.)

This most violent and fatal malady is to be combatted with promptitude and decision, little time is afforded for deliberation. Remedies should be applied within the first few hours of attack. As Dr. Huxham observes, "the timid, low, insipid practice of some is almost as dangerous, as the bold unwarranted empiricism of others; time and opportunity, never to be regained, are often lost by the former; whilst the latter, by a *bold push*, sends you off the stage in a moment."

The remarkable mutability of the disease, and the discordance of opinion among practitioners, bring the fullest conviction that no precise or uniform rules can be adopted, all must be regulated by the particular state and condition of the patient. Relative to a few points however, there exists no contention among judicious practitioners. Blood-letting is not to be resorted to indiscriminately, and the stimulant plan by the use of ardent spirits has in general been denounced as highly injurious, while some individuals having experienced their salutary effects, extol the remedy as being singularly efficacious, even when exhibited to such extent as in a state of health would appear a dangerous experiment, and it is sometimes found difficult to control the popular bias in favour of their administration. But let it be observed as a general position, that the intended effects of ardent spirits and other cordials, are to warm the stomach, and to increase the force and frequency of the heart and large vessels, when these are almost arrested in consequence of pressure on the brain; but by the liberal and indiscriminate exhibition of such stimulants while those organs are in a gorged state, there is much hazard of so increasing the local congestion of blood, as to lessen the power of the vessels to contract, and to produce sudden death. Ardent spirits seldom fail also of interrupting the natural evacuation from the lungs by expectoration. That excellent physician, Dr. Huxham, was an advocate for bleeding at the commencement of peripneumonia notha, provided great load and oppression at the breast with difficult breathing, full, or tense and hard pulse, and other urgent symptoms indicated the necessity of it; but in contrary circumstances he advises to proceed with great caution; and when the blood drawn ap-

pears loose, thin, and florid, or more commonly of a darkish livid hue, and without that thick viscid buff as in common inflammations of the lungs, a repetition of the operation is inadmissible, as the patient soon sinks, and the powers of life fail in consequence of the evacuation. But the fact is to be remarked, that in this as in all other epidemics, no invariable rules can apply to particular seasons, constitutions and other individual circumstances ; very much must depend on the vigilant attention and happy discernment of the attending physician. During the epidemic, the present year, (1816,) in this state, blood-letting had in general a remarkable tendency to a fatal termination, inasmuch that it became an established opinion among the most judicious, that in not more than one in ten instances could the lancet be employed with safety. Local blood-letting by leeches or cupping, may often prove beneficial when the general evacuation is to be avoided. Cases may, and have undoubtedly occurred however, where the lungs are so gorged with blood, that the heart and arteries are dangerously impeded in the performance of their action, while at the extremities and surface of the body, torpidity and coldness prevail. This condition of the patient is often accompanied also with most laborious and suffocating respiration arising from the bronchiæ being loaded with bloody mucus. Here the stimulus of ardent spirits internally must be carefully avoided, but the most effectual means of external warmth should be immediately and assiduously employed. It is in these circumstances that the use of the lancet is not to be guided by the state of the pulse ; although a full evacuation may be improper, small bleedings of four or six ounces, and repeated every six or eight hours, attentively watching the effect, will afford opportunity for the gorged vessels to relieve themselves from the oppressive load, and may be the means of permanent advantage. And when a general warmth and uniformity of action, and excitement are restored to the surface and extremities, a more copious evacuation may in some instances be requisite ; or the appropriate auxiliary remedies may now be diligently applied with the fairest prospect of success. A very extensive application of epispastics to the parts most affected, as advised in spotted fever, should be regarded as among the principal remedies to be relied on ; these when applied to the legs and thighs, says Dr. Huxham, are often found to relieve the head and breast when other methods fail.

But the limbs, when cold and torpid, should be well rubbed before the blisters are applied, and then wrapped in flannel, and other stimulants and rubefacients should also be applied as recommended in the last chapter. Our attention should next be directed to the morbid contents of the stomach, and to induce a discharge from the lungs by expectoration. For this purpose an emetic of Ipecacuanha, with three or four grains of turpeth mineral should be administered. Experience has decidedly evinced the importance of inducing a mercurial action to counteract the diseased action existing in the system, in which event a fatal termination rarely occurs. Mercurials in general are excellently adapted to promote expectoration, and turpeth mineral is, it is believed, the preparation to be preferred. This if given in doses of two grains every fourth or sixth hour, may supersede the use of the lancet, produce the desired copious expectoration, and effect all that can be attained by any medicine. When this preparation is not employed, recourse will undoubtedly be had to calomel, either by itself or conjoined with tartarized antimony, and opium will be occasionally added as in the following form. R. Calomel gr. ten, opium gr. five, tartrite antimony gr. one, m. two or three grains every four, six, or eight hours. An early introduction of mercury into the system is with few exceptions considered by experienced physicians as the most efficacious method of combatting this formidable disease. Antimonial preparations are also of great utility, and Dr. Huxham extols the antimonial wine as an admirable attenuant, deobstruent, and diaphoretic, safe and efficacious, and in this disease great advantage has been derived from it when combined with elixir paragoric in appeasing cough, and promoting expectoration. Other pectoral medicines, as gum ammoniacum, squills, decoction of figs, liquorice, and elecampane, are usually employed, and will afford essential relief. As a free and regular perspiration is of the first importance in the curative plan, much of our attention should be directed to the class of diaphoretic medicines, among the most useful of which are Dover's powder, alkaline salts and camphor; and in cases of low state of circulation with torpor and cold extremities, where stimulants are required to invigorate the stomach and system, the indications may be advantageously fulfilled by the use of volatile tincture of gum guaiacum, volatile tincture of valerian, decoction of thoroughwort, infusion of Virginian snake-root,

saffron, and vinegar or mustard whey. But the seneka root is probably one of the best diaphoretics which can be employed. It is mentioned by Dr. Gallup, in terms of high commendation in his sketches of epidemic diseases, having experienced its superior virtues in his own case and many others. The proper dose is about six grains of the powder every three hours until the desired effect be accomplished. The course above detailed should be accompanied with some or all the means of communicating external heat, as the warm bath, or enclosing the patient in blankets wet with warm water, billets of wood after being boiled, bladders filled with warm water, &c. The method discovered by Dr. Jennings, of imparting dry warmth by means of a spirituous vapour bath, is said to be preferable to all others, for the purpose of removing torpor of the surface, and equalizing the excitement. When the lungs are much oppressed with mucus and phlegm, with little expectoration, the inhalation of steam from hot vinegar and water, if properly employed, will produce beneficial effects; and this may be considerably assisted by repeated potations of pure bottled cider a little warmed. In those cases which require internal stimulants to revive the exhausted energy of the system, a mixture of equal parts of ether and laudanum, will be found happily adapted to the indication, the quantity to be administered will depend on existing circumstances. The aqua ammoniæ, or volatile alkali, may sometimes be advantageously exhibited alternately with the above mixture. Cathartics of calomel and jalap, at the beginning, and afterwards appropriate laxatives to keep the intestines free of all irritating substances during the course of this disease, comprise an indispensable part of the curative plan. Opium will sometimes be resorted to by the experienced physician with the view of assuaging the severity of distress, and abating irritation, or with the hope of mitigating the tortures of despair.

The food and drinks should consist of nutritive properties, and the patient may indulge more freely than in other fevers in the use of animal broths, soups, and jellies; increasing in more substantial articles in a state of convalescence. In that sinking condition of the disease, when great debility occurs, and the vital powers are at a low ebb, the patient will require a free use of mustard whey, warm wine, and suitable doses of cinchona and brandy, together with friction and external warmth. See the mode of treatment of spotted fever

in the last chapter. But let it be constantly recollected that the features of these two epidemics, however close their affinity in some instances, are often so infinitely modified, that no delineation can apply to all their varieties. Hence it will be found, that the most discriminating and experienced practitioner, having established a judicious system in one season or situation, will be reduced to the alternative on other occasions, either of varying his mode of treatment, or suffering himself to be foiled and baffled in all his efforts to afford relief.

At the moment of committing this work to the press, the following very valuable and interesting document was politely presented by Dr. Benjamin Page, jun. of Hallowell. The extensive experience of this gentleman, renders his communication particularly acceptable, and from the accurate and judicious manner in which he details his method of treatment, it may well be considered as an acquisition meriting the confidence and attention of the public.* His detail of symptoms being precisely the same as already enumerated, are omitted here with the view of abbreviating the sketch. He mentions however besides the usual symptoms, that "boils and carbuncles often afflicted the patient, especially in the convalescent state." Dr. Page's practice in the *petechial* or *spotted* fever was in Hallowell, and other adjacent towns in the district of Maine, and for a short period at Wiscasset; and comprising a period, (chiefly in the winter,) from the commencement of 1810, to the summer of 1816; but the disease prevailed more generally and with its greatest violence in 1814. After describing the symptoms the writer thus proceeds.

"From these various affections we may conclude, that the first and principal indication of cure is to increase the excitement, and support the sinking powers of life. This may be effected by stimulants, (especially of the cordial and diaphoretic class,) and tonics. The stimulants should be *external* and *internal*.—The former may be obtained by putting the feet into warm water; placing the patient in bed between blankets, and applying to different parts of the body billets of wood boiled in water, hot bricks or brands of fire

* It will be perceived that the system of practice adopted by Dr. Page, is essentially variant from the one described in the foregoing pages; and from the very successful result, it must be inferred that the epidemic in that district exhibited few characteristic marks of inflammatory diathesis.

quenched in vinegar or water, bladders of hot water or flannels wrung out of the same. In severe cases, frictions of the whole body with sweet oil were sometimes used. Blisters and rubefacients to the head, neck, chest, stomach, or limbs, were often highly important; as also sinapisms to the feet.—Internally may be given hot teas of pennyroyal, sage, peppermint, or dwarf yew, (commonly known in these northern parts by the name of *ground hemlock*;) either alone, or combined with brandy or other good spirit; also the warm essential oils; (those most used were peppermint, lavender, rosemary, origanum, cinnamon, spirits of turpentine, &c. as the case may require;) also hot punch, wine whey, &c. When the stomach is much disordered, a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha and sulphate of copper may be given; always directing after its operation a draught of hot brandy and water, with the essence of peppermint or compound tincture of lavender, or any other suitable cordial. A powder of camphor, Ipecacuanha, and opium, with sometimes half a grain, or a grain of calomel, was given every two, four, six, or eight hours; its frequency depending on the necessity of exciting perspiration. A general circulation and warmth should be procured, and perspiration supported by the cordial drinks, &c. above mentioned, together with hot strong broth, highly seasoned. No purgatives were given until after the first three days; and then those only of the mildest kind; (such as castor oil, rhubarb, and carbonate of potass, and tartrate of potass and manna, &c.) Injections of milk, sugar, and salt, by way of clyster, were always safe, and often recommended. The *contents of the bowels* were generally in a natural and healthy state, and therefore needed no rash evacuants; especially in the low and depressed situation in which the patient was often found. Some were known to die while under the operation of a dose of calomel and jalap, in places when the disease made its first appearance. The lancet was found to be equally unsuccessful.

“The above treatment was continued for twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, or forty-eight hours, or indeed until the pains abated.—The patient was then taken up, and had all his cloths changed. He was again placed in bed, but between sheets; and kept in only a gentle perspiration. The following preparation from Dr. North was uniformly pleasant and useful to the sick:

R Cort. Cinchonæ Officin.	℥j.	{	boiled in 3lbs. water 10 or 15 min.; strained; and a gill of molasses & a gill of yeast added.
Cort. Citri Aurant.	} ā ā ʒij.		
Rad. Serp. Virg.			

After standing six or eight hours to ferment, a wine glass of it may be given every three or four hours; and sometimes with the addition of two, three, or four drops of Fowler's mineral solution, or from six to ten drops of the tincture of opium, or from four to eight or ten drops of the essential oils.—When this beer was not given in the first stage of the complaint, yeast and the muriatic acid were substituted.

“This course was pursued till the violence of the disease abated; which was commonly about the third day; when Huxham's tincture of cinchona, and aromatic sulphuric acid were employed. In cases of delirium, camphor and opium, with wine and brandy, were freely given, and cold applications used for the head. In cases of coma, (which may be considered as the dying state of the disease) injections of yeast, brandy, and laudanum, were given with the best effect; and some lives have been saved by this practice.—In one case, where the patient became comatose, in consequence of the nurse neglecting to give the necessary stimulants for several hours; we succeeded in getting down five hundred drops of laudanum in six hours, with a quart of wine, and nearly as much brandy; and though the stimulants were continued through the day, so that he took one thousand drops in all of the laudanum, yet he soon recovered. He had been motionless and senseless; had stertorous breathing; was incapable for a time of swallowing; and had rattling in his throat.—A young married lady was attacked with this fever after her first lying-in, and had mild delirium, which soon rose to a most violent fit of distraction, with supervening coma. In one hour, forty grains of camphor and one hundred and eighty drops of laudanum were given to her; and in the following three hours, she took four hundred drops more, a bottle of Madeira wine, and some brandy; immediately after which she began to mend and gradually recovered, contrary to the expectation of all her friends. Ice was applied to the head in both cases.

“One patient, in profound coma, was saved by shaving and blistering the head, &c. Various similar cases might be mentioned.

“ In order to give a more clear and concise view of the method pursued by the writer in the management of this perplexing disease, its usual varieties will be classed under the four following species, or descriptions, and some practical remarks made on each ; for it seized 1° the head ; 2° the chest ; 3° the viscera of the abdomen ; 4° the extremities ; though this last species was usually complicated with each of the others.—But in this division of the disease into certain prevailing forms, it must be remembered, that one and the same disease exists under each of them ; and that therefore *the general nature of it* should always be kept in view ; the necessity of which will soon be seen in practice, as the peculiarities of the species commonly disappear after a time, leaving nothing but the simple disease to be treated by its general remedies.

“ 1°. When the attack is upon the *brain*, and there is increased heat of the head, and throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries, attended with mild delirium, cold vinegar and water may be applied to the forehead and temples ; but in severe cases with a tendency to coma, apply a bladder partly filled with powdered ice ; place a blister on the back of the neck, temples, or forehead ; give large doses of camphor and opium ; inject yest, brandy, and laudanum by way of clyster ; apply sinapisms and heat to the feet and legs ; and employ any of the general remedies before mentioned, which shall best suit the case. The patient should not be allowed to sleep more than twenty or thirty minutes at any one time, without taking medicine or nourishment, which indeed should be a *general rule* in all severe cases of the disease.

“ 2°. The *spurious peripneumonic form* of the disease has generally prevailed during the spring months. The primary symptoms were generally, moderate alternate chills and heats ; but in some there was a death-like coldness, which pervaded the whole body ; yet neither the heat nor the thirst was considerable ; pains (sometimes obscure) occurred about the chest, with great oppression and cough ; difficult breathing, and expectoration of viscid dirty brown matter ; and in some of the most malignant cases, blood (sometimes very florid) was expectorated completely dissolved ; and there were sometimes nausea and vomiting.

“ To relieve the oppression and pain of the chest, a bladder of hot water, or any one of the heated substances be-

fore mentioned, was first applied to the pained part; after which, if there was much nausea, a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha and sulphate of copper was given, and frequently repeated. A powder composed of camphor, compound powder of contrayerva, carbonate of ammonia, and spermaceti, was directed every two, four, or six hours, to promote warmth and perspiration, &c. A decoction of seneka snake-root, elecampane, liquorice, and aniseed sweetened with honey, was also given farther to encourage warmth, perspiration, and expectoration. The patient should frequently inhale the vapour of water and vinegar as rising from a heated shovel, or from a vessel. In mild cases, after using warm external applications as above mentioned, the chest was anointed with sweet oil, and covered with warm flannel; or rubbed with an infusion of cantharides in vinegar, till vesication was produced; but in deep seated affections, large vesicating plasters should be applied. Internally should also be given, in malignant cases, warm stimulating cordials, such as some of the essential oils, old Geneva and water, hot punch, wine, wine whey, mustard whey, and bottled cider. When the beer before mentioned was prescribed (and it was usually given after a few days to the worst of the sick) seneka was substituted for the Virginian snake-root. The bowels were kept open by injections, or mild laxatives. Camphorated tincture of opium may be taken in the evening in wine whey. When dysuria occurred, linseed tea and gum arabic were given; and warm stimulants applied to the hypogastric region. A decoction of barley with raisins or figs, and broth, were also taken for nourishment.

“3°. When the violence of the disease was directed to the *stomach and bowels*, and produced vomiting, cholera morbus, or colic; in addition to the common remedies, a solution of the carbonate of potass and yeast may be given by the mouth; and the same, with tincture of opium, by injection. A bladder of hot water, or a flannel bag with bitter aromatic herbs, (such as hops, tansy, or wormwood,) infused in heated spirits, may be applied to the stomach and bowels: or a rag may be dipped in the heated infusion, and this application to the part be repeatedly renewed. The compound powder of contrayerva should be given with the common powder of Ipecacuanha, camphor, and opium, first mentioned; and also an infusion of Virginian snake-root,

camomile flowers, and cinnamon or ginger. Sometimes carbon, in the shape of powdered charcoal, was employed in the injections; and often, when there was purging, this carbon was taken by the mouth. Every thing must be taken here warm; and if there be nausea, it must also be in very small quantities at a time, even by tea spoonfuls. The bark beer may be given here, and brandy, and warm soup also highly spiced, should not be forgotten. A cordial composed of essence of peppermint, compound tincture of lavender, and laudanum or paragoric, should be taken several times daily; particularly when the strength or spirits at any time begin to fail. Frequent rinsing the mouth with cold water was very grateful to the patient; but when swallowed, it chilled the stomach and occasioned vomiting; as did all insipid drinks. In some cases, the taste was so much depraved, that the patient would drink clear high proof brandy, with as much facility as pure water; scarcely perceiving the difference.

"4°. When the *extremities* were affected by coldness, pain, or numbness; then stimulants in the way of friction were employed, (such as a decoction of pepper or mustard in spirit, tincture of cantharides, or an infusion of cantharides in vinegar.) The warm internal stimulants, &c. spoken of in the general treatment, will also be here applicable.

"Boils and carbuncles should be treated with stimulant applications. A poultice of onions may be applied, or a plaster of flour and honey, and a little powdered myrrh, till the parts suppurate and discharge. Afterwards they may be daily washed with weak lie, and dressed with digestive ointment, or flour and honey. Zinc ointment also often succeeds, even better than the rhubarb and colombar root of Sir Everard Home.

"Bark may now be given in substance. But the writer has found no medicine superior to Griffith's myrrh pills for convalescents. The following is the form taken from Dr. North, who has a little varied the prescription of Dr. Griffith.

R Pulv. Myrrhæ	3ij.	} make a mass, to be divided into 36 pills.
Sulph. Ferri	3j.	
Carb. Potassæ	3ss.	
Gum. Camph. grs. xvi.		
Syrup. q. s.		

“ Three of these pills may be taken three times a day, drinking after each dose, a decoction of the cinchona, eleutheria, or angustura barks ; or the colomba, or quassia roots.

“ The rooms of the sick should be kept uniformly warm, but freely ventilated ; and the bed and body linen changed as often as every other day.

“ No disease requires more careful nursing, and perhaps none is more liable to relapses. These happen not so much from indulging the appetite in eating ; for a convalescent patient has seldom been known to be injured by taking beef or mutton steak, chicken, neat’s tongue, ham, small fresh fish, &c. in due moderation ; but from too early an exposure to cold or to fatigue. Severe relapses, when they do occur, are frequently dangerous, and often fatal ; but are to be treated as new cases.

“ More than two thousand cases of this disease have been managed according to the method herein described ; and after making every allowance for delay in calling for advice ; improper remedies previously used ; bad nursing ; uncomfortable situations ; the want of necessary supplies ; and imprudence on the part of the patient, often occasioning relapse ; the average number of deaths has not exceeded two and a half in a hundred.—The fever has generally run its course by the fourteenth day.—Many *violently* attacked were cured by the third day ; particularly because in such cases there was no delay in calling for immediate advice, or neglect in following it.—Since the present year (1816) commenced, few or none but pneumonic cases have appeared ; and those generally have been milder than heretofore. Since February last, the writer has attended upwards of two hundred and twenty patients in this form of the disease, of whom one only has died ; and to him he was not called till after he got a relapse, from fatigue in walking out and taking cold. One only of this number, a man of robust and full habit, was once bled to the amount of eight or ten ounces ; and this bleeding might have been safely omitted.

“ Before closing this paper it may be remarked, however, as a general fact, that the disease as here described and treated, was, once only, observed by the writer on the sea-coast ; his residence as a practitioner confining him to the interior parts of the country, where both the *situation* and *winds* are dry and healthy.”

Hallowell, September 16, 1816.

N. B. No nosological or appropriate appellation for the disease which is the subject of this chapter has yet appeared. We have however some recent authorities to justify the application of the terms *peripneumonia notha* and *typhoid pneumonia*. Those who object to these as inappropriate, may consult Gallup on Epidemics, and Mann's Medical Sketches. But for an accurate account of morbid appearances on dissection the reader is referred to the New-England Medical and Surgical Journal. North, Strong, and Wilson on Spotted Fever, and Badham on Bronchitis are also recommended for perusal.

CHAPTER X.

THE MILIARY FEVER.

THIS fever receives its name from being attended with eruptions, or small pimples, which appear on the skin, resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet. It is not of very frequent occurrence, nor is it always an original disease; it is more frequently only a symptom of some other, such as the small-pox, measles, nervous fever, &c. in all which cases, it is commonly the effect of a too hot mode of treatment, or to medicines. This fever chiefly attacks persons of a relaxed habit of body, who live upon a watery poor diet, and take little exercise. Both sexes are liable to it, but it is observed to be most frequent among lying-in women, in whom it sometimes proves fatal.

The first symptoms of this fever are generally shivering, head-ach, sickness, languor, dull eyes, disturbed sleep, weak quick pulse, with heat of the skin. These continue for a considerable time, and are attended with a remarkable dejection of spirits, and desponding anxiety, and at last followed by a sudden and violent sour smelling sweat, pricking of the skin, and an eruption, at first confined to the neck, breast, and arms, but soon spreads over the whole body, and seldom affects the face. The eruption, which in general appears about the fourth or fifth day, most commonly occurs in the form of red distinct small pimples, which are prominent to the touch, but sometimes they are white, or yellow, except at the base. The former of these eruptions commonly distinguished by the name of rash, is more favourable than the latter, which affects only those patients who are much weakened, and have a disposition to complaints attended with symptoms of putrescency.

This disease is peculiarly apt to attack those who are weakened by fatigue, evacuations, or other debilitating causes; and hence, we can easily explain why women in child-

bed should be subject to it. Previous to the eruption, the patient feels a great oppression, and weight about the chest; the secretion of milk, and the lochial discharge are greatly diminished, or altogether suppressed.

In about seven days from the attack, the eruptions are usually dry, and the skin peels off like scales, accompanied with a disagreeable itching. But when the pimples are white or yellow, they often continue a long time, by repeated succession of crops, after some intervals, by which considerable debility is induced.

It has been observed this disease sometimes partakes of the nature of the inflammatory fever, sometimes of the putrid, and at others of the slow nervous fever; and according to the degree in which it inclines to any one of these, the method of cure must be regulated. If inflammatory symptoms prevail, there will be a necessity for letting blood; but this must be done with great caution, and not without mature deliberation, and a particular consideration of the natural constitution, as well as the present state of the patient. If the stomach appears to be loaded, a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha should be given, and afterwards mild laxatives of Glauber's salts, with senna or manna, to remove the irritating contents of the intestines. It will next be proper to direct the saline mixture, in order to subdue the febrile symptoms. If a delirium should appear, the feet must be bathed in warm water, and a blister applied to the back of the neck. Should the disorder assume the appearance of a putrid or typhus fever, the treatment must be suited to the particular nature of the case; carefully regulating circumstances to the strength of the patient, and the violence of the disease. If a diarrhæa should attend, while the patient is in a low state, much danger is to be apprehended; but the evacuation must not be suddenly restrained, lest the feverish symptoms be aggravated. It will be proper first to give a moderate dose of rhubarb, after which, if the discharge continue, the compound powder of chalk, with opium, or the white decoction may be given with advantage.

This fever is extremely apt to be increased by hot treatment; and the miliary eruption is ready to strike in, and thereby prove dangerous, by sudden cold, or any diminution of the patient's strength; great attention therefore is necessary to watch every occurrence, and support the pulse in such degree as is best suited to keep out the eruption with-

out exciting any profuse sweat, which ought always to be avoided. The diet and drink should be moderately cordial; the chamber must be kept in a temperature neither hot nor cold; the covering of the bed regulated according to particular circumstances, and finally, the patient's mind should be preserved as much as possible in a state of serenity and cheerfulness.

CHAPTER XI.

PUERPERAL, OR CHILD-BED FEVER.

THE puerperal fever is a disease peculiar to women after delivery, and such is the danger and fatality of its nature, that in European hospitals, it is computed that three fourths of the number attacked, fall sacrifices to its power; and it is supposed to occasion the death of nearly one half of those who die in child-bed. In private practice in our own country, the disease more rarely occurs, and is much less malignant and fatal in its consequences.

There is a great diversity of opinion entertained by medical writers, respecting the nature and original cause of puerperal fever: according to some it proceeds from an inflammation of the uterus, peritoneum, or omentum; others have supposed it to be the consequence of an undue secretion of the milk, or to a stoppage of the lochial discharge; while by others, it is ascribed to improper management during parturition, as violence used in dilating the os internum, a too hasty and rash separation of the placenta, and the binding the abdomen too tight: but it is well known that the disease may, and often does, follow a labour under the most favourable circumstances. To these, others have been added, a stoppage of perspiration, the free use of spirits, and other stimulants, and the neglect of procuring stools at a proper season after delivery; sudden frights and colds. The real cause however, remains obscure, and not satisfactorily ascertained. Whatever may be the true cause assigned, such is the dangerous nature of the disease, as to require the most profound judgment, experience, and skill, for the successful treatment of it. This fever has evidently a strong tendency to a typhoid type, although at its commencement, it is frequently attended with inflammatory symptoms. In many instances, it has undoubtedly proceeded from contagion, and in European hospitals, it has frequently spread so rapidly

among female patients, as to baffle all attempts to arrest its progress, until the wards were thoroughly cleansed, and new painted.

Puerperal fever commences generally on the second or third day, sometimes later, after delivery, with a chilliness succeeded by pains in the head, ringing in the ears, flushing in the face, great anxiety, and restlessness. The whole abdomen soon becomes affected, is extremely painful to the touch, and more or less tumefied. The patient likewise complains of severe pain in the back, hips, and sometimes in the legs, with laborious respiration. The milk suddenly disappears on the approach of the disease, and the lochia are altered, both in quantity and appearance; there is great prostration of strength with depression of spirits, a disinclination to suckle, indifference about her child, and watchfulness. The skin, in some patients is in the ordinary state, both with respect to heat and moisture; but in others, it is very hot and dry at first, and afterwards covered with a clammy sweat. The pulse is weak, small, and frequent, often from one hundred and ten to one hundred and sixty in a minute; the tongue is pale, or white at the beginning, but soon becomes brown; the teeth are covered with a black or brown crust, and in some, a low delirium ensues. The urine is turbid, small in quantity, and voided with pain, and a tenesmus often attends. To these symptoms are added, a tensive pain over the forehead, and parts about the eyebrows, with a peculiar wildness of the eyes, and a deep red or livid colour fixed in the cheeks. Sometimes vomiting and purging attend from the beginning; but in general, at first, the body is costive; when the disease proves fatal however, a looseness usually comes on, and the stools at last are involuntary, and afford a temporary relief.

Such in general is the course of the puerperal fever; the symptoms of which, however, may vary according to the constitution of the patient, the degree of the disease, and its earlier or later invasion. When the woman is naturally weak, or her strength greatly reduced by immoderate evacuations after delivery; when the disease is violent, and immediately follows that period, its progress and termination are proportionably rapid and fatal. In such circumstances, many have been known to expire in forty-eight hours from the first attack of the disease; the decisive period however, is usually from the seventh to the eleventh day. In the

event of a favourable termination, the change is not marked by any critical symptoms, but the cure is gradually effected, either by vomiting, or long continued discharge by stool, of that corrupted matter, the existence of which in the stomach, is usually apparent at the first attack of the disease. When the lochial discharge returns to its former state, and the swelling and tenderness of the abdomen abate, and there is a natural moisture on the skin, we have ground for hope that a happy termination will soon take place.

There is a close resemblance between puerperal fever, and inflammation of the peritoneum, and in our curative treatment, it is of importance that they be distinguished. In the former disease, the abdominal pain is not the most prominent symptom; and there is more despondency, debility, and headache, less heat of the skin, less thirst and flushing of the face. In peritoneal inflammation, the pain in the belly usually increases rapidly after it begins, and the swelling increases at the same time, and pressure excites great pain. The symptoms of anxiety, and oppression at the breast, are common to both the puerperal, and miliary fever, but in the former, the chilliness is more violent, of longer duration, and not interrupted as in the latter. The pulse too, is fuller and stronger; the skin is more hot; and the tongue is of a brownish appearance; and the urine is also higher coloured.

The symptoms of puerperal fever, at the first onset, are in some degree similar to, and may be mistaken for those of the milk fever, but an attentive observer will soon be enabled to decide correctly.

The first essential point to be determined in the cure of puerperal fever, respects the propriety of bleeding. While among the most experienced physicians, some inculcate the necessity of a free use of the lancet, others with equal confidence affirm, that in almost every instance, the loss of blood proves injurious, and sometimes if in great quantity, produces fatal effects. It will be conceded that this operation ought not be resorted to indiscriminately, and without real necessity. The hard full pulse, the excessive heat of the body, the thirst, and other signs of morbid excitement, will evince the propriety of the evacuation. In the early stage therefore of puerperal fever, bleeding, it may be asserted, is clearly admissible and proper, in women of a full habit of body, and in whom the inflammatory symptoms run high. The quantity to be drawn, must be determined by the con-

stitution of the patient, and violence of the symptoms. If benefit be derived from the first bleeding, it will be perfectly justifiable, to repeat the operation, provided the urgency of the case appear to render it necessary ; but of this, the experienced practitioner must decide in every instance from existing circumstances. Where nausea, and a vomiting of bilious matter attend an attack of this fever, a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha, should be given with a view of cleansing the stomach ; and circumstances may occur, to render a repetition of it necessary during the course of the fever.

In regard to the propriety of administering purgative medicines in this disease, it is a point in which practitioners are not altogether agreed. It is undoubtedly a circumstance of much delicacy and importance, and requires to be decided and conducted with the utmost caution. Experience, it has been said, authorizes the assertion, that more women appear to have recovered of the puerperal fever, by means of a looseness, than have been destroyed by that cause. If it be considered, that purging is usually almost the only sensible evacuation in the more advanced stage of the disease, and is that, which accompanies it to its latest period, there is the strongest reason to think, that it is critical rather than symptomatical, and therefore, ought to be moderately supported instead of being restrained. The indications of nature, certainly require, that we remove costiveness, and evacuate putrid feculent matter ; and with this view, laxative medicines may be employed at the beginning of this disease with safety and advantage. A dose of castor oil, or twenty grains of rhubarb, with ten of salt of tartar, are well adapted for this purpose, and they may be occasionally repeated, or a few grains of calomel may be combined with rhubarb, or jalap if preferred. When in the more advanced stage of the disease, the strength of the patient is much reduced, aperient clysters may be substituted, as answering the double purpose, of evacuating putrid irritating matter from the intestines, and by acting as a warm fomentation to the womb and adjacent parts, and these should be assiduously employed.

With the view of expelling the corrupted matter from the stomach and intestines, Dr. Denman, strongly recommends the following preparation. Take of tartarized antimony, two grains, crabs eyes, or chalk prepared, two scruples, mix them well together. He gives of this powder from two to six

grains, and repeats it as often as circumstances require. If the first dose does not produce any sensible effect, he repeats it in an increased quantity at the end of two hours, and proceeds in that manner, not expecting any benefit, but from some evident discharge produced by it. If the first dose produce any considerable effect by vomiting, procuring stools, or plentiful sweating, a repetition of the medicine in a less quantity, will seldom fail to answer expectations ; but great judgment is required in adapting the quantity first given to the strength of the patient, and other circumstances.

Dr. Burns, has much confidence in the efficacy of the Peruvian bark, with the sulphuric acid, administered early in the disease, with great freedom, as counteracting debility and a putrid tendency.

The carbonate of potash, or salt of tartar, in doses of ten or twelve grains, frequently repeated, or the saline mixture, will be found exceedingly useful in promoting the discharge by urine and perspiration. As a diaphoretic however, there is perhaps none to be preferred in the present instance, to Ipecacuanha, or the same combined with opium, in the form of Dover's powder ; about six or eight grains of which, should be given every four hours. Opium is to be esteemed as a remedy of particular utility, in the child-bed fever, by alleviating pain, procuring sleep, and abating the irritation of the bowels, and of the whole system. In those cases where the patient is in danger of being exhausted, and her strength greatly prostrated, by the continuance of spontaneous diarrhæa, a liberal use of opium, will be indispensably necessary ; the extent to which it ought to be carried, must be determined by the observation of the attending physician, or by the pain and irritation being alleviated, and the diarrhæa restrained. Injections of starch, or the chalk julep, with laudanum, will also tend to the same good effect. In most cases of puerperal fever, attended with much pain, and tension of the abdomen, the extensive application of blisters over the part, and sometimes on the thighs also, have been essentially beneficial, and they should be repeated in succession. Warm fomentations of a decoction of mallows, camomile flowers, or mullein, ought to be employed as a remedy of considerable importance. When the violence of the febrile action has subsided, especially if a putrid tendency become apparent, it will be requisite to have recourse to the cinchona and columbo root, with the mineral acids, as di-

rected in the putrid fever. But I have much reason to believe that the eupatorium perfoliatum will often be found more efficacious than the cinchona or any other tonic.

During the whole course of this fever, a plentiful use of diluting drinks should be enjoined, with light nourishing food, such as arrow root, sago, oat gruel, &c. to which wine may be occasionally added. Great attention should be paid to cleanliness in every particular, the chamber must be constantly, but prudently ventilated, avoiding with equal care, the excess of heat, or undue exposure to cold. That temperature of body which approaches the nearest to the standard of health, will be the most proper for women who labour under puerperal diseases.

Dr. Sutton of Greenwich, England, has employed cold water in the form of lotion, to the abdomen in puerperal fever with great success. Five out of six cases treated with this remedy recovered.

In the London Medical Repository for May, 1815, five cases of puerperal fever are reported by Mr. W. Gaitskill, surgeon. The cases were all very severe, and under the treatment adopted all recovered. The plan was simple, bold, and decisive. It consisted in bleeding, which was repeated six times in one case, in four days, till the frequency of the pulse was diminished, and a sensible alteration for the better was made in the general state of the patient; and in purging, until the alvine discharges exhibited a more favourable appearance. The author of this paper believes in the highly contagious nature of puerperal fever, and in this opinion, he is supported by Dr. Haighton, who saw one of his patients in consultation.

It has been more recently promulgated that Drs. Gordon and Armstrong, and Mr. Hey, English practitioners of experience and abilities, have adopted the depleting practice in the epidemic puerperal fever. There is observable a striking coincidence in the opinions and practice of the above cited gentlemen. Mr. Hey however appears to carry the depleting plan to the greatest extent. "When I was called" says Mr. H., "at an early period, I seldom took away less than twenty-four ounces of blood at first, unless some peculiar delicacy of constitution, or an excess of the previous evacuations, forbade it, and if this delay was protracted to eight or ten hours, or the symptoms were unusually severe, a larger quantity, to the extent of thirty, forty, and one instance more than fifty ounces, in proportion to the urgency

of the symptoms, and the loss of time. If the pain and soreness of the abdomen are not removed, or very materially alleviated, in six hours the bleeding ought to be repeated; nor should a considerable degree of faintness or even a deliquium make us suppose, that further bleeding is either unsafe or unnecessary. In short, I know not from any experience of my own, that scarcely any other limit should be put to the quantity of blood, than the removal, or considerable diminution of the pain, provided all that is requisite be drawn within twelve hours of the first evacuation. If the disease is clearly ascertained, no other consideration is of much importance. The state of the pulse affords little information, either as to the propriety of bleeding, or the quantity of blood to be taken away; and if we are deterred either by the apparent weakness of the patient, by the feebleness and frequency of the pulse, or by any other symptom, from bleeding copiously, we shall generally fail to cure the disease." Immediately after the bleeding Mr. H. usually gives half a drachm of jalap, and three or four grains of calomel, and at short intervals small doses of cathartic salts till copious evacuations should be procured. The purging when produced was maintained for two or three days, or longer if necessary; and when the symptoms had entirely subsided, it was suffered gradually to decrease. The evidence in favour of the great success which has attended the foregoing method of practice appears to be unquestionable. Mr. H. seems to be cautious on the subject of the contagiousness of puerperal fever. As far as his experience goes, it does not furnish any additional proof of its being a contagious disease.*

The following was communicated by Dr. E. Sergeant of Berkshire county. In a case of puerperal fever, the physician administered a cathartic and made his daily prescriptions in form. But a female friend and nurse ventured to dispense with all the medicines directed, and administered internally, and applied to the abdomen, a decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria*, in the efficacy of which she had imbibed the fullest confidence. The effect was a copious evacuation of dark coloured foetid matter from the bowels and uterus, and a speedy cure was effected. The physician unapprised of the artifice, exulted on the performance of an important cure.

* Vide New-England Medical Journal, Vol. III. p. 100. Vol. IV. p. 397. Vol. V. p. 85.

CHAPTER XII.

SIMPLE SCARLET FEVER.

THIS form of disease is clearly a variety of *Scarlatina Anginosa*, and receives its name from the singular colour which it produces on the skin, resembling a boiled lobster, or appearing as if diffused with red wine. It generally appears towards the end of summer, and is more frequent among children than adult persons. It is by some called canker rash.

This disease is generally ushered in with slight chills, like other fevers, but without much sickness; these are followed by heat of the body, thirst, and head-ach, sometimes in a very moderate degree, at others more violent. The pulse is extremely rapid, being often one hundred and forty in a minute; the respiration is frequent and irregular, the eyes sunk, and the eye-lids turgid, and red on the inside. About the fourth day, the face begins to swell, and the eruption makes its appearance in the form of a red stain or blotch, which disappears upon pressure, but soon returns again; it soon spreads all over the skin, which often appears uniformly red, and in three or four days, the redness disappears, and the outer skin peels off in branny scales, which in many cases return for two or three times. Sometimes spots break out on the body like the stinging of nettles, attended with much itching; but in three or four days, like the former, they entirely cease, and are followed by a separation from the skin in extreme small scales. This is sometimes called canker rash. The scarlet fever may be distinguished from the measles, by the eruption being less uniform, and more like a red coloured effusion, than distinct spots, and by not being accompanied with any cough or watering of the eyes.

This being a disorder of the most simple nature, requires little or no medical prescriptions; abstinence from animal food, and the avoiding exposure to cold air, with the free

use of diluting drinks, thin gruel, and moderate warmth whilst in bed are the principal requisites to be observed. If however, the symptoms should run high, and the pulse be very quick, full, and hard, bleeding may be necessary; and likewise, the use of the saline mixture, which has been repeatedly mentioned in the cure of fevers. The bowels should be kept open by the use of crystals of tartar, or Glauber's salts, and after the fever has entirely ceased, and the scarf-skin begins to peel off, two or three doses of gentle physic should be given. Equal parts of flowers of sulphur and cream tartar will be useful for several days after this fever.

This disease is considered as being of a contagious nature, and to produce its operation on the system, about the third or fourth day after the person has been exposed to it. In the opinion of Dr. Willan, the contagion of this disease, may produce scarlatina anginosa, or scarlatina maligna, in all their forms. For a particular description, and the mode of treatment of which, see Chapter VI. Book IV.

When the scarlet fever is attended by an ulcerated state of the mouth and throat, no remedy can be more beneficial than a decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria* taken internally and used as a gargle.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE SMALL-POX.

FEW among the numerous catalogue of diseases, have been a greater scourge to the human race for ages past than the small-pox. It is a disease highly contagious in its nature, and destructive in its tendency; seizing all descriptions of persons, and spreading consternation and dismay wherever it makes its appearance. This disease appears under two different forms, which are termed the distinct, and the confluent, the latter of which is always the most dangerous. The distinct small-pox is preceded by a sense of languor and weariness, redness of the eyes, soreness of the throat, with pains in the head and back. These are soon succeeded by the symptoms of severe inflammatory fever, accompanied by alternate fits of cold and heat, violent oppressive pain at the pit of the stomach, with nausea and sometimes vomiting. The patient generally becomes exceedingly restless, and even delirious, the skin burning with an uncommon degree of heat. There is generally a costive state of the bowels, and young children are sometimes seized with startings, and convulsion fits, which in this disorder is not unfavourable, but indicates a speedy appearance of the eruption. On the third or fourth day, from the first seizure, the eruption is thrown out in distinct red spots, like flea-bites, on the face, arms, and legs, which soon extend over the whole body; and when the eruption is completed, if not very numerous, the febrile symptoms subside. The pustules are from their first appearance distinct from each other, gradually assuming a conical form, and on the fifth or sixth day, begin to turn white on their tops; and by the eleventh day, having filled, and acquired their greatest size, they are entirely white or of a yellowish colour. Their bases however, are red and inflamed, during the whole course of the eruption; but when the pustules are entirely filled, they assume a brownish hue, and soon

begin to shrivel, and the matter which exudes forms a dark coloured crust on the skin. These in a few days fall off, leaving a redness, and sometimes a small pit which remains during life. A tension of the skin, and swelling of the face and neck, with some difficulty in swallowing, generally accompany even the mildest sort of this disease.

The confluent small-pox is preceded by a much greater degree of fever, and that of the low kind. The eruption also appears sooner, is much smaller, and more numerous; the spots assume a crimson colour, and do not rise and fill like the distinct kind, but run into one another, and often cover the whole face, very much resembling the measles, during the first days of the eruption. A swelling of the head and neck takes place at the commencement of the eruption, and becomes formidable in appearance, often closing both the eyes, but subsides about the tenth or eleventh day. The inside of the mouth and throat, become swelled in a very considerable degree, and is accompanied in children, with a diarrhæa, and in adults, with a copious discharge of saliva, which is frequently so acrid as to excoriate the mouth and throat. When the pox are of a livid brown colour, or small and flat, with black specks in the middle, and contain a thin watery humour; and when they are very numerous on the face, and run into one another, an unfavourable event may be apprehended. But still greater danger is indicated, when purple, brown, or black spots, are interspersed among the pustules, as they afford a sign that the blood is in a putrid state, and if accompanied with bloody stools, or urine, and a swelling of the abdomen, a speedy dissolution will inevitably ensue. When the face does not swell, or the swelling subside before the pox comes to maturity, the case is unfavourable, but when at the same time that the swelling of the face subsides, about the eleventh or twelfth day, the hands and feet begin to swell, we may in general pronounce the case to be favourable. In the confluent small-pox, the secondary fever, as it is termed, makes its appearance about the time of maturation, or when the pustules begin to blacken on the face. In those cases where the disease terminates fatally, the fever increases, the whole surface of the body becomes of a palid hue, the pustules are flaccid, and the swelling of the head subsides without that of the hands and feet succeeding.

It is truly fortunate for mankind, that ignorance and prejudice, which formerly held such unbounded sway in this

destructive disease, has at length given place to a more rational and successful method of treatment. The absurd practice of increasing the heat of the body by every means which folly could suggest, and of allowing dirt and filth, to accumulate, by wearing the same linen and bed-clothes, during the whole disease, has been the bane of thousands. Universal experience and observation, have decided the point, that by augmenting the febrile heat, either by external applications, or by the administration of internal heating medicines and drinks, the number of pustules, and violence of the disease, may always be increased, and that by a contrary mode of treatment, these evils may be prevented. A strict pursuance of the antiphlogistic plan, ought undoubtedly to be recommended. At the early stage, and during the eruptive fever, the patient should abstain from animal food, and from every thing that can tend to inflame the blood. He should drink freely of barley water, balm tea, with other cooling and acidulated liquors, his face should be often washed, and his throat gargled with cold water, to prevent a too free eruption about those parts. He should not be confined to bed, and a mattress lightly covered, should always be preferred to a feather bed; he should expose himself to the cool air, which is by far the most effectual remedy for abating the febrile heat produced by this disease. The more the heat of the body exceeds the natural temperature, the greater will be the benefit of refreshing cool air, in moderating the distressing symptoms. Besides cool air, we are advised by Dr. Thomas and others, (Modern Practice) to apply cold water by partially, or generally washing the body, during the eruptive fever. This practice has been adopted in Europe, and it is asserted that the most beneficial effects have resulted from it. The author just mentioned, observes, that when the patient is seized with variolous fever, and the febrile symptoms run high, cold water should be thrown over the body every four or six hours, and continued till the eruption is completed. This he says usually mitigates the head-ach, pains in the back, and other febrile symptoms; a slow and gentle perspiration succeeds, a mild eruption takes place, and the violence and danger of the disease are diminished. The chamber of the patient ought to be kept freely ventilated, he should have his linen and bed-clothes frequently shifted, and except he complains of being actually chilly, there will be no danger in carrying the cool regimen to the full extent. When

the disease proceeds in a favourable manner, little more will be requisite than the means above advised. If however, the general inflammation should run very high, and many alarming symptoms be present, the judicious physician may find it necessary to take away a proper quantity of blood; but much precaution is to be observed, lest a malignant, or putrid fever, accompany the disease, when bleeding might prove highly injurious. Local blood-letting, by scarifications, or by the application of leeches, should perhaps be preferred as being a more safe remedy. Strong purgative medicines will seldom be required, but gentle laxatives, or softening clysters, should be given every two or three days through the whole course of the disease, in order to obviate that costive state of the bowels, which generally attends the patient. After the eruption is completed, and also during the maturation, or ripening of the pox, the efforts of nature, if too feeble, should be assisted in the important process, by the use of some cordial medicine, as wine whey, snake-root, or saffron tea, care being taken not to over-heat the patient. The filling of the pox is often prevented by great restlessness, in which case gentle opiates must be administered, and repeated till the desired purpose be answered. If a strangury, or suppression of urine, should occur, as sometimes happens, the patient if able, should walk about the room with his feet bare, and cold water may be dashed over his legs and feet, which has sometimes succeeded. A valuable remedy in this complaint, is equal parts of spiritus nitri dulcis, and laudanum, one drachm of which, may be given to an adult, every hour until relief be obtained. When purple, or black spots, appear among the small-pox, indicating a putrid state of the blood, the Peruvian bark should be immediately given to the greatest extent that the patient's stomach can bear, to which should be added the elixir vitriol, and all the means which have been advised when treating of putrid fever. Much danger is to be apprehended, when the small-pox strikes in, as it is termed, or the pustules suddenly sink, and become flat, before they have arrived at maturity. The effects which arise from this circumstance, ought to be immediately counteracted, by the application of blisters to the wrists and ankles, and sharp poultices composed of mustard seed, oat meal, and vinegar to the feet and hands, administering at the same time, some mild cordial medicine internally. If on the approach of the secondary fever, it be accompanied with high inflam-

matory action, and affecting the breast or lungs, blood must be drawn in a quantity suited to the urgency of the case, and the strength and age of the patient; but if on the other hand, the pox become suddenly pale, attended with coldness of the extremities, and faintness, blisters should be applied, and generous cordials with the Peruvian bark exhibited. We are advised by Dr. Buchan, and others, to open the pustules with a lancet or needle, for the discharge of the contained matter, the absorption of which, it is said, produces, or increases the secondary fever. It should be done when the pox begin to be of a yellow colour, and as they fill a second or third time, the operation may be as often repeated. Besides the beneficial effects of this practice, in diminishing the fever, it tends to prevent the pitting, which is an object of some consideration.

Purging is in general necessary after the small-pox; but when the patient has suffered under the confluent kind, great care must be taken that the doses or the frequency of them, be not such as to occasion excessive debility.

Inoculation.

The discovery of communicating the small-pox by inoculation, which was first practised in this country in the year 1720, (see page 14) may be considered as making an important era in the history of medical improvement. So confessedly great, have been the advantages resulting from this practice, that most of the prejudices and objections against it, have lost their influence, and all classes of people have resorted to it whenever the small-pox contagion has prevailed. By inoculation, the shocking ravages of this most disgusting and fatal disease is in a great measure prevented. It has been computed that one third of the adults, and about one seventh of the children die, who take the small-pox the natural way. By inoculation, if properly managed, not more than one in five or six hundred have been known to become its victims. But kind Providence has recently bestowed a more inestimable blessing on the human race, in the discovery of the cow-pox, as an infallible antidote to the fatal malady in question. Since the inoculation of cow-pox, is so universally adopted, that we have much reason to hope that the time is at hand, when the small-pox will bid a final adieu to the civilized world, it is scarcely deemed justifiable any longer to perpetuate it, by in-

oculation, a few brief directions however, belong to this place. The manner of performing this operation, is perfectly simple and easy. Take a little matter from a pustule on a healthy subject, when the pox are fully ripened, on the point of a lancet, and insert it in the arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow, by making one or two small punctures between the true and scarf-skin, wiping the point of the lancet at the edge of the incision, and afterwards pressing down the skin with the flat side of the lancet. Some care is requisite to prevent the discharge of blood from washing out the matter; and to insure success, it is advisable to inoculate in two places, or in both arms. In three or four days after the insertion of the matter, the part appears inflamed, and in about three days more, the symptoms of infection come on. The most eligible season for inoculation, is when the weather is temperate and healthy; and the most proper age for children is between three and five years. The greatest attention should be paid to the state of the child's health at the time, as it would be absurd to inoculate when the condition of the body is such, as to be incapable of resisting the effects of the complaint. It is likewise proper to pay some attention respecting the medicinal and dietetic preparation, as this may have considerable influence in the future eruption, and other circumstances. Those that have been accustomed to high living, and are of a gross habit of body, or abound with bad humours, ought to be put upon a spare diet for ten days, or more, before inoculation. They should abstain from much gross animal food, and every thing of a heating quality; and two or three doses of physic, at the distance of three days from each other, suited to the age of the patient should be given. When the signs of infection have begun to appear, the proper management is to keep the patient cool, and his body gently open; by which means the fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. The food and drink during the disease, are to be regulated in the same manner as in the natural small-pox, and should medicine be requisite, the same directions will be found applicable. When the disease has ceased, some purgative medicines will be equally necessary as in the former kind of disease.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE COW-POX, AND ITS INOCULATION, COMMONLY CALLED VACCINATION.

ALTHOUGH this singular disease has been known for more than half a century, in some districts in England and Germany, as affecting the udder of cows, and also the extraordinary fact of its being a preventive of small-pox, not more than fifteen years have elapsed, since it has been promulgated, and artificially propagated among mankind. Dr. Edward Jenner, an eminent English physician, was the first who made it a subject of medical investigation, and by his unexampled industry and perseverance, has demonstrated the infinite importance and utility of this heavenly blessing to the whole civilized world. The fact had fallen under the observation of this celebrated physician, that cows in some parts of England, have long been liable to an eruption, and sores on their teats and udders, which was occasionally communicated to the hands and arms of those who were employed in milking them, producing ulcerous sores, and some degree of fever, and from the hands thus affected, the same disease was frequently communicated to other cows by the operation of milking. Hence the disease obtained the name of kine or cow-pox, (*vaccina*, or *vacciola*;) and it was likewise satisfactorily ascertained, that the person who has once undergone the disease so communicated, is ever after secure against the infection of the small-pox, either in the natural way, or by inoculation.

Those persons who are conversant with cows during the season when they abound most in milk, will recollect that, various external causes, such as rough handling, stinging of flies, &c. will produce small white blisters, cracks, and pimples, on the teats and udder, which however, are seldom more than skin deep, and are of short duration. Cows too, whose udders have been suffered to remain full for some

days, have been observed to be affected with severe inflammation of those parts, succeeded by large eruptions upon the teats and udder, leaving large and troublesome sores, the matter from which will communicate a disorder to the hands of the milkers, and often produce foul and extensive ulcers, which prove tedious and difficult to cure.

The genuine cow-pox however, is a distinct disease from those which have been just mentioned. It generally makes its appearance in the spring, and shows itself in irregular pustules on the teats of the udder. They are at first of a palish blue, or rather a livid colour, and contain a thin watery and sharp fluid. The surrounding parts are inflamed and hardened. These pustules it seems, are very apt to degenerate into deep corroding ulcers, and constantly discharge a matter, which commonly increases in thickness, and hardens at last into a scab. In some instances, the cow becomes evidently indisposed, loses her appetite, and gives less milk than usual; but it often happens that the disorder though severe is entirely local.

It appears that the cow-pox never proves fatal to cows, nor is infectious in the usual manner of contagious distempers, but can only be communicated to them, or to the human species, by actual contact with the matter which proceeds from the sores. Hence the cows which are not in milk, escape the disease entirely, though constantly in the same field with those that are highly infected; and it seems to be only from the circumstance of the milker handling the teats of the sound cows, after touching the diseased, that the cow-pox ever spreads among them.

The origin of the cow-pox, according to Dr. Jenner, has been traced to that disease on the heels of horses called the grease, or scratches, the matter discharged from which is infectious, and persons having matter adhering to their hands after dressing those sores, have been supposed to communicate the infection to the teats of cows while milking those animals.

But the numerous experiments instituted by various judicious individuals, with the view of deciding that position, by no means accords with the facts adduced by Dr. Jenner on this point. The opinion however, which he advanced, is not considered as completely refuted by those experiments, but rendered problematical, and remains open for further investigation.

The matter discharged from the sores in the horse's heel, has been found occasionally to produce very troublesome ulcers on the hands of the men who dress them, attended with considerable indisposition; both of which are said to be full as severe, and in many points to resemble the genuine cow-pox. But this infection derived from the horse, does not secure the person from afterwards receiving the small-pox.

The matter discharged from the sores on the udder and teats of the cow, when affected with the genuine cow-pox, is found by experience to possess the power of infecting the human species when applied to any part of the body where the skin is broken or naturally thin.

The following appearances are exhibited on the hands of the domestics who are employed in milking cows affected with cow-pox. Inflamed spots begin to appear on the hands, wrists, and especially the joints and tips of the fingers; and those spots at first resemble the small blisters of a burn, but quickly proceed to suppuration. The pustule is quite depressed in the middle, and of a blueish colour, and is surrounded with a considerable redness. The blue colour which the pustule almost invariably assumes when the disorder is communicated directly from the cow, is one of the characteristic marks by which the cow-pox may be distinguished from other diseases which the milkers are likewise liable to receive from the cow. The matter of the pustule is at first thin and colourless; but as the disorder advances, it becomes yellower and more purulent. In a few days from the first eruption, a tenderness and swelling of the glands in the armpit comes on, and soon after, the whole constitution becomes disordered, the pulse is increased in quickness, shiverings succeed with a sense of weariness and pains about the loins, vomiting, head-ach, and sometimes a slight degree of delirium. These symptoms evince that the general system is affected by the absorption of the virus of cow-pox, and they continue with more or less violence from one to three or four days, and when they abate, they leave sores about the hands which heal very slowly; resembling in this respect the ulcers on the nipple of the cow from which they derive their origin. The cow-pox eruption though very severe on the hands, and occasioning much general illness, never produces a crop of pustules over distant parts of the body, arising spontaneously as in the small-pox. The lips,

nostrils, eye-lids, and other parts of the body are however, affected with sores in consequence of being heedlessly rubbed, or scratched with the patient's fingers when infected with the matter.

"It was at first conceived to be no unreasonable conjecture that the cow-pox and small-pox, were originally one and the same disease, the latter having undergone in the lapse of years, and by the influence of various constitutions, the changes which it now exhibits, but no facts have occurred to verify this opinion, and it appears that the two diseases are not susceptible of intermixture, each preserving its distinct character under all circumstances; and experiments have demonstrated that when persons have been inoculated with the two sorts of matter mixed together, sometimes the vaccine pustule, at others the variolous has been produced, each of them retaining its characteristic marks throughout. It is likewise ascertained, that when persons are submitted to the influence of variolous and vaccine matter at the same time, both prove effective; for the vaccine vesicle proceeds to its acme in the usual number of days, and the maturation of the variolous pustules is attended with a pustular eruption on different parts of the body; but when variolous matter is not inserted until the ninth day after the inoculation with vaccine matter, the action of the variolous seems to be wholly precluded. Both fluids being introduced about the same time, restrain the action of each other. The vaccine vesicle in this case, is smaller and proceeds more slowly to its maturity, and the variolous pustules are small, hard, and shining, producing only a small particle of matter at their apices."

The cow-pox in many instances has proved a severe disorder in those who receive it immediately from the cow, numerous pustules appear, and the feverish symptoms run very high. But it is ascertained to be an undoubted fact, that the vaccine virus is greatly modified, and rendered much milder by passing through different habits by inoculation; when therefore proper matter taken from the human subject is used for inoculation, few or no pustules are to be observed, except immediately round the inoculated part, and little or no inconvenience is experienced during the whole course.

The fact which is of the greatest magnitude and interest to mankind relative to this subject, is, that the cow-pox, having had its proper operation, as designated by the usual constitutional symptoms, is a perfect security against the at-

tack of that most formidable and loathsome malady the small-pox. Whatever objections and doubts may formerly have subsisted, the principle has now become so universally notorious, and established, that no uncertainty remains, and no arguments need be urged in its support. By direct experiments conducted by numerous practitioners, it has been proved in the most satisfactory manner, that the susceptibility of the small-pox, is totally destroyed by inoculation with the vaccine matter. Incredulity itself, can no longer deny, or question the interesting fact, and such is the confidence now reposed in its efficacy, that the practice of vaccination has been adopted not only in various parts of the European continent, but extended to the remotest regions of the civilized world. The armies and navies of Europe, are by vaccination, preserved from the ravages of the small-pox, and there is good ground to hope, that by the same Providential means this most desolating scourge, will soon be wholly exterminated from among the calamities of the human race.

It has been asserted, that although the cow-pox, supersedes the small-pox, still it does not secure the system from a second, or third attack of the same disease. It will not be denied that instances have been adduced of repeated attacks of the cow-pox in the same person, but they are of very rare occurrence and should be considered as irregular.

It is well known that persons who have been the subjects of small-pox, are liable to be affected in some slight degree with the symptoms of the same disease when exposed to the infection. If among the many thousand successful cases of vaccination, a few instances are recorded tending to invalidate the supposition of the preventive power of the cow-pox, with regard to small-pox infection, they are probably to be viewed as cases of a spurious disease, arising from the imperfect quality of the matter employed, or some irregularity in the habit of body. The board of the British national vaccine establishment, in their report to the government, in July, 1812, observe, "that in some instances the small-pox has affected persons who have been most carefully vaccinated, is sufficiently established, nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we consider that the inoculation for the small-pox sometimes fails, and that several cases may be produced in which persons have been affected with the natural disease more than once in the course of life. The number of instances of small-pox after vaccination, however, is very

small, and we may fairly presume, that in proportion as improvements are made in the practice, such occurrences will be still more rare.

“The board have infinite satisfaction in stating the two following important and decisive facts in proof of the efficacy and safety of vaccination, viz. that in the cases which have come to their knowledge, the small-pox, after vaccination, with a very few exceptions, has been a mild disease; and that out of the many hundred thousand persons vaccinated, not a single well authenticated instance has been communicated to them, of the occurrence of a fatal small-pox after vaccination.” (New-England Medical Journal, Vol. II. p. 84.

Those who undertake to inoculate for the cow-pox ought to be well instructed in regard to the regular process of the pustule, and the most proper time for taking the matter. In the hands of some early and inexperienced inoculators several failures are known to have occurred, and there undoubtedly are innumerable instances of persons having imprudently been inoculated by those who are totally unqualified to perform that service in a proper manner. Persons in this predicament who have not been tested by the small-pox, or who have not experienced the most unequivocal constitutional symptoms of vaccine affection, should by no means conceive themselves secure, until by re-vaccination under the direction of some experienced inoculator, their safety be completely ascertained and established.

At an early period after the promulgation of vaccine inoculation, attempts were made first by individual physicians, and afterwards by the Massachusetts Medical Society, to diffuse the benefits of this invaluable blessing among the people of the New-England states, and it has since been extended throughout the Union. From the novelty and singularity of the project, strong prejudices were imbibed against it, and some unfortunate failures in unskilful hands tended to confirm and increase the opposition, and it was only by the most persevering exertions, and influence of the friends to vaccination, that the public mind was at length brought to acquiesce in its great utility. A more universal and unbounded confidence in its efficacy is yet extremely desirable, that all classes of people may avail themselves of this glorious victory, which if improved, will rescue millions of the human race from the grasp of the king of terrors! Parents ought to consider it a point of moral obligation to vaccinate

their children in early life, and it should be made an indispensable requisite to qualify those who engage to serve in military or naval stations. Every seaman ought to hold vaccination in the highest estimation, and rank it among the most important of "*the sailors rights.*"

It has been found that the matter of a single pustule being mixed with one quarter of an ounce measure of warm water, such diluted matter excited as distinct a vaccine pock by inoculation, as an equal quantity of undiluted matter; which points out a very easy method of inoculating a considerable number of persons from a single vaccine pock.

Mr. Bryce's test of Genuine Cow-pox.

"Five or six days after the first inoculation, Mr. B. makes a second. If the disorder be of genuine character, the second inoculation, though performed some days after the first, will have its progress so much accelerated as to have an areola formed a few hours after the first; and during the remaining stages of the cow-pox, the peculiar appearances of the two inoculations will take place nearly at the same time; for the constitutional action excited by the first is extended to the second. Those engaged in vaccination have frequently witnessed that punctures and eruptions in the neighbourhood of the vaccine vesicle, often assume the appearance of cow-pox.

"Even a whole flock of the eruptions of chicken-pox have been seen to exhibit a semi cow-pox character. Mr. Bryce usually inoculates with the crust dissolved in cold water. He recommends that the crusts should be carefully selected, and that the central dark coloured part be employed." (New-England Medical Journal, Vol. I. p. 311.)

It may be worthy of remark, that vaccination produces little or no pain, no danger nor loss of time; persons of all ages, and under almost all circumstances may become the subjects of it with perfect safety, and often to the relief of many complaints under which they have previously suffered. Children under the influence of the whooping cough have experienced the favourable tendency of vaccination in lessening the severity of that disease.

The important fact has been ascertained by Dr. Francher, an experienced vaccinator, that both small-pox and cow-pox, are capable of being expedited in their operation by

means of an accumulated number of punctures. Thus, let a person be inoculated in the usual way for the small-pox, and twenty-four hours after vaccinate by a number of punctures in the body and limbs, and the vaccine will take the lead. To rescue a person from the small-pox, six or seven days after exposure to the infection, he must be vaccinated by about six punctures in each thigh, six in different parts of the body, and the same number in each arm. In such cases it is obviously of the utmost importance that the vaccine matter be of the most active and genuine kind.

In order to supersede the inoculated small-pox, one or two days after the matter has been inserted, in addition to the above it will be necessary to encircle the variolous, or small-pox puncture with a number of vaccine punctures, about three fourths of an inch from the small-pox puncture, and the same distance apart from each other. "By this lucky stratagem, we out general and vanquish the gigantic foe. In this experiment, the triumph of vaccination will first be marked by the vesicle of the small-pox changing its colour from a cranberry or livid, to a dull blue, and then instead of progressing it speedily dries up and a premature light brown scab will form, which is full evidence that the *monster* has let go his gripe, and that the patient is out of all danger of the small-pox."

The following valuable instructions and remarks from a late publication are subjoined, as being particularly deserving the attention of inoculators, and all ranks of society.

Vaccine Inoculation,

"Effectually prevents the small-pox, is never dangerous, requires no particular diet nor medicine, and may be practised at all ages and at every season of the year."

To collect the Vaccine Matter.

"The matter may be taken from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccine character, by puncturing with a lancet in several points, and charging small square pieces of glass with it, by gently pressing them on the opened puncture, and putting two of them together, with the sides containing the matter in contact; wrap them up in a piece of paper, and preserve them from heat and moisture."

“ The best time for taking the vaccine matter is from the seventh to the ninth day, before the efflorescence or red appearance takes place. An unnecessary irritation of the pustule is thereby avoided : and it is also advisable not to take a great deal of fluid from one pustule.

“ Or, the internal, central part of the first scab that falls off, which is the true vaccine scab, may be used.

“ The scab of a vigorous pustule should be chosen, and may be kept in a cool dry place for a twelve month : so that vaccination may be performed from it at any time.”

To introduce the Matter.

“ The proper place for introducing the matter is on the arm, about midway between the shoulder and the elbow. The mode of doing it is by impregnating the point of a clean sharp lancet with the matter, and inserting it by means of a very slight scratch or small puncture, and wiping the point of the lancet on the part where the blood is drawn. Fluid matter taken from a pustule and immediately inserted is the most certain. But to use the matter on the glasses, we restore it to a fluid state, by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water taken upon the point of a lancet ; and to use the scab, we scrape off some of the dark, internal, central part, and mix it with a little cold water on a piece of glass.”

Signs of true Vaccine Inoculation.

“ A little red spot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, which on the fourth or fifth day, becomes a watery or vesicated pimple : It goes on increasing, with a depression in the middle of the pustule, until the ninth or tenth day, when it is generally surrounded by a rose coloured, circumscribed appearance or efflorescence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two.

“ The efflorescence then fades away and the pustule gradually becomes, a hard glossy scab, of a dark mahogany colour. This efflorescence is also called the areola, and the vaccine ring, from its being circumscribed. It is most commonly in size rather larger than a dollar.

“ These progressive stages of the pustule are commonly completed in sixteen or seventeen days. One pustule only is produced. On the eighth or ninth day when the efflor-

escence is forming, some fever often occurs in children, and lassitude in adults."

Signs of unsuccessful Vaccine Inoculation.

"The most frequent deviation from the perfect pustule, is that which finishes its progress much within the time limited by the true.

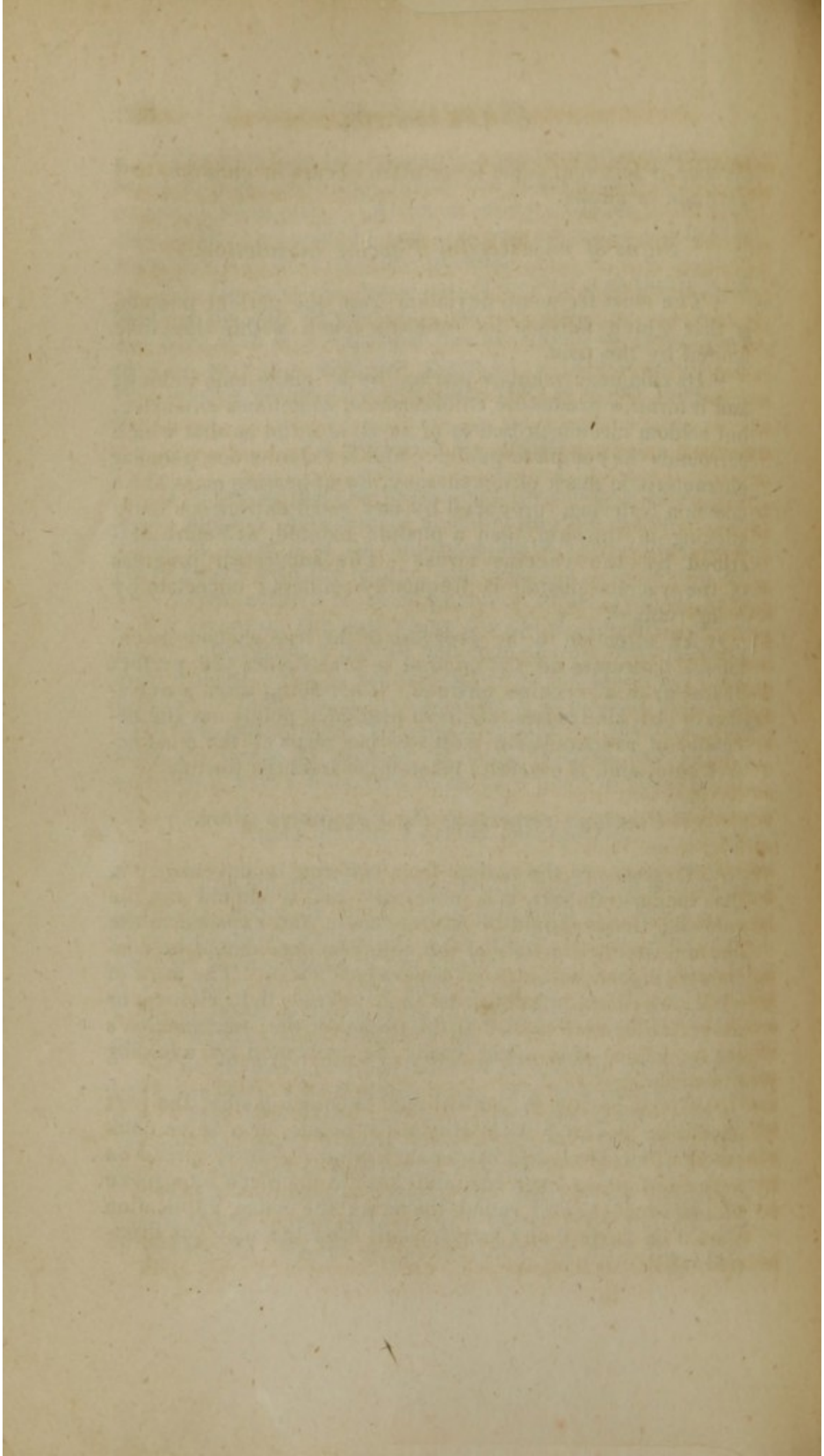
"Its commencement is marked by a troublesome itching; and it forms a premature efflorescence, sometimes extensive, but seldom circumscribed or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the complete pustule; and it exhibits one peculiar characteristic mark of degeneracy, by appearing more like a common festering, produced by any small extraneous body sticking in the skin, than a pustule excited, as before described by the vaccine virus. The successful progress of the vaccine pustule is frequently rendered uncertain by being rubbed.

"An attention to the progress of the true vaccine inoculation, impresses on the mind of a practitioner the perfect character of a vaccine pustule. Therefore, when a deviation of any kind arises, common prudence points out the necessity of re-inoculation with vaccine virus of the most active kind, and, if possible, taken fresh from the pustule."

Cautions respecting the Vaccinated Part.

"To preserve the patient from suffering inconvenience in the vaccinated part, it is necessary that it should not be rubbed; that it should be entirely loose and exposed to the air, and during the time of the efflorescence, should be constantly dusted with rye or buck-wheat meal. The arms of adults are often inflamed from their wearing tight clothes, or using too much exercise at the period of the inflammation's taking place—this might easily be prevented by avoiding the cause.

"If the pustule is rubbed and becomes a sore, the part should be covered with Goulard's cerate, or a salve composed of sweet oil and bees-wax melted together, spread on a piece of clean linen rag, and kept in its place by a piece of soft linen sewed round the arm; the same application should be made if any sore remains after the scab has dropped off."



BOOK IV.

OF INFLAMMATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

THE erysipelas consists of an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with an inflammatory fever; and when the inflammation is confined to the skin, and is unattended by any affection of the general system, or when the affection of the system is only symptomatic of the external inflammation, the disease is termed erythema. When the whole system is affected, and the external inflammation is only symptomatic, the disease is termed erysipelas. It most frequently appears in autumn or when hot weather is succeeded by cold and wet; and is very apt to return, and sometimes periodically, in those who have once been afflicted with it: sometimes it is a primary disease, and at other times only a symptom of some other disorder. Any part of the body is liable to its attack, but it most commonly seizes the face and legs, especially the former.

The erysipelas is generally preceded by cold and shivering, after which come on heat, thirst, restlessness, and other feverish symptoms. When the face is the part affected, it swells suddenly with great pain, and a shining redness, inclining to yellow, on which appears a number of small pimples, containing a thin, colourless fluid. One or both eyes are sometimes so much affected as to be closed up. The inflammation sometimes terminates in seven days; but at others it will continue for ten or twelve, and at last goes off by a plentiful sweat. In the worst cases the brain is affected with the complaint, and a delirium or coma ensues.

When the disorder seizes the breast, the part swells, and becomes hard with great pain, which sometimes ends in an

abscess or ulcer. A violent pain is felt in the arm-pit of the side affected, and there also the same event frequently ensues.

Whatever part be affected, when the swelling falls, the heat and pain abate, the redness, which before prevailed, becomes yellow, and the skin falls off in scales.

Such is the progress of the disorder in its milder state; but when the swelling is large, deep, and affects a sensible part of the body, there is no small ground for apprehension. If the red colour changes into a livid or black, a mortification is near at hand; and the same fatal event is apt to take place when the swelling instead of being discussed, which is the only favourable termination, proceeds to suppuration. When this disorder proves mortal, the patient commonly dies on the seventh or eighth day, being carried off by the fever, which is attended with difficulty of breathing and often with delirium and great drowsiness.

This disease is brought on by the several causes which are apt to excite inflammation; such as injuries of all kinds, the external application of stimulants, &c. and by violent passions or affections of the mind. It may be occasioned by a stoppage of natural or artificial discharges, such as the piles, issues, setons, or the like. It is frequently produced by drinking or bathing in water that is too cold; and exposure of the body to the cold air immediately after it has been heated to a great degree, giving a sudden check to perspiration.

In the treatment of erysipelas the patient must neither be kept too hot nor cold, as either of these extremes will tend to make it retreat, which is always to be guarded against. When the disease is mild it will be sufficient to keep the patient within doors, without confining him to his bed, and to promote the perspiration by diluting liquors, &c. the diet ought to be slender and easy of digestion, and rather of a cooling nature, avoiding animal food, spices, pickles, and all other things that may heat and inflame the blood: the drink should be barley water, toast and water, infusions of sage and elder flowers, common whey, &c.; a little wine may be added in case the pulse become low and the spirits are sunk. With regard to external applications they must be resorted to with much caution as being of dangerous tendency. Even the mildest softening fomentations and poultices, prove equally injurious with cold and astringent applications. A piece of soft flannel or linen rag upon which is sprinkled

some flour, or powdered starch, is the best and the only outward application that should ever be employed. Emetics are often found useful.

When the patient is of a plethoric habit, and the signs of considerable inflammation are present, bleeding will undoubtedly be justifiable and proper. If the patient has been accustomed to the use of spirituous liquors, and the head be much affected with the disease, the loss of some blood will be highly necessary, the quantity must be regulated by circumstances, and a repetition of the operation is to be determined by the symptoms. But in the milder cases, it will be sufficient to employ gentle purges, such as crystals of tartar, or Glauber's salts and manna. If the swelling and inflammation attack the face, or brain, the feet and legs ought to be frequently bathed in warm water, strong purges given; blisters should be applied to the neck or behind the ears, and antimonial diaphoretics must be administered.

When the inflammation cannot be discussed, and there appears a tendency to produce matter, this ought to be promoted by warm fomentations made of chamomile flowers, and the roots of the marsh-mallow; and with poultices of bread and milk, or of linseed, than which nothing can answer better for this purpose. When, on the contrary, there appears a tendency to mortification, which may be known from the black or livid colour of the part, cloths dipped in warm camphorated spirits should be immediately applied, and renewed often, at the same time that the part be frequently fomented with a strong decoction of the Peruvian bark. In this dangerous case the bark must likewise be given internally, in as large doses as the stomach will bear, even to the extent of a drachm every two hours with ten or fifteen drops of elixir vitriol in each dose. The use of nitre has been much recommended in this disease, and it is one of the best medicines, when the fever and inflammation run high, if given in doses of ten or fifteen grains every three or four hours.

If the swelling should suddenly sink, and the sharp humour appear to strike in, and to be followed by oppression and anxiety with a weak pulse, a free use of wine will be proper, together with the volatile spirits and the compound spirits of lavender.

In what is called the scorbutic erysipelas, which continues for a considerable time, it will only be necessary to give

gentle laxatives, and such things as purify the blood and promote perspiration.

There is another species of erysipelatous inflammation, which most usually attacks the trunk of the body, and is that which is known by the name of shingles. It surrounds the middle of the body like a belt in the form of little pimples of a yellowish colour, but more frequently blackish, and both in appearance and their corrosive quality resembling a tetter. The fever which attends this eruption is commonly slight; but if the pimples should be driven back, the event might prove of dangerous consequence.

Those who are subject to frequent returns of the erysipelas, ought to be sparing in the use of fat meats and strong drink, and confine themselves chiefly to a vegetable diet. They should guard against costiveness, and avoid the extremes of heat and cold. Moderate daily exercise is equally advantageous to health and the prevention of the complaint; and to wear a flannel waistcoat next to the skin has by many been found highly serviceable.

CHAPTER II.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN, (PHRENITIS.)

AN inflammation of the brain is sometimes an original disease but more frequently symptomatic, arising during the progress of general fever, or in consequence of a translation of rheumatism, gout, erysipelas, &c. It may affect either the membranes of the brain or the brain itself.

The causes of this disease are violent fits of anger, long want of sleep, concussion or other mechanical injury of the head, intoxication, long exposure of the head to the intense heat of the sun, and the stoppage of either natural or artificial evacuations, such as the bleeding piles, menstrual evacuation in women, drying up of issues, setons, or any old ulcers.

The symptoms are, intense pain and sense of fulness, or stricture within the head, redness and turgescence of the eyes and face, the eyes very irritable and extremely impatient of light, continued watchfulness, and fierce delirium, accompanied with violent fever. When the brain itself is inflamed, the pulse is always soft and slow; but when the membranes only are affected, it is harder and quicker. There is usually a great throbbing of the arteries of the neck and temples, a costiveness and dryness of the skin, a retention of urine, and a black and dry tongue, but without thirst.

A phrensy, whether idiopathic or symptomatic, may always be regarded as a dangerous and alarming complaint; it often proves fatal between the third and seventh day; and if long protracted, is apt to terminate in mania, or great prostration of strength: it often terminates in stupor and insensibility. Grinding of the teeth, white or ash coloured fæces, suppression of urine, startings of the tendons, with convulsions, cold sweats, a fluttering pulse, and coma supervening on delirium, denote a fatal termination: on the contrary, when there is a copious hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, or lungs, or even from the urinary passages, or hæmorrhoidal vessels; or when diarrhæa ensues; when the delirium is relieved by sleep, the perspiration is free and gen-

eral, the pulse less frequent but fuller and soft ; and the febrile symptoms become milder, there are hopes of a recovery.

For the cure of this disease large and repeated bleedings must be considered as of primary importance, proportioning the quantity to the age and constitution of the patient, and the severity of the symptoms. Opening the jugular vein or temporal artery, may perhaps be preferable to drawing blood from the arm, and taking a considerable quantity at once is better than repeated small bleedings. After this operation, leeches, or cupping-glasses should be applied to each of the temples ; and endeavours should next be made to solicit the motion of the blood towards the lower extremities, by bathing the feet in warm water, and by applying to them poultices or sinapisms. The head should be shaved, and frequently washed with vinegar or ether, or iced water, and linen cloths wet with these should be applied to the temples ; if relief be not soon obtained the head must be covered with a large blister.

With the view of diverting the blood still more from the head, cathartics of jalap and calomel, or other strong purgatives should be given and repeated every second or third day until the desired effect be produced. A copious discharge from the intestines has been found by experience highly beneficial in diminishing the determination of the blood to the head.

If there be reason to suppose that the disease proceeds from the stoppage of any particular discharge, it ought to be restored as soon as possible, or some other substituted in its place.

During the course of the disorder, the patient ought to be kept quiet and composed, and should be indulged and gratified in every thing as far as his safety will allow. His chamber ought to be kept in a moderate degree of temperature, and the light so far excluded as may be agreeable to his mind and feelings. He should lie with his head considerably raised.

The patient's food should consist of water gruel, panado, arrow root, and other mild substances, and his drink may be barley water, lemonade, or other cooling things which may suit his inclination, and ten or fifteen grains of nitre should be given every two or three hours.

Where the brain has suffered much injury by a long distention of the vessels, it sometimes happens that the patient's senses never perfectly return, but there remains a degree of imbecility or weakness of mind during life.

CHAPTER III.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES, (OPHTHALMIA.)

THE eye is a complex and delicate organ, and greatly susceptible of inflammation, sometimes in consequence of other affections of the eye and adjacent parts, but frequently ophthalmia is itself the primary disease.

In general the inflammation of the eye may be distinguished into two kinds; one of which is seated in the membranes or coats of the ball of the eye, and the other in the edges of the eye-lids. But though either of these may at first exist separately, yet, as one may excite the other by sympathy, they are frequently connected together in the progress of the complaint.

The causes producing ophthalmia, are external injuries of the head, as blows, contusions, and wounds; extraneous bodies of an irritating nature introduced under the eye-lids; exposure to bleak winds and cold; too free a use of spirituous liquors; the suppression of accustomed discharges, as the healing of old ulcers, drying up of issues, &c. It may be occasioned by a long application of a strong light, or exposing the eyes to the vivid rays of the sun, by night watching, especially reading, or writing by candle light and in smoky rooms. A prevailing acrimony in the mass of blood, will also produce ophthalmia, and it is often symptomatic of other diseases, such as measles, small-pox, scurvy, scrofula, and syphilis.

The inflammation of the membranes affects commonly the white of the eye; in which it excites a redness attended with more or less pain and generally an effusion of tears. There is also an unnatural sensation of heat in the eyes, with itching, and an uneasiness seeming as if it arose from particles of sand in the eyes. The patient cannot bear the light, and in irritable habits the pulse will be quick and hard, the skin dry, and some degree of fever will ensue.

Where one eye only has been affected, it is often succeeded by an inflammation in the other, particularly in a scrofulous habit.

The mild acute ophthalmia, may be easily cured by means of low diet, gentle purging with Glauber's salts, and removing any extraneous body that may have insinuated itself

beneath the eye-lid ; after which, the eye should be repeatedly washed with a decoction of marsh-mallow flowers or leaves, boiled in new milk, and then covered with a soft emollient poultice made of the mucilage of slippery elm bark and crumbs of bread, or of linseed alone included in small bags of fine muslin. The inflammatory stage, by the above treatment will cease in four or five days, when an astringent collyrium of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol,) will soon complete the cure.

In the severe acute ophthalmia, all the symptoms are greatly aggravated, and the patient, when the pain in the head is violent and continues long, is in danger of losing his sight. A very close attention, and rigid application of remedies become indispensably necessary ; the antiphlogistic treatment must be observed in its full extent. The diet can scarcely be too spare, especially in the beginning, the patient must abstain from every thing of a heating nature, and confine himself chiefly to mild vegetables, weak broths and gruels, and his drinks should also be of a cooling nature. Both general and topical blood-letting should be speedily adopted, and repeated in such quantities as the violence of the symptoms, and other circumstances may appear to justify and require. It will perhaps be more beneficial if blood is drawn from the jugular vein or temporal artery. Leeches should be applied to the temples, and to the vicinity of the eye-lids, the wounds must be suffered to bleed for several hours, and the discharge promoted by the application of cloths dipt in warm water.* Purgatives of jalap and calomel, or the neutral salts, are in this stage of the disease remedies of importance, and ought to be frequently administered. Blisters should be applied to the nape of the neck, and to the temples, or behind the ears, and if applied directly over the orifices made by the leeches, they will be still more efficacious. The patient's feet ought to be bathed in warm water, and his head shaved and washed in cold water. He should be directed to observe perfect quietude, and to lie with his head in an elevated position, and his eyes secluded from the light.

* "I have known in one case, seventy bleedings required for the cure of an obstinate acute ophthalmia, the quantity of blood lost at each operation was generally six or eight ounces. In the Pennsylvania hospital, I have generally directed the patients afflicted with acute ophthalmia, to be bled every other day, and on the intermediate day to be purged ; to live upon a very abstemious diet, and to remain constantly in a dark room. These are in almost every recent case, very speedily successful, and active measures ought surely to be preferred to tampering with serious diseases."

Topical emollient applications to the inflamed eye, are of great utility, and should never be neglected. The most eligible are the decoction of marsh-mallows, and the emollient poultices mentioned above, which ought to be renewed every two hours. All liquid remedies are best applied by means of an eye-cup, or glass, and held in such manner, that the eye-lids may be opened, and shut while immersed in the liquor.

When the inflammation runs high, the vessels of the white of the eye, and of the whole inside of the eye-lids become extremely numerous, enlarged, and turgid with blood. In this case, great benefit has been experienced from scarifying the turgid vessels daily with a lancet, which by a steady hand may be done with perfect safety.

In such instances of violent inflammation, and swelling of the eye, Mr. Ware, a celebrated English oculist, has experienced the most essential relief from the application of ether. A few drops are to be poured into the palm of the hand, and diffused over it by pressing the other hand against it. The hand is then to be applied to the eye, and kept so close to it, that the spirit as it evaporates may insinuate itself into the part affected. Mr. Ware, has also found the vinous tincture of thebaic, eminently serviceable when evacuations and other proper means have diminished the inflammatory action, and excessive irritation. Two or three drops of the tincture may be insinuated between the eye and eye-lids, and made to glide gradually over the eye. When first applied it causes a sharp pain, accompanied with a copious flow of tears, which continues a few minutes, and gradually abates, after which a greater degree of ease generally succeeds. In order to prevent the eye-lids from being glued together during sleep, a little spermaceti ointment, or that more delicate one, called *cold cream*, mentioned in the Appendix, may be applied between the eye-lids at night, and to procure sleep and ease, thirty drops of laudanum may be taken internally.

When ophthalmia is attended with a discharge of purulent matter, it will be useful to apply the alum curd, noticed in the Appendix, and also astringent collyriums of white vitriol, and sugar of lead, injected with a syringe every two hours, or applied by means of an eye-cup. Whenever the violence of inflammatory action has subsided, and the patient can bear a moderate degree of light, all coverings should be removed from the eyes except a shade of green, or black silk. A brighter light should be gradually admitted every

day into his chamber, so that he may become habituated as soon as possible to the open day light. Nothing has a greater tendency to keep up and increase the morbid irritability of the eyes, than keeping them unnecessarily long in a dark situation, or covered with compresses and bandages.

Those persons who are often afflicted with returns of ophthalmia of the chronic kind, will find extraordinary good effects from a seton in the neck, or between the shoulders, it should be placed lengthwise with the spine, instead of being put across the neck, as this soon wears out, and is both more painful and troublesome than between the shoulder blades. The scrofulous ophthalmia often proves obstinate, but may be cured by a course of cinchona with a nourishing diet.

In obstinate inflammation of the edges of the eye-lids, red nitrated quicksilver, finely levigated and made into an ointment, with the addition of a little opium, is a very efficacious remedy, it should be carefully applied to the parts affected with a camel-hair pencil, keeping the eyes fast shut after it.

In some obstinate cases of this complaint, considerable benefit has been received from the use of stimulating snuff, which excites sneezing and a discharge from the nose; and washing the eyes with sea water has been found useful. If ophthalmia arise from mere weakness of the vessels of the eye, it will be of advantage to bathe the eyes night and morning either with cold water alone, or with the addition of a little vinegar or a sixth part brandy. This application tends to strengthen the eye, and restore the elasticity of the vessels. The watery eye may be cured by the same application, or by astringent collyriums. See Appendix.

Inflammations are sometimes followed by specks on the eye, which obstruct the sight, these may be removed by blowing into the eye by means of a tube or quill, a little of the powder of tutty, or white vitriol, mixed with an equal quantity of loaf sugar finely powdered, and daily repeated. For the same purpose solutions of vitriolated zinc, or acetite of lead may be frequently dropped into the eye.

The purulent ophthalmia peculiar to young children, may be cured by a weak solution of the sulphate of copper, with a little camphor carefully mixed together, and injected into the eye with a small syringe.

That dreadful malady, the Egyptian ophthalmia, is not yet numbered among the diseases of the United States, and may kind heaven ever preserve the eyes of our citizens from being blinded by that contagious pestilence.

CHAPTER IV.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR, (OTITIS.)

THE internal parts of the ear like all other parts of the body are subject to inflammation, and as those membranes are well furnished with nerves they are endowed with great sensibility. When affected with inflammation therefore, the pain is very acute and severe, attended with more or less fever, and on some occasions delirium ensues. This disease is produced by the same causes with other inflammations, but by none more readily than a partial exposure to cold, as when a current of air is driven forcibly into the ear through narrow crevices in doors and windows.

Ear-ach may continue many days without any evident signs of inflammation, and is easily cured by filling the ear with laudanum or ether, or with warm oil and water. But if occasioned by a living insect having crept into the ear as sometimes happens, the smoke of tobacco or a few drops of common spirits will be the most proper remedy.

In genuine otitis attended with considerable inflammation and severe pain, bleeding and purging may be necessary, accompanied with a slender diet as in other inflammations, and a blister behind the ear will be useful. If the pain be violent a few drops of the tincture of opium mixed with warm oil should be introduced into the ear and a proper dose of tincture of opium taken internally.

If the pain does not abate but a throbbing still continues to increase, a suppuration will ensue and this must be promoted by the external application of warm poultices of bread and milk or flax-seed.

When the abscess has burst, the ear should be syringed with warm water and soap, or with barley water in which is dissolved a little honey, to each gill of which a table spoonful of tincture of myrrh should be added. This injection will tend to promote the discharge of matter and keep the ulcer-

ated parts clean, and it should be continued till the ulcer is healed, though it may be protracted to several weeks. Another injection extremely well adapted in this complaint is a decoction of *sophora tinctoria*, this may with much confidence be recommended for trial.

CHAPTER V.

QUINSY, OR THE INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT, (CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.)

THIS is an inflammation affecting one or both tonsils, and often extending through the whole of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, so as to interrupt the speech, and the power of deglutition or swallowing, and of respiration.

This disease is most frequently occasioned by exposure to cold, either from sudden vicissitudes of weather, sitting in wet rooms, having wet feet, drinking cold water when the body is over heated, or otherwise giving a sudden check to perspiration. The suppression of accustomed evacuations will also produce this disease, and persons having experienced a few attacks are peculiarly liable to returns of it. The spring and autumn are the seasons in which it most frequently takes place, and it is most incidental to persons of a full and plethoric habit. The inflammatory sore throat, or quinsy, is manifest from the redness, tumour, and heat of the tonsils, rendering deglutition painful, respiration difficult, with dryness of the throat, difficult excretion of mucus, and a quick hard pulse and other symptoms of fever. It may be distinguished from the malignant ulcerous sore throat, by the strength of the pulse, the greater difficulty of deglutition, the absence of ulcers in the throat, and the accompanying fever being inflammatory, and it differs from that also in not being contagious. The inflammation begins for the most part in one tonsil, and soon extends to the other, and to the uvula and parts adjacent. If both sides of the fauces, or throat be affected, the pain and difficulty of swallowing become extreme, and if the inflammation extend itself to the muscles about the top of the wind pipe, and the parts are much tumefied, the patient will be in some danger of suffocation. When the external parts of the throat are puffed up it is considered as a favourable sign.

The singular fact that more pain is experienced in swallowing liquids than solids, is accounted for by a greater portion of muscular fibres being employed in the former than the latter.

In the treatment of this disease, the same method which is proper in other inflammatory affections of a local nature, must be adopted. Both food and drink should be of the lightest, and most simple kind. The patient ought to be kept quiet, and avoid speaking as much as possible; his head should be raised while in bed, and a moderate perspiration should be encouraged. His feet and legs must be often bathed in warm water, and his bowels gently deterged with Glauber's salts when required. It is important that the neck be kept warm, and a double flannel well moistened with the volatile liniment, prepared as in the Appendix, if often repeated, in conjunction with the means above mentioned, will frequently remove slight affections of the throat, and render further expedients unnecessary; or a blister may be applied to the part with advantage. The use of gargles in this disease is attended with the most beneficial effects, by attenuating the viscid mucus which clogs the mouth and throat, and in rendering it more easily removed. An infusion of red rose leaves sweetened with honey, and acidulated with the sulphuric acid, of such strength as the patient can easily bear, will be found to answer the desired purpose. Another preparation of this kind may be made of sage tea, with a little vinegar and honey, and it may be improved by the addition of the jelly of black or red currants. With some such preparation, the mouth and fauces should be frequently cleansed, and if necessary, it may be injected by means of a syringe. When the mouth is very dry and parched, and the tonsils much inflamed, considerable relief may be obtained by dissolving in the mouth a few grains of pure nitre, and allowing it to lodge on the parts affected, or leisurely swallowing it. An emetic will often afford essential relief.

In some instances the inflammation and fever will run to such height at the beginning, as to require bleeding from the arm or jugular vein, the quantity and repetition of which must be determined by the urgency of symptoms, and strength of the patient. After this evacuation leeches ought to be applied to the throat. The volatile liniment ought also to be employed as mentioned above, and should it not prove effectual, a blister must be applied round the throat

in its stead. By a diligent employment of the means above recommended, the inflammation will in most cases be dissipated and a suppuration prevented. If however, the inflammation cannot be resolved, and the formation of an abscess is indicated, we ought to hasten the suppuration by the frequent application of warm fomentations, and emollient poultices to the throat, and directing the patient to inhale the vapour from warm milk and water through an inverted funnel several times in a day. When the abscess has progressed to a ripened state, if it break not spontaneously, nor by the efforts of the patient, it must be opened with a lancet. If in any instance the tumour becomes so large as to obstruct the passage of food into the stomach, it only remains to afford the patient sustenance by nourishing clysters, made of broth, thin jellies, gruel, and milk, by which means he may be supported until by the breaking of the abscess the passage for food is restored. The size and pressure of the tumour, may be so increased as to obstruct the passage of the lungs, and endanger the life of the patient by suffocation, in which case bronchotomy, or making an incision into the wind pipe must be performed, if an experienced surgeon can be procured, but fortunately, there occur very few instances in practice where recourse to this operation is necessary.

There is sometimes an obstruction and enlargement of the glands of the throat, which occasions a difficulty of swallowing, unattended with inflammation, which may be soon removed by the application of the soap liniment or opodeldoc and keeping the neck warm.

Persons who are subject to inflammation in the throat, should carefully observe regularity and temperance in living, and should occasionally carry off the superabundance of humours, by purging and other evacuations. They ought likewise to guard well against cold, and avoid whatever is of a stimulating nature in diet. Drinking cold liquor immediately after violent exercise, is very prejudicial: as is likewise a sudden exposure to cold air, after any great exertion of the throat by speaking or singing.

The glands of the throat sometimes continue swelled after an inflammation, and acquire a degree of hardness which is difficult to be removed. No attempt should ever be made to resolve these tumours by any stimulating application. The throat should be kept warm, and the fauces gargled twice in a day with a decoction of figs or barley, sharpened with vinegar, leaving the swellings to dissipate by time.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CYNANCHE MALIGNA. SCARLATINA ANGINOSA,
SCARLATINA MALIGNA, OR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

THE generic term scarlatina comprises the three varieties of scarlatina simplex, already described, page 364. Scarlatina anginosa, when attended with an ulceration of the throat; and scarlatina maligna, when with the same affection the symptoms of malignancy and putrescency prevail. It is no longer doubted that scarlatina in all its alarming forms is produced by the same specific contagion, and frequently the symptoms are so blended together that it is difficult to determine to which species they more particularly belong.

This disease has long been considered by European authors as being highly contagious, spreading epidemically through villages and districts with an alarming degree of mortality. In our own country it has been known at different periods to spread its ravages through many towns and some seaports with singular malignity.

In the year 1735, it prevailed extensively throughout this country, and it was estimated that in Massachusetts about one thousand persons fell victims to it. The physicians of that day were of opinion that it was not contagious. In 1784, it again appeared, and spread through most parts of the New-England states; since which, sporadic cases have frequently occurred in different families and neighbourhoods, disappearing and again returning, without a general infection, and leaving it even doubtful whether the disease is communicated by infection. But in its more virulent and malignant forms, it may unquestionably be communicated by the breath, if not from the simple contact, or contaminated atmosphere of the patient.

The sources from which this malady is supposed to derive its origin, are a peculiar state of the atmosphere, damaged provisions, obstructed perspiration, and other causes that produce putrid fevers which it greatly resembles.

It attacks chiefly children, and persons of weak lax habits, as being more predisposed to receive the infection, and it is supposed by some that it affects the same person more than once during life. It commences suddenly with cold shiverings, anxiety, nausea, and vomiting, succeeded by heat, restlessness, thirst, and oppression at the breast; great dejection of spirits, with faintness when attempting to sit up. The pulse is greatly accelerated though low and unequal. The tongue is moist, the eyes heavy and watery; the countenance frequently full, flushed, and bloated; though occasionally pale and sunk; the breathing is quick and laborious, the skin extremely hot, and in many cases there is an eruption, or efflorescence about the second or third day, in large patches of a dark red colour, about the face and neck, which by degrees extend over every part of the body, even to the extremities of the fingers. The urine is commonly pale, thin, and crude; but in some adults in small quantity, high coloured or turbid like whey. The patient complains of a stiffness in the neck, with acute pain in the back of the head. The throat is sore, and inflamed, exhibiting a shining redness of a deeper colour than in common inflammatory sore throat, and interspersed with pale or ash coloured spots. The breath is highly offensive; the tongue is covered with a yellow mucus or thick brown fur; and the inside of the lips is beset with vesicles containing an acrid matter which excoriates the corners of the mouth and other parts. The inside of the nose is red and inflamed, and a thin acrid matter issues from the nostrils, which corrodes the skin wherever applied. There is sometimes a delirium, though the symptoms appear slight; the swallowing is difficult, and more so on swallowing the saliva only, than of any liquid or soft diet. A vomiting and purging is most common with children, and when the efflorescence, or eruption appears, about the second or third day, these evacuations generally cease. But children have sometimes died on the second day of the attack. The malignant or putrid sore throat, may be distinguished from the inflammatory, by the looseness and vomiting; the puffy and dark coloured redness attending the swelling, and by the fœtid ulcers of the throat, covered with white or ash coloured sloughs. It may also be distinguished by the slight delirium appearing early in the disease; and by the sudden weakness with which the patient is seized. Where the pulse about the fifth or sixth day of

this disease becomes more moderate and stronger, the respiration freer, the skin soft and moist, the florid colour begins to return to the fauces, and a better matter to be discharged from the ulcers, and when the eyes are bright, and there is no great degree of weakness or faintness, a favourable termination may be expected. But if the weakness be great, if the pulse should be weak and small, accompanied with a looseness or shivering; if the eruptions disappear, or become livid; if the eyes look very dull, and the nose bleeds, and there be much fetor of the breath with a cadaverous appearance of the body, the event will be fatal. And if on the third or fourth day, respiration grow more laborious, with a peculiar kind of catching the breath, or double breathing; and an anxiety of five or six minutes continuance come on, three or four times in an hour, such as induces the patient to bite his hands and arms, death may be expected on the fifth day.

In detailing the medical treatment of scarlatina it is first to be observed, that this must vary according to its appearances and forms in different seasons and circumstances. Scarlatina anginosa has been known to assume inflammatory symptoms to such degree as to indicate the use of the lancet at its commencement, and it appeared in that character in Philadelphia in 1783 and 84, when in some instances Dr. Rush was induced to have recourse to blood-letting; but this evacuation is rather out of course in practice in this complaint, and a hard full pulse should perhaps be the invariable criterion. In that form termed scarlatina maligna, when putrid symptoms are present, it has been universally agreed that the evacuation of blood is utterly inadmissible, experience having evinced that it never fails to debilitate and promote the fatal tendency. But the administration of an emetic is of the first importance, and the earlier it is exhibited the greater will be the probability of diminishing the violence, and shortening the duration of the disease. By thus evacuating the stomach and bowels of their putrescent contents, the disorder has sometimes been entirely arrested at the beginning. The powder of Ipecacuanha will in general prove sufficiently powerful, and less debilitating than antimonials; but on some occasions, it may be advisable to add a few grains of turpeth mineral, and the prescriber must not rest satisfied until he is assured of its having had its due effect in cleansing the stomach. It was formerly con-

sidered as the most successful practice in this disease to administer a moderate course of mercury as an alterative, and Dr. Rush adopted the practice of adding calomel to his emetics, after which he gave the calomel in small doses in every stage of the disorder, and combined it also with his gargles. If the calomel did not sufficiently deterge the intestines, he directed it to be followed by some mild laxative. This method however, must not be adopted incautiously by inexperienced practitioners, for when the putrid tendency is great, and considerable debility has ensued, mercury and every other debilitating medicine should be employed with the greatest circumspection, as it too frequently happens that even the mildest cathartic depresses and sinks the patient. But emetics of Ipecacuanha, may be frequently repeated if required, and costiveness must be obviated by gentle aperients or laxative injections; active purgatives are sometimes followed by alarming effects.

With the view of determining to the surface, the spirit of mindererus, or the neutral mixture, with a due proportion of tartarized antimony, should be directed in doses of a table spoonful every two or three hours, and on some occasions Dover's powder may be preferred. A powder consisting of about four grains of camphor, and ten of cream of tartar, or when much febrile heat attends, the same quantity of sal nitre, will be productive of beneficial effects.

In scarlatina anginosa, it will be proper to employ some detergent gargle as recommended in the preceding chapter, which in young children may be injected with a syringe. A blister has sometimes been advised, but it will be preferable to apply a poultice of mustard with meal and vinegar to the throat, and continue it as long as it can be borne. Cold water applied to the throat, and by way of gargle, has been known to answer an admirable purpose. Should the eyes appear much inflamed, and delirium prevail, drawing blood from the temples by leeches might be likely to afford relief. When great inquietude and restlessness demand the use of opiates, these should be combined with diaphoretics, as the neutral mixture or spiritus nitri dulcis.

Scarlatina in its mild form is not often attended with great danger, but we ought to be constantly on our guard in this insidious disease, as the severest cases of cynanche maligna often make their attack in so mild a manner, that for some-

time the disease assumes the most favourable form, when in an unexpected hour the symptoms denoting its most malignant type are ushered in, and the patient is sometimes cut off before danger is suspected. The affusion of cold water, or sponging the surface of the body, has been practised in scarlatina of late years with remarkable success. According to Dr. Currie, the cold affusion in several instances has extinguished scarlatina in its incipient state, so as to prevent either efflorescence, or any affection of the throat from taking place. The great utility of this remedy is fully corroborated by the experience of Dr. Thomas, and other respectable authorities. This very efficacious agent however, is to be employed only on the first onset of the disease, when there is intense heat and dryness of the skin. When the least chilliness prevails, or where there is any tendency to perspiration the application of cold water might be productive of much danger. In cases where from several days continuance of fever, extreme debility, with small irregular pulse have ensued, the cold ablution is deemed improper, it will be advisable to sponge the body with tepid water or with the addition of vinegar. On the other hand, should a coldness and torpor of the surface and extremities occur, the warm bath, or other means of restoring warmth and equable excitement must be employed.

But so soon as a putrid tendency and a great prostration of strength has become manifest, the objects which should excite our chief attention are, to support the patient's strength, to obviate the putrid tendency of the humours, and to cleanse the ulcers of the mouth and throat. Should therefore, the inflammatory symptoms not run high, or these having subsided, the tonic and antiseptic remedies are to be applied with the utmost assiduity. The cinchona and wine must be administered to the fullest extent of the condition of the stomach to receive them. If the bark in substance cannot be retained on the stomach, the decoction or infusion should be substituted, and the elixir of vitriol, or muriatic acid ought at the same time to be freely employed as directed in typhus gravior. When children cannot be prevailed on to take the bark in any form, it should be injected into the intestines with a syringe. Information has reached me from a source deserving of confidence, that a decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria*, has been exhibited in this disease with the most satisfactory success, and is even esteemed by

some, as a more efficacious antiseptic than the cinchona. It is given in doses of a table spoonful every few hours, but in diminished doses, if it prove cathartic. Used as a gargle, it certainly deterges and heals the aphthous ulcers in a wonderful manner. As auxiliary remedies, nothing can be more essential than the application of proper gargles to the mouth and fauces ; and particular attention should be paid to this point in cases of children, who are incapable of gargling, that the remedy be properly and thoroughly applied by injecting with a syringe, to clean the throat before swallowing any food or drink, as otherwise, the sloughs and putrid discharge from the ulcers, may be carried down and greatly aggravate the complaint. Much benefit will be received by a few grains of calomel, either by itself or mixed with honey, and often applied to the tongue and ulcerated parts of the mouths of children. The following may be regarded as among the best preparations for the purpose of gargling. Take a handful of red rose leaves, a piece of myrrh the size of a nutmeg, and three or four figs ; simmer the whole in a pint of pure old cider, the older the better, then strain and sweeten it with pure honey. An excellent gargle may be prepared by diluting the muriatic acid, and sweetening with honey so as to be in some degree palatable ; in cases of troublesome aphthæ, or erosions of the mouth and tonsils, it allays the intolerable heat and dryness of those parts, and induces an agreeable cooling sensation. It appears by Thomas' Modern Practice, that the throat distemper prevailed among the children in the West-Indies a few years since, with the greatest mortality, in despite of the utmost endeavours of the physicians, till at length the superior efficacy of the following remedy was discovered. Take two table spoonfuls of capsicum, or Cayenne pepper, and two tea spoonfuls of common salt, infuse these in half a pint of boiling water, and then add the same quantity of warm vinegar ; after standing for about an hour the liquor is to be strained through a fine cloth, and two table spoonfuls given for an adult every half hour, using it also as a gargle. "The speedy and good effects" says the author, "produced by the use of this medicine in every case in which it was tried, evidently points out the utility of giving warm aromatics, which will bring on a timely separation of the sloughs, as well as other antiseptics to correct the tendency in the parts to gangrene."

The root of marsh rosemary (*statice limonium*) is another article which has been employed as a gargle in this complaint

with very essential benefit. It is undoubtedly an astringent of considerable efficacy, and well deserving of further trial.

The carbonic acid gas, has of late been employed as an antiseptic in angina maligna with some advantage ; the most eligible way of introducing it into the stomach, is to direct the patient to swallow ten grains of salt of tartar, or other fixed alkaline salt, dissolved in a cup of water, immediately after which two table spoonfuls of lemon juice, or sharp vinegar, must be swallowed. During the act of effervescence, the gas will be extricated, and exert its immediate effect on the stomach. It is on the principle of its containing a portion of fixed air, that yeast has been recommended in both malignant sore throat and putrid fever. When given in doses of two table spoonfuls every three hours, yeast has proved manifestly beneficial. If the patient should be troubled with a diarrhæa, every attempt should be made to restrain it, as in every stage of the disease, this is a dangerous symptom. A decoction of catechu, or the root of tormentilla, being excellent astringents, may be employed for this purpose with decided good effects. A little wine or brandy mulled up with cinnamon or nutmeg, may also be advised, and small doses of laudanum will sometimes be requisite. Violent vomiting is to be appeased by the saline draught in the effervescing state, by small doses of laudanum and peppermint, and by the application of tincture of opium and camphorated spirits to the region of the stomach.

There is some diversity of opinion respecting the employment of blisters in any form of this complaint, their utility it is said has not been experienced in practice, and as they are attended with inconvenience, and interfere with more useful applications, they may perhaps in most cases be omitted. When angina visited Boston in 1802, Dr. John Warren observed that "for swellings of the parotid glands, nothing was so efficacious as the application of cold water, or vinegar and water, by cloths kept constantly wet with these fluids. The drinking of cold water was in some instances attended with the happiest effects." In some instances a suppuration of the parotid glands will take place, when this is indicated emollient poultices should be applied till maturation is complete, when the tumour must be opened, and the ulcer is then to be dressed with digestive ointment.

In some cases there happens a discharge of blood from the nose, mouth, or ears, which not being critical, but on the contrary threatens the greatest danger, ought to be res-

trained if possible by administering freely the mineral acids internally, and by the external application of tents dipped in some powerful styptic, as a solution of blue vitriol or alum. A singular occurrence sometimes follows a crisis in this disease, the patient is seized with a swelling of the wrists and ankles, accompanied with redness and great pain in every respect similar to acute rheumatism. Others were affected with an universal tumefaction from head to foot, the cellular membrane being puffed up like a bladder, and the patient in this case discharges but little urine. Both of these complaints are soon removed by the use of diaphoretic, and diuretic medicines, joined with tonics and a nourishing diet. But Dr. Rush succeeded in removing these dropsical swellings in every instance by the use of cathartics of calomel and jalap. It has already been mentioned that it was the New-England practice on former occasions, to administer a moderate course of mercury so as to act upon the system at large for the cure of scarlatina, and that mode of treatment was eminently successful. Dr. Rush also employed calomel in small doses in all stages of scarlatina anginosa which appeared in Philadelphia in 1783 and 1784. In subsequent visitations however, the disease has appeared to be somewhat different, and the predominant symptoms of putrid diathesis, and of debility, have deterred many physicians from resorting to the same mode of treatment. This shews the high importance of a judicious discrimination at different seasons of its prevalence, as well as peculiarities of personal circumstances.

Through the whole course of this disease the patient should be supported with nourishing food, light and easy of digestion, consisting chiefly of vegetable substances, as oat gruel, rice, sago, arrow root, and panado. The ordinary drink may be wine whey, and barley water, acidulated with any of the vegetable acids.

When the patient is happily brought to a state of convalescence, some gentle laxative medicine should be given occasionally, to carry off the putrid dregs that may remain in the intestines; and if he continues weak, he ought to persevere for sometime in the use of the Peruvian bark, and elixir vitriol, with daily exercise and a clear air. Or the thoroughwort may be substituted for the Peruvian bark. When scarlatina anginosa is viewed in the light of a contagious disease, it will be conceived that the means of prevention are considerations of no small importance to the community.

As respects the management of the patient, the greatest attention to cleanliness must be observed. Whatever is voided by stool ought to be speedily removed, the linen and every infected article should be frequently changed and cleansed. The chamber should be sufficiently ventilated, but not so as to give any check to the perspiration, or efflorescence, and the floor should be often sprinkled with vinegar. The patient must not be surrounded by more attendants than are necessary, and those should carefully avoid inhaling the breath of the sick. The Cayenne pepper as mentioned above is affirmed to be an excellent preventative medicine. According to Dr. Thomas, "by giving the attendants of the sick and others who may unavoidably be exposed to infection, a tea spoonful every two or three hours, using it at the same time as a gargle, the preventative effect of the remedy is said to have proved certain. It seems to act by producing and keeping up a regular excitement in the tonsils, uvula, and fauces, and thereby enabling them to resist the sedative effects of the poison which is inhaled." But an expedient still more important consists in a speedy separation of the sick from the well, and of such as have been exposed to infection, as much as possible from all others.

The period which elapses from the reception of the contagion, to the appearance of the symptoms, is said to be from three to six days. Whenever the disease is recognized, whether in a private family or boarding school, or other assemblage of children, every person affected should be separated without delay from all the rest, until a sufficient time has elapsed to secure from danger of infection. These are the most probable means of checking the progress, and effecting the total extinction of this fatal disease.

According to Dr. Willan, persons under the influence of contagion do not communicate it until they are actually affected with the fever and efflorescence, but it may be conveyed from one to another, by means of cloths, or a handkerchief, which has received the vapour from the lungs, or any of the discharges from the mouth or nose of the patient. Convalescents, he observes, from the disease, notwithstanding the minutest attention to cleanliness and change of apparel, remain for two or three weeks capable of affecting others. Even the slightest case of simple scarlet fever, he thinks, may produce in some scarlatina anginosa, and in others scarlatina maligna.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE MUMPS, OR (CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA.)

THIS is a contagious disease, affecting chiefly children and young persons, and is often epidemic. It is known by an external moveable swelling that arises on one side of the neck, but more commonly on both, and frequently attains to so considerable size as greatly to impede the powers of respiration and deglutition, giving rise thereby to symptoms of fever. These tumours occupy the parotid glands; are large and hard, and somewhat painful, continuing to increase till the fourth day, when they with the attending fever decline and soon disappear. After these symptoms have subsided, it is remarkable that the contents of the scrotum in males, and the breasts in females, become affected with a large, hard, and often painful swelling, which generally subsides in a few days. Sometimes however, the tumour in the fauces is suddenly suppressed, and not attended with the last mentioned symptom; in which case the fever increases rapidly, and is often succeeded by delirium, and has sometimes proved fatal.

The mumps commonly terminates without danger, and seldom require the assistance of medicine. The principal requisite is, to keep the head and feet warm, to avoid taking cold, and to regulate the bowels by the mildest cooling laxatives. But should the tumour in the neck suddenly vanish, and the inflammatory fever increase so as to induce an apprehension that the brain will be affected, it will be advisable to promote and reproduce the swelling, by warm fomentations, and to obviate the fatal consequence that may result from its sudden repression, by emetics, bleeding, or blisters, according to the nature of the case.

When the testicles, or the female breast, become affected, and are much swelled, every endeavour should be exerted to prevent suppuration from ensuing, by having recourse to bleeding, cathartics, cooling and discutient applications, such as solutions of saccharum saturni, and crude sal ammoniac, and directing a suspensory bag for the swelled testicle.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF A CATARRH, OR COLD AND COUGH.

HOWEVER trivial in the view of many persons complaints of this description may appear, they are in reality to be regarded as of a serious nature, and as frequently leading to the most fatal consequences. A cold when aggravated, or rendered extremely frequent in its return, by neglect or imprudence, eventually becomes a malady sufficiently formidable to combat and defeat the skill of the most experienced physician; and this is the rock upon which the health and lives of thousands have been wrecked.

Some interesting observations respecting the manner in which colds are contracted, will be found in the chapter on air and atmosphere, in the first part of this volume, to which the reader's particular attention is requested.

A catarrh or cold is always occasioned by a suppression of perspiration, by exposure to cold and damp air, or to alternate changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*; and the degree of severity depends on the violence of the cause, or the constitution of the patient. If we could always enjoy a uniform degree of temperature, we should never be affected with a catarrh, but such is the variableness of our climate, that our constitutions are perpetually subjected to diseases in consequence of obstructed perspiration.

The symptoms of a catarrh or cold are so generally known, as scarcely to need description. They are most commonly lassitude or weariness; a sense of chilliness alternating with glows of heat upon the skin; stuffing of the nose; more or less obtuse pain of the head; frequent sneezing; a disagreeable dryness and huskiness of the nostrils; the eyes are watery, red and sore; a cough with hoarseness and sore throat, difficulty of breathing, and a slight degree of fever. At length a copious excretion of mucous fluid from the nostrils and throat, proves a solution of the complaint. Sometimes however, the cough and other symptoms

are more severe, and the affection being extended to the bronchial system, the breathing becomes laborious and wheezing, the fever is often considerable, and the disorder assumes its most severe forms. A cold in general is not difficult of cure, if early attention be given to the application of proper remedies, but if long neglected, or frequently renewed, it may prove both obstinate and dangerous.

For the removal of catarrh, we should endeavour to restore obstructed perspiration and obviate the occurrence of inflammatory symptoms. The patient must be kept in a moderate temperature, avoiding the extremes of heat or cold. Those who adopt the old adage, of "feeding a cold," with the view of a cure, will be convinced of their error, when too late to retrieve their dangerous condition; and he who will practice upon the opinion, that colds are soonest cured by a debauch in wine, or drinking hot punch, or other heating liquors, hazards an experiment which will often disappoint his expectations, and may convert a slight complaint into some dangerous inflammatory affection.

Immediately on the approach of symptoms of catarrh, the patient ought to diminish the usual quantity of solid food, and abstain from all kinds of spirituous liquors, and other stimulating drinks. The food should consist of broths, light puddings, rice, sago, arrow root, fruits and vegetables. A free use of cooling mucilaginous drinks should be directed, such as barley water, infusions of licorice, flax-seed, quince seeds, slippery elm bark, mullein, or water gruel sweetened with honey. The drinks should be taken cold, and pure cold water is by some late writers held in preference to all other liquids, repeated draughts of which they recommend as the best mean of promoting perspiration. By the use of these means, and bathing the feet and legs in warm water at bed time, perspiration will be induced in the course of the night, and by a due perseverance in this method, a common cold may often be speedily cured, which if neglected might be attended with the most pernicious consequences.

In severe cases of catarrh, when the symptoms are urgent, the most soothing and immediate relief may be obtained by inhaling into the throat and lungs, the warm vapours from the infusions of emollient herbs, such as the flowers of marsh-mallows, mullein, or of elder. The receiving these vapours into the lungs by inhalation, is esteemed as a sovereign remedy which ought never to be neglected in cases of

catarrh, or other pulmonic affections. The inhaler invented by Dr. Mudge, is admirably calculated for rendering the process convenient for children, as well as others. When however, this apparatus cannot be obtained, a coffee-pot, or an inverted funnel may be substituted. The operation should be continued about twenty minutes each time, and repeated morning and evening, especial care being taken to exclude the external cold air from having access to the throat and lungs. If inflammatory symptoms prevail, with a hard quick pulse, and pain of the head and breast, and a hot dry skin, it will be necessary to take blood from the arm in proportion to the urgency of the symptoms and other circumstances of the patient, but not to such extent as to reduce the pulse and heat below the natural standard. An emetic of Ipecacuanha will next be highly useful, and the bowels must also be moved by a proper dose of jalap and calomel, or by the following saline mixture. Take of Glauber's salts, one ounce, fresh lemon juice, one ounce, boiling water, half a pint, loaf sugar, two ounces. Two table spoonfuls every hour, for an adult, until it prove laxative. If the skin be hot and dry, the warm bath should be used, after which the patient should go into a warm bed, and during the continuance of the febrile symptoms, it will be advisable to administer either the neutral mixture with a small quantity of tartarized antimony and laudanum, or the following mixture in doses of one table spoonful every hour, with the view of diminishing the heat and promoting perspiration. Take sal nitre, half an ounce, water, half a pint, lemon juice, half an ounce, spiritus nitri dulcis, half an ounce. Should the fever still prevail, small doses of calomel and opium may be given morning and evening.

For appeasing the cough, a simple domestic medicine may be prepared by mixing lemon juice, honey, and sugar candy in equal parts, of which a table spoonful may be taken at pleasure. In the absence of fever two tea spoonfuls of elixir paragoric, or a suitable dose of syrup of white poppies should be taken at night.

Common Cough.

It must be obvious to every observer, that a long protracted obstinate cough, especially if improperly treated, too often lays the foundation for a fatal consumption of the

lungs. When therefore, a cough produced by a cold, has not yielded to the method of treatment above recommended, or if that has not been adopted, the condition of the patient ought to excite alarm and receive the most prompt attention.

If the cough appears to proceed from a defluxion of thin acrimonious humours irritating the membranes of the lungs and other parts, the most proper remedies are those which tend to thicken, and sheath the sharp humours, such as mucilages, oils, and gentle opiates, as the following preparation. Take of barley water, six ounces, white sugar and gum arabic of each, three drachms, incorporate the two last articles in a mortar, with a small quantity of the water, and gradually mix one ounce of the oil of almonds, or of olives, and then by little at a time, add the rest of the barley water, and it will form a soft white emulsion, well adapted to the complaint; or if preferred, spermaceti may be used instead of the oil. Two table spoonfuls of this excellent sheathing emulsion, may be taken every two or three hours. Another emulsion equally useful, may be prepared as follows. Take blanched almonds, or white poppy seeds, two ounces, beat them in a marble mortar with the same quantity of sugar, adding a small quantity of water to facilitate their mixture, and then add a quart of barley water to the ingredients and strain the liquor through a fine cloth for use. If it is required to be more mucilaginous, one ounce of gum arabic may be dissolved in it while warm. Half a pint of this mixture, taken frequently, serves an excellent purpose in obtunding and sheathing the sharp mucus, and in diluting the acrimonious juices in the lungs, or in the first passages. These remedies must be assisted by the use of opiates, which are often requisite to appease urgent coughs, and to procure a respite from the violent action on the chest and lungs which they occasion; with this view, two or three tea spoonfuls of the paragoric elixir, thirty drops of antimonial wine may be given in a cup of the mucilaginous drinks, or emulsions above mentioned at bed time, and repeated as occasion may require. Purgatives are commonly necessary to keep the bowels soluble during the continuance of the cough, Glauber's salts, manna, castor oil, or cream of tartar, afford a choice for the purpose. Emetics may also be given in every stage of the complaint.

In cases where considerable febrile heat prevails, the saline mixture should be administered. If the stomach and

lungs be oppressed with phlegm, an emetic of Ipecacuanha will be found to afford relief. When the lungs appear to be loaded with tough viscid mucus, not easily expectorated, and if no fever be present, the medicines to be relied on are those of a pectoral and attenuating kind, as gum ammoniac and squills. Half a drachm of gum ammoniac, made into pills with twenty drops of laudanum and taken at bed time, is said to have an excellent effect in almost uniformly producing an expectoration, and abating the distressing fatigue of the cough. If a liquid form be preferred, dissolve two drachms of the gum in half a pint of mint water, and let the patient take two table spoonfuls three times in a day. The oxymel, or syrup of squills, may be mixed with an equal quantity of simple cinnamon water, and taken in the quantity of a table spoonful two or three times in a day if they do not disagree with the stomach, or some of the preparations in the Appendix.

In obstinate coughs occasioned by a flux of humours on the lungs, blisters are highly expedient and useful; they should be applied between the shoulders, or about the chest, and kept open a considerable time by the savin ointment; or when one has healed, a new one should be applied. If blisters are not employed, a plaster of Burgundy pitch should on no account be neglected, this ought to be worn between the shoulders, and renewed once every week so long as the cough continues, which by its stimulating effect, will afford considerable relief to the lungs. Issues and setons, near the chest, will also be beneficial by diverting from the lungs that flux of humours, which irritates that tender organ, and excites the action of coughing. Those persons who are of a consumptive disposition, should be particularly careful to avoid taking cold, as it may bring on a spitting of blood, or if tubercles are about forming in the lungs, they may thence be excited to a speedy and fatal suppuration.

Persons advanced in life, often experience the most serious consequences from taking cold, such as inflammation of the lungs, or chronic catarrh, from which they seldom recover.

Aged persons when affected with a tedious cough unattended with inflammation, often receive essential relief by the use of balsam of Peru, balsam of Copaiva, or the balsam of sulphur, with half the quantity of the oil of aniseed mixed, a common tea spoonful of this last taken two or three times in a day, sometimes prove more efficacious than any other remedy.

It is not to be recommended that persons for every slight cold, confine themselves to close warm rooms, and drink too freely of warm liquors, as these tend to relax the system, and protract the complaint, but if no fever attend, the patient should take some exercise in the open air whenever the weather will permit.

Coughs sometimes have their origin in the stomach, affecting the lungs by sympathy, in which case the cure depends chiefly on cleansing and strengthening the organ primarily affected. After giving an emetic or two, a cure may be effected by a stomachic tincture composed of Peruvian bark and bitters, either in wine or brandy, assisted by proper exercise, particularly riding on horseback.

When a cough proceeds entirely from an affection of the nerves, the proper indications are to strengthen the body by means of tonics, as the Peruvian bark, thoroughwort, and preparations of iron, with a light nourishing diet, tranquility of mind and daily exercise on horseback.

In this complaint however, much relief may be obtained by the occasional use of asafoetida, one drachm of which, may be dissolved in two ounces of cinnamon water, and a table spoonful taken three times in a day. But the root of *pothos foetida*, or skunk cabbage; will in most instances of this description prove a more pleasant, as well as a more efficacious remedy. This root may be taken either in powder to the extent of half a drachm three times a day, or in the form of infusion as most agreeable to the patient.

In children, we frequently meet with a cough occasioned by teething, and often by worms; in both which cases, it is to be cured by such remedies as are adapted to those complaints.

When women in the last months of pregnancy, are affected with a troublesome cough, the complaint is greatly mitigated by small bleedings, and keeping the bowels soluble by gentle laxatives, avoiding at the same time all food of a flatulent nature.

When the intimate connection between the lungs and the surface of the body is considered, and that by preserving the perspiration uninterrupted, the lungs are in a manner secured from injuries which otherwise they are so apt to suffer, the utility and necessity of wearing a flannel shirt next the skin, cannot but be duly appreciated. The caution too, of guarding against wet feet, cannot be too often repeated to

those who are habitually disposed to complaints of the breast. With regard to both of these particulars, I speak experimentally from the fullest conviction of their great importance.

From the particular interest which I take in the welfare of our meritorious clergymen, I am induced to observe here, that instances too frequently occur, in which they hazard their future health, and even their lives, by the great fatigue and exertion in speaking in public assemblies, while labouring under complaints of the lungs and breast.

Influenza, or Epidemical Catarrh.

This species of catarrh has been known from the days of Hippocrates, and it has been mentioned as prevailing frequently in England during the last century. In America, it has appeared at nine or ten different periods since the year 1733, but at no period so universally extensive, and with such severity, as in the autumns of 1789 and 1807. It commenced first at New-York and Philadelphia, from which it soon pervaded every part of the continent. According to estimation, three fourths of the inhabitants were in a few weeks affected with the disease, in a greater or less degree. It spread with such amazing rapidity, as to resemble more a storm agitating the atmosphere, than the natural progress of a disease from any contagious source; almost a whole city, town, or neighbourhood, becoming affected in a few days. Although all classes of people experienced the operation of this singular epidemic, it is remarkable that a small proportion, comparatively speaking, were so ill as to require medical attendance, and instances of its fatal termination were of rare occurrence.

The few cases of mortality were confined chiefly to the aged and those who were previously affected with pulmonic complaints. But it was not uncommon for persons from intemperance, or exposure to cold and wet, to suffer relapses, which proved severe and lingering, and in a few instances led to fatal consequences.

The symptoms which characterized the disease, were very similar to those that attend a common catarrh or cold in its severest forms. It was in general ushered in with chilliness and shiverings, succeeded by some degree of heat, a hoarseness, soreness, and rawness of the throat, lungs, and

stomach, accompanied with an incessant tickling cough or hawking, with expectoration of thin sharp mucus. Pains in the head, chest, back, or limbs, with a lassitude, restlessness, and great prostration of strength, almost universally attended. The pain in the head was often severe, accompanied in a few instances with vertigo and slight delirium. The pain and oppression in the breast, resembled that of peripneumonia notha, and those in the back and limbs were often similar to the pains accompanying the accession of typhus fever. The respiration and cough, in some instances, exhibited that peculiar croaking noise which takes place in croup. Sometimes a diarrhæa, at others a nausea, but more frequently a constipation of the bowels, with thirst, a furred tongue, quick pulse, but not very full, high coloured urine, and more or less fever accompanied the complaint. Some have the full symptoms of pulmonic inflammation, as stiches in some part of the chest, tinged expectoration, and a pertinacious cough. When perspiration was free, and the bowels lax in the early stage, the fever usually declined about the fifth or sixth day, but the cough continued for sometime longer, with a free expectoration of mucus, and some old and infirm people died, apparently from an accumulation of phlegm which they were unable to expectorate. Such in general was the form of the influenza, but its modifications were extremely numerous. With respect to the medical treatment of this disease, the plan varied in the hands of different practitioners. A large proportion of those affected were subjects only of simple domestic remedies usual in cases of common colds. Blood-letting was practised in a few instances, but in general this evacuation was considered as inadmissible. Emetics, when nausea indicated their use, blisters, to relieve the pain about the chest, diaphoretics and mild laxatives were more universally employed. The inhalation of warm vapours, the liberal use of emollient drinks, and the mucilaginous emulsions already directed in this chapter, are to be considered as the most appropriate remedies in the influenza, and as all those means, with directions for their use, have been mentioned in the preceding pages, a more particular recital here would be superfluous.

I must not omit to mention that an unpleasant, and not unfrequent sequel of both catarrh and influenza, is a partial or complete loss of voice, depending upon a state of the muscles subservient to speech approaching to palsy. This is

sometimes only of a very temporary nature ; at others, it has been known to continue for several months after the disappearance of the other symptoms. It is in general easily to be restored by the use of stimulating gargles composed of mustard seed and horse radish, but still more effectually by a decoction of seneka snake-root, with the addition of a little honey, a table spoonful of which for an adult every two hours, and gargle with the same. The lobelia inflata is another efficacious medicine in this affection, which may be used as a gargle in the form of tincture or infusion. Electricity has also been known speedily to remove this complaint.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PLEURISY, (PLEURITIS.)

A PLEURISY is an inflammation of the pleura, or membrane which lines the thorax and envelops the lungs. It may be occasioned by exposure to cold, and by all the causes to which other inflammatory diseases are usually ascribed. It prevails chiefly in the spring, and attacks most frequently those of robust constitutions, and of a plethoric habit.

This disease generally begins like most acute fevers with a sense of cold and shivering, followed by heat, thirst, flushing of the face, and other febrile symptoms. The pulse is quick, hard, and strong; and an acute pain is felt in one of the sides, most commonly the right, which increases upon every inspiration, and attended with a difficulty of lying on the side affected. A difficulty of breathing succeeds, accompanied with a short cough, at first dry, but afterwards moist, with some expectoration of phlegm, either streaked with blood or of a yellowish colour.

The efforts of nature in this disease indicate relief by expectoration from the lungs, with which the pleura is intimately connected, and our utmost endeavours should be directed to the promotion of that salutary discharge.

The patient should be kept quiet, cool, and easy; his diet must be of the most slender kind, and his drinks should be mucilaginous and cooling, as barley water, gruel, infusions of figs and raisins, marsh-mallows, licorice, flax-seed, and mullein. These should be taken moderately warm, and often sipped, in order to moisten and relax the throat and adjacent parts, and they have an excellent effect in sheathing the acrimony of the humours, which irritate and excite fits of coughing. His feet and hands ought to be bathed in warm water several times in a day, and the steams of the decoction of emollient herbs, or of warm water and vinegar, should be frequently inhaled into the lungs by means of

Mudge's inhaler, or an inverted funnel. Drastic cathartics are improper in this disease, but the bowels must be kept moderately loose by small doses of Glauber's salts or aperient clysters.

Pleurisy is one of those diseases in which every physician knows the importance of copious bleeding from the system, as early as possible, after the complaint is formed. It is immaterial from which side blood is drawn, but very essential that it be from a *large* orifice. Dr. George Fordyce is particularly solicitous to inculcate this practice, and it accords with the sentiments of our most experienced practitioners. The quantity drawn, ought to be to the full extent of the strength, and the violence of the symptoms of the patient. If after the first bleeding, the pulse remains full, hard, and obstructed, the pain in the side acute, the breathing difficult, and the blood exhibit a sizzly crust on its surface, it will be necessary to repeat the operation at the distance of some hours, and even a third or a fourth time, should there be no mitigation of the symptoms; recollecting however, that after a free expectoration has commenced, bleeding will be injurious. Topical bleeding either by leeches, or by cupping glasses, and scarification, applied immediately over the pained part, is of considerable advantage. Emollient fomentations made of camomile flowers, elder flowers, or marsh-mallows, should be applied to the sides as warm as the patient can bear, and soon as the cloths cool they ought to be changed, and care taken to prevent catching cold. Blisters are of great utility in pleurisy, but in every case of acute inflammation their use should be preceded by copious bleeding, as they seldom produce so good an effect until the inflammatory action of the system has been in a considerable degree subdued. After proper bleeding has been premised, a blister of eight or ten inches square should be applied immediately over the part affected, and when one is healed another ought to succeed it, and be continued open for several days, or till the pain is removed.

With the view of assisting nature as much as possible in throwing off the offending matter from the lungs by expectoration, various means have been employed and recommended; among the first, and certainly the most efficacious, are mercurials. Very beneficial effects may be derived from the use of turpeth mineral in doses of one or two grains every four or six hours; or a powder composed of about two

grains of calomel and half a grain of opium, or this proportion varied as the case may require, should be repeated every six or seven hours, and a liberal quantity of barley water ought to be directed during its use. This remedy has received encomiums from various respectable sources as an excellent expectorant, and the course should be commenced immediately after blood-letting has been premised. The pleurisy root as directed in the American New Dispensatory will be found a valuable remedy.

Antimonials in nauseating doses are also considered as highly useful in promoting both expectoration and cutaneous perspiration. A solution of tartarized antimony, is the preparation most generally prescribed for this purpose, and the doses should be such as to excite a slight nausea without vomiting. If four grains of emetic tartar be dissolved in six ounces of water, with one ounce of spirits of lavender, and a little sugar, a table spoonful of the mixture may be taken every four hours. As a powerful refrigerent, sal nitre is much commended in this disease, in doses of ten or fifteen grains every three or four hours; it may be added to the mixture just mentioned, or to the mercurial powder, to avoid multiplying the medicines. When the chest is much oppressed with tenacious phlegm not easily expectorated, the following mixture will be found well adapted to afford relief. Take of the milk of gum ammoniacum, four ounces, of oxymel or syrup of squills, one ounce, a table spoonful every four or five hours. Where the action of the lungs requires to be excited by a moderate stimulus, a decoction of the seneka root has been used with satisfactory success. It may be directed in the quantity of two or three table spoonfuls, as the patient's strength will permit, three or four times in a day.

The class of mucilaginous and oily medicines should in no case of this disease be omitted, as they serve to sheath the acrimonious humours, to abate irritation, and appease fits of coughing. For this purpose the emulsions advised in common cough page 413, are admirably adapted.

As opiates evidently tend to give a check to expectoration, they should be prohibited in the first stage, but when they become absolutely necessary to procure sleep, and to appease the distressing cough, at a more advanced period, two tea spoonfuls of camphorated tincture of opium, (paragoric elixir,) with the same quantity of spiritus nitri dul-

cis, may be directed at night with much safety and advantage.

After the fever and pain have subsided, and the patient is in a state of convalescence, a few doses of gentle physic should be advised, and his body ought to be replenished with healthy juices, by means of a light diet of easy digestion. As persons who have once been affected with pleurisy, are particularly liable to its attacks, they ought prudently to avoid every cause which can have a tendency to reproduce the disease.

CHAPTER X.

PERIPNEUMONY, OR PNEUMONIA, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

THIS disease is sometimes complicated with pleurisy and there is such analogy in their nature and character, that instances occur in which physicians are unable to define the line of distinction. In pneumonia, there is a variation in the symptoms accordingly as the inflammation affects more especially the substance of the lungs, and their proper covering, or the contiguous membranes, and combined with each other in various degrees. The peripneumony is commonly divided into the *spurious*, which is occasioned by a viscid pituitous matter obstructing the vessels of the lungs, and the true, or *catarrhal*, when it arises from a thin acrid defluxion on those organs. Pulmonary inflammation, by some called lung fever, may proceed from the same causes as the pleurisy, especially the application of cold and wet to the body which gives a check to perspiration, and determines an unusual flow of blood to the lungs; severe exercise, a free indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, repelled eruptions, and external injuries. It attacks principally those of a robust constitution, and plethoric habit, and occurs most frequently in the winter and spring.

The symptoms which characterize pneumonia, are great oppression at the breast, with difficulty of breathing, an obtuse dull pain in some part of the chest, with inability to lie on the side when that is affected, together with a cough, dryness of the skin, heat, anxiety, flushing of the face, sometimes it is swelled, and appears of a purplish hue. The pulse is usually full, strong, hard, and frequent; but in the advanced stage, it is commonly weak, soft, and often irregular. In the beginning, the cough is frequently dry, but in some cases it is moist even from the first, and the matter

spit up is various both in colour and consistence, being often streaked with blood.

When pulmonic fevers terminate favourably, the change commonly takes place from the fourth to the seventh day, though in some cases it is extended to the fourteenth.

The curative treatment of pneumonia, both in diet and medicine, is in general the same as in pleurisy. The cooling antiphlogistic plan of regimen, should be strictly enjoined through the whole course of the disease; the patient must be supported with food of a light nutritive nature.

Blood-letting is of essential importance, and it ought to be drawn from a large orifice, and the quantity proportioned to the strength and vigour of the patient, and the urgency of the symptoms. One copious bleeding is always more beneficial than repeated smaller ones; though in cases of high inflammation, and imminent danger, a repetition of the operation will be indispensable, until an abatement of the inflammatory diathesis takes place. In many instances of slight pneumonia, the pectoral remedies usually directed in catarrh, will effect a cure without bleeding, and in aged persons the loss of blood is often inadmissible, so that much depends on the judgment of the attending physician in this dangerous complaint. The next mean, best adapted to afford relief from the distressing symptoms, is the repeated application of strong blisters eight or ten inches square to the parts affected; practitioners of experience need not to be reminded that vesicating the parts about the thorax, is of the greatest utility in cases of pulmonic inflammation, not only from the discharge which they occasion, but from their effect in removing spasm, and promoting the discharge from the lungs.

The safety of the patient, however, greatly depends on a free and easy expectoration within the first three or four days of this disorder. Those most powerful expectorants, the mercurial powder, and the solution of tartarized antimony, in small nauseating doses, as directed in pleurisy, may in this disease be administered with full confidence, as experience has amply confirmed their superior efficacy. The two preparations may be given alternately, and when the mouth becomes slightly affected by the calomel, the febrile symptoms will soon subside, and should the antimony induce evacuations from the stomach or bowels, it must be discontinued, or the doses diminished, lest it produce too great debility of the system. The turpeth mineral will be found of signal ad-

vantage as an emetic and expectorant. Moderate purgative medicines will occasionally be proper, but these must neither be heating or drastic ; eight or ten grains of calomel, followed by an ounce of Glauber's salts, will be a suitable cathartic for an adult. Instances will occur in this disease, in which emetics will be strongly indicated ; when the stomach appears to be overloaded, and the lungs greatly oppressed with phlegm, moderate doses of Ipecacuanha, combined with tartarized antimony, or squills, will afford more effectual relief than any pectoral medicine. In cases of young children, who are frequently affected with this disease, there is not a more effectual mode of procuring relief, than by repeated vomiting by means of Ipecacuanha or antimonial wine. It not unfrequently happens, that emetics in their ordinary doses, or even when increased, fail to produce the desired operation. I have in such cases of late years, administered the *lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco, with much success. It will often induce vomiting in a very speedy and effectual manner, and frequently relieves the laborious breathing, without its emetic effect. A table spoonful of the tincture, for an adult, and a tea spoonful for a young child of three or four years may be a proper dose, and repeated if necessary according to its effect.

Mucilaginous and demulcent medicines are among the most useful means of affording relief from the fatiguing cough, these have been often detailed in the chapter on catarrh, and on pleurisy. But the inhalation of the steams of warm water, impregnated with vinegar, or demulcent herbs, is a remedy so peculiarly useful in all pulmonic complaints, and at the same time so seldom put in practice, that the employment of it in the most copious manner may be again recommended.

The gum ammoniacum, squills, and the extract of licorice, possess pectoral qualities, which may be advantageously applied in some varieties of pneumonia, and in aged persons, much benefit may be derived from the use of a decoction of seneka snake-root. When the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, and the patient is much exhausted by a distressing cough, two or three tea spoonfuls of paragoric elixir, in some pectoral drink, will effect the desired respite and relief.

It may be proper to observe, that a large proportion of cases of inflammation of the lungs, have an unfavourable ter-

mination, and in the asthmatic, especially those advanced in life, it generally proves fatal.

When on recovery, the patient should carefully guard against exposure to wet and cold, or any irregularity which might occasion a relapse, as it may lay the foundation for a fatal consumption. When tonic medicines become necessary, the cascarilla, quassia, thoroughwort, and the wild cherry tree bark, should be advised, as the cinchona bark will seldom be proper.

When the inflammation of the lungs does not yield to bleeding, and the other remedies prescribed, it usually terminates in suppuration, and a vomica or empyema is the consequence, the former is an abscess or collection of matter formed in the substance of the lungs, and the matter in this case may be discharged by expectoration; the latter, being a fluid floating in the cavity of the breast, between the pleura and the lungs, can only be discharged by an incision made between the ribs, and without this operation the event will be fatal.

There are other species of pulmonic inflammation, as *Carditis*, inflammation of the heart. *Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium, and *Diaphragmitis*, inflammation of the diaphragm. The former is to be known by the great labour in breathing, the patient being unable to lie in bed, and by the severe palpitation of the heart. The inflammation of the diaphragm is not always to be distinguished from pneumonia and pleurisy, and it is probably often combined with those complaints. The medical treatment, therefore, of these several affections, is precisely the same with that above recommended in pleurisy and pneumonia.

I ought not to omit the observation of Dr. J. Fisher, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, that he has not in his practice had recourse to blood-letting in pleurisy, or peripneumony, but in every instance has been successful, chiefly by the use of turpeth mineral, sometimes as an emetic, but always in small doses, as one of the most efficacious expectorants.

The disease termed *typhoid peripneumony*, which has of late ravaged our army, and pervaded several parts of our country, has already been treated of under the head of *peripneumonia notha* to which the reader is referred.

CHAPTER XI.

OF A SPITTING OF BLOOD, OR HÆMOPTYSIS.

THE term hæmoptysis, (hæmoptoe,) comprehends all morbid effusions of blood through the mouth, except that which is vomited up, whether it be discharged by the actions of coughing, hawking, or spitting; but the term appears more properly applied, when blood is coughed up from the lungs. When it proceeds from the internal surface of the mouth, upper part of the throat, or adjoining cavities of the nose, it may be discharged by hawking or spitting, and this is seldom attended or followed by any serious consequences.

Persons most subject to this complaint, are those of slender delicate frames, who have long necks, prominent shoulders, and a narrow chest; and those whose blood is acrid and copious, especially if formerly subject to a bleeding at the nose. It most frequently occurs in the beginning of summer, when the external heat rarifies the blood more than it relaxes the solids, and generally attacks people between the 16th and 35th year of their age. This disease may be produced at all seasons, by violent exercise, great exertion of the lungs in speaking or singing, by wounds, plethora, hectic fever, coughs, excess in eating or drinking, and violent fits of anger. Hæmoptoe may also arise in consequence of omitting to bleed, or purge, at the usual seasons, when the system has been habituated to those evacuations, and it frequently attacks females who labour under obstructed menstruation, and males who suffer a suppression of the bleeding piles.

This complaint in most instances, begins with a sense of weight and anxiety in the breast; difficulty in breathing; a pain in different parts of the chest, and some sense of heat under the breast bone; being often preceded by a saltish taste in the mouth. Immediately before the discharge appears, a degree of irritation is felt at the top of the throat;

and on attempting to relieve this by hawking, a little florid and somewhat frothy blood is brought up. The irritation returning, more blood is spit off with a noise in the wind-pipe resembling that of air passing through a fluid. Sometimes, however, at the very first, the blood is discharged with coughing, or at least a very slight coughing accompanies the hawking above mentioned.

In most instances, at first the blood is in very small quantity, and soon disappears; but sometimes when it frequently occurs, it is in greater quantity, and often continues to appear at times for several days successively. It is sometimes profuse, but seldom in such quantity as, either by its excess, or by a sudden suffocation, to prove immediately mortal.

When blood is discharged by vomiting, it commonly proceeds from the stomach, and appears in larger quantities than when from the lungs, and is of a darker colour, often consisting of lumps, and mixed with the other contents of the stomach; while that coughed up from the lungs is usually of a florid colour, and mixed with a little frothy mucus only.

A spitting of blood in a strong healthy person, of a sound constitution, or in females from obstructed menstruation, or arising from external violence may often be considered as not more dangerous than a similar discharge from the nose. But when it attacks the slender and delicate, it is most frequently to be regarded as a presage of consumption; and when it proceeds from ulcerated lungs it always proves fatal.

In the treatment of this complaint, our attention must be directed to the antiphlogistic plan, carefully avoiding every heating or stimulating substance, either of food, drink, or medicine. The diet should be soft, cooling, and slender, consisting chiefly of milk, rice, small broths, barley water, arrow root, gruel, jellies, and fruit. It is of much importance that the patient be kept quiet, calm, and easy, both in body and mind, no exertion of the lungs by talking, or reading aloud, should on any account be permitted. Warm rooms, or beds, or too much clothing, as they tend to quicken the circulation of the blood, are equally improper; instead of a feather bed, a mattress or straw bed should be preferred. His feet must be bathed frequently in warm water, and his bowels ought to be kept in a soluble state by the

occasional use of Glauber's salts and manna, or other mild laxatives. When the patient is hot and feverish, and the pulse is full, hard, and quick, denoting a plethoric state of the vessels, blood should be taken from the arm, or as some prefer, the vein in the ankle; and this may be repeated in small quantities as the urgency of the symptoms may require. But on the contrary, when the pulse has been lowered by the effusion, and debility induced, and the blood is of a dark colour, the lancet is not to be employed.

The late Dr. Rush advises in this complaint, a table spoonful of common salt in fine powder, to be swallowed dry, and repeated often if necessary; he says it is often successful when other means fail in restraining the discharge of blood. Sal nitre is often employed in this complaint with considerable advantage; eight or ten grains of this, with double the quantity of loaf sugar, may be taken every second or third hour until the bleeding abates.

In cases of profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs proceeding from a relaxed state of the vessels, recourse must be had to astringent medicines, a strong infusion of red rose leaves sweetened with loaf sugar, and well acidulated with elixir vitriol, should be given by spoonfuls every hour or two; and should this fail, and the danger appear imminent, a trial may be made of the sugar of lead in doses of one or two grains every four or six hours, with perfect safety, and often with complete success.

Another remedy has of late been adopted with decided good effect in hæmoptysis, which is the *digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove. Among other authorities, we have that of Dr. I. Rand of Boston, who in very urgent cases, has given twenty-five drops of the tincture every hour till the discharge was suppressed. In one instance he says, of hæmoptysis, in a very athletic young man, where the discharge eluded the force of every other medicine; it reduced the pulse in eight hours from one hundred in a minute, to fifty pulsations, and stopped the hæmorrhage. But this powerful medicine as well as the acetite of lead, must be entrusted to the discretion of experienced practitioners only.

The application of a large blister to the breast will be found in most cases of hæmoptoe, essentially beneficial. Opiates often have a good effect in this disease, when it is deemed necessary, two tea spoonfuls of elixir paragoric, or thirty drops of laudanum, may be given as a quieting dose

in the evening. After the bleeding has subsided, in order to prevent a stagnation of blood in the cavities of the lungs, which might tend to ulcerate, the following preparation should be given to promote expectoration. Take spermaceti and honey, of each one ounce, melt them together, and when about milk warm, add one drachm of balsam Copaiva, stirring the mixture constantly until it becomes cold. The size of a small nutmeg may be taken every three or four hours. Much relief it is said has been experienced in this disease, by taking two or three times in a day, a tea spoonful of a medicine known by the name of Riga balsam, which comes from Riga in Russia.

With the view of preventing a return of this complaint, a strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen for a considerable time, should be observed, carefully avoiding all vigorous exertions of the body, agitations of the mind, and other occasional causes.

It has just been announced, that Dr. G. Rees, a respectable English physician, has published his sentiments respecting the cure of hæmoptysis, in which he differs essentially from the established practice. Dr. Rees asserts, that he has seen great and irreparable mischief produced by the use of the lancet in cases of hæmoptysis, and knows the practice to be prejudicial; and he informs, that the remedies of all others he has found the best are emetics. He has never found the hæmorrhage increased by these remedies, on the contrary, he has found them to be checked, and the periods of their recurrence either entirely put a stop to, or the intervals sensibly increased between them. When the bleeding was very alarming, half a drachm of sulphas zinci was given; in cases of less urgency, he employed the common emetic of Ipecacuanha and tartarized antimony. The author has adduced a number of successful instances in confirmation, and corroborative testimony from respectable authorities in favour of his opinion and practice.

CHAPTER XII.

OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, OR PHTHISIS.

IT is a melancholy truth verified in almost every family that pulmonary consumption constitutes a large proportion of our bills of mortality, and forms one of the most crowded avenues to the tomb. It is supposed that about one seventh of all the deaths in this state, are to be attributed to this fatal disease. A regular treatise on consumption will not comport with the plan of this work, some cursory observations respecting its most obvious causes, and the most eligible means of prevention and cure must suffice.

The causes which contribute to the production of phthisis pulmonalis are extremely numerous, many of these have already been recited in the chapters on clothing, longevity, catarrh, and on pulmonary inflammations which the reader is invited attentively to peruse.

This disease has been observed to make the most deplorable ravages among our youth of both sexes, between the ages of 17 and 27. Instances frequently occur in which whole families one after another become victims to it in the early periods of life. It is probably from this circumstance that some have alleged that the disease may be propagated by contagion; there is indeed much reason to suppose, that by sleeping in the same bed, with a consumptive patient in the ulcerative stage, with foetid expectoration, night sweats, and offensive breath, or by being much confined in a close room, and imbibing the effluvia from the lungs, that the disease may be by these means communicated.

The generality of consumptions are the consequence of colds and coughs, which have been neglected, or injudiciously treated in their early stage. Persons who are most subject to become consumptive, are those of a delicate make, fair complexion, and florid countenance, soft skin, long necks, narrow chest, prominent shoulders, with hollow temples, thick upper lips, a weak voice, great sensibility, and clear white

teeth. This description of persons have constitutionally weak and tender lungs, and need nothing but colds and coughs to excite inflammation, which ends in suppuration, hectic fever, ulcers, and consumption. This disease is also often hereditary, and those most subject to spitting of blood, are likewise most liable to its attacks. There are some occupations in life which dispose persons to consumptions, such as require artificers to sit in one position, or constantly to lean forward and press upon the stomach and breast, as cutlers, taylors, and shoe-makers ; it has been also observed that the small particles of stone, wood, metals, and other hard substances inspired into the lungs by the workmen, have produced this disease in the artists who work in those substances. Phthisis pulmonalis often takes place in consequence of certain diseases, such as catarrh, pneumonia inflammation, ulcerated tonsils, hæmoptoe, syphilis, scrofula, influenza, small-pox, and measles ; and also from violent passions of the mind, as grief, disappointment, anxiety, and close application to study, without proper exercise ; playing on wind instruments, dissipation, and intemperance. Excessive evacuations of various kinds, and a sudden suppression of those evacuations to which the system has been long accustomed, are also to be reckoned among the causes which give rise to this disease. The sudden changes of temperature to which our climate is subject, is undoubtedly a principal cause of the frequency and prevalence of consumptions, and many other diseases in our country. Confined air in hot close rooms, is well known to be extremely prejudicial to health. What can be more pernicious and destructive to the human constitution, especially to tender lungs, than the sudden changes from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, as practised by many young gentlemen who spend the day in an office, or counting room, heated to a great degree by a stove, and in the evening exposed to the dews, damp air, and cold easterly winds unprovided with covering sufficient to protect the body from their noxious influence ? nor is this remark inapplicable to the other sex ; our fashionable young females, accustomed to a warm apartment during the day, often brave the elements in the evening, and resort to the theatre, or ball-room, with uncovered breast and neck, naked arms to the shoulders, and thin shoes ; by such imprudent exposure, who is surprised that colds are contracted, and that so many young persons are consigned to the grave in the bloom of life ?

Another source of great injury to the constitutions of young persons, is a habit of indolence, or a want of bodily exercise, which nature requires to expand the chest and strengthen the lungs, to preserve vigour and energy in the system, and that due order and regularity in the animal functions, on which a healthy state so essentially depends.

The immediate cause in the largest proportion of instances of consumption, is tubercles, or small tumours, which finally suppurate and form ulcers in the substance of the lungs, and this is considered as the most dangerous kind. The first symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis, usually vary with the cause of the disease; when tubercles are the immediate cause, it begins with a short dry cough, without much expectoration for sometime, except a frothy mucus, that seems to proceed from the throat, and mostly in the morning, sometimes exciting vomiting. The patient feels an uneasiness about the chest, or a sense of pain on lying down on one or both sides, or under the breast bone; the breathing is also oppressed by the least quickened motion, and particularly so in hot rooms, or in moist weather; his spirits are very irregular, being either very lively, or much dejected, without any known reason, and the body gradually emaciates. A particular quickness and cautious manner of speaking is observable, as well as an unnatural peevishness, though before of the most amiable disposition. These symptoms may be observed perhaps many months before the patient thinks of complaining, or will acknowledge that he is so ill as to require attention; when indeed this is a most critical moment, and perhaps the only one, when by proper care and judicious management, he may be rescued from his impending fate. The patient under these circumstances, is more easily affected than usual by slight colds; the cough grows more troublesome and severe, particularly at night, and the expectoration is more free and copious, of a greenish colour, and on some occasions streaked with blood. The laborious breathing, the emaciation and weakness, go on increasing, the pain becomes severe, and the patient is unable to lie on the side affected, or to make a full inspiration without exciting a fit of coughing. The pulse at the beginning is often natural, or perhaps is soft, small, and a little accelerated; but at length becomes full, hard, small, and frequent, even to one hundred and twenty or upwards in a minute: a red flush now appears on one or both cheeks,

particularly after meals, with a dryness and heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, the evening exacerbations of fever become obvious, and the patient is now affected with the whole train of symptoms which usually accompany a confirmed *hectic fever*. "This species of fever is evidently of the remittent kind, and has two exacerbations every twenty-four hours. The first occurs usually about noon, and a slight remission ensues about five in the afternoon. This last is however, soon succeeded by another exacerbation, which increases gradually until after midnight; but about two o'clock in the morning, a remission takes place, and this becomes more apparent as the morning advances. The patient is very sensible to any coolness of the air, and often complains of a sense of cold, when his skin is at the same time preternaturally warm." The evening exacerbation in hectic fever is by far the most considerable, and on some occasions, particularly in cases of hæmoptoe, the hectic symptoms advance with more rapid strides. In general the urine is high coloured, and deposits a copious branny red sediment. The appetite is not greatly impaired, the tongue appears clean, the mouth is usually moist, and the thirst is inconsiderable; at length, aphthous ulcers appear in the mouth, and the red vessels of the coats of the eye assume a pearly whiteness, a florid circumscribed redness appears on each cheek during the exacerbations, but at other times the face is pale and the countenance sunk and dejected. The tongue appears clean and with the fauces is of a bright red colour, and generally sore and tender. The pulse is frequent, full, and tense, or small and quick; the palms of his hands and his feet are hot and dry; his nails are of a livid colour and are bent over the ends of his fingers; his breath offensive, quick, and laborious. A colliquative diarrhæa and night sweats ensue, and induce great debility and emaciation, the eyes lose their lustre and brilliancy, the cheeks appear prominent, the nose sharp, the temples depressed, and the strength rapidly declines. The miserable patient now exhibits the appearance of a walking skeleton bewailing the loss of its corporeal substance. His voice becomes hoarse and feeble, his hair falls off, and his feet and legs are affected with edematous swellings, and a glossy appearance of the skin. At this period the substance of the lungs is almost consumed, and their feeble remains are loaded with purulent matter, large quantities of which are

constantly expectorated ; the laboured breathing now like the expiring taper, grows more and more feeble, faintness often occurs, the heart ceases to perform its office, the voice falters, and the melancholy, long protracted scene is brought to a close. Thus thousands are consigned to a premature tomb. It is a characteristic trait in this disease, that the patient is seldom alarmed with his approaching fate, but retains his hope to the last and still flatters himself with a speedy recovery.* In female cases the menstrual evacuation is sometimes profuse, at others altogether suppressed. When women are affected with consumptive complaints previous to a state of pregnancy, the symptoms are generally suspended, or so disguised during that period, that both the patient and friends are unconscious of any impending danger ; but shortly after parturition, the disease resumes a more rapid progress and soon terminates in death. When it is desired to ascertain whether the matter expectorated be pus or mucus the following experiment discovered by the late Mr. Charles Darwin will afford a decisive discrimination. Let the expectorated matter be dissolved in sulphuric acid and in caustic alkaline lixivium, and then add pure water to both solutions ; and if there is a fair precipitation in each, it is a certain sign that some pus is present : if in neither a precipitate occurs, it is a certain test that the material is entirely mucus. Another method has been invented by Dr. T. Young, physician to St. George's Hospital, more convenient and not less satisfactory. He found by experiment that a luminous body, when viewed through a transparent liquid holding in suspension minute particles of nearly equal dimensions, "is surrounded by rings of colours somewhat resembling the rainbow, but differently arranged and often beautifully brilliant. Blood, a little diluted, always exhibits them in great perfection, and they afford a very accurate criterion for the distinction between pus and mucus. Mucus, containing no globules, affords no colours, while those, which are exhibited by pus exactly resemble

* Even physicians themselves have been known while just expiring with this complaint, to be unconscious that they were consumptive. "A late eminent teacher of Anatomy, in his very last lecture, (at a time when the symptoms of confirmed decline were too obvious to be mistaken by the youngest of his pupils,) speaking of this circumstance whilst describing the structure of the lungs, observed : 'This deceitful persuasion is not to be wondered at in those who have not studied physic ; but that any man to whom frequent observations must have made every fatal symptom so familiar, can be blind to his own situation is truly wonderful.' He himself died of phthisis within the fortnight."

the appearance produced by the blood, the rings being usually of the same dimensions. A minute quantity of the fluid to be examined in this manner, may be put between two small pieces of plate-glass, and if we hold the glass close to the eye, and look through it at a distant candle, with a dark object behind it, the appearance, if the globules are present will be so conspicuous as to leave no doubt respecting their existence." Pus is of the consistence of cream, of a whitish colour, and has a mawkish taste; it is inodorous when cold, and when warm it has a peculiar smell. It should here be remarked, that instances sometimes occur in which there is neither much cough nor expectoration till within a short period before the patient expires; nay further, a hectic fever has been known to prove fatal after a long continuance, without any purulent expectoration, or any very considerable discharge of mucus; and it often has the appearance of a slight cold. There are likewise many instances on record, of the lungs on dissection being found perfectly sound, no traces of tubercles or ulcers being discovered; all the terrible symptoms of confirmed consumption in these cases, arising from extensive inflammation of the membrane lining the bronchia. Pus it has been ascertained, may be formed from the vessels of a membrane where there is no ulceration, and the debility and emaciation consequent to a copious discharge of purulent matter, will readily account for all the symptoms which supervene.

The plans of treatment in phthisis pulmonalis, vary with the supposed cause, and according to the views of the different practitioners by whom they are prescribed. There is however, little or no diversity of opinion relative to the great utility of a rigid adherence to a well adapted regimen, and a careful avoidance of all the exciting causes by which the disease has been produced. From the fullest conviction, derived from experience, as well as the observations of others, I can assert, that more confidence is to be reposed in this plan, than in all the drugs and medicine that can be prescribed by the most skilful physician. Of all the articles of diet, I consider milk as incomparably the best adapted to the circumstances of consumptive patients. It constitutes a sort of medium between animal and vegetable food; it is of a mild bland balsamic nature, easy to be digested, and admirably calculated to furnish the blood with sweet, wholesome, nutritious chyle, and to sheath the acrimony of

the humours. But in order to derive all the advantages of a milk diet, it is not to be taken sparingly once or twice in a day, it must constitute the principal sustenance of the patient, combined with a little toasted bread, or some light agreeable vegetables. Asses milk has been held in the greatest estimation in this disease, but in this country it cannot be procured in sufficient quantity for the purpose of diet. That milk should be preferred which comes from young, sound, and healthy cows; and it should be taken while warm from the animal if convenient, at least four times in twenty-four hours. Dr. Buchan says, that milk alone is of more value than all the medicines in the *Materia Medica*. But I am aware of the objection that milk does not agree with all constitutions; it may be admitted that in some stomachs, when first introduced, it is apt to produce unfavourable effects, but by proper management, it may in almost every instance be rendered agreeable and salutary. If the milk be too rich, or there be an acid in the stomach, by which the milk is coagulated into cheese curds, let one third the quantity of lime water be added; if it produce a diarrhæa, a spoonful of good conserve of roses, or a drachm of prepared chalk will correct it; if costiveness be induced, a little rhubarb and manna, or cream of tartar, may be taken occasionally. There are several articles possessing mild nutritious properties, which ought to be combined with milk; apples baked or roasted are admirably adapted to this purpose; consumptive patients have been cured, it is said, by this simple diet alone. The lichen islandicus, or Iceland moss, is another substance of considerable use, as possessing mucilaginous and nutritive properties, which has been much extolled in consumptive cases. This is to be first boiled in water, then, by adding a proper quantity of sugar, it is formed into a thick syrup or jelly, and eaten very freely with milk. There is a valuable domestic article but little known, produced plentifully in our low meadows, which may be esteemed as not inferior to any thing of the kind with which we are acquainted. It is the root of the *Osmond Royal*, by some called meadow Buck's horn. There is not perhaps a vegetable which produces a soft bland mucilage in so great abundance. The roots fresh from the ground, should be cleaned, and then boiled in milk, or with the addition of a little water, until it thicken to the consistence of common starch for use; it imparts no unpleasant taste to

the milk, and the patient may eat of it to any quantity he pleases, and with a certainty of beneficial effects, it having in some instances contributed, it is said, very greatly to the cure of consumption in its early stages. Besides milk, the preparations made from it, as whey and butter-milk, may be used by consumptive patients with great advantage. The whey may be made from new milk, by adding to it a little rennet, cider, orange juice, or cream of tartar, and the patient should habituate himself to the drinking a tumbler full of it several times in a day. Butter-milk, while new and sweet, may be taken in the same manner, and with salutary effects, beginning with small quantities, and increasing as the stomach can bear. Other articles possessing nutritive qualities, proper in consumptive cases, are beef tea, meat broths, calf's feet jellies, eggs, and shell-fish; oysters taken with their juices in a raw state, are perhaps, preferable to every kind of animal food, on account of the nutritive and salutary properties which they afford. In the vegetable class may be enumerated rice, sago, arrow root, asparagus, barley, light puddings, turnips, and potatoes. To these may be added conserve of roses, jellies, and preserves made from ripe fruits, and also subacid fruits of every description, in their proper season. The acid juices of oranges, lemons, grapes, currants, strawberries, gooseberries, plums, and cherries, all tend to quench thirst, and cool the blood, and should be taken in a liberal manner, even though the thirst should not be very urgent. If notwithstanding this plentiful resource, the strength and spirits of the patient should decline, and something more solid should be required, he may be allowed strong broths, and once a day a little animal food. Such is my conviction of the salutary effects derivable from this course of diet, that I am irresistably impelled to recommend a regular persistence in it for many months, or even years, if circumstances should render it necessary. It is proper however to observe, that patients are not to depart from a full animal diet all at once; the change should be gradually introduced; and be the kind of food what it may, it ought to be taken in small quantities at a time, and the stomach must not on any account be overloaded. All fermented liquors, particularly spirituous ones, must be carefully avoided.

The next points of importance in the cure of consumptions, are a pure uncontaminated air, and a proper degree

of exercise on horseback, or in an open carriage. At an early period of consumptive complaints, arrangements should be made, if circumstances permit, for journeying through the country at a proper season of the year, avoiding the unwholesome air of large towns, and if practicable the patient should spend the winter season in a warm climate. In a long journey, the advantage of a continual change of air, is joined to that of the mind being constantly entertained with new objects, and agreeable scenes. During his exercise he should most carefully guard against any exposure to cold, which never fails to determine an undue quantity of blood to the lungs. He should not omit to wear flannel, or fleecy hosiery next his skin, and stockings of cotton, or worsted, in preference to linen or silk. In some instances of consumption, a sea voyage has been productive of considerable advantage by the constant exercise, the change of air, and the vomiting which it sometimes occasions.

"Wholesome air, proper exercise, and a diet consisting chiefly of milk and vegetables, is the only course," says Dr. Buchan, "that can be depended on in a beginning consumption. If the patient has strength and sufficient resolution to persist in this course, he will seldom be disappointed of a cure. I have frequently seen consumptive patients, who had been sent to the country with orders to ride and live upon milk and vegetables, return in a few months, quite plump, and free from any complaint. This indeed was not always the case, especially when the disease was hereditary, or far advanced: but it was the only method in which success could be expected: where it failed I never knew medicine succeed." Sydenham affirms that he has frequently cured both tabes and phthisis by horse exercise and long journies when all medicines had been given in vain, and this not merely in the incipient stages, but when night sweats and diarrhæa usually the concluding symptoms had appeared. But when great arterial excitement is present it may seem doubtful whether exercise should be deemed a well adapted remedy.

Those who cannot have the benefit of travelling at a distance, ought to make use of as much exercise by short rides, or otherwise, as their strength will permit without much fatigue. Swinging is a kind of exercise which may be useful, and severe friction with a coarse cloth, may tend to increase the action of the vessels in the extremities, and

to preserve a uniformity in the circulations. In the advanced stage of consumption, exercise can be of little service, and much fatigue may prove detrimental by increasing debility. Dr. Rush, has recommended in the early stage, severe exercise by bodily labour, and even exposure to the hardships of a sea voyage as having in some instances proved successful.

The diet and regimen, being thus properly accommodated to the disease, the next object should be to apply the most salutary food to the patient's mind; this should consist of amusements, cheerful company, and the most soothing reflections, which exhilarate and keep the mind in the same active state that exercise does the body. The consolations of religion are excellently adapted to compose the mind, when prudently suggested. But all melancholy and gloomy ideas, ought if possible to be dissipated.

We come now to notice the various medical remedies which are held in the highest repute for the cure of phthisis pulmonalis. The first point which demands attention, is the very important one relative to the propriety of abstracting blood from the general system. The former practice of repeated small bleedings having been carried probably to an unwarrantable extent, and without a successful result, has fallen very much into disrepute, and physicians are now supposed in consequence, to have vibrated to the opposite extreme. It is rational to suppose, that in all cases of tubercles, or of inflammatory affection of the lungs, bronchial vessels, or their investing membranes, it ought to be the primary object to diminish the inflammatory diathesis, and to produce a resolution of inflammation and thereby obviate a tendency to the process of suppuration. So long therefore, as the circumstances of the case will justify a hope of effectuating this important object, we may use the lancet with a degree of confidence as being the best adapted agent to fulfil the indication. The evacuation must in all cases be in proportion to the arterial action, and the system may be subjected to a repetition of bleeding until it be reduced below the point of morbid irritability; if this can be done without increasing the debility. Instances have been reported in which resort was had to the lancet every few days for several weeks or months with the happiest result. This procedure however, is to be decided in each case by the physician of discernment, precise observation and experience.

He will be guided by the more or less fulness and tension of the pulse, pain about the chest, and irritability of the system, and the quantity of blood should be judiciously proportioned to the strength and other circumstances of the patient. Local blood-letting, by the application of cupping glasses, or a number of leeches to the chest may in many instances be employed as an advantageous substitute for drawing blood from the system at large. But in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, with purulent expectoration, night sweats and debility, no beneficial effects can possibly be expected from the loss of blood. In every instance of this complaint attended with a fixed pain and straitness about the thorax, blisters are of indispensable necessity, and they should be applied to the parts affected in constant succession, so as to keep up a perpetual discharge. Vesicating plasters are seldom made sufficiently large, they should be eight by ten, or ten by twelve inches. A plaster of Burgundy pitch of six or eight inches in length, ought to be worn between the shoulder blades and renewed once a week. A seton, or issues between the shoulders, or ribs, are advisable, and in many cases of incipient phthisis, they have undoubtedly produced very beneficial effects. When expectoration requires to be promoted, strong decoctions of pectoral medicines may be directed, such as liquorice root, with figs and raisins, marsh-mallows, colts-foot, and mullein sweetened with honey. Where there is much feverish heat, particularly in the evening, the patient should take a tea spoonful of spiritus nitri dulcis every third hour in a cup of warm tea of mullein flowers sweetened with honey, and if the cough is very severe and troublesome, two tea spoonfuls of elixir paragoric may be taken in the same drink at bed time. During the absence of the febrile symptoms, the cascarilla bark, and the bitter pectoral herbs, will be found useful and less apt to bind the chest than the cinchona bark, among these are thoroughwort, elecampane, horehound, ground ivy, and Roman-wormwood. Both the mineral and vegetable acids of every description should be freely used in the patient's drinks, as they serve to cool and abate fever, quench thirst, and check night sweats. For this last purpose the elixir vitriol should be freely employed in every stage of the disease. The lac ammoniacum, or milk of gum ammoniac, is a medicine of considerable effi-

cacy in promoting expectoration ; though the following mixture is equally well adapted to answer the same indication : take of mucilage of gum arabic, or of quince seeds, six ounces, oxymel of squills, two ounces, powder of Ipecacuanha, thirty grains, liquid laudanum, thirty drops. A table spoonful of this mixture may be taken every few hours, if it excite vomiting, lessen the dose, or if vomiting be desired to relieve the lungs from tough phlegm, it may be increased accordingly. It often happens that a little exertion by puking will unload the lungs more expeditiously, and indeed it is more safe and pleasant than continual coughing.

The *digitalis purpurea* or fox-glove, has been introduced of late years as a valuable remedy in pulmonary consumption. European physicians of the first eminence, have resorted to the use of it with high expectations, and many of them have made the most flattering reports respecting its superior efficacy. It is administered with the view of its peculiar properties in exciting the action of the absorbent vessels, and its singular power in retarding the circulation of the blood, and diminishing the frequency of the pulse. Among our own physicians of high reputation, we are indebted to Dr. Isaac Rand of Boston, for his valuable observations on *digitalis*, read before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in June, 1804. In this production he details two cases treated successfully by the use of fox-glove, and closes his address in these words. "I must acknowledge and with pleasure assert, that I have cured more by this, than by all and every other medicine conjoined."

Notwithstanding however, the high encomiums bestowed on fox-glove, it has not in general answered the valuable purposes which its sanguine advocates have encouraged us to expect. How far this failure is ascribable to the bad quality or the careless manner in which the medicine has been prepared, or to the want of proper attention during the administration of it, I am not disposed to decide. As the employment of this very powerful medicine must not be entrusted to inexperienced hands, the reader is referred to Dr. Rand's production, to Thomas' Modern Practice, and to the American New Dispensatory, 2d edition, which contain all the information and directions that can be desired respecting the preparation and use of this article. The *sanguinaria canadensis*, or blood root, is recommended by some

respectable practitioners in whose hands it has been tried, as a good substitute for the fox-glove. Professor Smith of New-Haven, and Dr. I. Allen of Sterling, assure me, that blood root diminishes the frequency of the pulse, and produces its effects on the system more immediately than fox-glove; inducing in large doses great sickness at the stomach, and prostration of strength, yet it is not liable like digitalis to produce fatal effects. This medicine being represented as having proved useful in coughs, consumption, and other pulmonary complaints, is probably deserving of trial, in the form of a saturated tincture, from thirty to sixty or eighty drops twice in a day, increasing or diminishing the dose according to the effects produced.

The fixed alkaline salts, from their well known property of retarding the circulation, and diminishing the irritability of the heart, by their action on the stomach, have been employed in this disease, and obtained considerable repute in the opinion of some experienced practitioners, and as no ill effects can arise from their use they should be recommended.

The late celebrated Dr. Beddoes, and other medical men of high standing, have introduced a plan for supplying the lungs with factitious airs and gases, as remedies in the early stage of consumption, and they were reported to have contributed essentially to the relief and benefit of the patients, but the day of their reputation seems in a manner to have passed by, without a prospect of a revival. From several trials however, of the carbonic acid gas, within the compass of my knowledge, I am disposed to advocate its use from the opinion that it may in some cases of incipient consumption, be the means of mitigating the distressing symptoms, and protracting the fatal period. Dr. Jonathan Leonard of Sandwich, affirms that in five cases of ulcerated lungs, he persevered in the use of the carbonic acid gas, until cures were in some of them accomplished, and that the gas reduces the frequency of the pulse with as much certainty as digitalis, and that it speedily produces a copious expectoration. This gas is applied by the following process: about three or four ounces of chalk coarsely powdered, is put into a common bottle. Sulphuric acid diluted to the strength of about five or six parts of water to one of the acid, being poured upon the chalk, the gas is instantly extricated, and the patient inhales it through a small tube or quill passing through the cork. A sensation of pain and

heat about the glottis is induced by the gas, but it is in general found practicable to continue the inspiration from fifteen to twenty minutes each time, and the operation should be repeated three or four times in twenty-four hours.

The next remedy to be noticed for the cure of phthisis pulmonalis, is the one adopted by several English physicians, and by the late Dr. Senter of Newport; it consists in the exhibition of an emetic composed of from seven to ten grains of vitriolum cupri or blue vitriol, and the same quantity of Ipecacuanha made into pills, to be taken in the morning fasting, without drinking any thing for sometime afterwards. This, which is termed the dry vomit, is to be exhibited every second or third day; it excites vomiting without relaxing the stomach, irritating the intestines, or greatly fatiguing the patient. Dr. Senter assures us that he has restored more persons labouring under hectic fever from glandular suppuration by vomiting in this manner, and giving in the intervals as much as the stomach would bear, of Dr. Griffith's myrrh and steel mixture, than by all other medicines he has ever read of or tried. "To the good effects of the mode of treatment pursued by Dr. Senter, I can bear" says Dr. Thomas, "ample testimony, having adopted it in many cases of incipient phthisis with infinite advantage."

The warm or tepid bath is a remedy from which considerable advantage has frequently been experienced in the different stages of this disorder. In those cases of hectic fever which are unattended with any great degree of heat or thirst, and which do not shew manifest signs of inflammation, myrrh combined with steel, as recommended by Dr. Moses Griffith, has been found a valuable remedy. When administered in the early stage, and duly persisted in, it has demonstrated its superior efficacy and evinced its tonic and invigorating powers in the most satisfactory manner.

To allay the local irritation and appease the cough, mucilaginous substances will have their use; of these, gum arabic, liquorice, slippery elm, flax-seed, quince-seed, osmund royal, and spermaceti, are chiefly to be employed. When in the last stage, the lungs and bronchiæ are greatly oppressed with pus or mucus, much benefit has been derived from the tincture of lobelia inflata; if given in small doses, as a tea spoonful occasionally, it excites the throat and bronchial

vessels into immediate action, by which expectoration is produced and relief is speedily obtained.

It remains to be mentioned that mercury has of late years been brought into notice by the late Dr. Rush, as a remedy in some forms of this disease, and under particular circumstances, it has in a few cases proved decidedly successful; but the exhibition of this active medicine requires the caution of an accurate observer, and whenever a mercurial course is contemplated, the writings of Dr. Rush, and Warren's treatise on Mercurial Practice may be consulted.

Having thus glanced at the various remedies which from time to time have been recommended for the cure of pulmonary consumption, I close with the remark, that it is in the incipient stage only that a cure of this most cruel disease can ever be expected; in the last stage, the healing art is incompetent to any further assistance than to palliate the distressing symptoms, to sooth the patient's mind, and to smooth the path of death.

It is a painful consideration that numerous instances occur of young females labouring for months under a severe cough and other complaints, in consequence perhaps of a cold contracted at a critical period, unconscious of any impending danger, while the insidious disease is making imperceptible approaches, and fastening its hold on the constitution. Either from timidity, or possibly from parsimony, no medical advice is requested, or it may be that the unfortunate patient is flattered and deluded with the vain hope, that a few trivial medicines without any regard to a proper regimen of diet, may be the means of restoring the desired state of health; until at length a severe pain and oppression about the chest, with a more distressing cough, and a copious expectoration of purulent matter, attended by hectic fever and night sweats excite alarm, and arouse the unhappy patient or friends to a sense of danger. A physician is now consulted, but the disease has advanced to that stage, when alas! it is deemed irremediable. Thousands have in this manner trifled away their lives, which, by early care and attention, might have been preserved as ornaments to society and blessings to their friends.

The admonition of the poet, therefore, cannot be too frequently repeated, that

..... "For want of timely care
Millions have died of medicable wounds."

Atrophy, or Nervous Consumption.

This disease consists in a gradual wasting of the body, unaccompanied with any remarkable fever, cough, or difficulty of breathing; but usually attended with a loss of appetite and impaired digestion. It may be occasioned by too copious evacuations, deficiency of nourishment, unwholesome air, abuse of spirituous liquors, severe mental affections, and scrofulous obstructions of internal glands. This complaint is apt to seize young persons of a delicate make and of rapid growth, before they arrive at mature age. In the beginning of this disease, the countenance is pale and squalid, the appetite loaths every kind of food, the patient is constantly languid, and inclines to keep very much in bed, the urine is often small in quantity and high coloured, sometimes pale and copious. This disorder is for the most part very difficult to cure, and often terminates in a fatal dropsy. We should attempt in the early stage to remove this complaint, by first administering a gentle emetic, and then occasional doses of rhubarb; and afterwards by restoring the tone of the solids, and improving the state of the digestive organs, by the use of tonic and stomachic medicines combined as follows: take of Gentian root, two drachms, orange peel, half an ounce, Peruvian bark, one ounce: infuse them in a quart of white wine or pure cider for two or three days, and filter through paper. Three table spoonfuls twice in a day is the proper dose, to which ten drops of the tincture of muriated iron may be added, or the patient may take from five to ten grains of the carbonate of iron twice in a day; or the myrrh and steel mixture as directed in the Appendix. If the disease depends on a weakness of the nervous system, as in the hysterical and hypochondriacal affection, the same plan must be pursued, to which may be added pills of asafœtida and castor. The diet ought to be of the most nutritive kind, and proper exercise and free air should not be neglected.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF GASTRITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

AN inflammation of the stomach, is an acute disease, which is attended with the utmost danger. It may be produced by drinking too freely of cold liquors when the body is very hot; from acrid substances taken into the stomach; one instance has occurred to me which was occasioned by swallowing a large quantity of unripe damsons and apples. It may proceed from drinking too much ardent spirits, from a surfeit, a stoppage of perspiration, repulsion of the gout, and violent passions. Among the most powerful causes of this disorder, is a sudden transition from cold to heat, as passing from a cold atmosphere into a warm room.

This disease is known by a violent burning pain in the region of the stomach, with extreme anxiety, restlessness, and tossing about of the body; excessive heat and a continued painful vomiting of every thing swallowed, a great soreness, tension, and fulness of the stomach, with flatulency and most distressing thirst. The pulse is quick, hard and contracted. Great loss of strength, faintness, short and interrupted respiration, cold clammy sweats, hiccups, coldness of the extremities, and an intermitting pulse, are the sure harbingers of death. A disease so fraught with danger, requires the most speedy exertion in our power, as a very few days will decide the point between life and death. When consulted in this disease therefore, whatever may be the state of the pulse or the absence of febrile heat, and however great the prostration at the commencement, no time is to be lost, no timidity or prejudice should prevent the immediate employment of the lancet, and this in the most copious manner. If in the earliest hours of attack, not less than fifteen or twenty ounces of blood ought to be taken at the first operation, and smaller bleedings may afterwards

be employed if required. A low pulse will generally rise upon bleeding in this complaint. A large blister should next be applied to the region of the stomach, and warm fomentations applied over the whole abdomen, and continued without intermission for a length of time. The feet and legs should likewise be frequently bathed in lukewarm water, and the whole body immersed in the bath. Clysters of infusion of chamomile flowers and linseed, or mallows, with the addition of two drachms of sal nitre to each ought also to be often administered; they ought to be large in quantity, that they may act not only as laxatives, but as fomentations to the bowels and stomach. In regard to purgatives, we conceive that calomel, in the form of pills and followed by a solution of Epsom's salts, either alone or with manna, are to be considered as by far the most eligible and the best adapted to the state of the stomach. Castor oil is probably the next article best calculated to answer the desired purpose. From the great propensity of the stomach to reject every thing taken down, very little can be expected from internal remedies, and every heating and irritating substance must be most carefully avoided. Demulcent, and diluting drinks, moderately warm, may however be tried; as may likewise small doses of nitre with spermaceti, or some mucilage of gum arabic, or of the slippery elm bark, to which may occasionally be added a few drops of laudanum. But opiates may be given in clysters when the vomiting has a little abated, with great advantage; a drachm or more of the tincture of opium, in half a pint of barley water, should be often injected; and with the view of affording the patient some nourishment, a gill of warm milk added to the clyster will be highly useful. If the disease cannot be resolved by the means above mentioned, mortification and death must ensue, and this fatal tendency may be known by the sudden cessation of the pain; by the pulse continuing its frequency, but becoming weaker; and by delirium, hiccups, and other marks of increasing debility.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ENTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

THIS acute and very hazardous disease may be occasioned by the same causes which were recited when treating of inflammation of the stomach. It may arise also, from obstinate costiveness, cold, fever, worms, hard indigestible aliments; drinking stale and windy malt liquors, sour wine, cider, &c. Very high seasoned, and stimulating food sometimes give rise to it, and it is often produced by wet feet, wet clothes, and whatever obstructs perspiration. Another cause of this complaint, is what is termed an introsusception, or running in of one part of a bowel into the other, and there confined by some stricture, or adhesion. It may likewise be occasioned by a rupture, and by scirrhus tumours of the intestines. An inflammation of the intestines is accompanied with nearly the same symptoms as inflammation of the stomach. It commences with slight wandering pains in various parts of the abdomen; which soon becomes fixed about the region of the navel, and is excessively violent, with a burning sensation of heat; the belly being swelled, tense, and extremely tender to the touch; the fever is acute, the tongue is parched, and of a dark brown colour, and the thirst is unquenchable. There is frequent evacuations, and urgings to vomit, and the efforts are sometimes so violent, that the motion of the bowels is inverted, and even the excrements are discharged by the mouth. When this last symptom occurs, it is called *iliac passion*. The urine is discharged in small quantity, and with pain and difficulty, and the costiveness is often so obstinate, as not to yield even to the greatest efforts. The pulse is small, hard, and quick, frequently becoming at last irregular and intermittent, and the prostration of strength, as in gastritis, is in

proportion to the violence of the symptoms. If efficacious remedies are not early employed, or do not succeed, the disease sometimes ends fatally in ten or twelve hours; and almost always before the third day; so that there is seldom any suppuration. If the pain soon changes its situation, and becomes less violent; if the vomitings lessen, and stools are produced, and the heat abates, it may be expected that a resolution is about taking place. But if the pain increases, and keeps constantly in one point, and the belly becomes more tense and tender; if no stools are obtained, and the vomiting continues, and fecal matter with the clysters is thrown up, it is too evident, that little ground for hope remains; and when a sudden cessation of pain, hiccups, clammy sweats, fallen countenance, convulsions, and coldness of the extremities occur, the fatal termination is near at hand.

In the cure of this dangerous complaint nothing is more important than copious bleeding, and this should be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms, until the pulse becomes soft. Topical bleeding, either by cupping glasses, or leeches, may also prove advantageous, provided the patient can bear their application; and blisters over the abdomen are of essential importance, and ought on no account to be omitted. The patient should be placed up to his breast in lukewarm water, or emollient fomentations must be most thoroughly applied. His feet and legs should be often bathed, and mild softening clysters consisting of milk and water, barley water or gruel, as they serve the purpose of internal fomentation, ought to be frequently injected. Having thus far attempted to reduce the inflammation, the next point is, to endeavour to procure an evacuation of the contents of the bowels by the use of purgatives of the gentlest kind; among which, no one perhaps is to be preferred to castor oil, provided it can be retained on the stomach; it may be rendered less unpleasant, by combining it with mucilage, or yolk of egg. Another mild, but very useful laxative, may be formed by dissolving one ounce of Glauber's or Epsom's salts with an ounce of manna in a pint of water, a tea cup full of which, may be taken every half hour, till the desired effect is produced. It may be proper to give small doses of laudanum occasionally, to appease the vomiting during the employment of the solution. If liquid purgatives cannot be retained, or should fail of pro-

ducing the desired evacuation, we must resort to those of the solid kind, of which calomel unquestionably is the most eligible. This valuable medicine may be given in doses of ten grains, made into pills, and repeated at proper intervals, as occasion may require, or it may be combined with jalap. If spasmodic contractions of the intestines should be present, one grain of opium will be a necessary and a valuable addition, and the employment of the warm bath should be directed. Should the vomiting continue to distress the patient, yeast or the saline draught, with a few drops of laudanum and the essence of peppermint, will be likely to mitigate the complaint. The skins of animals, applied while warm to the belly, have it is said, been found of much service, and the fumes of tobacco, thrown up the rectum, have also produced good effects.

A very erroneous supposition sometimes prevails, that the constipation in this disease, should be the first and chief symptom to be attended to, giving it the vulgar name of *stoppage*; they immediately have recourse to active purgatives, and persevere in their use, to the great hazard of the patient. Another error is sometimes committed, by mistaking this disorder for colicky pains, when spirituous and other heating liquors are administered, which greatly tend to increase the inflammation and the real danger. The fever, with quick and hard pulse, and great tenderness of the abdomen, will sufficiently distinguish this disorder from colic. In regard to food in this disease, it is obvious that very little can be taken, and nothing but the most bland and mildest liquids should be swallowed. After the acute stage of this disease is over, we not unfrequently meet with a swelling or induration between the crest of the right ilium and the umbilicus, which seems to be the seat of the pain, is tender to the touch and produces great uneasiness when the contents of the alimentary canal pass through this part. The difficulty undoubtedly proceeds from coagulable lymph effused among the intestines, and from inflammation in a subacute degree. The cure is effected by cupping or applying leeches to the part, or by frequently bathing it with some cold liquid as diluted alcohol, camphorated spirit, &c. Perhaps the following may be preferable to any thing else. Take of the water of acetite of ammonia and of pure water, each four ounces, brandy, one ounce, mix and place them in a cool situation. Keep flannels wet in this preparation con-

stantly applied to the part, and renew as often as they get warm. Experience has proved both the efficacy and safety of this course. The danger of attempting to produce suppuration will appear obvious to every one who reflects on the nature of the parts concerned. If however, suppuration should take place contrary to all our wishes, as soon as the circumstances will admit, we must proceed to make an opening for the passage of the matter.

From the consideration of the obstinacy of this dreadful disease, and its frequently fatal termination, it must be obvious, that people cannot guard with too much caution against the various causes by which it is produced; among these are, long continued costiveness, sour unripe fruit, and sour or very stale liquors. The danger of wet clothes should be particularly avoided, and especially wet feet, which of all the various ways of catching cold is the most pernicious to the bowels.

CHAPTER XV.

HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

INFLAMMATION of the liver is more frequently met with in warm climates, than in cold or temperate ones. It commences in general with a rigour, or shivering, which is succeeded by febrile heat with pain, either acute or dull, under the short ribs of the right side, increased by pressure upon the part, and frequently extending to the collar bone and shoulder. There is a difficulty of laying on the left side, shortness of breath, a dry cough, and sometimes vomiting of bilious matter attended with hiccups. The symptoms vary in this disease according to the degree of inflammation and the particular part of the liver which happens to be affected. Sometimes the pain is so inconsiderable, that the disease progresses to a dangerous state before it is even suspected. There is a loss of appetite, great thirst, and costiveness; the urine is of a deep saffron colour, and small in quantity; the pulse strong, hard, and frequent; the skin is hot and dry; the tongue covered with a white or yellowish fur, and in some, it is attended with yellowness of the eyes. This disease may be distinguished from pneumonia, or pleurisy, by the pain being less violent, and extending up to the shoulder, the pulse not so hard, by the sallowness of the countenance, by the cough being unaccompanied by expectoration, and commencing at a later stage of the disease, and a less degree of labour in breathing.

The causes which may produce this disease, besides those which give rise to other inflammations, are certain passions of the mind, violent exercise, any thing that suddenly cools the liver after it has been much heated. Too free use of hot spicy aliment, and strong wines; but more especially spirituous liquors. Gall stones obstructing the passage of the bile may sometimes produce this disease.

Inflammation of the liver, like that of other parts, may terminate by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, or scirrhus;

but in this climate, a suppuration or gangrene, is not a frequent occurrence. A resolution is often effected by some spontaneous evacuation, as a bleeding at the nose, or the bleeding piles. Sometimes it is accomplished by a bilious looseness, a profuse sweating, or a discharge of urine depositing a copious sediment. When the disease ends in suppuration, the matter of the abscess may be discharged by the biliary ducts, or if that part of the liver most contiguous to the abscess, has formed adhesions with some neighbouring part, the matter may be discharged by the different outlets with which this part is connected, thus, it may be coughed or vomited up, or the matter may work its way outwardly by bursting through the integuments, or a passage be made for it by incision. But if the abscess should burst into the cavity of the abdomen at large, death will be the consequence.

It frequently happens, that the inflammatory symptoms at the beginning of this disease, are not sufficiently alarming to arrest the attention; but as soon as the existence of the disorder is ascertained, no time should be lost in drawing from the arm a proper quantity of blood, and though the pulse should not be remarkably hard, a repetition of the operation must be determined by the degree of pain and fever, with which the patient is attended. After bleeding, fomentations, softening clysters, and bathing the feet, should be put in practice as directed in the two preceding chapters. A large blister should next be applied over the region of the liver, and mild laxatives of Glauber's salts and manna, preceded by a few grains of calomel, administered. As diuretic medicines have been found useful in this complaint, about twenty grains of sal nitre, or a tea spoonful of the spiritus nitri dulcis, may be given in a cup of tea drink every three or four hours. A tendency to sweat may be encouraged, by drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors, and repeated doses of the saline mixture, with tartarized antimony. Should a looseness occur, it ought not to be checked, unless the evacuations be so considerable as to weaken the patient, as loose stools often prove critical, and carry off the disease. When all our endeavours to subdue the inflammation fail, and an abscess is about forming in the liver, which is marked by the pulse becoming softer, frequent shiverings, abatement of pain, and a sensation of weight about the part affected, we must endeavour as much as pos-

sible to promote the suppuration. For this purpose the usual application of poultices, and emollient fomentations must be immediately made, and duly persisted in, until the contents of the abscess can be discharged by an incision through the external teguments by some skilful operator. The opening should be made in the most depending part of the tumour, where a fluctuation is perceived. Having with a scalpel, cut through the external teguments, and reached the abscess, it may be pierced with a trocar and the matter gradually evacuated. If the liver has formed such adhesion to the peritonæum, as to prevent the pus from falling into the cavity of the abdomen, the life of the patient may be preserved. The Peruvian bark, in doses of half a drachm in powder, should be given four or five times a day, during the formation of the abscess, and after it is opened, in order to support the strength, and to guard against the effects of absorption of the purulent matter. The patient is to be supported with light nourishing food and cooling diluting drinks, carefully avoiding all heating substances as in other inflammations.

If the pain and swelling do not yield to the antiphlogistic plan, which has been advised, and the inflammation should terminate in induration, and scirrhus, the patient may survive for many years, provided he pay proper attention to his diet and mode of living. He ought in this case, to use less of animal than vegetable food; avoiding high seasoned meat and strong liquors.

There is likewise a chronic inflammation of the liver, in which the symptoms are more moderate, and the disease is slow in its progress, often continuing for many months, and at last terminating in a very considerable suppuration. The patient complains rather of a sense of weight than of pain, and the fever occurs in paroxysms or fits, somewhat resembling the attacks of an intermittent, and the liver on examination externally, will often be found to be considerably enlarged.

In both chronic inflammation and scirrhus affections of the liver, a moderate course of mercury will be found of singular efficacy. Mercury may be introduced into the system, by rubbing in about one drachm of the ointment in the neighbourhood of the part affected, or in the groins every night, until some very obvious effect is produced on the constitution; or till the swelling and hardness are dispersed.

aying If an internal course should be preferred, about two grains of calomel, and half a grain of opium, every night, will probably effect the desired purpose, without ~~conveying~~ it to such extent as to excite complete salivation. During the course, it will be advisable to intersperse a mild laxative of Glauber's, or other neutral salts, every third or fourth morning. It will in some instances perhaps be found necessary to continue this course for five or six weeks, observing at the same time a proper regulation of diet, consisting chiefly of light puddings, of rice or arrow root, with milk and vegetables, meat broth, &c. Salted meat, greasy substances, and all spirituous liquors, must be particularly avoided. As an auxiliary remedy during the employment of mercury, the nitric acid, largely diluted with water, and mucilage, or syrup, has been found useful. A course of stomachic bitters, with cinchona bark, ought to be adopted during the convalescent state.

CHAPTER XVI.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND OTHER PARTS.

IN consequence of long continued remittent or intermittent fevers, the spleen is sometimes affected with a degree of inflammation, and remains a long time in a hardened indolent state, and the tumour, as well as indurations of the liver, has obtained the vulgar name of ague-cake. This disease comes on with a remarkable shivering, succeeded by great heat, thirst, and other febrile symptoms. A dull pain is felt under the short ribs of the left side, accompanied for the most part with a protuberance externally. The fever generally increases every fourth day; the feet and knees grow red, the nose and ears sometimes pale, and there is a difficulty of breathing. The inflammation of the spleen is accompanied with less danger than that of the liver, and a vomiting of black matter, which in other acute diseases is reckoned a fatal symptom, is said to prove sometimes critical and salutary in this disease. The inflammation is likewise sometimes carried off by the hæmorrhoids; but it frequently terminates in a scirrhus. An abscess of the spleen will sometimes be formed without much previous distress or disorder, which bursting suddenly, pours its contents amongst the viscera of the abdomen, and in a few days destroys the unhappy patient. The method of cure in this disease, is in most respects the same as in inflammation of the liver.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, (Nephritis.)

The patient in this complaint is seized with the usual symptoms of inflammation, and is attended with heat and a sharp pain about the region of the kidneys, and a stupor, or dull pain in the thigh of the affected side. The urine is at first clear, and afterwards of a reddish colour, voided

frequently and in small quantities at a time. There is a vomiting and often a costiveness and difficulty in breathing, with cold extremities. There is a painful uneasiness when sitting upright or standing, the most easy position being that of lying down on the side affected. This disease may be distinguished from the colic, by the pain being seated further back than in colic; and from lumbago, by the patient being able to move the trunk of his body without occasioning that severe pain shooting along the course of the ureters, and by the difficulty of passing his urine. This disorder may proceed from any thing of an acrid nature stimulating the kidneys, as strong diuretic medicines, spirits of turpentine, tincture of cantharides, &c. It may also be occasioned by suppressed evacuations, external contusions, calculous concretions, strains of the muscles of the back; violent or long continued riding on horseback, or shaking in a carriage.

At the first onset of this complaint, bleeding must be employed, and if the quantity of blood taken should prove insufficient to afford considerable relief, the operation ought to be repeated, according to the urgency of the symptoms, within twenty-four hours, especially if the patient be of a full habit. Fomentations and the warm bath are among the most important means to be employed; but blisters, on account of the irritation which might be excited by the cantharides, are not to be advised in this complaint. A mild laxative, consisting of an infusion of senna, Glauber's salts, and manna, will be highly proper, and soft emollient clysters of milk and water, or mallows and milk with some linseed oil, must be frequently injected.

The mucilage of gum arabic, with barley water, or an infusion of linseed or marsh-mallow root, sweetened with honey, may be drank occasionally with much advantage. In case of violent pain, twenty drops of laudanum every six or eight hours, will afford essential relief, but if combined with a tea spoonful of spiritus nitri dulcis, the effects will be still more beneficial. Considerable relief may sometimes be obtained by mixing a tea spoonful of laudanum with the clyster. Besides bleeding from the system at large, topical bleeding, by the application of leeches to the hæmorrhoidal veins, has in some instances afforded relief. A decoction of the dried leaves of the peach tree, says Dr. Thomas, drank in the quantity of a pint a day, has been found a very useful remedy in many cases of nephritis.

Should this affection of the kidneys terminate in suppuration, which may be known by the abatement of the pain, a remaining sense of weight in the loins, with frequent shiverings succeeded by heat and the appearance of purulent matter in the urine, balsamic and detergent medicines, with chalybeates and the Peruvian bark, must be directed. But the uva ursi, or the wild cranberry of our woods, when given in doses of half a drachm or more three times a day, has been productive of the happiest effects.

Where an inflammation of the kidneys has proceeded from the stimulus of a stone or gravel, the same course is to be followed, with the additional means recommended under those particular heads.

In all these complaints, the patient should abstain from every thing which by its acrid or heating qualities, may prove a stimulus to the kidneys. His diet ought to consist chiefly of milk and vegetables with animal broth and rice, or barley. His drink should be whey and butter-milk; the latter used while fresh is said to be a valuable remedy in ulcers of the kidneys.

Inflammation of the Bladder, (Cystitis.)

In this complaint, the patient experiences a violent pain in the region of the bladder, sometimes attended with an external redness in that part. There is a frequent desire and a great difficulty in discharging urine, often a total suppression, with frequent efforts to expel the fæces, occasioned by the perpetual irritation affecting those parts. These symptoms are accompanied with febrile heat, sickness, and vomiting, great anxiety and restlessness, and sometimes delirium and coldness of the extremities ensue.

The cure of this disease is to be effected consistently with the plan which has been prescribed in the preceding local inflammations; but the case will require the most prompt attention and application of remedies. Bleeding, fomentations, and the warm bath, followed with gentle laxative medicines, are chiefly to be relied on. Ten or fifteen grains of sal nitre, or a tea spoonful of the spiritus nitri dulcis, may be given in the patient's drink occasionally, which should consist of barley water or linseed tea. If the urine be retained from a stricture in the neck of the bladder, and all other means fail to relieve, the catheter must be employ-

ed to evacuate the urine, but this must be done with the caution of an experienced hand. But no disease requires or bears more copious bleeding than an inflammation of the bladder, and it should be repeated so long as the symptoms continue to be violent.

Inflammation of the Mesentery and of the Omentum.

When the mesentery is affected with inflammation, there is a tumour and deep seated pain about the region of the navel; the body is costive, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, and loss of appetite; the fever is slight, sometimes remittent, and at others violent. In the most advanced stage of the disease, a thin red foetid or white matter passes off by stool.

Inflammation of the *omentum* is distinguished by an acute darting pain through the superior and middle part of the lower belly, below the skin, muscles, and membranes of the abdomen; increased upon pressure, with swelling and tension, accompanied by an inflammatory fever.

As these two affections require the same mode of treatment with other local complaints, which have repeatedly been described, it was deemed necessary here only to specify those symptoms by which they are said to be distinguishable.

The muscles of the abdomen sometimes become affected with inflammation, which in some instances has been mistaken for an inflammation of the liver. It may however, be distinguished by examining the skin and muscles, by the pulsation of the tumour, and circumscribed figure, extending itself beyond the limits of the liver, and above the lower ribs; from the absence of cough, difficulty of breathing, vomiting and hiccup.

Inflammation of the peritonæum and of the uterus, as occurring chiefly to women after delivery, will be noticed in the place assigned for the treatment of female and puerperal diseases.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF PAINFUL DISEASES NOT ATTENDED BY FEVER.

Head-ach.

THE head-ach is so general a complaint that there are few persons who have not at some period of life been made experimentally acquainted with it. It is differently distinguished according to the degree of the complaint and the part which the pain occupies; as *cephalalgia*, when the pain is not very considerable; *cephalea*, when it exists in a high degree, and extends over the whole head; and *hemisrania*, when one side only is affected. When the pain occupies so small a part on one side of the forehead, that it may be covered with the end of the finger, it has been called *clavis histericus*.

Head-ach may be either internal or external, and is often a symptomatic affection than a primary one, and frequently ensues in consequence of a fever, or accompanies hysteria or some other nervous affection. It may however, be occasioned by indigestion, foulness of the stomach, and by whatever distends the vessels of the head, or obstructs the circulation through them. It often proceeds from the suppression of customary evacuations; as the piles, bleeding at the nose, sweating of the feet, &c. A long exposure to the heat of the sun, a stoppage of perspiration, costiveness, or other causes which by impeding the motion of the blood in the lower extremities produce a greater fulness in the head; and also an acrid state of the fluids and translations of gouty and rheumatic matter from other parts of the body, may be enumerated as among the causes of this disease.

When the head-ach is owing to a fulness of blood, and the patient is of a sanguine habit of body, bleeding in the jugular vein, will generally afford relief, and if necessary, cupping at the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders, and gentle purgatives may be resorted to. In most kinds

of head-ach, especially if long continued and very violent, blisters should be applied to the neck, behind the ears, or any part of the head that is most affected. In some cases it will be proper to blister the whole head; sometimes they are more serviceable when applied to the back and legs. In persons of a gross habit, issues or a seton may prove beneficial. The feet and legs should be frequently bathed in warm water, aloetic wine or pills must be occasionally administered, and on some occasions it will be advisable to shave the head and wash with cold water and vinegar.

In phlegmatic constitutions, a head-ach may be relieved by the use of aloetic purgatives, and by blisters, and if much debility attend, the Peruvian bark in powder with about four grains of salt of wormwood in each dose, will prove an efficacious remedy. Considerable benefit will also be derived from taking twenty or thirty drops of antimonial wine twice a day in a cup of valerian tea as it tends to promote perspiration. From the great sympathy between the head and stomach, it frequently happens that a foul state of the stomach produces a severe head-ach. When this is supposed to be the cause an emetic must by all means be advised, and if costiveness attend, this should be removed by some proper stomachic purgative. After which, the Peruvian bark with bitters and chalybeates will be necessary to strengthen the stomach. When this complaint arises in consequence of some nervous affection, called *nervous head-ach*; after cleansing the stomach by a gentle vomit, and the bowels by some mild laxative, the most proper medicines will be, valerian, castor, asafœtida, and the root of skunk cabbage; and these must be accompanied with the usual tonic remedies, as Peruvian bark with steel, and stomachic bitter infusions of quassia, calamus aromaticus, and thoroughwort. In such constitutions, exercise on horseback, and a nutritive diet, and probably the shower bath, will prove advantageous and salutary, as tending to render the habit more robust and healthy. The application of a tea spoonful of ether to the temples, or the part affected, and covering it closely with the hand to prevent its evaporation too soon, will afford essential relief in the severest paroxysms of head-ach.

The *sick head-ach*, according to the late Dr. John Warren, is to be ascribed to an acid generated in the stomach, and may be almost invariably relieved by a few grains of

calomel. "Drinking a draught of warm water at bed time, dilutes the acid, and gives temporary ease." In *periodical head-aches*, after premising an emetic and cathartic, the cinchona or thoroughwort, will generally effect a cure. Though I have met with a few instances of periodical head-aches, in which such a degree of inflammation prevailed as to require bleeding, and a moderate course of calomel and opium. In other similar cases, the arsenical solution of Dr. Fowler will often succeed; beginning with about three or four drops, repeated twice a day, and increasing the number gradually to eight or ten.

If the head-ach proceed from a vitiated state of the humours, as in scorbutic constitutions, or from a venereal taint, the decoction of sarsaparilla with raisins, or an infusion of the root or leaves of *phytolacca decandra*, will prove advantageous, if freely used, but mercurials must be added to complete the cure. Instances will frequently occur in which it will become indispensably necessary to resort to opium, in order to procure relief from the extreme violence of pain, continual watching, and even delirium, with which the patient is afflicted. About twenty drops of laudanum may be taken in a cup of valerian tea several times in a day, and bits of linen, well moistened with anodyne balsam, should often be applied to the part affected; care being at the same time taken, to obviate costiveness, which aggravates the complaint. That sickness of stomach and vomiting, which women often experience, after taking a dose of opium, may be greatly mitigated, or prevented, by a cup of strong coffee without milk, if taken when the narcotic effects of the anodyne are over.

Persons who are constitutionally subject to head-ach, ought to guard against wet feet; they should on no account go to bed with their feet cold, and they ought always to lie with their head high, to avoid any thing tight about their necks, and to refrain from the use of spirituous liquors.

Of the Tooth-ach, (Odontalgia.)

The term tooth-ach applies only to a particular symptom of some disease with which the tooth is affected. It is in general a symptom of a caries of the tooth, or of such diseased state of it, as will, if not cured terminate in *caries*. When the tooth is in this condition, it is liable to be acted

upon by various irritating causes, such as the application of cold about the head, or by cold and wet feet which repel the blood towards the head. The tooth-ach may proceed from any of the causes of inflammation, and is often owing chiefly to an acrimony in the fluids, either of a rheumatic or scorbutic kind, when the whole side of the face will be affected.

When a tooth becomes carious, or rotten, it is not only troublesome from the severe pain which it occasions, but it frequently affects the neighbouring teeth, and unless timely checked, or removed, it may extend its influence even to the jaw-bone, producing tedious caries and ulcerations. In most instances, the caries appears first upon the external surface, or enamel of the tooth, but in some, it commences in the internal surface or bony part, and the caries spreading and corroding deeper, at length penetrates the substance of the tooth, and giving access to the external air, and other matters, these, by irritating the nerve, excite the painful sensation of tooth-ach.

Extraction of the diseased tooth is undoubtedly the only effectual method of curing the disorder, but there will be cases in which this operation will appear inadmissible, and it will often be strongly objected to by the patient. It would indeed be absurd to attempt this operation, when the gums and contiguous parts are greatly inflamed and tumefied; but when this is not the case, and when the tooth-ach is evidently owing to an external cause, or open caries, there is reason to believe that the affected tooth will prove a martyr to the disease, and it ought to be extracted before it becomes so carious as to render the operation ineffectual.

In attempting to cure the tooth-ach, our first object is to divert the flux of humours from the part affected, by the usual means of mild purgatives, and bathing the feet in warm water. The perspiration should also be promoted, by drinking freely of wine whey, or other diluting liquors, and if much heat prevail, ten grains of sal nitre may be given two or three times a day. If the gums and cheeks are much inflamed and tumefied, a roasted fig should be applied to the tumour in the mouth, while poultices of linseed, or elm bark, with a little meal added, are applied externally, and these ought to be renewed until the complaint entirely ceases, or a suppuration takes place. There is however, no application of superior efficacy to blisters, they should be large enough to extend from behind the ear over the greater part of the lower jaw of the side affected.

When the carious tooth is hollow, the pain may be removed, by introducing into the cavity some caustic substance, to destroy the sensibility of the nerve. For this purpose a little lint or cotton, impregnated with some of the essential oils, are usually employed, as the oil of cloves, nutmeg, and savine; but the cajeput oil, when it can be procured genuine, is preferred to any other. The mineral acids, properly diluted, are also recommended. A small pill of opium and camphor, with two drops of some essential oil, or equal parts of laudanum, and tincture of myrrh, or a few drops of ether, put into the hollow of the tooth, will seldom fail of procuring temporary relief, and to prevent a return of pain the hole ought to be stopped up with wax, or lead, so as to exclude the external air.

It is asserted by Dr. Conyer, that a tea spoonful of ether applied to the affected jaw, and covered closely with the hand, that it may not too soon evaporate, and repeated till the pain cease, is a never failing remedy for the tooth-ach. Dr. Buchan says, that a piece of sticking plaster, with a bit of opium in the middle of it, laid on the temporal artery will relieve the pain.

Promoting an increased flow of saliva, by means of chewing some pungent vegetables, as horse-radish, ginger, mustard, and tobacco, frequently alleviates the severity of tooth-ach.

When this complaint proceeds from a foulness of the stomach, as it often does, an emetic is the only proper remedy. And in women during the earliest months of pregnancy the tooth-ach is generally cured by small bleedings.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TIC DOULOUREUX, OR PAINFUL AFFECTION OF THE NERVES OF THE FACE, OR NEURALGIA.

THE character and description of this most singular disease were not to be found till of late years in medical records, and it is fortunate for the professors of the healing art, that they are not more frequently called to deplore the sufferings of individuals under a complaint so unyielding to the power of medicine. The late Dr. Fothergill, is said to have been the first who published an account of this disease, since which, the subject has arrested the attention of several other authors. We are indebted to Dr. J. Jackson of Boston, for a valuable communication with cases of neuralgia, published in the *New-England Medical Journal*, Vol. II. From this gentleman's accurate observations, aided by a case peculiarly interesting, which has recently occupied my attention, I shall endeavour briefly to describe the disease, and the mode recommended for relief.

Neuralgia of the face, the name given by Professor Chaussier, and adopted by Professor Jackson as the most eligible, is an exquisitely painful affection of the nerves of the face; most commonly the seat of the disease is the nerves over the cheek bone, just below the orbit, following the course of the nerves to the nose, upper lip, teeth, and gums. Other parts of the head and face, as the ear, eye, lower jaw, and occiput, have likewise been known to suffer from this affection. The pain occurs most frequently by sudden paroxysms, and in quick succession, more rapidly repeated however, in some instances than in others, and the pain is excruciating beyond expression. The continuance of the pain seldom exceeds a minute, and the intervals of ease are from two, to eight or ten; this however, seems to depend on the greater or less degree of irritability of the nerves, or the occurrence of some exciting cause even of the most trivial nature. Thus, the action of the muscles of the face, in coughing, chewing,

speaking, laughing, and swallowing, as also a sudden emotion of the mind, or the slightest stroke, or motion of the bed-clothes, will produce a return of the paroxysm. The pain often remits as suddenly as it comes on, leaving no other sensation than a dread and horror of its return, or a slight tenderness and soreness of the part affected. The accession of the paroxysm sometimes resembles a spasmodic affection, with an evident vibration of the nerves, and in other instances, they are like the sudden, but severest dartings and twinges of tooth-ach, though incomparably more violent. Ascribing the whole affection to carious teeth, some persons have been induced to have several of them extracted, with the hope of obtaining relief, but good effects have rarely been experienced from the operation. Some patients, after being afflicted with this tormenting complaint, by night and by day, for several weeks, or months, are at length happily favoured with a respite during a period of several months, or years, when they are again visited with all the distressing circumstances as before.

The tic douloureux, may be distinguished from rheumatism, hemicrania, and tooth-ach, by a paroxysm being excited by the slightest touch, by the shortness of its duration, and extreme violence of the pain, seldom attended with redness, or swelling of the affected part, and by the pain accurately following the ramifications of the affected nerves, and sometimes with convulsive twitchings, and an entire freedom from pain during the intervals.

With respect to the mode of treatment best adapted for the cure of neuralgia, that of Dr. Jackson, detailed in the production above referred to, is undoubtedly well worthy of adoption. His experience and judicious observations, may with much propriety be made the rule of our practice. The first remedy to be noticed is hemlock, (*conium maculatum*), which was often successfully employed by Dr. Fothergill, but in other hands it has since failed to afford relief. This is probably to be attributed to the inferior quality of the preparation employed, or the want of precise rules in its administration. The fact seems to be confirmed by experience, that unless *cicuta* be given so as to produce a sensible effect on the system, it seldom exerts its influence over the local affection, but in being attained, a subsidence of the pain is the immediate consequence. From the active properties of *cicuta*, and the incertitude of its operation, it will in no case

be prudent to give a full dose on the first trial. The general practice is, to begin with a small dose, and increase gradually to the extent which the particular constitution can bear, or circumstances require. If therefore, in neuralgia, we prudently begin with a single grain of the inspissated juice, or extract, we may with safety increase it to five grains for the second or third dose, and add five grains to every future dose progressively, till its effects on the system are evinced by the occurrence of slight dizziness, nausea, or some other sensation. And as it has been ascertained by Dr. J. that the effect of the medicine becomes evident within two hours, and often within fifteen or twenty minutes after being received into the stomach, the doses may be repeated every second hour, or at longer or shorter intervals, according to the urgency of the case, carefully attending to its effects. In one of Dr. J.'s patients, three hundred grains were taken in six hours, by which dizziness and faintings, with an inability to set up, were induced, but a very essential respite from pain was the happy result. Encouraged by this bold example, even the quantity above mentioned, has been exceeded in another instance which will presently be related. When the extract of hemlock appears of doubtful quality, the tincture of the same plant prepared with proof spirit, in the same proportions as the tincture of digitalis, may be substituted. This proved successful in one of the cases detailed, beginning with thirty drops, and increasing in the same manner as the extract. The aqua ammonia having been successfully employed by Dr. F. was also in the hands of Dr. J. the mean of effecting a cure in one instance, when given from one to three tea spoonfuls three times in a day.

Preparations of zinc, silver, mercury, and arsenic, have been mentioned as remedies in this disease, but they are not supposed to be entitled to confidence; though a salivation is said to have succeeded.

From the well known narcotic, and sedative powers of stramonium, it may be recommended as among those considered worthy of trial.

Stimulating embrocations, blisters, electricity, and frictions with mercurial ointment, and opium in liberal doses, are the remedies to be resorted to with the view of obtaining palliative relief in this most distressing complaint.

"In certain cases the sensibility of the diseased nerves has been destroyed by dividing the trunk of the particular

nerve, from which the diseased branches proceed." This mode of treatment is certainly to be advised in cases, where the disease resists internal remedies. "It is not infallible, for in some instances the nerve uniting, the pain has returned in a short time, or in others, after a number of years."

This operation, and the expediency of resorting to it, must be entrusted to the judgment of a skilful anatomist and surgeon.

The truly afflicting instance of *tic douloureux*, which I have recently witnessed, was in a respectable lady in the ninth month of pregnancy; the anguish of whose sufferings I attempt not to describe. She had experienced occasional attacks for several years in a moderate degree, and one or two teeth had been extracted without any benefit resulting. During the few first days of this last attack, the internal and external use of the tincture of opium, and anodyne balsam, seldom failed to afford relief from pain, and render her condition tolerable; but when these could no longer control the violence, and diminish the frequency of the paroxysms, recourse was had to the extract of hemlock. This during the first three days, was exhibited in moderate doses, but on the fourth day it was increased from ten to eighty grains an hour, amounting in seven hours, to four hundred grains; two hundred of which were taken during the last two hours and a half. The effect produced on the system, was only a slight dizziness for a short time, but the violence and frequency of the paroxysms, were in a considerable degree suspended during twenty-four hours, when they returned with their usual severity. A further perseverance in the use of this medicine, under existing circumstances could scarcely be deemed warrantable. The aqua ammonia was afterwards tried in a few doses without effect, but some relief was obtained by the application of a blister and the tincture of cantharides, to the parts affected, assisted by large doses of laudanum.

The sufferings of this patient were greatly aggravated by a severe catarrhal affection, and a distressing cough, with symptoms indicating a vitiated state of the stomach; for the removal of which, an emetic was administered, and from this, she derived more permanent benefit than from all the medicines previously exhibited. She experienced an immediate abatement of all her distressing complaints, and the paroxysms were almost entirely suspended, recurring only

in a slight degree when excited by coughing. The circumstances attending parturition were encountered without difficulty, but during the period of nursing, she became debilitated, and was occasionally affected with neuralgia; by the use of cinchona and chalybeates the tone of her system was restored, and with it her general health.

The following case is sufficiently interesting and important to be inserted in this place. A particular detail is found in a letter from the patient himself, Samuel Chipman, Esq. to Dr. Low of Albany, and published in the Albany Gazette. A brief abstract only must suffice. The patient describes the paroxysms of pain as being so extremely acute as to resemble that produced by thrusting into the part the point of a sharp knife, and at length increased to such severity that he could conceive of nothing except the inquisitorial rack more *completely horrid*. He continued for many weeks in this dreadful situation employing external applications only, as the physicians were unacquainted with the real nature of his complaint. Finding at length his health and strength failing fast, and the disease constantly gaining ground, he resorted to other physicians who fortunately had met with the publication of Dr. James Jackson of Boston, on the subject of tic douloureux, and recommending cicuta as a remedy. Resolving to make a full trial of the cicuta he took the first night twenty-six grains of the extract, which produced but little effect, increasing however to one hundred and seventy-five the next night, and to one hundred and eighty the following night. He was so intoxicated that he could with difficulty walk without assistance, and the paroxysms were considerably diminished. The cicuta being exhausted and the pain becoming again intolerable, he took five grains of opium, and in two hours after, seventeen grains more, which eased the pain, but neither intoxicated nor occasioned sleepiness. Having procured a new supply of cicuta, he commenced with a dose of four pills of five grains each, and in two hours and ten minutes took one hundred and twenty grains, by which a perfect cure was effected. This gentleman describes as follows the effects which he experienced from the cicuta. "It fixed me to my chair and rendered me almost entirely motionless, unable even to raise my hand to my head. It was only with considerable exertion that I could open my eyes, and could but indistinctly distinguish objects across the room. Its effect on my sight

was to *multiply* every object at which I looked. The difficulty I experienced in opening my eyes was not occasioned by *drowsiness*. I had my reason perfectly and could converse. In another instance it might affect the organs of speech, as well as the other parts of the system. In about two hours I could bear my weight, and with the assistance of a person to enable me to keep my balance could walk, but with great difficulty. This was about five weeks, and the debility which for near a fortnight was so great as to produce the "fever and ague march" to perfection, still continues though very slight. My health is now good and I am able to attend to business. I have no doubt a permanent cure is effected." He further observes, that the intoxication produced by *cicuta*, is very different from that by spirituous liquors or opium; having neither that depression nor exhilaration caused by them. "It affects the limbs but not the head. Indeed, there is no unpleasant feeling while under the operation of it, if you sit perfectly still; but if you attempt to move there is a disagreeable *pricking* sensation like that in a limb after it has been what is called *asleep*."

The fact is here to be remarked, that similar affections of the nerves, may also take place in other situations besides the face. Examples are recorded in books on surgery, of painful affections of the fingers, extending up the arm, which in all particulars correctly resembled the *tic douloureux* of the nerves of the face.

Since writing the foregoing, a case of *tic douloureux* has been promulgated in the *New-England Medical Journal*, Vol. IV. page 91, in which the nerve had been divided without success and where large doses of opium had failed. Recourse was then had to the extract of *atropa belladonna*; one grain of which was first tried in a pill, this occasioned vertigo and great lassitude with a peculiar and distressing dryness of the tongue and fauces; but the pain was removed. It returned the next day, and was again kept in check by smaller doses of the same medicine. A quarter of a grain of the extract was given three times a day, and increased to a third of a grain; then a quarter of a grain morning and noon, and half a grain at night, sometimes omitting the medicine altogether for a day. The pain, whenever it returned, was as certainly removed by the medicine. In the course of three weeks, the disposition to the disease

gradually subsided, and the remedy was consequently discontinued.

In the same volume, page 235, another case is related in which cicuta had failed, and which was cured by the use of alcohol ammoniatum; commencing with thirty-five drops three times a day and increasing one drop a dose. The remedy was continued till nearly a drachm was taken three times daily, when the disease gradually disappeared.

The lady whose case I have related, was in the fourth month of another pregnancy again most exquisitely tormented with neuralgia; every remedy failed of affording relief until recourse was had to ammoniated alcohol; beginning with thirty-five drops, and increasing four or five, two or three times in a day till augmented to sixty, when an opiate plaster being at the same time applied the pain immediately yielded and a complete cure appeared to be effected, but she has since experienced a recurrence of the pain which is often relieved by a plaster of opium.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION, AND OTHER COMPLAINTS OF THE STOMACH.

AMONG the numerous diseases to which the stomach is liable, dyspepsia is one of the most obstinate and distressing. Though it seldom of itself proves fatal, it is frequently protracted to a length of time, in despite of every remedy that can be devised. The causes which give rise to this disease are various, such as indolence, intense study, grief and anxiety of mind, profuse evacuations, abuse of ardent spirits, and a too liberal use of strong tea, coffee, or other relaxing liquors; immoderate use of tobacco or opium, wasting of the saliva, and exposure to cold and moist air. The more immediate causes are a deficiency in the quantity or quality of the gastric fluid; and atony, or debility of the muscular coat of the stomach.

This disease consists in loss of appetite, and is generally attended with nausea, flatulent distension of the stomach, vomiting of viscid mucus, heart-burn, eructations either sour or rancid, and great costiveness. A sense of constriction and uneasiness in the throat, with pain in the side, paleness of countenance, languor, lowness of spirits, palpitation, and disturbed sleep. When with many of the above symptoms, there is an acute and constant pain in the region of the stomach, unattended with faintness or fever, often with a swelling of the stomach, it is termed *gastrodynia*. If a degree of faintness attend, *cardialgia*, or heart-burn. When the principal symptom is a sense of burning and distressing heat in the stomach, rising into the throat, and extending to different parts of the body, with a frequent and copious discharge of a watery or glairy insipid fluid from the mouth, it has the name of *pyrosis*, or water-brash.

To assist in the cure of dyspepsia, the patient ought in the first place to avoid every species of luxury and intem-

perance, indolence, and late hours ; and should practise moderate exercise in a pure air, early rising, simple diet, cheerful company, and pleasing occupations. Very much of the cure depends on a proper regulation of diet. The patient should be restricted to a few simple articles that will require the least possible exercise of the digestive organs while in a deranged and debilitated condition. At the same time selecting such as abound in nutritive qualities and are calculated to counteract a tendency to acidity. Of all the substances within our knowledge cow's milk is unquestionably the one to be most relied on to answer these views. This assertion is not from the experience of an individual only, but is supported by authority which will not be contested.* To obtain all the advantages of its valuable properties however, milk is not only to be taken in small quantities several times in a day, but it must be considered as the principal article of the patient's diet. When it can be procured directly from the cow it should be preferred in that state, and the patient ought not to observe regular meal hours, but take a cup of milk as often as the stomach prompts a desire for food. In every form of dyspepsia or gastric affection a milk diet may be adopted with incomparable advantage. However strong therefore the prejudice against it, a fair trial of its effects should always be made. Although it may disagree at first, a few days perseverance will in most instances convince both the practitioner and patient that a milk diet is decidedly beneficial. I am aware of the objection that with some stomachs milk will not agree, and that it is frequently rejected in the form of curds or coagulum ; this is merely the effect of digestion and need excite no serious apprehensions. When much acidity prevails in the stomach a wine glass full of lime water added to half a pint of milk will prove a valuable corrective, and in case of pain and vomiting, this composition will also be found one of the best remedies. Other articles of food to be selected are chocolate after being deprived entirely of the oily matter which covers its surface, and to which cream and sugar should be added. Boiled rice, roasted potatoes, and well toasted bread without butter may be allowed to the exclusion of all other vegetables, as well as tea and coffee, which must be especially forbidden. It is not intended to prohibit the use of every description of ani-

* The learned Professor Chapman of Philadelphia, in his practical lectures, as I am well informed, enjoins a strict conformity to a milk diet in all gastric affections.

mal food. Beef, mutton, fowls, and salted fish may constitute a part of the course, and on some unavoidable occasions may be substituted for it. But all salted or smoked meat, together with veal, soup, and broths ought to be rejected by every dyspeptic patient. The drinks may be simple water, or weak brandy and water, and pure old bottled cider. An infusion of hops has been found an excellent stomachic bitter, and is highly recommended in gastric affections. It has been remarked that cold or wet feet are frequently the cause of complaints of the stomach and bowels, these therefore should be guarded against with the greatest care.

It will be of great utility about half an hour before eating, and again soon after, to have recourse to brisk friction with a coarse cloth over the region of the stomach and abdomen, and the same operation should be practised every night and morning over the whole body and extremities while in bed. The operation of friction remarkably contributes to the health of sedentary persons, for it invigorates and excites the natural warmth, promotes insensible perspiration and cutaneous absorption, it increases the action of the stomach, and consequently its power of digestion. In short, friction is so highly conducive to the recovery of the patient, that it cannot be too strongly inculcated. As a carminative in cases of flatulency, a strong infusion of the root of the common cow parsnip will be found exceedingly beneficial; and for the same complaint, the pleurisy root or butterfly weed has been used with some advantage. The powder of Ipecacuanha, from one quarter to one or two grains, with two grains of rhubarb, every day for a length of time, will have the effect of a mild and very efficacious laxative, well adapted to this complaint, provided the dose is not increased so much as to excite an unpleasant sensation of nausea.

The next indication in the cure of this disease, is to evacuate the offending matter from the alimentary canal. A gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha, either by itself, or combined with an equal quantity of blue vitriol, should be exhibited, and may be occasionally repeated. Whenever a laxative is requisite, ten grains of powdered rhubarb, and twenty of magnesia, will probably effect the desired purpose preferably to any other. If however, more powerful purgatives should be required, the pills of aloes and myrrh with a few grains of calomel, or the tincture of aloes with rhubarb, may be

employed. To accomplish the intention of correcting the morbid acidity in the stomach, alkalies and absorbents are chiefly to be relied on. Of the former we may employ either sal soda, sal tartar, sal aeratus, dissolved in a mucilage of gum arabic or tragacanth, and taken in such quantities as the stomach can bear, and the symptoms of acidity may demand. The volatile alkali may, however, be preferred; and this in the form of aqua ammonia may be given in a dose of half a table spoonful two or three times a day. The absorbents and antacids, most useful in this disease, are calcined magnesia, chalk, and lime water, which may be alternated with the alkaline solution, with the best effects. The calcined magnesia should be preferred, and the lime water may be given to the extent of a pint in a day. When the patient is distressed with pain and flatulence in the stomach and intestines, with vomiting, the application of a large blister to the stomach, becomes highly necessary, and the essence of peppermint, with the spirits of lavender, and a good proportion of laudanum, must be prescribed; the saline mixture in the act of effervescence will also be useful. But in these circumstances, opiates must be administered to the full extent required for the alleviation of the pain and other urgent symptoms. Or the hyoscyamus may be substituted as being less apt to occasion costiveness. When by the employment of the foregoing remedies, the violence of the disorder is in some degree mitigated, it becomes necessary to resort to medicines best calculated to restore the lost tone of the stomach in particular, and the system in general. Here the tonic powers of cinchona, with chalybeates and stomachic bitters, and the mineral acids, are indispensable, and these will effect all that can be expected from medicine. The compound tincture of cinchona prepared with brandy, and combined with a due proportion of some chalybeate wine or tincture, is one of the most eligible preparations, and this may be accompanied with decoctions of columbo, cascarilla, quassia, thoroughwort, calamus aromaticus, and hops. Or the same indication may be fulfilled by the myrrh and steel mixture of Dr. Griffith.

In many instances of complaints of the stomach, as cardialgia, gastrodynia, and pyrosis, the oxide of bismuth has been employed with satisfactory success after other remedies had failed. This medicine is to be exhibited in doses of from three to ten grains three times a day. Five grains

may be considered as a medium dose, but it will be prudent to begin with three and increase gradually. It should be combined with about twenty or thirty grains of gum arabic, or tragacanth, to guard against its irritating the stomach. I have combined it with a tea spoonful of arrow root, and have experienced the utility of the medicine. The use of the tepid bath, of about ninety-eight degrees of heat, for half an hour every other day, for two or three months, has in many instances, as asserted by Dr. Thomas, (Modern Practice,) proved of great service to dyspeptic persons. And on some occasions the cold shower bath will tend to invigorate the system, and admirably coincide with the tonic remedies in the restoration to health.

There is a class of remedies yet to be mentioned, which in England have been found very efficacious in dyspeptic complaints; these are the various mineral waters with which that country so much abounds. These waters, being strongly impregnated with the properties of iron, impart their excellent tonic powers without exciting permanent heat, and thereby improve the general health and spirits, which are so intimately connected with the functions of the digestive organs. In our own country we have springs at Ballston and Stafford, which possess similar chalybeate properties; their medicinal powers have been demonstrated in a variety of instances, and are well deserving of further trial. The exercise and change of air, with the amusements and social company always to be found at such resorts, are admirably calculated to inspire hope and confidence, and to banish all gloom and despondency.

The artificial soda water is likewise capable of rendering the dyspeptic patient very essential benefit if copiously employed.

A sea voyage may with propriety be recommended to persons who are afflicted with dyspeptic or other similar complaints of the stomach.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE COLIC.

THERE are several kinds of disorders of the bowels denominated colic, and authors distinguish them according to the different causes from which they derive their origin. The characteristics of this disease are a painful distension of the whole lower belly with a twisting round the navel, vomiting, and costiveness.

The colic is to be distinguished from inflammation of the bowels, by the spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles, by the absence or trifling degree of fever, by the state of the pulse which is scarcely affected, and by the diminution of pain upon pressure.

I shall here but briefly treat of those species termed the flatulent or windy, the bilious, the hysteric, and the nervous colic.

The *flatulent* or *windy colic* is known by a wandering pain in the bowels, with costiveness and rumblings, which abate when air is expelled either upwards or downwards. There is no great thirst, and the pulse varies but little from the natural standard. Persons of a delicate habit are most liable to this complaint, and it often is produced by unripe fruits, meats of hard digestion, flatulent vegetables, and fermenting liquors. The most speedy relief in this case will be obtained by some stomachic cordial combined with opiates, as spirit lavender compound, essence of peppermint, ether and laudanum, repeated in proper doses and intervals until the pain abates. This should be accompanied by infusions of cow parsnip, garden angelica, anise or caraway seed, and a little gin or brandy may be added. Emollient and carminative clysters may be at the same time injected, and fomentations to the whole abdomen applied; should clysters fail to produce evacuation from the bowels, the castor oil with half its quantity of elixir salutis, will form an excellent cathartic for that necessary purpose. If the symptoms increase, and threaten an inflammation of the bowels, immediate recourse must be had to bleeding, the warm bath and blistering over the abdomen.

The *bilious colic* prevails most in summer. It is attended with acute pain diffused over, or in different parts of the abdomen, often fixed about the region of the navel, and the abdomen is sometimes much tumefied. The patient is troubled with a bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat, thirst, and fever, and a vomiting of yellowish or greenish bile. He discharges little or no urine, and there is an obstinate costiveness. Instances of such violence have occurred that the peristaltic motion of the intestines become inverted and the faeces, and even the clysters have been thrown up by vomiting, which constitutes the true *iliac passion*.

The bilious colic is considered as a highly inflammatory disease, for the removal of which recourse must be had to the lancet with a very liberal hand. A copious evacuation of blood amounting to eighteen, twenty, or even thirty ounces if the subject be a robust adult, will answer the first indication at the commencement. This, or a repetition of it by abating inflammatory and spasmodic action, will in general arrest the progress of the complaint, and pave the way for the operation of such cathartic remedies as the case imperiously demands. It will be altogether useless however to administer purgatives until spasm and irritation are in a measure appeased. The means most proper to be adopted are moderate doses of opium, and if this cannot be retained on the stomach, the same medicine should be injected into the rectum, and recourse must be had to the warm bath, or immersing the patient up to his breast in luke warm water, and at the same time applying friction to the abdomen. These or emollient fomentations occasionally repeated will have a happy tendency in allaying spasm, mitigating pain, and promoting the desired evacuation. Emetics are often necessary unless spontaneous vomiting has emptied the stomach or exhausted the patient. Our next attempts should be directed to the removal of constipation by means of suitable purgative enemata. A strong infusion of senna, in one pint of which one ounce of Glauber's salts have been dissolved, often proves exceedingly efficacious. By some the following terebinthinate clyster is held in preference. Take common turpentine, half an ounce, or spirits of turpentine one ounce, rub it with the yolk of one egg until they are well incorporated, then add a pint of linseed tea or warm water. In obstinate constipation attending bilious colic, recourse is often had to the sedative powers of the fumes or infusion of to-

bacco with the happiest effects. We are however cautioned against the use of a strong infusion, as it has been known to induce fatal consequences; half a drachm of the leaves infused in a pint of water is the quantity not to be exceeded at one time. The smoke is milder in its operation, and is employed by blowing it from the bowl of a common pipe into a tight bladder furnished with a tube, and then injected by the way of clyster. I have more than once witnessed its exhibition to such extent that it has passed the whole length of the alimentary canal and escaped by the mouth. It has often been advantageous but never productive of unpleasant effects. During the employment of these remedies or immediately after the irritation is by their means allayed, active purgatives must be diligently employed until a thorough evacuation of the canal is effected. The eupatorium perfoliatum or thoroughwort, is in great repute among many country practitioners for the removal of this obstinate disease; if given in the form of infusion it certainly produces excellent effects as a cathartic, and is often employed with much success. The purgative articles generally preferred are castor oil, to each dose of which ten or fifteen drops of laudanum may be added. A solution of Glauber's or Epsom salts, or an infusion of senna, or both combined may be given occasionally, and should these means prove unavailing the following pills may be the next resort. Extract of butternut, three grains, calomel, three grains, opium, a grain. Three or four of these for a dose every two or three hours. The opium allays the irritation and spasm and affords opportunity for the other articles to produce a cathartic effect.

Another remedy to be mentioned as efficacious in obstinate constipation is tartar emetic in the form of enema, from ten to fifteen or twenty grains of this dissolved in about four ounces of water, and injected into the rectum, have been known to rescue the patient from the most imminent danger. The application of blisters and cold water dashed over the abdomen and the lower extremities, or injected by the way of clyster according to the favourite practice of Dr. Rush, have been highly commended and are well deserving attention. In cases which assume a desperate aspect and resist the ordinary course of remedies judiciously persisted in, we are by some advised to adopt the old practice of giving quicksilver to the extent of twelve or more ounces, but

although in one instance I can vouch for the successful result of this, it must be deemed a precarious remedy and not altogether free from danger. When the vomiting continues to be urgent, it must be appeased by the use of the saline draught with liquid laudanum, drinking mint tea or water in which toasted bread has been boiled, and by the application of the leaves of mint wet with spirits to the pit of the stomach. A tea spoonful of ether with thirty drops of laudanum in a cup of cold water will sometimes check the vomiting and alleviate distress, but laudanum must often be injected into the intestines. From its bitter and stomachic quality, the powder of columbo root, in doses of twenty or thirty grains, has been found particularly serviceable in appeasing the vomiting and correcting the bile in these cases.

In those persons who are subject to frequent returns of bilious colic, it is recommended as a valuable preventive to use a decoction of the root of the common mulberry tree. Dr. Mease, in his edition of Willich's Dom. Ency. speaks of it with considerable confidence, having received accounts of some well attested instances of its successful employment.

The *hysteric colic* is peculiar to women of an irritable disposition. It resembles in respect both of pain and vomiting the preceding species, but it is more particularly characterized by lowness of spirits, difficult breathing, and severe spasm and costiveness.

In the cure of this kind of colic, neither bleeding nor severe purging is in general deemed admissible. A mild emetic may be advised, and the costiveness should be removed by clysters and the mildest laxatives; after which, proper doses of laudanum ought to be directed occasionally, and antispasmodics, as valerian, castor, asafoetida, and the skunk cabbage, to complete the cure and obviate its return. A plaster composed of aromatic and anodyne ingredients, applied to the pit of the stomach will be serviceable.

Of the nervous, or painters' colic.

This species of colic, is attributed to the deleterious properties of lead, when it has been received into the system, either by swallowing into the stomach, or by its fumes absorbed by the pores of the skin, or received into the lungs. It has been denominated the *Devonshire colic*, from its

great prevalence in that country, occasioned as is supposed, by the drinking of cider, kept in vessels of lead, or where this poisonous metal is used for fastening the nails in the vats. The colic of Poictou, and the dry belly-ach of the West-Indies, are of the same origin, and occasioned by rum distilled through leaden worms. Painters, plumbers, miners, and all who are employed in the manufacture or the use of lead, are more or less liable to be affected with this species of colic. But this disease is not to be ascribed to the effects of lead exclusively, for long continued costiveness, acrid bile, cold applied either to the extremities, or to the belly itself, a free use of unripe fruits, acrid food, or drink, such as sour wine or cider, are enumerated among its causes. The patient is seized with an acute spasmodic pain in the pit of the stomach, which extends gradually to the whole intestinal canal; particularly round the navel; the bowels are frequently drawn towards the spine, so as to render the injection of clysters impracticable. At the same time, there is a loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, slight nausea, and obstinate costiveness. Soon after, the stomach is distended as with wind, and there are frequent retchings to vomit. The whole region of the belly becomes highly painful to the touch, the muscles of the abdomen are contracted into hard irregular knots, or lumps. The pulse is generally low, but a little accelerated by the pain. The patient discovers a lowness of spirits; the extremities are often cold, and by the violence of pain, cold clammy sweats and faintings ensue. In this miserable condition, the patient sometimes continues for three or four weeks, or even for six months; in which case the pains become intolerable, and the patient's breath acquires a strong foetid smell. At length, when the pain in the bowels begins to abate, it is succeeded by a pain in the shoulder joint and adjoining muscles, with an unusual sensation, and tingling along the spine of the back. This soon extends itself to the arms and legs, which become paralytic, with a total loss of motion. Sometimes fatal convulsions occur, at others, the true iliac passion is produced which also soon proves fatal.

The medical treatment in this dreadful disease, is in some respects similar to that of an inflammation of the intestines, to which it is nearly allied. With the view of obviating inflammation, we are advised in the first instance, to draw blood in a quantity proportioned to the age and habit of the patient, unless from debility, advanced life, and mildness of

the attack, the evacuation may be deemed improper. A gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha, and repeated doses of castor oil, with laudanum, should be directed, and this last continued until, with the aid of emollient clysters, the obstructions in the bowels give way. For the purpose of removing spasm, we are directed to the employment of emollient fomentations, frequent immersion in warm water, but above all, throwing cold water over the legs and feet while the patient is walking barefooted on the cold floor: or if this prove ineffectual, the patient is next to be placed in a large tub, and a pail of cold water thrown over the abdomen and thighs, which it is said will seldom fail to remove both spasm and costiveness. Another remedy adapted to the removal of constriction of the intestines, is the infusion or smoke of tobacco, used in the form of clyster, as directed in bilious colic. At the same time that the foregoing means are diligently employed, the back, spine, and limbs, should be strongly rubbed with the volatile liniment, or camphorated spirits.

In the colica pictonum, occasioned by lead, alum in doses of fifteen grains every four, five, or six hours, has been administered by Dr. Percival; but others affirm that a more powerful remedy is to be found in blue vitriol. Eight grains of it being dissolved in half a pint of water, two or three table spoonfuls are to be taken fasting, for nine successive mornings. For the first four or five days, this medicine discharges much vitiated bile both ways; but the evacuation of it lessens by degrees, and great relief is obtained. The most efficacious medicine in this disease is calomel, either by itself as a cathartic, or combined with opium. About eight or ten grains of the former, with one of the latter, given every twelve hours, will in general produce the happiest effects. Dr. Joshua Fisher, an eminent physician of Beverly, administers opium in doses of from fifteen to forty grains, and has not, as he affirms, for many years past seen a single case of this distressing disease, which has not yielded to its efficacy in about an hour; but this bold practice is not to be resorted to by inexperienced physicians.

During the use of these remedies, the patient's diet ought to be mild and simple, consisting of broth made of lean meat, oat meal gruel, rice, panado, and arrow root.

When the violence of the disease has subsided, recourse must be had to the Peruvian bark and bitters, with a restorative diet and proper exercise.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF POISONS.

IT is extremely proper that every person should be made acquainted with the nature of poisons, and the means of counteracting their deleterious effects. Poisons are divided into mineral, vegetable, and animal, to which may be added the aerial poisons, which are reserved for another chapter.

Among the mineral poisons, *arsenic* is the most corrosive, and fatal in its effects. The symptoms which arise in consequence of swallowing this poison, are, a burning heat and violent pricking pain in the stomach and bowels, accompanied with extreme thirst and an inclination to vomit. The tongue, mouth, and throat, are rough and parched, and an unquenchable thirst prevails, with great anxiety and restlessness. If relief be not soon obtained, and if the quantity of the poison swallowed be considerable, these symptoms are followed by faintings, hiccups, with coldness of the extremities, and the discharge of black foetid matter from the stomach and bowels, indicating a mortification of the intestines and approaching death.

In this dreadful situation, the utmost exertion should be made to relieve the stomach of the corrosive poison. A strong solution of white vitriol, or proper doses of Ipecacuanha, should be administered in such quantities, and at such intervals, as will be found necessary to excite a very copious vomiting. The patient must drink very large quantities of milk and honey mixed, of warm water, lean broths and barley water with gum arabic. It has been discovered that oils and all unctuous substances add activity to arsenic, and greatly increase the danger; they should therefore be avoided. Clysters of the same materials ought likewise to be injected in so copious a manner, as to fill the whole tract of the alimentary canal with soft emollient

liquids, both to dilute and to sheath the poison. A dose of castor oil, or Glauber's salts, should be occasionally interspersed, but a rigid persistence in the use of some of the above mentioned emollient liquids, will be requisite for several days, as no other remedies can be equally useful. Instances may however occur, in which a full habit of body, strong and full pulse, and severe pain will justify bleeding to a certain extent, as the judgment of the experienced physician may direct. According to Dr. Hannemann, nothing is more efficacious in this deplorable case, than half a pound of white soap dissolved by boiling in a quart of water, and sweetened with honey. Half a tea-cup full of this solution should be taken every five minutes, that the patient may swallow several pounds in the course of two hours.

It has recently been ascertained that when corrosive sublimate has been swallowed, it may be readily decomposed and resolved into an inert mass by albumen or the whites of eggs. These should be swallowed in very large quantities until the powers of the poison are entirely destroyed. Sugar or syrup, if swallowed in very large quantities, is a complete antidote to the poison of copper or verdigrise, by chemically changing its properties, and active purgatives should afterwards be administered. A strong solution of muriate of soda or common salt freely swallowed, proves an effectual antidote to the poisonous effects of nitrate of silver. Sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia destroys in a great measure the deleterious effects of the acetite of lead or other preparations of that metal. When tartar emetic or other antimonials have been taken in excessive doses, some powerful vegetable astringent, as a decoction of bark or galls will do much in preventing their fatal effects. As an antidote or corrector to the mineral acids, calcined magnesia in large quantities is the most efficacious.

The *vegetable poisons*, which most frequently exert their deleterious effects when taken by mistake, are the stramonium or thorn apple, and the atropa belladonna or deadly nightshade, the seeds and berries of which, are sometimes eaten by children. Some species of mushrooms, hemlock or cicuta; aconite or monkshood; henbane or hyoscyamus; water hemlock or cicuta maculata; fox-glove or digitalis purpurea, and opium. All the poisons of the vegetable class, seem to produce their fatal effects by their narcotic or stupifying properties. The chief symptoms which they

produce are, a staring wildness in the eyes, confusion of sight, palpitation, giddiness, loss of memory and voice, stupor, or fury, vomiting and convulsions. "An instance occurred of eight persons in one family, suffering the noxious effects of stramonium, the leaves of which had been eaten at table, mixed with other vegetables. They exhibited a scene scarcely to be described, and formed a group, in which were displayed the various grades from idiotism, to mania; such as torpor, or abolition of sense, slow pulse, vertigo, tremour, wild delirium and raving, with glaring eyes, and dilated pupils. They all recovered in about twenty-four hours by the use of strong emetics." American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.

The most effectual antidotes against these poisons, consist in a speedy evacuation of the offending substance from the stomach. Immediately on its being ascertained that any of these poisons has been swallowed, about twenty or thirty grains of white vitriol, if an adult person, may be dissolved in warm vinegar and water, and the dose repeated every quarter of an hour, until a thorough evacuation be produced. The vomiting must be accompanied with large draughts of warm water, and olive oil, fat broths and gruel. In the mean time, emollient clysters must be injected, until the offending cause be entirely removed. The vegetable acids, as vinegar and the juice of lemons, or limes, have likewise been found serviceable in correcting what remains of these substances in the stomach, and they should be freely given. In order to rouse the patient from a state of torpor, blisters between the shoulders, sinapisms to the feet, and keeping the body as much as possible in motion should be directed.

There is a species of *rhus*, or swamp sumach, commonly known by the name of poison dogwood, which is capable of communicating its poisonous effects to the skin, by means of contact, or by smelling of it, or even by the smoke, or the steam from a decoction of the shrub. In about forty-eight hours an inflammatory eruption appears on the surface of the skin, attended by pain, swelling, blindness, itching, and fever. A man having incautiously expressed a quantity of the juice of a species of this shrub, was soon after seized with violent inflammation, and eruption over the whole surface of the body, with swelling of the head, and blindness, resembling the most malignant kind of small-pox, which occasioned the

loss of his hair and nails, and it was several weeks before a cure was effected.

There are some constitutions which are incapable of being affected with this species of poison. The remedies to be applied in these cases are bleeding, when the symptoms are violent, and cathartics of neutral salts. The application of cold water, or a solution of crude sal ammoniac, or the spirits of sal ammoniac diluted with water, a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, or of the sugar of lead, as a wash to the parts, will soon effect a cure.

When *opium* has been taken in too large quantities, either by mistake, or for the horrid purpose of self destruction, the alarming symptoms induced are, vomiting, delirium, stupor, deep and difficult breathing, convulsions, and death. The remedies are in the first instance, powerful emetics of white vitriol, twenty grains of which should be immediately given in a glass of warm water, and repeated every ten minutes, until copious vomiting is excited. Warm water is then to be freely given, and a smart purgative of jalap with a few grains of salt of tartar administered. Frictions with salt should be thoroughly applied over the whole body, and the nostrils should be stimulated with the spirits of harts-horn, or of sal ammoniac, and blisters between the shoulders, and on the extremities applied. In short, every possible effort should be made to rouse and irritate the patient, so as to counteract the effects of the poison. Both the mineral and vegetable acids will be useful, as also the saline draught, and they should be liberally employed. But no internal medicine is to be preferred to a solution of volatile sal ammoniac, a table spoonful of a strong solution of ammonia, often repeated, it is affirmed, has a wonderful effect in obviating the torpor of the stomach, and stimulating the whole system. When symptoms of apoplexy are present, and great morbid action from the excess of stimuli is manifested, Dr. Rush advises copious blood-letting, having himself cured four patients by this remedy. As soon as the stimulus of the opium appears to be subsiding, and the system discovers marks of sinking, a new stimulus becomes highly necessary, and the frictions with salt, and the solution of ammonia must be persevered in, and brandy or other ardent spirits should be freely given, and at length gradually discontinued.

Of the Bites of Poisonous Animals.

The animals most liable to communicate their poison to the human species, are dogs and cats, when in a state of madness. The specific nature of this subtle poison, has hitherto eluded all investigation; nor has experience proved more successful with respect to the remedy for this most formidable species of infection. It is nevertheless a point of high importance to ascertain with precision the symptoms which characterize madness in those animals, to enable us to guard against their fatal attacks.

For several days previous to the invasion of the disorder, the dog is observed to manifest a change in his natural manners; he grows dull and heavy, and shews an equal indifference to his master, and his usual meat and drink. He becomes solitary, and endeavours to hide himself, does not bark as usual, but makes a murmuring noise, is peevish and easily offended. His ears and head hang down, and he walks as if overpowered with sleep, but in this stage he remembers and respects his master. A disposition to quarrel with all other dogs, is manifested early in the disease. He breathes thick and heavy, keeps his mouth constantly open, and hangs out his tongue; sometimes he walks slowly as if half asleep, and then suddenly runs, but not always directly forward. At length he forgets his master, and will bite him if opportunity offers; his eyes look dispirited, dull and full of tears and red; his bark is hollow and hoarse, and his tongue of a lead colour. He now strays from home, and follows any path or road he happens to meet, but seemingly without purport or design. If he be confined in this advanced stage of the disease, he bites and gnaws every thing near him, is furious for a moment when approached; and his chops are covered with tough frothy saliva. He now grows faint, thin and weak, often falls down, again rises, attempts to fly at every thing, and soon grows furious. This second stage seldom continues thirty hours, death by that time putting an end to the disease. He can swallow both solids and liquids during the whole disease, and having no aversion to water, he never endeavours to avoid it. In most instances there is a very treacherous disposition manifested in rabid dogs; if called, they will come, wag their tails, and shew every mark of fondness, and seem pleased with attention; but on a sudden they will turn and give a bite. It is

also important to know, that many instances have occurred of dogs having given a fatal bite, while they were in apparent health, even many days before they discovered a single symptom of indisposition.

Innumerable are the remedies which have for ages past been administered with the view of eliminating, or counteracting the poison, or obviating the constitutional affection after a bite has been given. But on close investigation, they have been found totally inadequate to the purpose, and the most of them, calculated rather to excite contempt than confidence. In fact, when once this dreadful poison has been communicated by a bite, it is hardly to be expected that its fatal effects can be prevented by internal medicines alone. The most effectual preventive remedy yet discovered, consists in cutting out all the muscular parts with which the dog's teeth have come in contact, or to which the virus may have penetrated. The earlier the operation is performed, and the more completely it is effected, the greater will be the chance of security. But when insuperable obstacles prevent the employment of the knife, recourse must be had either to the application of the hot iron, or to some liquid caustics. A strong solution of the lunar caustic, or the caustic vegetable alkali of the Dispensatory; or the aqua fortis, should be applied to every part of the wound, and the application must be repeated at various times during several weeks. When neither of the above caustics can be seasonably procured, some powdered quick lime, may be advantageously substituted. In some instances, it may be necessary to dilate the wound in such manner, as to admit the remedies to every part into which the poison may have insinuated. In every instance, it will be advisable to convert the wound into a running ulcer, and to keep up a discharge from it during six or eight weeks. Either the caustics, the quick lime, or blistering flies, may be employed for this purpose. Another remedy of reputed efficacy, is the affusion of cold water to the wounded parts. The water must be poured forcibly over the surface of the ulcer, and continued daily, from the moment of the bite, to at least thirty or forty days.

The internal remedy most deserving of confidence as preventative of hydrophobia, is probably the *scutellaria lateriflora*, or scullcap, a description of which will be found in the Appendix. This plant was for many years employed

as a secret by a Mr. Lewis in the state of New-York, and has obtained greater reputation, and its character as an antidote, seems supported by more substantial evidence than perhaps any other remedy with which we are acquainted. It should therefore be resorted to immediately after receiving a bite, and its use persisted in during a period of thirty or forty days, when the danger is in general supposed to have passed. The method of using this remedy, is to make a strong infusion by pouring boiling water on the dry herb, prepared as in the Appendix, and the patient to take a gill four times every other day; the day it is omitted he must take a spoonful of flowers sulphur in the morning fasting, and at bed time in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours. If our utmost efforts to destroy the poison in the first instance, should unfortunately fail, it is not improbable that within a period from ten days to six or eight weeks, or it may be extended to a year or more, after the bite, the miserable patient will be seized with that deplorable malady called *hydrophobia*. But amidst the horrors experienced during a period of painful suspense after having received a bite, there is a source from which the sufferer may derive considerations of a soothing and consolatory nature. Numerous writers of the most established credit have recorded, and experience fully verifies the fact, that a large proportion of persons bitten by dogs actually mad, are never affected by the disease even though they dispense with preventive remedies. These exemptions however, ought not to induce a security which may prevent every precaution being taken to avert the awful calamity. From the consideration that one even in twenty may be the victim, it would be the height of indiscretion and folly, not to resort to the most judicious and reputable source for early advice and assistance.

The approach of the disease is known by the part bitten becoming painful, hard, and elevated, attended by a peculiar sense of pricking and itching at the part, and pain resembling rheumatic pain extends into the neighbouring parts, and towards the throat. There are more general pains of a flying convulsive kind, which affect the patient in the neck, joints, and other parts, and a dull pain seizes the head, breast, belly, and along the back-bone. A lassitude and a vertigo soon come on; the patient is melancholy, mutters, is forgetful and drowsy; his mind seems disordered,

his temper irritable and irregular ; his slumbers disturbed, and convulsive agitations immediately follow his waking. His eyes are watery, his aspect sorrowful, the face pale and contracted ; sweat breaks out upon the temples, an unusual discharge of saliva flows from the mouth, though the fauces are dry ; the tongue becomes foul, and the breath occasionally foetid. There is a straitness and sensation of choking, and a horror and dread at the sight of water and other liquids, together with tremours and a loss of appetite. The person is, however, capable of swallowing any solid substance with tolerable ease ; but the moment that any thing in a fluid form is brought in contact with his lips, or even presented to his view, it occasions him to start back with much dread and horror, although he labours, perhaps, under great thirst at the time.

From the beginning, there is a peculiar stricture and heaviness on the breast, a struggling, as it were, for breath, a sighing, a nausea, and often a bilious vomiting. This oppression of the præcordia is one of the constant symptoms of the disorder ; it begins, increases, and ends with it. The second stage advances and a fever ensues, which at first is mild, but attended with momentary horrors, though there is sometimes little or no fever ; sleep is lost, the mind is more and more disturbed, a delirium approaches, and an aversion to liquids, to polished bodies, and even to light, rapidly increases. In some instances the peculiar symptom of the disease, the dread of water, comes on all at once, and augments so visibly that on the sight of any liquid, of a looking-glass, or any thing clear or pellucid, a horror seizes the patient, and if he strive to drink, spasms, anxiety, and loss of strength follow. The air, although really warm, is very distressing to the patient, and the slightest touch or motion, and the least sound is offensive and painful. The patient mourns bitterly, and at times, loses all knowledge of his intimate acquaintance. But reason returns at intervals, and he laments his own calamity ; thirst excites in him a desire to drink, but he strives in agony, and in vain to swallow, and soon sinks into the most affecting despondency. He desires his friends to keep at a distance, and it is supposed that he feels an inclination to bite, and by some the greatest efforts are made for that purpose. There is constantly a great flow of viscid saliva into the mouth, which is exceedingly troublesome to the patient, as it has the

same effect upon the fauces that other liquids have. At length the fever and thirst increase; the eyes are bright and furious; the urine is high coloured, acrid, and in small quantities; the tongue hangs out, the mouth foams, he gnashes his teeth, his pulse throbs and strength fails, cold sweats come on, the tightness of the breast increases, and the miserable patient expires in spasms, often losing the difficulty of swallowing liquids for many hours; so that the dread of water is by no means a pathognomonic symptom.

I have now described the symptoms of this disease as they occur in general, but they are so various that they cannot be enumerated, for we seldom read of two cases of hydrophobia which do not differ very remarkably in this respect.

Although medicine has hitherto proved ineffectual in almost all cases where the disease had fully established itself, yet humanity demands every possible aid and exertion in favour of the unfortunate sufferer. Death in its most awful forms closes the scene most commonly on the third or fourth day after the appearance of the symptoms.

The remedies heretofore employed for the cure of canine madness, are blood-letting and the antiphlogistic course; opium and antispasmodics of every grade and description; the cold and warm bath, blisters, alkaline salts, the different preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic, zinc, and copper. By none of these, either singly or combined, has this formidable disease in its genuine character, been vanquished in a single well attested instance. No remedy has ever been more amply or more universally experimented at various periods than that of blood-letting, and its failure has been no less notorious, than its trials have been numerous. It is not to be dissembled however that two or three authenticated instances of cures by means of copious blood-letting and mercurial frictions at the same time, have recently been announced. In two successful cases by Dr. Shoolbred of Calcutta, venesection was resorted to immediately on the disorder becoming apparent, until faintness was induced, and the operation was repeated at intervals as long as firmness of arterial action or the symptoms of hydrophobia remained. In another case the patient was bled by a Mr. Tymon, surgeon in the British service, and the bleeding continued until scarcely a pulsation in either arm was to be felt; and to this, the cure is chiefly attributed, although his head was blistered, and mercury both internally and externally was very

liberally applied. The curative plan in hydrophobia therefore, should be prompt and decisive ; if bleeding is relied on, let it be from a large orifice, at the earliest stage of the attack, and carried to the utmost limits of safety ; and the boldest administration of mercury should follow the operation. Twenty or thirty grains of calomel, repeated at short intervals, and half an ounce of the strong ointment, rubbed in the throat and chest three times a day, until symptoms of salivation commence, will probably be a justifiable practice. But the mode of inducing a speedy salivation recommended by the late Dr. Darwin, may be preferred. He directs three grains of corrosive sublimate to be dissolved in one ounce of rectified spirit of wine ; half of which is to be taken undiluted ; it produces a copious salivation for an hour and half, or longer, during which, the patient spits a quart. This is to be repeated according to its effect, and a dose of Glauber's salts should be taken the day after the operation. The *atropa belladonna*, is supposed by some German authors to possess properties eminently adapted to the cure of hydrophobia. Besides a remarkable narcotic power, it is said to be particularly useful in promoting the secretions by sweat, urine, and also by saliva. It is highly probable therefore, that belladonna may prove of real efficacy in the present disease. The dose is from two or three to six grains twice or thrice in a day. Opium has been administered in cases of hydrophobia to the utmost possible extent, but it has uniformly failed to afford relief and respite. In the opinion of Dr. Thomas however, when the patient loses the power of swallowing, introducing opium freely into the system by means of friction, appears to be a very eligible plan. Indeed, as the throat appears in this disease always to be affected with spasmodic contractions, it would seem that no remedy we can employ, promises better effects than the rubbing in, and particularly about the throat and chest, opium in the form of liniment or ointment. If the tincture of opium be conjoined with camphorated spirit and aqua ammonia, these will probably assist its operation. When a diaphoretic is required, the compound powder of *Ipecacuanha*, with the addition of the volatile alkaline salt, will be the preferable preparation. The sponging the body freely with warm olive oil, and pouring repeated doses of it forcibly down the throat, has been recommended as a successful remedy in hydrophobia.

As the canine virus probably lies dormant in the bitten part for a considerable length of time, it is a point of the greatest importance to pay proper attention to the state of the original wound in this stage of the disease. If it has been suffered to heal, the cicatrix must be immediately opened afresh, and spirit of turpentine, aqua fortis, or some other stimulating or caustic medicine should be applied to excite inflammation and suppuration. This may be of great utility even after the symptoms of hydrophobia have commenced. Newspaper intelligence has lately been received from Europe, and it appears to be well authenticated, that in two instances, hydrophobia has been successfully treated by the use of vinegar, a pint of which was given morning, noon, and night. This may prove a discovery (although not new) of the greatest importance, and as the experiment will be a laudable and a harmless one, it ought to be tested on every occasion that may be presented.

I must not omit to mention, that one case of hydrophobia has been promulgated from the most respectable authority, in which a cure was effected by the severest operation of galvanism.*

It now remains to suggest the requisite precautions relative to the management of the hydrophobous patient, so as to avoid any ill consequences from a bite or contact of saliva. Should danger become apparent during the furious stage of the disease, the patient ought to be so confined, either by a strait waistcoat, or other means, as to prevent injury to himself or attendants. It would also be particularly proper to avoid the saliva coming in contact with any part of the body; and with a view of annihilating every source of apprehension, it would be advisable to bury in the earth, all such clothes as have been in use, and are contaminated with the saliva, as a small quantity of it applied to a part where the skin is broken, might be productive of disastrous consequences, as exemplified in the following case.

Dr. Henry H. Childs of Pittsfield, while attending a young woman labouring under hydrophobia, received accidentally by her nails, a scratch on his hand which was then covered with saliva from her mouth. In about ten days, he began to feel some indisposition, and the alarming symptoms of hydrophobia rapidly progressed till his

* Medical and Chirurgical Review, Vol. X.

situation became extremely hazardous. After a confinement of thirty days, and pursuing a very severe course of mercury both internally and externally, the disorder was subdued and he gradually recovered. The reader is referred for a particular detail of this case, and for a mass of information relative to the subject, to "Observations on Hydrophobia," by the author of this work, published in 1812.

Dr. Nathaniel Miller has lately experienced the efficacy of Dr. Fowler's arsenical solution in several cases of tetanus and other spasmodic affections, and it should be strongly recommended for trial in every case of hydrophobia, and that the result may be promulgated. The proper dose is ten drops repeated every half hour until relief is obtained.

Another species of animal poison to which we are sometimes exposed, is that of the *rattlesnake* and *viper*. The most efficacious remedies in these cases, are a solution of some alkaline salt, as the volatile sal ammoniac, salt of tartar, or of wormwood; these are to be given as freely as the patient's stomach will admit, repeating the dose every few minutes, as the danger increases with the greatest rapidity. The wounded part must also be constantly moistened with the same liquid. Instances of this kind have been reported as cured by the use of olive oil, when taken freely internally, and thoroughly applied to the wound. The application of poultices will on some occasions be useful to abate inflammation, and promote a discharge from the wound. Vinegar has often been found highly beneficial in cases of poison, and it ought to be plentifully taken.

The stings of bees and hornets may be cured by anointing the parts with warm olive oil or vinegar. Should the stings however, be so numerous as to excite very considerable inflammation, poultices of bread and milk or of flaxseed, with sweet oil, must be applied to the part; and the patient will perhaps require bleeding, and a dose or two of Glauber's salts.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

THIS disease is the well known offspring of a free indulgence in the sexual intercourse, by which, when one of the parties is infected, the disease is commonly contracted, and again propagated from one individual to another. It is generally distinguished into the local, and the constitutional affection.

When it is confined to the organs of generation, and shews itself by a running, or discharge of matter from the urinary passage in either sex, it is a local affection, and termed *virulent gonorrhœa*, or clap. When in consequence of the absorption of the poison, there is a general taint of the whole system and mass of fluids, it is denominated *syphilis*, *lues venerea*, or confirmed pox.

The virulent gonorrhœa, sometimes commences in two or three days after the infection has been received, and at others, not before several weeks; but it commonly makes its appearance in eight or ten days. The first complaint is an itching at the orifice of the urethra, and a soreness extending along its whole course, which is succeeded by a discharge of a thin glairy matter from the urinary passage, at first whitish, but afterwards changing to a yellow, or green colour. A slight degree of redness and inflammation begin to appear about the lips of the urethra, and a heat, a smarting pain in most cases, are felt in every attempt to make water. There is commonly a sense of fulness about the glans of the penis, and frequently a soreness along the course of the urethra, accompanied with more or less pain in erection. When the inflammation or irritability of the urethra is very considerable, the erections become more frequent and lasting than when natural, particularly when warm in bed, and the penis is curved downward, with considerable pain, which is called *chordee*; and this is sometimes attended with a slight

hæmorrhage at the time of passing the urine. As the disease advances, the symptoms become more severe and distressing; the heat and scalding of the urine, as well as the chordee, are extremely troublesome, and there is a constant inclination to discharge urine, which is attended with much difficulty, and often is rendered only by drops. There is also a painful sensation of heat and fulness about the scrotum and perinæum, and the running is very copious, of a brown, greenish, or a bloody colour. These symptoms are sometimes accompanied with a painful swelling of one or both testicles, or sympathetic tumefaction of the neighbouring glands, especially those of the groin, and when great local inflammation prevails, the prepuce becomes so swelled at the end, that it cannot be drawn back; which symptom is called a phimosis: or it may be so contracted behind the glans, that it cannot be brought forward, when it is named a paraphimosis.

When women are affected with gonorrhœa, they experience a train of symptoms similar to those just described, but in a much more slight degree; but it must be carefully distinguished from the *fluor albus*, to which females are liable, as the matter discharged in both, is often of the same colour and consistence. (See *Fluor Albus*.)

If the patient in gonorrhœa, receive early attention and assistance, and adopts a judicious mode of medical treatment, the violence of the symptoms gradually abates, and in about a fortnight or three weeks, the discharge will become thick, white, and of a ropy consistence, and diminish in quantity, until it entirely disappears; but if a contrary course is pursued, and the patient indulge in sensuality and intemperance, and partakes of stimulating, high seasoned food, and spirituous liquors, the cure will not only be protracted for several months, but a great risk will be incurred of giving rise to a constitutional affection, from the absorption of the matter.

When any suspicion arises of having caught the venereal infection, the person should immediately resort to a mild easy diet, consisting of milk and vegetables, light broths, puddings, rice, &c. He must abstain from all animal food, spices, and stimulating liquors, and drink freely of barley water, milk and water, linseed tea, whey, or decoctions of marsh-mallow and liquorice. All severe exercise, particularly walking, or riding on horseback, as well as venereal intercourse, ought to be carefully avoided, as also exposure to cold and damp air during a state of inflammation.

The time necessary for the cure of a gonorrhæa, depends not only upon the virulence of the infection, but the particular constitution of the patient. It will often under the most judicious treatment, continue two or three weeks, and sometimes it may be protracted to six or eight. When however, the infection is slight, it may often be removed in eight or ten days, by a strict attention to cleanliness, and by fomenting the parts with warm milk and water, and injecting frequently into the urethra, a little sweet oil, or linseed tea, about the warmth of new milk. In almost every instance of gonorrhæa a cure may be effected by the diligent employment of injections. These are varied according to particular circumstances, or as suggested by the discretion of the prescriber. When an astringent injection is preferred, it is composed of about half a drachm of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in a pint of pure water, or the proportion is increased if a stronger astringent be requisite. If a mercurial injection be desired, one drachm of calomel is suspended in two or three ounces of mucilage of gum arabic, or one grain of murias hydrargyri is dissolved in eight ounces of water. When much inflammation prevails, a weak saturnine preparation mixed with a large proportion of oleum amygdali, forms an excellent injection; and when from excessive irritation a more sedative preparation is indicated, a few drops of the vinous tincture of opium added to this will be found exceedingly efficacious. Whichever of the injections are employed, it should be used six or eight times in the course of the day, be of sufficient strength to excite some degree of irritation in the urethra, but not so strong as to occasion much pain, and it should be thrown up in such manner as to reach the seat of the disease. It too frequently happens, that by attempting to make a hasty cure of gonorrhæa by means of astringent injections, on its first appearance, the discharge is speedily suppressed, and the patient is soon afterwards attacked with an inflammation and swelling in one or both testicles. During the inflammatory stage therefore, it will be most prudent to use such as are of a mild and sedative nature, and begin with those of a moderate degree of astringency afterwards. If at the commencement, or indeed in any period of the disease the patient should appear in a plethoric state, and the inflammation be considerable, blood-letting and the antiphlogistic regimen will be proper and necessary. Cooling purges are advisable in the first stage of the complaint, for this purpose one ounce of

Glauber's salts and half an ounce of manna, or of cream of tartar may be taken every second or third day during the continuance of inflammatory symptoms. As a cooling diuretic medicine calculated to abate the irritations and pain in the urethra, which is often very troublesome in the early stage, an ounce of cream of tartar and the same quantity of gum arabic powdered and mixed should be taken in a dose of a tea spoonful four or five times in a day; and at the same time drinking copiously of mucilaginous diluting liquors, such as barley water, linseed tea, or solutions of gum arabic in milk. By this mode of treatment, both the inflammatory symptoms and the running will be diminished, and the latter will change both its colour and consistence, becoming gradually more white and ropy as the virulence abates; under these circumstances, astringent injections may be employed with safety and advantage. The genital parts ought to be frequently fomented with warm milk and water, and emollient poultices, where they can be conveniently used, are also of considerable service in removing violent pains which often accompany the inflammatory stage of the disease.

The chordee will be relieved by the employment of opiates internally and externally, and by rubbing along the course of the urethra an ointment composed of one part camphor, and two parts of the mercurial ointment. When phimosis occurs, the penis should be frequently immersed in warm milk or linseed tea, or the mucilage of slippery elm, and these should be injected under the prepuce and the penis should be suspended. If we do not succeed by these means, and by taking blood from the part by leeches, the prepuce must be slit upwards in the manner directed in books on surgery. If paraphimosis takes place, warm emollients must be applied, the parts should be rubbed with some mild ointment, and attempts should be made by gentle force to draw the prepuce over the glans; if it arise from an enlarged state of the glans, cold astringent applications must be used, and a poultice should be applied, in which it will be useful to put a small quantity of acetite of lead and vinegar, and if these means fail the stricture must be removed by the knife. If phimosis or paraphimosis are attended with symptoms of mortification, the parts must be fomented frequently with a strong decoction of cinchona and chamomile flowers, and cinchona and the mineral acids should be freely given internally. Where the inflammation has ex-

tended farther than the membrane of the urethra, and has reached Cowper's glands, the prostrate gland, or the bladder, we should endeavour by the injection of warm oil and other emollients to increase rather than diminish the discharge, and we should obviate the effects of inflammation by the usual means. Should the discharge stop suddenly, and the inflammatory symptoms continue, it will be improper to employ astringent injections, but emollient ones should be persevered in till the discharge return.

A very common symptom attending a gonorrhœa is a swelling of one or both testicles, termed *hernia humoralis*, this is often in consequence of cold, a sympathy of the parts affected by the imprudent use of severe exercise, or of strong astringent injections. This complaint is to be treated as inflammation in general, by bleeding and purging, and applying fomentations and poultices. Leeches have often proved serviceable, as also the warm bath. The patient will be most at ease in a horizontal posture, and the return of the discharge should be solicited by the frequent injection of warm oil, or warm milk into the urethra. Much relief may be obtained by suspending the testicle by means of a well adapted bag and bandage. When these are judiciously applied and adjusted, the patient need not be confined to a horizontal position. If the testicle remains in an enlarged state after the inflammation is subdued, emetics have been known to cure the complaint in the most speedy and effectual manner.

If after the inflammatory symptoms of a clap have ceased, a running or discharge from the urethra continue, it is termed a gleet; it is unattended with pain or scalding in making water, and is the consequence of relaxation. This variety of the complaint may be removed by astringent injections and the use of bougies. The injections may consist of sulphate of zinc, to which a few grains of alum may be added, or a weak solution of corrosive sublimate may be tried; the injections should stimulate the part gently but not excite much inflammation. If we do not succeed with injections there will be much reason to suspect a stricture in the urethra, and the introduction of bougies become necessary. The perinæum must be frequently bathed with cold water, sea water is preferable, blisters to the same part should be applied, and balsams, turpentine, and small doses of cantharides should be administered. The tonic course of bark

and steel should be adopted, and these with the local astringents must be continued for a considerable time after the symptoms have disappeared, as the discharge is liable to return with increased violence.

Of Chancres.

Chancres are small callous ulcers seated chiefly about the glans, and which may appear without any previous gonorrhœa. A small pimple is first discovered, most commonly near the frænum, which contains a whitish matter inclining to yellow, this soon bursts and leaves a circumscribed painful sore, having a foul appearance and is sloughy at the bottom with hard edges; it discharges a matter of a dirty green colour, often tinged with blood, and which is large in quantity in proportion to the size of the sore. The period of the appearance of chancre after receiving the infection varies from five or six days to as many weeks, and as there always is a risk of an absorption of matter from this source, we ought as speedily as possible to heal the ulcers, and at the same time endeavour to secure the constitution by a free administration of mercury. When a chancre appears soon after impure coition, and is accompanied with gonorrhœa, the same cooling treatment already recommended, moderate bleeding, mild laxatives, fomentations and poultices commonly abate the inflammatory symptoms, and in cases of a recent nature, chancres will readily yield to these means and the application of a weak solution of the muriated mercury. In the most inveterate cases no topical applications answer so effectually as touching the ulcerated parts with the nitrate of silver, or the oxidum hydrargyri rubrum sprinkled over the surface, and the parts kept very clean by means of a lotion composed of one grain of corrosive sublimate to eight ounces of water. After the chancres become clean, some mild ointment with the addition of calomel will be found exceedingly useful as the daily dressings. If the parts are very irritable, or much inflamed, the usual means of reducing inflammation should be diligently employed and the irritation must be allayed by opiates.

There are different opinions among practitioners respecting the expediency of administering mercury as a remedy in gonorrhœa. Those who maintain the doctrine that it is merely a local complaint, not having a venereal origin, con-

sequently incapable of affecting the system by absorption of the matter, deny the necessity of giving any medicine with the view of counteracting or destroying the venereal virus.

Although experience has clearly evinced that a simple clap in its recent state may be cured by the means above advised, yet every experienced practitioner must have met with instances in which prudence and a sense of duty required a more efficient and secure mode of treatment. When therefore, the inflammatory symptoms have subsided in those severe cases, especially where the virulence of the poison appears to have extended its effects beyond the urethra, it is advisable in point of security to have recourse to the celebrated specific antidote mercury, in its most preferable form. Pills composed of calomel and opium, if not to be preferred, are undoubtedly adequate to effect every purpose. Of this preparation in the proportion of three parts calomel to one of opium, about two or three grains may be given every night and morning until the salivary glands become slightly affected; increasing or diminishing according to the sensible effects produced, carefully guarding against a full salivation. Should the medicine occasion a diarrhœa and griping, it must be discontinued for a time and a mild cathartic administered; and if in any instance, it cannot be persisted in long enough to effect a cure, the mercurial inunction must be substituted. About half a drachm of the strongest ointment should be rubbed in upon the inner part of the thighs and groins, every night till the mouth becomes slightly affected, and continued a short time after the disappearance of every symptom. During the mercurial course the patient should wear a flannel shirt, avoid all exposure to cold and intemperance of every kind; totally abstaining from spirituous liquors and every thing of a heating quality.

Of Buboës.

A bubo is generally the consequence of chancre, though sometimes it is the first symptom of the disease. It is a hard painful tumour seated generally in the glands of the groin, distinguished into such as proceed from a recent infection, and such as accompany a confirmed lues venerea. A bubo commonly begins with a sense of pain accompanied with some degree of hardness and swelling, which increase like every other inflammation that has a tendency to suppur-

ation, and unless checked, pus forms and ulceration follows. Venereal tumours do not however, advance so rapidly to maturation as common abscesses, but more quickly than those arising from scrofula.

In every instance of bubo, it is a desirable object to procure its discussion in its early stage before matter is formed to any considerable extent, as the distress and trouble they often occasion by proceeding to suppuration are extremely severe. To effect this purpose, the mercurial ointment should be quickly introduced into the system by rubbing the inside of the thigh and leg with it in considerable quantities; in this way the mercury cannot enter the system without passing through the diseased gland. The quantity at first may be about the size of a hazelnut every night, and gradually increased to double that quantity, and continued till the tumour and induration have entirely subsided. The mercurial friction should be accompanied with all the usual means of abating inflammation, as bleeding by leeches, frequent saline cathartics, perfect rest, and low diet. When the tendency to suppuration cannot be arrested, we must endeavour to promote the process by the application of warm emollient poultices and fomentations; and when the end is accomplished, the abscess must be opened either by the lancet or caustic, and the ulcer be brought to a proper digestion by suitable dressings and the internal use of mercury. If instead of healing readily the edges of the sore become hard, livid, and retorted, discharging a thin sharp and foetid matter, and the ulcers spread or heal in some parts and break out in others, exhibiting a honey-comb appearance attended with pain, the most efficacious remedies are carrot or hemlock poultices, and the application of caustic round the edges; the cicuta should also be administered internally as in schirrus. The cinchona joined with the nitric acid, the compound decoction of sarsaparilla and opiates in such quantities as will allay irritation and procure relief, are essentially necessary; and these should be assisted by a generous diet with wine, and if possible a pure country air.

A gonorrhœa, when attended with much inflammation, is sometimes accompanied with a tumour in the perinæum; if this cannot be dispersed by the usual remedies, a suppuration should be promoted, and the matter evacuated externally to prevent its making an opening into the urethra, which has been known to take place.

Inflammation on some occasions extends to the neck of the bladder, inducing a distressing strangury, attended with heat, a constant desire to void urine, and a troublesome tenesmus. If this complaint yield not to blood-letting and other measures directed in the chapter on strangury, the catheter must be employed to empty the bladder, and should this mode of relief prove abortive, and the case become desperate, the operation of puncturing the bladder must be resorted to by the hand of a skilful surgeon. When strangury proceeds from spasm, as soon as the urine touches the inflamed and tender part of the urethra a sudden constriction ensues, and the urine is evacuated by spirits or by drops only. The profession, says Dr. Thomas, is indebted to Mr. Cline for the discovery of a very efficacious remedy in this complaint. It is the muriated tincture of iron, given in doses of ten drops every ten minutes until some sensible effect is produced. After six doses, the urine usually flows freely, the patient previously becoming a little sick and faint. Mucilages and emollients would be useful at the same time, to lubricate, sheath, and dilute the acrimony of the urine.

When in consequence of inflammation of gonorrhœa extending beyond the urethra, the mucous membrane of the bladder becomes thickened, indurated, or ulcerated, the purulent matter gives to the urine the appearance of whey, and sometimes it is mixed with blood. This is commonly a tedious and obstinate complaint, but may be cured by injecting emollient decoctions into the bladder, and by giving a drachm of uva ursi three times a day, and proper doses of balsam of copaiva, or balsam canadensis at the same time. If the prostate gland should become affected with inflammation from gonorrhœa, known by a pain and heat in the perinæum, extending into the rectum, or by detecting a tumour by the finger *in ano*, we should resort to topical bleedings by leeches to the perinæum, and apply emollient fomentations and poultices.

Warty excrescences which appear about the penis and the female genitals, as a consequence of gonorrhœa or chancre, should be extirpated by a ligature applied round, or by the scissors, and the caustic, or powder of savine which is preferable, should be afterwards repeatedly applied to destroy the remainder.

There are few complaints connected with the venereal disease more truly deplorable than strictures and callosities

in the urethra; these cause the urine in its passage to spread abroad, or split into two or more streams instead of flowing uninterruptedly in one direct stream; and on some occasions a total suppression of urine takes place, especially when bougies have not been seasonably employed. This difficult affection can be successfully treated only by the careful introduction of bougies, and by continuing their use for a considerable length of time. On the failure of these, it not unfrequently becomes necessary to introduce bougies armed with lunar caustic, but as the appropriate treatment of this form of disease is a point of much delicacy and importance, and as a detail of the rules to be observed would swell this chapter to an undue length, the reader must be referred for information to the most approved authors on the subject, as Hunter, Bell, Home, Abernethy, Whately, and Cooper.

It may be observed that in all the varieties of the disease, mercury is to be considered as the only remedy to be relied on for a radical cure, and in whatever form it is employed, it must not be discontinued while any particles of virulence is suspected to lurk in the system. If the local symptoms which have been described do not yield to the usual method of cure, or when cured, if they break out again without any fresh infection, there are strong reasons to suspect that the poison is universally diffused.

It has long been a controverted question whether lues venerea and virulent gonorrhœa, are one and the same disease, arising from the same matter of contagion? The late Mr. Hunter ably and zealously supported the affirmative, and Sawrey, Swediaur, Whately, and Adams, have advocated the same doctrine. Mr. Benjamin Bell is the principal author who has written in opposition to the opinions maintained by the above recited authorities, and many other modern practitioners of eminence have acceded to the same sentiments, and suggested strong reasons for dissenting from the inferences which Mr. Hunter has drawn. Although on each side of the question are found advocates of profound research and investigation, the subject seems still to be involved in a degree of obscurity.

The syphilitic virus is communicated by contact only, and the poison must be applied to some part which is soft, or covered with a mucous membrane, or where some excoriation ulcer or wound has taken place. The infection gener-

ally appears first in the part to which the matter is applied, as about the organs of generation, the nipples and breasts of women who receive it from the mouth of a child, and on the contrary, the lips and mouth of the infant when it receives the infection from the nurse. In like manner the infection may be conveyed to the fingers, or any other part on which there exist a slight scratch or wound, as experienced by accoucheurs who officiate under such circumstances.

A person labouring under the venereal irritation in any form, if not attended with a discharge, cannot according to Mr. Hunter communicate the disease to another.

Of the Secondary or Constitutional Disease.

The venereal virus is generally conveyed into the system from a chancre or bubo, and according to Mr. Hunter's doctrine it may be absorbed from a gonorrhœa.

It is asserted that the syphilitic poison may be introduced into the circulation without producing any evident local effect on the part to which it was first applied; and on some occasions it will remain dormant in the circulating mass for several months before any visible effects are produced.

When either by neglect or improper treatment, the venereal poison has contaminated the whole habit, the disease receives the name of *syphilis*, or a confirmed *lues*, and is attended by a train of distressing symptoms. Among the numerous characteristics are reddish and brownish blotches and eruptions, dispersed over different parts of the body; appearing first on the breast and arms, next on the shoulders, thighs, legs, soles of the feet, palms of the hands, round the nails, and at the margin of the hair. These eruptions have a branny appearance, and are superficial, unattended with itching, and the scales being cast off, an ulcer of a copper colour is formed which discharges an acrid fœtid matter. In the throat, tonsils, and inside of the mouth, the disease generally makes its appearance at once in the form of foul ulcers, which are covered with a yellow coloured slough, and often accompanied with an erysipelatous redness. There is great heat and irritation of the fauces, which are covered with an acrid viscid mucus, and the ulcer often spreads very rapidly, exhibiting the deep copper coloured complexion which is characteristic of *lues*, and which at length destroys the palate and injures the subjacent bones, making

an opening from the mouth to the nose. When by its rapid spread, the disease attacks the cartilaginous parts of the nose, the ulcers are foul with callous edges, discharging a thin offensive matter, and being suffered to spread still more extensively, the bones become carious, and so completely corroded that the nose is prostrated level with the face. Characteristic too of syphilis, are deep seated pains, particularly of the arms, head and shins, always fixed in the same place, raging chiefly, and with great violence in the fore part of the night. Hard indolent tumours, or nodes, at length make their appearance upon the tendons, ligaments, periosteum or bones, especially on the forehead, tibia, arms, sternum, and ribs, with distressing pain when the patient is warm in bed. Being thus severely afflicted, the patient becomes debilitated, his countenance is sallow, his appetite diminished, his hair falls off, his strength and flesh fail, and a small fever of the hectic kind ensues. Besides the formidable train of symptoms just enumerated, there is an ophthalmia arising in consequence of lues, and when the venereal sore throat extends its effects to the eustachian tubes, or the membranes or bones of the ear, a deafness is the consequence.

Frequent abortions, or premature births of dead fœtuses, whose bodies are scabby, ulcerated, and half corrupted without any manifest cause, may be regarded as almost an infallible sign of one of the parents being tainted with syphilis.

Having detailed the symptoms characteristic of confirmed lues, it is proper to remark that they are liable to ambiguity, and to be counterfeited by some other affections, as rheumatism, scrofula, &c.

The local forms of lues venerea, are so extremely equivocal, and deceptive in their visible appearances, as on some occasions to baffle the discriminating powers of the most experienced physician. Such discrimination however is of the utmost importance, as it too frequently happens that some excoriation, or trivial diseased action to which the genital parts are susceptible in common with other parts of the body, have been greatly aggravated, and rendered inveterate by a mercurial course, when they might have been speedily cured by the most simple applications. Venereal ulcers in the mouth, are distinguished from those arising from a too free use of mercury, by their affecting in general only one place at a time, are circumscribed, of a dirty brown colour, and appear on all parts of the mouth indiscriminately ;

whereas, those which are the effect of mercury, are diffused, appear in different parts of the mouth at the same time, and most frequently on the sides of the tongue, near the angles of the jaws, and on the inside of the cheeks. The mercurial ulcer as described by Mathias, or the mercurial disease, is commonly attended with more pain than the venereal. It will often heal and after a time break out afresh in the neighbouring parts; and this it will continue to do for many months, particularly in throat cases. One of its striking characteristics is to heal in one part and grow bad in another; and we find this disposition to heal even in almost the incurable state of this disease, whether in the bubo, in the chancre, in the throat, or on the face. The mercurial ulcer is more irritable than the venereal ulcer.

In regard to the medical treatment of syphilis in its confirmed state, mercury is unquestionably the only specific remedy, and no other is deserving of confidence as being adequate to effect a radical cure. The only important point is to decide as to the particular preparation, and the most eligible form of administering this antidote.

The mode of administering mercury for the cure of lues under all its forms, is now ascertained with sufficient precision. It is by no means necessary to induce a profuse salivation; this is rather to be avoided as hurtful; at the same time, it is proper to carry it to such extent as to produce its full action on the system. This action is to be continued for a certain time, longer or shorter, according to the state of the symptoms and the previous existence of the disease. In mild cases it will in general require from four to six weeks perseverance to effect a cure; but in cases of long standing eight or ten weeks or longer. It will be indispensably necessary to administer mercury in a quantity sufficient to render the constitution safe against future attacks. With this view the remedy must be continued in such quantity as will keep the system in an equal degree under its influence not only till all the symptoms are removed but for sometime afterwards. In primary affections only, a course continued for a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared will most generally prove sufficient to eradicate the disease; but in obstinate and inveterate cases, it will be advisable to persevere in the course at least a month after the cure is to all appearance complete.

The patient who commences a course of mercury, besides beginning with small doses and proceeding gradually,

should be careful not to stimulate the salivary glands, either by rubbing or keeping the parts too warm with flannel. He should likewise avoid as much as possible any exposure to cold, which will endanger inflammation and tumefaction of these glands, and thereby give rise to a salivation. His diet should consist of plain animal food, thin broths, puddings, milk, vegetables, ripe fruit, &c. carefully avoiding all salted and high seasoned meats, spirituous liquors, and acids; and in fact abstaining from every substance of a heating or stimulating nature. There are two methods by which mercury may be introduced into the system for the purpose of eliminating or destroying the venereal virus; either by mercurial friction or by exhibiting some of its preparations internally; and in either form it may be used to such extent as to excite full salivation, or so cautiously as only to induce a moderate degree of ptyalism. Some practitioners indeed limit their views to an alterative course only, but though this may succeed in some primary affections, it is by no means calculated to eradicate a confirmed lues venerea. By a majority of physicians and writers of the present day, the external application of mercury is deemed the most eligible mode. It is however agreed that instances will not unfrequently occur in which either the external or internal absorbents will not receive a sufficient quantity to produce the desired effect either on the disease or the constitution; and when administered internally, mercury will very materially affect the functions of the stomach in despite of all our precautions. If therefore, on trial, the external application should not succeed, we are to resort to the internal administration, and on the other hand, should this fail, the inunction must be substituted.

During the process of inunction, the patient should be confined within doors in a well aired apartment, which should be kept in an equal and moderate temperature, and he should wear flannel next his skin. The remedy will be more efficacious when introduced into the system in a gradual manner, unless the disease is spreading with rapidity, or the ulcers are deep seated. One drachm of the strong ointment containing equal parts of hydrargyrus and lard should be rubbed in every night, and frequently in the morning, on the inside of the thighs, legs, or arms, by the patient himself, and to do it properly it will require from twenty to thirty minutes of gentle friction before a moderate fire; the

quantity should be increased or diminished according to the effects it produces; and continued regularly till a slight soreness is perceived in the gums, a coppery taste in the mouth, or a fetor in the breath; this is the desirable point which if possible should be supported without much increase of saliva for a proper length of time. The strength of the patient should be assisted by a nourishing diet and a proper use of wine. If a profuse salivation occurs, the remedies employed to check it are mild cathartics, small doses of opium, the application of a blister to the throat, and the administration of the sulphuret of potash, or the sublimed sulphur, and the air of the apartment should be rendered cooler. Free exposure to a cool air, is, according to Mr. Pearson, more effectual than any other method. Peruvian bark, mineral acids, and the assiduous application of astringent gargles will be useful, while the employment of mercury must be discontinued for a time. A valuable gargle may be composed by dissolving an ounce of borax in a pint of water, adding an ounce or two of honey. Opiates should be occasionally administered to allay the irritation. It is proper however to remind the incautious practitioner, that the sudden suppression of a profuse salivation by cold liquids taken into the stomach, or exposure to cold and moisture is not without danger. On some occasions a morbid condition of the system occurs during a mercurial course, and which tends to a fatal issue. This Mr. Pearson has termed *erethismus*. It is characterized by a great depression of strength; a sense of anxiety about the præcordia; frequent sighing; trembling, partial or universal; a small quick pulse, sometimes vomiting; a pale contracted countenance; a sense of coldness, while the tongue is seldom furred, or the vital or natural functions much disordered. In this state a violent or sudden exertion of muscular power will sometimes prove fatal. To prevent the dangerous consequences the administration of mercury must be immediately suspended, and the patient exposed to a dry cool air, in such manner as shall be attended with the least fatigue, and large doses of the volatile alkali administered.

When mercury is exhibited internally for the cure of syphilis, it must be so gradually introduced as to steal as it were imperceptibly upon the constitution, that it may assimilate itself by solution with the juices of the body. The most successful practice consists in promoting the action of

all the secretory vessels of the system, and especially those of the surface.

Among the various preparations of mercury which at different times have been employed, the common quicksilver pills of the Dispensatory are mild in their operation, and supposed capable of answering every purpose which the remedy in any form can serve. The usual dose given with the view of inducing the mercurial action, is two pills containing one grain each, at bed time, and one in the morning which may be occasionally increased.

The mild muriate of mercury or calomel, possesses antivenereal powers capable of curing the disease in every form, as by proper management it may be made to increase in a remarkable manner, almost any of the secretions or excretions. It is given in the dose of a grain, night and morning; or in larger doses, combined with a proper proportion of opium to prevent its usual determination to the intestines.

The corrosive sublimate of mercury, is the most powerful of the mercurial preparations. As an antisyphilitic remedy it acts speedily, and its action is more general on the system, or less determined to particular organs, but from the occasional violence of its operation its use requires some caution. The celebrated Van Swieten, entertained an exalted opinion of its antivenereal virtues, but since his day it has grown into disrepute. According to Mr. Pearson, it will sometimes cure the primary symptoms of syphilis, especially if it produce considerable soreness of the gums, and the common specific effects of mercury in the system; but it will often fail, and will not secure the patient from a constitutional affection, though it is peculiarly efficacious in relieving venereal pains, in healing ulcers of the throat, and in promoting the desquamation of eruptions.

Dr. John W. Frances of New-York, in his ingenious inaugural dissertation on mercury, strenuously advocates the employment of corrosive sublimate, and has made the most favourable report of its antivenereal powers, corroborated by the respectable testimony of Professor Hosack, who for the last seventeen years has employed it for the removal of syphilis with uniform success. Dr. Frances observes, that in the course of the extensive private and public practice of the Professor, no disappointment was experienced, not a case occurred in which the cure has not been permanent; and farther, that the medicine has been fairly tested in the

New-York hospital with such success as to confirm its efficacy in the fullest manner. For delicate children labouring under some hereditary taint, two grains of the sublimate are dissolved in one ounce of brandy, of which four drops to a child of one year, and six or eight to one of three years, are given three times a day in a little sweetened water. After its use two or three days, the dose may be a little increased. This preparation of mercury has frequently been administered in the form of spirituous solution, but on account of its inducing nausea and other affections of the stomach and bowels, the form of pills are in general to be preferred. To fifteen grains of corrosive sublimate, Dr. Frances adds the same quantity of the muriate of ammonia; having well rubbed them together, pour on one drachm of pure water, combine with the mixture a sufficient quantity of the crumb of stale wheat bread to absorb all the fluid, and divide the mass into one hundred and twenty pills. One of these is to be taken every night and morning, though in some aggravated cases another pill may be taken in the middle of the day. Thus a quarter of a grain of this preparation will be taken in twenty-four hours without any inconvenience though the same quantity in the form of solution might induce some serious derangement of the stomach and bowels. The employment of the medicine ought in general to be continued two or three weeks after the disappearance of the disease, in order to effect with more certainty a radical cure. As auxiliary to the above course, the decoction of guaiacum and sarsaparilla was employed, and attended with advantage. On some occasions mucilaginous diluents and the use of opium may appear requisite to obviate any irritation excited by an over dose of the medicine.*

When topical applications are requisite as in venereal sore throat, none is more serviceable than a solution of corrosive sublimate in the proportion of two grains to six or eight ounces of the decoction of cinchona, to which may be added three drachms of tincture of myrrh. The occasional application of lunar caustic, and the mercurial fumigation will tend much to induce healthy granulations.

The nitrous acid has been given with considerable advantage in restraining the progress of the disease, and will at the same time improve the health and strength of the pa-

* See farther particulars on this subject in Dr. Frances' Dissertation, and American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.

tient, when the introduction of mercury into the system is inconvenient or improper, or when there is a considerable degree of debility. But this remedy is not of itself to be relied on, as it is said to be doubtful whether it has ever effected a permanent cure, after the secondary symptoms appeared.

There is yet to be mentioned a domestic remedy which may be well deserving of trial as an auxiliary at least in the cure of syphilis. It is the *phytolacca decandra*, described in the American New Dispensatory, and in the Appendix to this work. Some of the most respectable physicians in the southern states, repose great confidence in its efficacy, either with or without the use of mercury, and esteem it as far more valuable than opium and guaiacum in answering the same intentions. The extract of *phytolacca decandra*, is undoubtedly one of the mildest, and best vegetable caustics with which we are acquainted, and in various vitiated ulcers it has proved an admirable remedy. It appears surprising that this article has never been recommended as an application to chancres, venereal ulcers, and eruptions, as it is much less irritating than lunar caustic, and may prove a valuable substitute. I will venture still further to suggest, whether some mild preparation, as the infusion of the leaves, or a weak solution of the extract, may not be employed as an injection in cases of stricture, callosities, or other morbid affection of the urethra, which sometimes requires the introduction of bougies and caustic? These observations are not intended to have influence as if from practical experiment, but only to excite attention among those who have the most frequent opportunities of ascertaining the antivenereal properties of this vegetable. The *sophora tinctoria* is another domestic plant whose efficacy as an external application has recently been satisfactorily ascertained. An infusion of the root of this plant produces excellent effects when used as a wash to venereal ulcers and mercurial sore mouth. See Appendix. The treatment of infants affected with syphilis is detailed under the head of diseases of children. After this work was prepared for the press, the author was gratified by the perusal of "Medical Sketches" by James Mann, M. D. In this valuable production it is stated that several most obstinate cases of syphilis occurred in the military hospitals in 1814, in which a course of mercury had failed, and which speedily yielded to the use of nitro-muriate of gold, one eighth of a grain in form of pills every night and morning.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SCIRRHUS AND CANCER.

A **SCIRRHUS** is commonly defined a hard unequal tumour, occupying some glandular part, as the breasts, armpits, groins, and neck. At first there is neither pain, nor discolouration of the skin; it seldom acquires the magnitude to which all other tumours are liable to grow; it is generally more fixed, and less moveable than other kinds of tumours, and is generally harder and heavier. A scirrhus tumour may remain in an indolent harmless state for years, when not irritated by improper treatment. At length it gradually increases in hardness and size, and is attended with a peculiar kind of burning shooting pains, the surface becomes unequal, the skin puckers, and changes to the colour of brownish purple, or livid appearance, with a swelling of the veins, and a painful sensation in the neighbouring parts.

The puckering and dull leaden colour of the skin, the knotted and uneven feel of the swelling, the occasional darting pain in the part, its fixed attachment to the skin above and muscles beneath, form an assemblage of symptoms, which distinguish in the clearest manner, a malignant scirrhus, or confirmed occult cancer. In process of time, this tumour progresses to a state of ulceration, when it is called an open or ulcerated cancer. The disease is most incident to elderly persons, but no age is exempted from its effects. It has been known to attack, and destroy the eyes of young children. The parts most commonly affected with cancer, are the testes, breast, and face, but the lips and female breasts, more frequently than all the other parts of the body, especially about the period of the cessation of the menstrual discharge.

The causes which produce this disease are said to be long continued grief and despondency of mind; blows, bruises, or other external violence, and sometimes the suppression of some accustomed evacuation. In the course of its progress, a cancerous tumour extends its limits towards the neighbouring parts, by white ligamentous bands in the form

of roots, or limbs, resembling in some measure the claws of a crab, from whence the name of cancer is derived. While the tumour increases in size, the skin assumes the various colours of red, purple, and livid, and finally with the surrounding veins distended with blood, change their colour to a black. The patient is cruelly tormented with a burning heat, and lancinating pain. The skin covering the tumour at length gives way, and a large hideous ulcer is formed, whose edges are ragged and unequal, reversed in different ways, being sometimes turned upwards and backwards, and often inwards in the form of a full blown rose. The whole surface of the sore is commonly unequal, considerable risings in some parts, in others there are deep excavations. The discharge is a thin dark coloured ichor, which often excoiates the neighbouring parts, and the fetor which issues from the ulcer, is intolerable even to the patient. The adjacent glands become affected with the disease, and new tumours are generated which communicate with each other. A violent burning heat and pain are universally felt over the whole ulcerated surface, and by the corrosion of blood vessels, which occur, considerable quantities of blood are sometimes also discharged. The strongest constitution is at length exhausted with pain and irritation, and made to yield itself a victim to this merciless disease. It may be remarked, that scirrhus, is not invariably situated in a glandular part, nor does every hard glandular swelling partake of the nature of scirrhus, and terminate in cancer.

The doctrine which regards cancer as a disease of the general system, seems to be abandoned, and the best practitioners of the present day, view the disease merely as a local affection. This is a point of great importance as respects the mode of cure. The first measure to be enjoined in the curative plan, is for the patient to resign himself entirely to a milk and vegetable diet. As early as possible after a genuine scirrhus or cancer is discovered, the patient must abstain from every article of food or drink that can tend to heat or stimulate the system. Nothing but the bland nutriment which milk and whey, with a few vegetables afford, should on any pretence be allowed. It may be confidently asserted, that if this method be early adopted, and rigidly persisted in, even to the extreme of taking no more of this simple nutriment than is absolutely necessary for the support of life, it will afford a greater chance of a cure, than any medicine ever yet discovered. The mind ought in the mean

time to be kept constantly as easy and cheerful as possible.

Our utmost endeavours should be used to disperse scirrhus tumours on their first appearance; for this purpose topical bleeding, frequently repeated, by the application of a number of leeches to the part should be tried, and mild laxatives must be given.

The mercurial ointment, to one ounce of which about a drachm of camphor is added, should be well rubbed into the tumour daily, which will sometimes have an excellent effect in dispersing such tumours; but too frequently we are baffled in every attempt, and the healing art knows no remedy but complete extirpation.

In every instance therefore, of genuine scirrhus or cancer, unless some insuperable obstacles prevent, let the patient be conjured to assume a resolution superior to the terrors of the knife, and without delay submit to the dictates of some skilful operator.

If this advice be complied with in due season, before ulceration takes place, and the judicious operator is attentive to remove a considerable portion of the surrounding parts so as to include every vestige of ligamentous bands or roots which may be attached to the muscles, or fat, a large proportion of persons may confidently expect to receive a radical cure.

The general remedies which have been employed for the cure of cancer are of the narcotic tribe, as cicuta, belladonna, hyoscyamus, aconite and opium, all which together with mercury and arsenic, may be rejected as utterly undeserving of confidence. Many of them have proved worse than useless, by occasioning delay, deceiving the patient, and resulting in fatal disappointment.

The carbonate, or common rust, and other preparations of iron have of late been employed, and are highly extolled by Mr. Carmichael of Dublin, for their efficacy in the cure of cancer. There is however, much reason to suspect that the successful cases which he has adduced, were not all genuine cancerous affections.

It appears by the *New-England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. I. and II. that Dr. W. Gamage of Boston, has on many trials experienced the most decided advantages from the carbonate and muriated tincture of iron in obstinate ulcers of the uterus and other parts, which by some would be denominated genuine cancers. It is therefore desirable that in every case of this description, the preparations of iron have a fair trial, and if successful, let the fact be recorded

in letters of gold. The carbonate may be given in doses of from half a drachm to one drachm thrice in a day, and the phosphate in the same quantities. The muriated tincture has also been increased from twenty drops to the extent of one drachm, with safety and advantage.

It yet remains to mention the remedies best adapted to obviate pain, and the intolerable fetor which is produced by the cancerous ulcer. Considerable benefit may probably be derived from the powdered rust, or a saturated tincture of iron in vinegar or old cider, if applied to the surface of the ulcerated parts. Poultices of raw carrots, grated and moistened, have superseded those formerly made of hemlock, and they are said to produce as much ease and diminish fetor more powerfully.

The poultices should be frequently renewed, and the ulcer kept perfectly clean by washing with soap suds or lime water. The carbonic acid gas applied to the sore, has been said to correct the fetor, and to produce other advantages. A poultice composed of bread and milk, with the addition of two ounces of finely powdered charcoal, is preferred by some for the purpose of correcting the fetor and acrimony of the discharge.

A poultice made by stirring into an infusion of malt as much oat meal as will give it a proper consistence, and then add a spoonful of yeast, has also been found useful. The hemlock poultice is made by boiling two ounces of the leaves in a quart of water till only a pint remains, when as much linseed meal as is necessary is to be added, or the hemlock may be used by way of fomentation. The ulcer may also be covered with some mild cerate, composed of lapis calaminaris or saccharum saturni; and the necessary doses of opiates should be occasionally administered. The root of the indigo weed (*sophora tinctoria*,) is reported to have rendered great service in various vitiated ulcers, and is probably deserving of trial in the form of lotion or wash. The various forms of caustic preparations, consisting of arsenic and muriated mercury, as they never perform a cure, and often have a dangerous tendency, may be altogether dispensed with.

The extract of *phytolacca decandra* is one of the best caustic applications to cancerous ulcers, cleansing and healing better than any other vegetable or mineral caustic. But for the purpose of correcting the fetor and acrimony of the discharge, and soothing the pain which attends, I have expe-

rienced the best effects from the application of an infusion of the roots of *sophora tinctoria*. See Appendix.

I feel the incumbent duty in this place, to caution those who may be afflicted with this deplorable disorder, against the shocking imposition of ignorant quacks, who pretend to cure cancers by the use of caustic plasters. Their process is infinitely more painful than the operation of cutting with the knife, and instead of realizing the promised cure, the patient will assuredly meet a woful disappointment.

The following is among the numerous melancholy instances which can be adduced as a solemn warning to others. A healthy woman applied to me for advice respecting a small scirrhus tumour in her breast of several months standing. I viewed the case as a very favourable one for extirpation, and assured her that in my opinion, there was the fairest prospect of a radical cure if she would submit to the operation. Observing at the same time that as the circumstances of her case were not immediately alarming, it might be deferred for consideration or further advice. On a second interview, she suggested the idea of applying to a man in Boston, who had advertised to cure cancers by drawing them out with plasters, as she dreaded the operation of cutting. Notwithstanding my earnest entreaties to the contrary, she finally resolved to try the hazardous experiment. After persevering in the use of poisonous applications for eight or ten days, a painful ulcer was produced, which soon extended over the whole surface of her breast. She continued under the distressing operation of plasters for six or eight weeks, when she became discouraged, and at length despairing of a cure, she returned to her family in a most deplorable condition. The original tumour had so increased, as to occupy the whole breast, and was converted into a genuine ulcerated cancer, one or two tumours had formed under the armpit, and one in the opposite breast. She was exercised with the most tormenting pains, not only in the ulcerated parts, but in her limbs, and over her whole body, which I could attribute to nothing but the poison of arsenic absorbed into the system by the use of the plasters. I need scarcely add, that a few weeks terminated her miserable existence. I have strong reasons to believe, that if no improper applications had been made, in this instance, the patient might have continued in comfortable health for many years; or if the tumour had been extirpated a perfect cure would have been effected.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Of the Apoplexy.

AN apoplexy is a sudden deprivation of the internal and external senses, and of voluntary motion, while the heart, lungs, and arteries, continue to perform their actions. It is most incident to persons in the decline of life, and those of a corpulent habit, with a short neck and large head, and who lead an inactive life, use a rich and plentiful diet, or drink to excess, are the most liable to its attacks. It is in some instances preceded by a vertigo, and pain in the head, drowsiness, noise in the ears, loss of memory, and a difficulty of breathing. It may be occasioned by any cause which increases the motion of the blood towards the brain, or prevents its return from that part, violent passions, rich and luxurious diet, and a free use of ardent spirits, excess of venery when advanced in life, the suppression of any customary evacuation, suffering the body to cool too suddenly after being much heated, wearing any thing too tight about the neck, and the sudden disappearance of eruptions. As also blows, wounds, and other external injuries. Modern practitioners have advanced the opinion that apoplexy has its origin in the stomach, and the brain is secondarily affected by sympathy. This opinion is reported to be confirmed by numerous dissections both in France and England, in which the cause was demonstrated to be a diseased state of the stomach while in the brain little or no morbid affection was detected. It is however scarcely to be doubted that the brain is in general either primarily or secondarily affected. This new pathology annihilates the usual distinction of *sanguineous* and *serous* apoplexy. The patient when seized with this disease most commonly falls down suddenly, the face is red and appears puffed up, the veins of the head,

particularly the eyes, temples, and neck are turgid, the head feels hot, the eye-lids are half open and rigid, the patient appears to be in a deep sleep, and breathes with great labour and difficulty, and with a loud snoring; one side of the body is commonly more affected than the other, which condition is termed hemiplegia, the pulse in most instances is full and strong, but slower than natural.

In the cure of apoplexy our indications are to relieve the oppression both of the brain and stomach. Let the patient be placed as much as convenient in an erect posture, and immediately subtract from the jugular vein or from the arm such quantity of blood as the case may appear to demand, and the condition of the system will admit. If evident signs of relief are not perceived and there be no reasons to fear an exhaustion of the vital powers, the operation may be repeated within two or three hours, or a number of leeches may be applied to the temples. Every thing tight about the neck should be loosened, and the garters tightened, to retard the motion of the blood from the lower extremities, and a free air should be admitted into the apartment. Immediately after a very copious depletion by the lancet, and arterial action is reduced, the most prompt evacuations of the alimentary canal is of indispensable importance as is strongly recommended by Dr. Hamilton. This exigence demands very active evacuants, as the following: turpeth mineral, four grains, or tartar emetic, six grains, Ipecacuanha, ten grains, jalap, twenty grains. Should this fail of evacuating both upwards and downwards, it may be repeated, or proper doses of calomel and jalap, or gamboge should be given at proper intervals until the object be fully accomplished. A solution of Glauber's salts with infusion of senna together with stimulating clysters should be diligently administered. Blisters are next to be applied, not only over the head and back of the neck, but on the thighs and legs, accompanied with frictions of the extremities and strong sinapisms to the soles of the feet.

When apoplexy proceeds from the use of opium, the directions already given in the chapter on vegetable poisons must be pursued.

Persons who have once suffered an apoplectic fit, or those who are predisposed to the complaint, should avoid the extremes of heat and cold, and guard against all violent commotions of the mind. They ought to keep their feet warm

and dry, to abstain from heavy suppers; to wear their clothes loose about the neck, and to lie with their head high, and to obviate a costive habit. Perpetual issues, or setons, have likewise salutary effects, in preventing a return of this disorder. A light cooling diet and moderate exercise should be recommended.

Lethargy is a species of apoplexy which is manifested by an invincible drowsiness, or inclination to sleep, from which the patient is with difficulty awakened, and if roused he remains destitute both of sense and memory, and slumbers instantly again. The remedies applicable to this affection are the same as those advised in serous apoplexy.

CHAPTER XXV.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.

THIS is a sudden privation of sense, accompanied with unusual motions, generally with violent convulsions of all the voluntary muscles, and a frothing at the mouth, followed by great drowsiness. The fit recurs at various uncertain intervals, and often attacks during sleep. This disease is more frequent among children than adults, and males seem more subject to its attack, than females. It is very uncertain in its termination, if it commences during infancy or childhood, it may take a favourable turn at the age of puberty, but when it seizes adult persons, and is hereditary, there are but little hopes of a cure.

This disease may proceed from wounds, blows, and other external injuries, strong passions, or affections of the mind, sudden and severe frights, intense application to study, frequent intoxication, venereal excesses, suppression of customary evacuations, too great emptiness or repletion, tumours or concretions within the skull, worms, teething, and it is sometimes hereditary.

The attack of epilepsy, is in some instances preceded by a pain in the head, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, disturbed sleep, palpitations, flatulency, weariness, and in some instances there is a singular sensation like a cold vapour, ascending from the lower extremities towards the head, which is called *aura epileptica*. More frequently however, the patient is seized suddenly, and falls to the ground without much previous notice, quite destitute of sense and reason, and general convulsions immediately follow ; the muscles of the face and limbs are violently agitated and convulsed, the fingers are closely clinched, and the thumbs drawn to the palms of the hands, the eyes are distorted, he foams at the mouth, and grinds his teeth with violence, and sometimes bites his tongue, and the urine and fæces are discharged involuntarily. The pulse at the commencement of the par-

oxysm is quick, small, and scarcely perceptible, towards the termination of it, it becomes more full and slow, at length the convulsions cease; and the pulse and respiration return to their natural state, the patient falls into an apparent profound sleep, from which he gradually recovers his senses and power of voluntary motion, unconscious of any thing that passed during the paroxysm.

Immediately on the patient being seized with a fit, great care should be taken to prevent his injuring himself, by the strong convulsions, which often require four or five men to resist; a piece of wood should be placed between his teeth, to guard against their being closed upon the tongue. The patient should be put into a bed, with his head raised; and to have any pressure occasioned by clothing, or ligatures about his neck, instantly removed; volatile spirits should be applied to stimulate the nostrils, and clysters, composed of antispasmodics, as opium, or skunk cabbage, should be administered, and the anodyne balsam should be well rubbed along the spine. If it should appear that the patient has been indulging too freely in spirituous liquors, or has loaded his stomach with some indigestible and offensive substance, a strong emetic must as soon as possible be forced down, and the operation promoted until the stomach is cleared of its injurious contents, when the convulsions will entirely subside. Cathartics may be given and persisted in.

The method to be pursued in the intervals of paroxysms, with the view of a radical cure in epilepsy, must be varied according to the cause by which it is produced. If the disease is sympathetic, and arises from worms, or from teething, it should be treated as already advised in those complaints respectively. In every instance, the particular cause, if it can be ascertained, should be remedied or obviated, as far as practicable. When the patient is of a plethoric habit, venesection will be proper in the paroxysm, to such extent, as circumstances may require and justify, repeating the operation *pro re nata*. Blisters between the shoulders, and on the extremities, and mustard, and other stimulating poultices to the feet, will produce beneficial effects. When the approach of a paroxysm is indicated by the epileptic aura, it may sometimes be prevented, by a tight ligature applied to the limb above where the sensation of coldness begins. In many instances of epilepsy, which recur periodically, and which appear to depend on a debility, or irritability of the nervous system, the Peruvian bark, combined with chaly-

beates, will be found particularly efficacious, and when aided by the well known strengthening powers of a cold bath, a radical cure may often be expected. Among the various antispasmodic medicines which have been celebrated by different authors for the cure of this disease, are musk, opium, and valerian; the metallic tonics most extolled, are the flowers of zinc, from half a grain to eight grains, ammoniacal copper, quarter of a grain to five grains; and the nitrated silver, one eighth of a grain to half a grain, twice in a day. With respect to their peculiar efficacy, it may be observed that each one has been known to afford flattering prospects, and again to disappoint expectation, and their success in any particular case can be known only by a fair and patient trial. The nitrated silver, from its successful employment, has I am warranted to say, the strongest claim to preference. Arsenic and fox-glove, have some repute as remedies in the present disease; and Dr. Rush has cured a boy by giving him two grains of sugar of lead, three times a day. Opium is said to be the most effectual antispasmodic, it should be administered in such doses as the patient can bear, a short time before the expected paroxysm; and repeated at proper intervals, increasing the dose in a gradual manner, in proportion to the violence or frequent recurrence of the fits. In those cases where the fits recur during sleep, a full dose of opium should be given at bed time. But the skunk cabbage root, is probably equally efficacious as an antispasmodic, and is not apt like opium to induce costiveness; let this have a fair trial, in doses of half a drachm, twice or thrice in a day, and if it fail, it will produce no injurious effect. The application of a tobacco poultice to the pit of the stomach, if repeated for several days, just before the return of the paroxysm, has destroyed the diseased catenation and effected a permanent cure.

There are two of our domestic productions which have been found to possess considerable efficacy in the cure of epilepsy. The common cow parsnip was brought into notice by the late Dr. Joseph Orne of Salem, who adduced five cases of its trial, in three of which complete cures were effected. In the three successful cases, the patients were remarkably affected with flatulency, and a morbid sensibility of the stomach, which complaints were remedied by the carminative effects of the cow parsnip. It was given in doses of two or three drachms of the powdered root every day for a length of time, and a strong infusion of the leaves and

tops, to be drunk at bed time. This medicine undoubtedly possesses considerable efficacy, and merits further trials in similar cases, for if it does not cure, it often mitigates the symptoms of epilepsy. See Dr. Orne's communication to the Massachusetts Medical Society, and American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.

The stramonium, or thorn apple, is another remedy much to be relied on in the cure of this disorder; though its failure is not unfrequently to be expected, it will often justify the most sanguine expectations. The utility of this medicine, like many others, is frequently lost for the want of proper management and due perseverance. "Dr. Fisher of Beverly, from extensive experience, assures us that great confidence may be reposed in the virtues of this medicine, in those cases of young persons, where the fits occur daily or monthly, at regular periods, especially if assisted by chalybeates, or such other medicines as particular symptoms appear to require. The patient must be kept constantly under the influence of the medicine, and will require every day one or two doses, according to the severity of the symptoms. The saturated tincture is the most convenient form for children, and the requisite dose may be known by the pupil being more or less dilated during its use." In one instance, a lady about fifty years of age was cured of alarming attacks of epilepsy, by taking one grain of the extract of stramonium, once or twice in twenty-four hours; although she did not suffer another attack after commencing the use of it, she found it necessary to continue taking it, during several months, to remove all apprehensions of a recurrence, with which she was occasionally menaced. A single grain seldom failed to excite unpleasant vertiginous sensations, accompanied with an efflorescence about her face, and some degree of stupor. In another instance, as I have been informed, a man took fifty grains daily, divided into two doses, which constantly obviated a recurrence of the fits, though it produced dilated pupils, blindness, and sleepiness. See stramonium in American New Dispensatory, 2d edition. Persons liable to fits of epilepsy, should live abstemiously, carefully refraining from all gross animal food, and the poison of spirituous liquors. They ought to cultivate composure of mind, and guard against all violent passions. Moderate exercise ought to be practised, avoiding extremes of heat or cold, and also such situations as may expose the patient to danger of accidents when suddenly seized with a fit.

Epileptic fits are sometimes occasioned by imitation and sympathy; the presence of a young woman during a paroxysm, has produced the disease in a number of young female spectators. The disease has also been known to arise from violent and outrageous fits of passion in children. Dr. Parkinson relates the following remarkable instance. A girl about seven years of age, having been habitually indulged by fond parents, was whenever restraint was attempted, thrown into a violent gust of passion, which terminated in an epileptic fit. After employing without the least appearance of success, every remedy which physicians could devise, her parents in despair, declined any further attempts at a cure. At length, a friend recommended a remedy, which he asserted would, if employed with a strict attention to every circumstance enjoined, infallibly effect a cure. He directed two ounces of blood to be taken from the arm of the patient, about the full of the moon, and having stirred into it a tea spoonful of salt, she was to swallow the mixture whilst still warm. If any return of the fit should occur, the same operation, and the same portion, was to be repeated on the ninth morning. Such was the confidence reposed in this singular prescription, that it was rigidly complied with, not however, without exciting in the unfortunate subject of the experiment, the strongest signs of repugnance and horror. Complete success was the reward of their resolution, for not only was the return of the fit prevented, but a most unexpected event took place, the child was no longer prone to those violent gusts of passion, to which she had hitherto been subject, wisely preferring submission to the alternative of drinking her own blood.

Convulsions generally partake of the nature of epilepsy, they are frequently occasioned by overloading the stomach with unripe fruit, or indigestible food. Their cure is to be effected by the administration of emetics and cathartics, with opiates occasionally, and in some instances venesection will be required.

St. Vitus's Dance, or Chorea.

This is a species of convulsions most generally confined to one side, and affecting principally the arm and leg. It is chiefly incident to young persons of both sexes, but particularly those of a weak constitution, making its attacks between the age of ten and fifteen, occurring but seldom after

that of puberty. This complaint may arise from a relaxation of particular muscles, or from various irritations, as teething, worms, acrid matter in the bowels, or from violent affections of the mind, as horror, fear, and anger; and it has been known to proceed from sympathy at seeing the disease in others. The convulsive motions which attend chorea are sometimes preceded with yawning, stretching, anxiety about the heart, palpitations, nausea, difficulty of swallowing, giddiness and pains in the head, &c. To these succeed a kind of lameness or instability of one of the legs and arms, commonly of the same side of the body, which are agitated by convulsive motions, and in walking the leg is dragged along in an awkward and ridiculous manner, and the arm is so affected that it cannot be held still for a moment, and in every attempt to drink, the patient uses various singular gesticulations, and at length pours the liquor down his throat with great haste, as if he meant to afford amusement to the by-standers. In some instances the head and trunk are likewise affected in a singular manner, and there are frequent fits of leaping and running, often accompanied with confusion of mind, weeping and laughing, as in hysteria. The countenance is pale, the eyes become dull and lose their lustre; deglutition is performed with difficulty, and there is sometimes an impediment of speech, with impaired appetite and digestion. This disease however, is seldom attended with fatal consequences.

When chorea is merely the effect of debility unconnected with any irritating cause in the first passages, evacuants are not to be employed, but the cure is to be attempted by tonic and strengthening remedies, the principal of which are cinchona in large doses with chalybeates and cold bathing, together with the usual antispasmodics as advised in epilepsy. It has in a few instances been successfully treated by administering one or two grains of the acetite of lead thrice in a day. Electricity, the warm bath, and a perpetual blister to the os sacrum have also been recommended as useful. Choreia undoubtedly sometimes arises from local irritation, and is not dependent on debility, and very complete cures have in such cases been effected by expelling worms, or by the frequent exhibition of drastic purgatives consisting of jalap and calomel. In obstinate cases having resisted the common method of cure, the effects of purgative medicines in regular and moderate doses should certainly be tried, after which the cure may be completed by the employment of the tonics and antispasmodics as above directed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE HYSTERIC DISEASE, (HYSTERIA.)

THOSE women who possess great sensibility of constitution, and who are frequently liable to obstructions of the natural sexual evacuation, are in general the subjects of hysteric complaints. It generally commences between the age of puberty and thirty-five, and is of all disorders one of the most various in its appearances. The disease generally begins with a sense of fulness, and rumbling noise in the bowels, attended with a sensation of a ball rolling round in the abdomen, ascending to the stomach and throat, and inducing a sense of weight and anxiety, nausea and vomiting; when this peculiar sensation arises to the throat, occasioning a sense of suffocation and difficulty of breathing, or swallowing, it is called *globus hystericus*. The extremities are cold but sometimes attended with a sense of heat in different parts of the body; the colour of the face is variable, being sometimes flushed and sometimes pale, there is a pungent pain in the head called *clavus hystericus*, swelling of the ankles, flatulence, spasms, lassitude, and palpitations; the eyes are dim and suffused with tears. The fit sometimes ceases after these symptoms have continued for a certain time, but more frequently the patient falls into a fainting fit. Sometimes she beats her breasts violently with her hands, at others, she lies quite motionless as if in a profound sleep. The whole body is frequently agitated with convulsions, and the disease assumes the appearance of epilepsy; sharp pains likewise attack the head, the loins, back, and bladder, and a very copious discharge of limpid urine takes place, which is one of the most characteristic signs of the disease. The mind, as well as the body, is greatly affected, and the patient is liable to sudden transitions from laughing to crying. The patient usually continues in this condition for sometime, when at length, the heat returns to the extreme parts; a gurgling noise arises in the bowels, and as if awaking from a profound sleep she regains her voice, sense, and motion; but complains

of a heavy pain of the head, and a general weakness. The paroxysms are considerably varied in different persons, in having more or fewer of the above symptoms, and in the violence and duration of the fit.

The hysteric affection, will be distinguished from the epilepsy, by the globus hystericus, by the great flow of limpid urine, by the sudden transition from laughing to crying, and by the anxiety and fear of death preceding and succeeding the paroxysm.

During a hysteric paroxysm, if the patient be in a plethoric state, blood-letting will be serviceable, but if the disease has been of long continuance, especially in delicate habits, this operation generally proves injurious. The nostrils should be stimulated by the application of volatile spirits, singed feathers, vinegar, &c. and cold water, with volatiles and ether, administered internally, as soon as the patient can swallow. Cold water and vinegar may be sprinkled on the face and breast, and free cool air should be admitted to the patient, and her feet and legs, placed in warm water. An antispasmodic clyster of the infusion of skunk cabbage root, or of opium, will be beneficial; but a clyster of cold water, it is said relieves the hysteric symptoms instantaneously. With the view of a radical cure, particular attention must be paid to the state of the menstrual evacuation; if deficient, it ought to be promoted, if too copious, it should be restrained.

It is the opinion of Dr. Hamilton, and he is supported by other authorities, that this disease does not proceed from the uterus as formerly supposed, but from some morbid affections of the stomach and alimentary canal. The leading indications therefore are to evacuate by the frequent exhibition of cathartics, but these are to be preceded by the employment of the lancet where a fulness of the vessels requires the depleting operation.

Our great object should be to strengthen the nervous system by the employment of Peruvian bark, myrrh, and chalybeates, together with the cold bath duly persisted in. It will be advisable, occasionally to administer medicines adapted to allay irritation. Take the tincture of asafoetida, and of castor, each two drachms, spirits of lavender compound, four drachms; a tea spoonful or more of this mixture may be taken in a cup of valerian or motherwort tea on the approach of any languor; and at bed time a moderate dose of laudanum may be added for the purpose of composing any nervous agitation and procuring sleep. The volatile tincture of

valerian is also a valuable medicine. It frequently happens that hysteric women are afflicted with cramps in various parts of the body, which are most apt to seize them in bed, and when asleep. In these cases the patient's feet should be immersed in warm water, but when the spasms are violent, and of some duration, we must have recourse to opiates, skunk cabbage, ether, and camphor, internally, and to the warm bath, and frictions with anodyne liniments externally. Cramps in the legs may be prevented and sometimes removed by the application of tight ligatures, or by the exercise of walking.

Hysteric women will experience great advantage by a proper attention to the mode of living, and to their conduct in life. The diet best adapted to this complaint, consists of milk and vegetables, but those who have been accustomed to a more generous diet, may sometimes indulge in light animal food; the most proper drink is water with a little red wine or brandy; strong tea should be particularly avoided. Cold bathing, with proper exercise, and early rising, as they tend to brace the nerves, and invigorate the system, should be enjoined as of great importance. The mind must be constantly preserved in a calm serene state, and every thing tending to irritate the spirits, or ruffle the passions, ought to be most scrupulously guarded against.

It is with much satisfaction that I introduce on this occasion a domestic medicine, the valuable properties of which are not generally understood; the skunk cabbage, (*pothos foetida*.) I can assert from my own recent experience, and from trials in the hands of others, that it has displayed antispasmodic powers, surpassing most other medicines of that class. In several cases of obstinate hysteria and convulsions, this medicine alone, has effected permanent cures, or afforded essential relief. It is free from the heating and constipating qualities of opium, and the vast expense of musk, and may be given to any extent without producing unpleasant effects. The proper dose of the dried root in powder, is half a drachm thrice in a day, or of a strong infusion, a table spoonful every two or three hours. During every stage of nervous and hysteric complaints, and in cramps and spasms, this medicine is strongly recommended as a valuable substitute for the various antispasmodic remedies commonly employed. See American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.

A young woman about eighteen years of age, was harassed by severe convulsive and hysteric paroxysms, almost incessantly, insomuch that her friends estimated the number

at seven hundred in the course of a few weeks, her abdomen was remarkably tumefied and tense; and there was a singular bloatedness of the whole surface of her body, and the slightest touch would occasion intolerable pain. At length her extremities became rigid and immoveable, and her jaw was so completely locked, that she was unable to articulate, and liquids could only be introduced through the vacuity of a lost tooth. She had been treated with a variety of antispasmodic and other medicines, by an experienced physician, without relief. Having prepared a strong infusion of the dried root of skunk cabbage, I directed half a tea-cup full to be given every few hours, without any other medicine; the favourable effects of which, were soon observable, and by persisting in the use of it about ten days, the muscular contractions were removed, the jaw was relaxed, and her faculty of speech and swallowing, with the use of all her limbs were completely restored. Another young woman had been exercised with the most distressing paroxysms of hysteria for several days, without obtaining relief by the medicines prescribed; when the skunk cabbage infusion was so successfully directed, that her fits were immediately arrested, and in a few days a cure was completely effected. The brother of this patient, was seized with violent convulsions of the whole body, in consequence of a cut on his foot; the skunk cabbage was administered, and he was speedily restored to perfect health. Since writing the above, a woman was affected with violent spasmodic pains, twenty-four hours after parturition, six doses of skunk cabbage entirely removed her complaints.

Ergot has of late succeeded in the cure of this disease. The following important case may be implicitly relied on. "A lady about forty years of age, of a gross habit, was afflicted with hysteric paroxysms which returned as often as once in twenty minutes. She took laudanum, asafœtida, ether, &c. till I despaired of success. I then gave her twelve grains of ergot in decoction without her knowing it to be anything different from what she had taken before. She immediately replied, "that goes to the right place, that reaches the difficulty." In about half an hour she had a slight return of the fits, upon which I repeated the dose; after this there was no further appearance of them. After her recovery I learned that she had been subject to this disease, and although she had applied to a number of the most respectable physicians, she had never found a *medicine* before which stopped the fits." See Appendix, Ergot.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE.

THIS disease is nearly allied to dyspepsia, and is chiefly incident to persons of a melancholic temperament, of a studious and sedentary life, especially such as have indulged in grief and anxiety, and are advanced above the middle age. It is sometimes known by the name of spleen, or low spirits, or the vapours, as there is commonly a peculiar depression of spirits, accompanied with absurd and ridiculous fancies. The mind of the patient is constantly disturbed with imaginary evils and suspicions, and a strong apprehension of death from the slightest cause, may be regarded as characteristic of the disease. The patient is frequently troubled with a spasmodic constriction of the throat, sour belchings and vomiting of viscid phlegm, or acrid corrosive matter. He complains of languor, listlessness, or want of resolution and activity, coldness of the skin, and disposition to seriousness, sadness, timidity, and gloominess. These symptoms are accompanied with spasmodic pains under the short ribs of the left side, and sometimes with a swelling of those parts, attended with flatulency, indigestion, watchfulness, palpitations of the heart, and generally a costive habit. But it would occupy many pages to enumerate the long train of nervous symptoms which sometimes harass the miserable hypochondriac.

The hypochondriac disease may be occasioned by long and serious attention to study, indolence, and protracted grief, long continued evacuations, obstructions of some of the viscera; high and full diet, or crude flatulent unwholesome food, with irregularity and intemperance, by which the stomach becomes loaded with indigestible crudities and viscid mucus. This disease, however distressing to the patient, and embarrassing to the physician, is seldom attended with dangerous consequences. The cure depends less upon medicine, than on the judicious management of the mind, which requires the utmost address, as those patients are ca-

pricious and irritable in the extreme ; the mind must be diverted from desponding and ill grounded apprehensions, by inviting to such agreeable amusements, and cheerful company, as will engage the attention to other objects than his complicated, and often, imaginary feelings. In order to gain his confidence, and to flatter his hope we ought to attend to his complaints as of real existence, and to change his medicines from time to time, as often as he expresses much disappointment in his expectations of relief. Every cause of anxiety and fatigue must be studiously avoided, or remedied, moderate exercise on horseback, when convenient, should be uniformly persisted in, that new and varied scenes may be presented to his view. The reading of entertaining books will also be useful in assisting to divert the mind to different objects. A proper diet, constitutes an essential part in the treatment of the hypochondriac, as well as the dyspeptic patient. In general, light animal food is what alone agrees with the stomach in these cases ; vegetables, and every thing of an acescent tendency are apt to generate crudities and flatulency. The drink should be old claret or Madeira wine, or occasionally a little brandy with water ; but neither of these should be indulged in so freely as to acquire an irregular habit. Strong tea and coffee, are to be avoided as pernicious. Instead of these, cocoa, or chocolate, or infusion of camomile, with some juniper berries, ginger, or mustard, should be preferred for breakfast.

The cold bath is to be regarded as a powerful assistant in the strengthening and tonic plan of treatment, in all nervous and hypochondriac cases. Sea bathing, when it can be obtained, should be preferred. It ought to be practised three or four times in a week, from March to November, and the most suitable time is either an hour or two before, or two hours after breakfast. In some instances where a rigidity of the solids prevails, the tepid bath will prove more beneficial than the cold bath ; and the warm pediluvium will frequently prove serviceable. Another auxiliary highly conducive to recovery in nervous affections is friction, which ought to be applied over the whole body with a coarse cloth, every night and morning, for a quarter of an hour at a time ; this kind of exercise stimulates and excites the action of the extreme vessels, and has a peculiar tendency to invigorate the whole system. Much benefit may often be derived from a sea voyage and change of climate. In regard to the medical treatment in the present disease, the first step is to

clear the stomach and intestines of their acrid, or viscid contents, by means of gentle emetics and purgatives, which may be occasionally repeated if found necessary. With the view of counteracting the effects of the prevailing acid, or acrimonious humours in the stomach, we are next to prescribe alkalies and antacids, as in dyspepsia. The salt of tartar, sal soda, or sal aeratus, mixed with some mucilage, should be exhibited in their proper doses several times in a day, and the absorbent powders, as chalk and magnesia, are well adapted to correct the prevailing acidity; about ten grains of rhubarb with a drachm of calcined magnesia, will answer the desired purpose of a gentle laxative to be taken occasionally; but in a torpid state of the bowels, three or four grains of calomel may be added to advantage. The elixir proprietatis, will be found useful as a warming invigorating stomachic laxative. After the stomach and bowels have been properly evacuated of their impurities, recourse must be had to those medicines which are best adapted to the purpose of strengthening the alimentary canal, and promoting the secretions. A plaster of Burgundy pitch to the stomach and abdomen, will be beneficial, but our chief dependance must be in the employment of chalybeate medicines, and the form of Griffith's myrrh and steel mixture, is excellently adapted to the purpose of corroborating and strengthening the stomach and digestive organs, and is preferable to Peruvian bark in torpid habits. If antispasmodics should at any time be required, the skunk cabbage root, as directed in the last chapter, may be employed. Such is the capricious and fickle temper of hypochondriac patients, that they become dissatisfied and impatient, unless they are liberally supplied with medicine; and we are often obliged in compliance with their whims, to vary our prescriptions, and to direct palliative remedies; among those most commonly employed, are ether, musk, asafoetida, castor, camphor, valerian, volatile salts, salt and oil of amber, and opium. From among these, the prescriber may make a selection, but in regard to opium, it should be resorted to on urgent occasions only, lest the patient become addicted to a practice which can never be relinquished. Indeed those who accustom themselves to a regular use of this drug, ought to be apprized, that by taking about two ounces of lemon juice, or strong vinegar with each grain of opium, the uneasy sensation which the medicine often occasions, and its tendency to induce constipation, will be in a great measure ob-

viated. An infusion, or the tincture of hops, will in some constitutions answer the same purpose as opium. The phosphate of iron on account of its absorbent quality, will frequently be found of more utility than any other preparation of that metal.

Flatulency, or Wind in the Stomach and Bowels.

This symptom, which proceeds from a want of tone or vigour in the stomach and bowels, is peculiarly incident to all nervous patients, and greatly contributes to aggravate their distress. This complaint is to be relieved by carminative medicines, and by such as have a tendency to restore the tone and vigour of the alimentary canal. When the stomach is empty, the eating a dry biscuit will often afford relief. The carminative medicines most in repute, are asafoetida, elixir vitriol, ether, and opium, to which may be added acorus calamus, the cow parsnip, and the seeds of anise, caraway, coriander, and juniper berries. Ether may be given in the quantity of two tea spoonfuls, or more, in a cup of cold water, and about fifteen drops of laudanum may be added, or given separately when required. The tincture of castor and spiritus nitri dulcis, to either of which laudanum may be combined, will generally afford much relief, and in fact, ether and laudanum are superior to any other medicines in these cases, whether the flatulence be contained in the stomach or bowels. Some advantage may be derived from the application of the antihysterical, or the stomach plaster, or from rubbing the anodyne balsam on the parts at bed time. When costiveness attends the complaint, four or five of the following pills will produce excellent effects. Take asafoetida, two drachms; socotorine aloes, salt of steel and powdered ginger, of each one drachm; as much elixir proprietatis, as will be sufficient to form them into pills. The tonic and chalybeate medicines mentioned in the preceding pages, are to be advised, and active amusements, and severe exercise, with temperance in eating and drinking, should be constantly practised.

The Hiccup.

This complaint is a spasmodic affection of the stomach and diaphragm. It is sometimes a primary disease, but in general is only symptomatic. It may proceed from excess in eating or drinking; from irritation or acrimony, poisons,

inflammation, or scirrhus tumours of the stomach, or neighbouring parts. In malignant fevers and gangrene, it is often the harbinger of death.

A common hiccup is often removed by swallowing in quick succession, small draughts of cold water, or by a sudden fright or surprise. In obstinate cases of this complaint, recourse must be had to antispasmodics, the most useful of which are ether, musk, and opium, and they are found more effectual, when combined together in due proportions. The skunk cabbage root is perhaps deserving of trial. The compound spirits of lavender, will be found useful in this complaint. If it arise from impurities of the stomach, emetics and cathartics will be the proper remedies; and if from flatulence, some powdered ginger will be of service. The oil of amber, says Dr. Rush, in doses of from five to ten drops every two hours, often cures a hiccup which attends aged people in malignant fevers. Blisters to the stomach are sometimes necessary.

Incubus, or Night-mare.

The night-mare attacks a person during sleep, and when he lies on his back, particularly after eating a heavy supper. There is a sensation of a great weight, or oppression about the breast and stomach, and is generally accompanied with frightful apprehensions. The person groans, and sometimes cries out and makes ineffectual efforts to speak. In some instances he imagines himself engaged with an enemy, and in danger of being killed, and attempts in vain to make his escape. In others, the patient fancies himself falling over a precipice, and the horrors of being dashed to pieces suddenly awakes him. This is a nervous affection, and arises chiefly from indigestion and oppression of the stomach, in consequence of eating a heavy supper just before going to bed. Wind in the stomach is also a very frequent cause of this complaint. Deep thought, anxiety, and a sedentary life may produce the night-mare. When indigestion, or any weakness of the stomach prevails, a course of tonics, as advised in other nervous affections will be highly necessary. In every instance the cause which gives rise to the complaint, must be carefully avoided, especially flatulent or indigestible food, and heavy suppers late at night; let him preserve cheerfulness of mind, and sufficient exercise through the day, and at night take a glass of brandy or peppermint water, which is better, to promote digestion and obviate flatulency;

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TETANUS, (TRISMUS,) OR LOCKED-JAW.

THIS is a most formidable and frequently a mortal disease. It has been distinguished by practical writers into *opisthotomos*, when all the muscles of the neck and spine are affected with rigidity, and the body is drawn violently backwards, and *emprostotonos*, when by similar spasms and rigidity, the head and body is drawn forwards. When the muscles of the lower jaw become rigidly contracted, so that the teeth are firmly closed together, it is termed *trismus*, or locked-jaw. This horrid disease is more frequent in warm climates than in cold ones, and is often occasioned by exposure to cold and moisture, when under profuse perspiration persons imprudently sleep in the open air, especially in a damp situation and after intoxication. But the most common cause of tetanus in colder climates, is the partial laceration, or even puncture of a nerve or tendon. Gun-shot wounds and various surgical operations, particularly amputation, are sometimes succeeded by this disease. It is truly remarkable that a very trifling injury or puncture by a nail, splinter of wood, or bits of glass, about the feet, hands, or fingers, will on some occasions produce tetanus when it is least expected, while at other times wounds of a more formidable nature will have no such effect. Some cases have been recorded where *trismus* was supposed to be owing to the presence of worms, or viscid mucus in the intestinal canal.

When this disease takes place in consequence of exposure to cold, the symptoms make their appearance suddenly. But when produced by a wound, puncture, or any other external injury, they gradually approach from the eighth, tenth, or fourteenth day; and it not unfrequently happens, that the original wound or puncture, has entirely healed before the attack, and the patient scarcely recollects its having occurred. A slight stiffness is at first perceived about the back part of the neck, with general lassitude, and the motion of the head becomes difficult and painful; as the rigid-

ity of the neck becomes more considerable, a sense of uneasiness is felt about the root of the tongue, which by degrees produces a difficulty or inability of swallowing; there is a violent pain at the end of the sternum shooting into the back; when this pain arises, the muscles particularly of the back part of the neck are immediately affected with spasm, pulling the head strongly backwards; at the same time the muscles of the lower jaw become rigidly contracted, so that the teeth are firmly closed together; as the disease advances the muscles of the whole spine are affected, and the body is drawn backwards in such manner, that it is supported by the head and heels, the spine forming an arch. When the antagonist muscles of the whole body are so contracted that the patient can bend himself in no direction, but remains stiff in one position, the disease is called tetanus, which is however not so common a form as those above described. The abdominal muscles become violently affected with spasm, so that the belly is strongly retracted; the tongue is often partially attacked with spasm, and it is often thrust out violently between the teeth; at the height of the disease, every organ of voluntary motion suffers in a greater or less degree, the eyes are hollow, rigid, and immoveable, the countenance is hideously distorted, and expresses the greatest distress, the strength is exhausted, the pulse becomes irregular, respiration difficult, and universal convulsions supervene to terminate a most miserable state of existence.

The spasms are attended with violent pain, and generally continue for a minute or two, and return at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes; there is seldom any fever, but when the spasms are violent, the pulse is contracted, hurried and irregular; in the remissions, the pulse and respiration are natural; the heat of the body is commonly not increased, the face is generally pale, and covered with a cold sweat. It is remarkable, that neither the mental nor natural functions are considerably affected, there is seldom delirium, the appetite remains good, the urine is sometimes suppressed, or is voided with difficulty, and there is a costive state of the bowels.

When tetanic affections arise in consequence of lacerated wounds or punctures, or from amputation, or gun-shot wounds, they are almost sure to prove fatal; frequently death takes place in forty-eight hours, or four days, sometimes the patient lingers for ten days or a fortnight. In other instances, proceeding from exposure to cold, by a timely use of the proper remedies permanent cures are frequently effected.

In those instances of tetanus arising in consequence of slight injuries, or punctures, by nails reaching a tendon, or nerve, we are advised to dilate the wound, and to apply to the inner surface lint moistened with the oil of turpentine, with the view of inducing inflammation and suppuration. A splinter under the finger nail, says Dr. Rush, produces no convulsions, if pain, inflammation, or suppuration follow the accident. This measure should be adopted on all such occasions, either before, or immediately on the appearance of any tetanic symptoms. When tetanus is evidently dependant on the particular state of a wound, or partial division of a nerve, practitioners in general agree, that the wounded part should be completely removed, whenever such an operation is practicable, the nerves of the part at least, ought to be divided, or destroyed with the application of caustics. In fact, some have gone the length of amputating a limb, particularly a finger, or toe, for the purpose of cutting off all communication of the injured nerve with the brain, but experience has now fully evinced, that such an operation after tetanus has commenced, is seldom successful. With the view of producing a speedy suppuration, it has been recommended to apply the lunar caustic freely to the wounded part, and afterwards cover it with the common bread and milk poultice.

With respect to internal remedies for the cure of this dreadful disease, opium has long been considered as the most prominent of all others, and it has been administered to the astonishing quantity of an ounce in twenty-four hours before the violence of the spasms could be subdued. This powerful remedy should be given at first in moderate doses, as two or three grains, repeated every two hours, or oftener, and boldly increased as the violence of the spasms, and other symptoms may seem to demand, paying less regard to the real quantity given than the salutary effects produced. From the great difficulty of swallowing sufficient doses of opium, it often becomes necessary to administer it by way of clyster, and in this form it should be carried to very great extent. Opium may likewise be employed externally by rubbing it thoroughly into the parts more particularly affected by spasm, either in the form of ointment or liquid, with the prospect of relief. By some we are advised to combine other antispasmodics, as ether, musk, and camphor, with opium, but experience does not prove that much advantage is to be expected from them. With the hope of producing a relaxation of the contracted muscles, the warm bath has

been employed and recommended as promising essential benefit, but on numerous trials it has disappointed expectation, and sometimes it has even been supposed to produce mischievous effects. Instances are adduced of patients dying the instant they were taken out of the warm bath. It is now asserted by the best authorities, that of all the remedies which have been employed in cases of tetanus, the cold bath has been attended with the greatest success. This is practised by plunging the patient into a bath of the coldest water, or placing him in a large tub and pouring from a considerable height, several pailfuls of cold water over his head and body; after which, he is to be carefully dried, and rubbed with a cloth, and put to bed, and a dose of laudanum given him. This process must be repeated every three or four hours, until the intervals of freedom from the attacks of the spasms increase in length, which soon follows, and often ends in a perfect cure. Another remedy recommended for the cure of tetanus, is mercury, which if resorted to early in the disorder, and pushed to the extent of speedily affecting the mouth, has undoubtedly been attended with some success. The mercurial frictions have in general been preferred, and opium is directed to be given in moderate doses at the same time. Dr. Rush, strongly recommends the employment of the bark and wine, as the most efficacious remedies which he has employed; and Dr. Latta, advises to the extent of two or three ounces of bark, with a bottle and half of Port wine in twenty-four hours. There is one case reported by Dr. Hosack of New-York, arising from a puncture of a pin in the wrist, which he cured with Madeira wine alone, the patient having taken three gallons in a few days, in doses of a wine-glass full every hour.

We find on record a few cases of tetanus, or locked-jaw, cured by electricity, and the remedy merits further trials. Throughout the whole course of this affection, costiveness should be obviated by laxatives and clysters, and the patient's strength is to be as much as possible supported by wine and light food, and when he is unable to swallow, nutritive clysters must be substituted. Where viscid mucus abounds in the alimentary canal, emetics and cathartics are indispensably necessary, and with the view of answering the indication in the speediest manner, it will be advisable to administer ten or fifteen grains of calomel, and six or eight of tartarized antimony combined, and this repeated in smaller doses until a thorough evacuation be effected. One instance has recent-

ly been reported of a cure having been performed, or the symptoms surprisingly mitigated, by half an ounce of the spirit of turpentine exhibited in the form of enema, combined with eight ounces of the infusion of senna. This medicine is now known to be a powerful antispasmodic. New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Vol. V. page 280. A decoction of tobacco is said in another instance to have produced very beneficial effects when administered by way of injection into the rectum.

After a diligent research and examination, of perhaps all the respectable authorities of modern times, it is difficult to determine which of the curative plans has the greatest claim to preference ; and such is the rapid progress of the disease, that little time is allowed for changing our prescriptions. It has recently been announced to me by my friend Dr. Nathaniel Miller, that he has lately succeeded in the treatment of three or four cases of tetanus arising in consequence of wounds, by the use of the arsenical solution of Dr. Fowler. His first trial was merely accidental, but the favourable result induced him to repeat his trials, and the efficacy of the remedy has far surpassed his expectations. He administers ten drops, combined with an equal quantity of laudanum, and a large spoonful of common spirits, every half hour. When relief is obtained he diminishes the dose, and gradually discontinues the medicine. It is doubtful whether the laudanum and spirits are of any particular use, the solution may be tried alone, and if it succeed the discoverer will assuredly be entitled to the praise and gratitude of the public.

Cramp of the Stomach.

The cramp is a painful and distressing complaint, and when it attacks the stomach and bowels, it is always attended with danger. The patient is affected with a kind of numbness, or involuntary contraction of the muscles, attended with a convulsive effort of the neck, arms, legs, &c. When it seizes the stomach, that organ is suddenly affected with violent, but transitory pain, abating and returning at intervals, with nausea and vomiting. This complaint is chiefly incidental to people advanced in years, especially those who are subject to the gout, or any nervous affection. The remedies best adapted for the removal of this disorder, are laudanum injected into the intestines, as this when given by the mouth, has often the effect at first, of increasing the

complaint of the stomach, and as often as the pain returns, the anodyne clyster should be repeated: and the anodyne balsam may be applied to the region of the stomach with good effect. The warm bath and diligent friction will prove particularly serviceable, as also fomentations, and bladders of warm water to the stomach. After the abatement of the fit, tonic and antispasmodic medicines should be employed to prevent a return, and all irregularities in eating or drinking, ought to be particularly avoided. If the disorder is known to proceed from the gout, a glass of brandy, or a dose of the essence of peppermint, with a tea spoonful of the compound spirit of lavender or of ether, should be taken, and at the same time, blisters are to be applied to the ankles, and the feet and legs bathed in warm water. See chapter on Dyspepsia.

Palpitation of the Heart.

This is a violent and irregular motion of that muscle; the palpitation is sometimes so great as to be perceived and heard at a distance, and is attended by numerous anxious and painful sensations, as great uneasiness and oppression of the breast, and frequently a troublesome dyspnoea with a purplish hue about the lips and cheeks. This complaint may originate from various causes, as organic affection, a morbid enlargement of the heart itself, or of the large vessels, plethora, and nervous debility. In many instances it is merely symptomatic of hysteria and other nervous disorders. If the patient be of a full habit venesection will produce immediate relief; after which, mild laxatives, bathing the feet in warm water, and moderate exercise in the open air should be recommended. If it arise from debility, bitters with chalybeates and cold bathing will be the proper remedies. If symptomatic of any nervous disorder, antispasmodics conjoined with tonics will be most advisable. When this complaint proceeds from an organic affection of the heart or large vessels, we have only to caution the patient against exposure to such circumstances as may increase the action of the arterial system, particularly fits of passion, sudden surprises, violent exercise or great exertions of the body. See Professor Corvisart on Diseases of the Heart, and also Cases and Observations on Organic Diseases of the Heart, by John C. Warren, M. D. Massachusetts Medical Communications, Vol. II., and New-England Medical Journal, Vol. I. where ample satisfaction relative to those complaints will be obtained.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF THE PALSY.

THIS disease is frequently the consequence of apoplexy, and consists in the loss of the power of voluntary motion in certain parts of the body only; sometimes it is accompanied with a loss of sense or feeling, and there is often stupor in a greater or less degree. It most frequently affects the whole of the muscles of one side of the body, and then the disease is called *hemiplegia*; when the muscles of the lower half of the body, divided transversely, are affected, it is named *paraplegia*; and when a single limb only, it is termed *paralysis*. This disease, if it is not the effect of apoplexy, is often preceded by universal torpor, giddiness, and sense of weight, or uneasiness in the head, dulness of comprehension, loss of memory, and a sense of coldness in the parts about to be affected; there is also sometimes tremour and pain in the part. But in general, palsy comes on with a sudden and immediate loss of the motion and sensibility of the parts; when the head is much affected, the eye and mouth are drawn to one side, the memory and judgment are much impaired, and the speech is indistinct and incoherent. When palsy attacks any vital part, such as the brain, heart, or lungs, it soon terminates fatally. In some instances, there is a total loss of sense, while motion remains entire, in others, a total loss of motion, with very slight, or even no affection of sense; and in some cases, while a total loss of motion takes place in one side, a total loss of the sense of feeling has been observed in the other. But most commonly, there is a loss of voluntary motion while feeling remains.

Palsy is induced by whatever prevents the nervous power from acting on any particular part or the body. The more remote causes, are intemperance, certain poisons received into the body, particularly lead, suppressed evacuations, wounds of the brain or spinal marrow; spasmodic colic; old age, and debility of the nervous system, worms, &c. When the part affected feels cold, is insensible or wasted away, or when the faculties of the mind begin to fail, there is little hope of recovery, though the patient may continue for

many years in a feeble helpless condition. A feeling of warmth, a slight pricking pain, or a sensation as if stung by ants in the part affected, are favourable symptoms, and if a fever ensue, there is a chance of its curing the palsy. When convulsions succeed to a palsy, the termination is almost inevitably fatal.

The curative plan in this disease is in the first instance similar to that in sanguineous apoplexy. If the patient be young and of a full habit, bleeding, blistering, and strong purgatives, and sharp clysters must be immediately employed. But when the disease proceeds from relaxation or debility, and the patient is advanced in life, an opposite method of cure must be adopted. The diet should be of a warm and strengthening quality, seasoned with spices or aromatic ingredients; and the drink ought to be generous wine, mustard whey, or brandy and water. A stimulating clyster should be immediately injected, and an emetic must follow the operation of it, and repeated occasionally. Volatile and stimulating medicines are next to be administered, such as the volatile alkaline salts and spirits. The seeds of mustard unbruised, a table spoonful, and the same quantity of the root of horse-radish scraped and swallowed without chewing, if given night and morning, will prove extremely beneficial; or two ounces of each of the above may be infused in a quart of boiling water for four hours, and add to the strained liquor two ounces of the tincture of pimento, and a tea-cup full may be given three or four times in a day. Frictions on the parts affected, and along the spine, with warm cloths impregnated with the flower of mustard or tincture of cantharides, should be assiduously employed, as well as blisters and the volatile liniment to different parts of the body. The warm bath has been frequently used as an external stimulant in cases of palsy; the utility of this remedy however, will depend entirely on the particular circumstances of the case. When there is evidently a diminished degree of vital heat or action, and the constitution is enfeebled, the warm bath will undoubtedly be productive of real beneficial effects. Electricity and galvanism are powerful remedies as external stimulants; they are often successful when moderately applied, and should perhaps in every instance be employed, and long persisted in. The swamp sumach, (*rhus toxicodendron*,) has been extolled as a stimulant in cases of palsy and extreme debility, and even in the palsy of the lower extremities, from distortion of the spine. The powder of the dried leaves has been given from a third

of a grain three times a day, to one drachm; but from its deleterious qualities, much caution is necessary in its administration. In a palsy of the tongue, the patient should frequently gargle his mouth with brandy and mustard, and hold in it a bit of sugar wet with the compound spirits of lavender, and the valerian root and mustard seed taken internally will also be useful.

In that palsy of the lower extremities arising from a deformity of the spine, when the ligaments which connect the vertebræ together are thickened, without any particular affection of the bones, the most successful mode of treatment is to insert issues as near as possible to the tumour; for this purpose, a large caustic should be applied on each side of the protuberant vertebræ, and the discharge promoted and kept up for a length of time, by sprinkling the sore with powdered cantharides; or instead of this, a seton may be preferred. In those paralytic affections proceeding from the poison of lead, a moderate course of mercury has proved of the greatest utility. (See nervous colic.) Those paralytic shakings or tremblings of the hands or other parts, which are frequently owing to intemperance, may in general be treated as a partial palsy, but chiefly by the external applications already mentioned. When the patient from a long continuance of the disease, sinks into a state of debility, with loss of appetite, he should have recourse to Peruvian bark and stomach bitters.

In every instance of palsy, the patient should take daily exercise if possible, either by walking or on horseback, as his strength will permit. Frictions with strong stimulants should on no account be neglected. Flannel must be worn next the skin, and all exposure to cold and damp air ought to be carefully avoided. In Townsend's Guide to Health several cases are recorded of palsy occasioned by worms, and which were cured by anthelmintic medicines.

The use of splints in cases of paralysis of the muscles of the extremities has been found of great utility. They should be applied in a manner similar to that practised in fractured limbs, being long enough to reach from one joint to another, and sufficiently firm to support the limb, and the apparatus to be removed every four or five days and again replaced. In many cases of paralytic limbs, this method is said to have been attended with obvious advantages, and had a considerable influence in accelerating the cure. See New-England Medical Journal, Vol. IV. p. 333.

CHAPTER XXX.

ASTHMA.

THIS spasmodic affection of the lungs is distinguished by a peculiar difficulty of respiration, and is most frequent in the decline of life, and more incident to men than women. It is frequently an hereditary disease, though it does not commonly appear before the age of puberty. When the disease is attended with a discharge of humours from the lungs, it is called the humid asthma; but when no expectoration takes place it is named the dry or spasmodic asthma; though in fact both species appear to partake of a spasmodic nature. The paroxysms, which generally commence in the night, are often preceded by lassitude, torpor, drowsiness, a sense of weight or pain of the head; and symptoms of dyspepsia or indigestion seem to be connected with the disease. During the first sleep or soon after, the patient is seized with a sense of tightness and stricture across the chest, and a feeling of uneasy oppression in the lungs, impeding respiration. There is either no cough present, or it is not attended with any expectoration; the patient, if in a horizontal position, is obliged immediately to become erect, and to fly for relief to the open window. The difficulty of breathing increases, and is attended with a wheezing noise, the voice is weak, and the exertion of talking is more or less painful: after these symptoms have continued for some hours, an expectoration of mucus or phlegm takes place, and the symptoms abate, but there is a greater or less degree of tightness across the chest, and of difficulty of breathing throughout the course of the following day; towards evening or about midnight, for several successive nights, the symptoms suffer an exacerbation, and a remission takes place toward morning, and after some days, on the expectoration becoming more copious, the paroxysm ceases altogether. The pulse is for the most part quick, weak, and small, and

the urine, which at the commencement of the paroxysm was pale, on its remission becomes high coloured and often deposits a sediment.

Asthma may proceed from any cause that obstructs the circulation of the blood through the lungs; such as a stoppage of customary evacuations, violent exercise, noxious vapours arising from metals or minerals received into the lungs; impure or smoky air, cold and foggy atmosphere, scrofulous, rheumatic, or gouty and scorbutic acrimony; and from a weak digestion, attended with great flatulency and general debility.

In the treatment of asthma, if the patient is young and of a plethoric habit, moderate blood-letting in the paroxysm may afford some relief, but in general this operation is inadmissible, and elderly persons have too often been injured by the practice. Cupping between the shoulders frequently proves beneficial; gentle laxatives and clysters should be employed at proper intervals to keep the bowels regular, and the feet and legs bathed in warm water. But gentle emetics of *Ipecacuanha* should on no account be dispensed with, and when a paroxysm is about to occur in the course of the night, an emetic exhibited in the evening will generally prevent it. The medicine, however, best adapted to excite vomiting in this distressing disease, is probably the *lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco. About a table spoonful of the saturated tincture, will in general induce a moderate vomiting, and if repeated, a copious discharge of viscid mucus, by which great relief is obtained; the medicine may be repeated as often as the operation is desired, and even independent of its emetic effect when taken in small doses, this medicine procures a freedom of breathing superior to any other known remedy; and experience has often induced asthmatic patients to take small doses of it every quarter or half hour during the severity of the paroxysm. With the view to assist and promote expectoration in the moist asthma, the *lac ammoniacum* and syrup of squills should be prescribed, either separately or conjoined, and it is believed that squills may be considered as the most valuable expectorant of any in the *Materia Medica*. The volatile alkali has been known to relieve the dyspnoea during the fit, and if given in the form of *spiritus mindereri*, a table spoonful every half hour, with about one eighth of a grain of tartar emetic, considerable relief may be expected. Strong coffee, without

sugar or milk, has been recommended as being well adapted to abate the violence of an asthmatic fit; it ought to be of the best Mocca, newly roasted, and made immediately after grinding, in the proportion of an ounce for one dish, which is to be repeated fresh after the interval of a quarter or half an hour; by this remedy fits of spasmodic asthma have been entirely removed. Blisters and issues have been commonly employed, but they seem to relieve in those cases only which are occasioned by the stoppage of some habitual discharge, or repelled eruption, or in the complicated complaints of old people. When antispasmodics are supposed to be indicated, opium and ether are deemed the most efficacious when combined, and on some occasions they have been taken in large and repeated doses with the happiest effects. Among our valuable antispasmodics, are skunk cabbage and stramonium, the former of which is capable of alleviating the most distressing symptoms in spasmodic asthma, and being a simple and harmless medicine, may be used in the freest manner, either in powder or infusion, the trial of it ought in no case to be omitted. The stramonium has of late years acquired great repute as a remedy in asthma. If no evidence can be adduced of its having effected permanent cures, ample experience affords sufficient attestations of its efficacy as a soothing palliative. It is in general administered in the form of extract, beginning with one grain and increasing gradually until it induces some sensible effect on the system, or until permanent relief is obtained. Other preparations of this plant may be employed as a tincture, syrup, or the dried leaves, but the adequate dose must be properly adjusted. The smoking the prepared herb or dried root, has in numerous instances been remarkably beneficial in relieving the dyspnoea and wheezing, so troublesome to asthmatic patients.

It has been observed that asthmatic patients are frequently troubled with flatulency of the stomach, acidities, and other symptoms of dyspepsia; for the removal of these complaints, absorbents and bitter infusions, as recommended in dyspepsia, will answer a valuable purpose: opium combined with chalk, according to Dr. Bree, will produce excellent effects in allaying irritation proceeding from dyspepsia of the first passages. Two table spoonfuls of vinegar and an equal quantity of cold water, has likewise been found very useful in counteracting the flatulence of the stomach and relieving the asthmatic fit.

The digitalis is another medicine recently introduced as a remedy in asthma; the tincture in doses of fifteen drops, repeated twice a day, has in several instances, as appears by Dr. Thomas' Modern Practice, produced astonishing effects; the most violent symptoms were greatly mitigated, and the general state of health visibly improved, but its efficacy is said to be increased by the addition of opium. When these two medicines have been given in the dose of half a grain of each, every four or five hours, it has suspended the distressing symptoms, and been highly serviceable in cases of spasmodic asthma. Opium may be combined with other antispasmodics to advantage in some cases of nervous asthma, as follows: take of the tincture of wood soot, one ounce, tincture of castor and elixir paragoric, each half an ounce, a tea spoonful for a dose two or three times a day.

For the attainment of permanent relief in the dry asthma, nothing it is said, is found to answer a more valuable purpose than eight or ten grains of Ipecacuanha, according to the strength and constitution of the patient, taken every other morning; this produces the happiest effects, acting sometimes as a mild emetic, at others as an antispasmodic, or sedative, allaying the irritation of the nerves and preventing a return of the paroxysm.

In the intermission of asthmatic paroxysms, it is important that we have recourse to tonics, as the Peruvian bark, stomach bitters, and the preparations of iron, to strengthen the habit and obviate the recurrence of the fits; and to assist the effects of these remedies, cold bathing or the shower bath ought not to be neglected. Issues and setons are beneficial in both kinds of asthma, and the use of them should never be discontinued. In every species of asthma, the patient's diet should consist of such things as are light and easy of digestion, carefully avoiding whatever may tend to generate flatulency. Animal food of the lightest kind, taken in a moderate quantity, will be the most proper; garlic and onions are salutary, but other vegetables, and all spirituous and fermented liquors, cider excepted, will prove detrimental; proper exercise, as riding and sailing, with a change of air ought to be pursued.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JAUNDICE.

THIS disease, proceeding from an absorption of the bile into the blood, begins with a sense of lassitude, languor, and a sensation of pain and tension about the region of the liver; there is frequently anxiety and some trifling difficulty of breathing; the white of the eyes and roots of the nails first become yellow, afterwards the whole body, and there generally is an intolerable itching of the skin, and a bitter taste in the mouth, often accompanied with nausea and vomiting, and dyspeptic symptoms; the stools are of a white colour, somewhat resembling pipe clay; the urine of an obscure red colour, and tinges linen with a yellow hue; the pulse is generally more quick than natural, except during the passage of a gall stone, when it is slower than in health; the bowels are costive, and there is some degree of fever present. The immediate cause of jaundice is an obstruction to the passage of the bile into the intestines, by various means, as gall stones formed in the gall bladder, and forced from thence into the common duct, or viscid bile or mucus, or spasmodic constriction; the stoppage of customary evacuations, the bilious, or hysteric colic, or strong purges, may produce the disease, as may likewise tumours in the neighbouring parts, compressing the biliary ducts, as in the case of pregnant women, violent passions, and the bites of some poisonous animals. That species of jaundice which originates from biliary concretions, or obstructions of the biliary ducts, by viscid bile or spasmodic stricture, frequently admits of a cure by a seasonable resort to the proper remedies. The gall stones, although of considerable size, frequently effectuate their passage through the biliary ducts, though with much pain. They have been evacuated of various sizes, from a pea to that of a common walnut; some rough and angular, others round and smooth. During their passage into the

duodenum, the patient is exercised with acute lancinating pains in the region of the liver and abdomen, but with intervals of ease. Sometimes the pain extends up to the shoulders, the intestines are obstinately constipated, and frequently a vomiting attends, accompanied with considerable inflammation and fever.

When the inflammatory symptoms are severe, in full plethoric habits, it will be advisable to evacuate a quantity of blood, according to the urgency of the case, having regard to the age and strength of the patient. He is next to be placed in a warm bath up to his breast, or warm fomentations may be diligently applied to the parts most affected with pain; and proper doses of opium given every four or six hours, until ease is procured. Emollient clysters, to serve as internal fomentations, should be frequently injected, and diluting drinks may be freely taken. When there is no reason to suspect the concretion to be of any great magnitude, and when the pain is not violent, nor the inflammation very considerable, the operation of an emetic may have a happy tendency to facilitate the discharge of the calculus, it would seem most eligible to exhibit small doses of *Ipecacuanha*, so as to occasion for a time a degree of nausea, but ultimately, to produce its full effects, and as no remedy is better adapted for the purpose of dislodging biliary concretions, or viscid bile, obstructing the gall duct, it may be occasionally repeated during the cure of the disease. The costiveness is next to be removed by the use of mild laxatives, as pills formed of rhubarb, castile soap and calomel, or a dose of castor oil if preferred. Gentle exercise on horseback is particularly serviceable in promoting the passage of calculi, and preventing the bile becoming stagnant and viscid in the gall bladder, and liable to obstruct the free passage of it into the duodenum. Electrical shocks passed through the liver and duct at proper intervals, is likewise a good auxiliary in promoting the passage of the calculus. *Cicuta* has in some instances been employed as a remedy in jaundice, occasioned by spasmodic constriction of the biliary ducts. Dr. Fisher of Beverly, reports a variety of cases, in which he has experienced its efficacious and successful result. This medicine must be increased from small doses, to the full extent which the system can sustain, and continued with proper care until the desired object is attained.

If it be discovered that jaundice is owing to scirrhusity, or fixed obstruction in the liver, which may generally be known from a weight in that part, and a darkness of the complexion, the symptoms must be palliated by small doses of calomel and opium, and diuretic medicines. It has been the practice to exhibit neutral salts, with soap and alkalies, as deobstruents in cases of jaundice. They are sometimes useful, and the prescriber may direct them in such form and dose as shall be judged best adapted to the particular case. Many cures have been effected by living almost entirely on raw eggs for several days. On all occasions, when the pain is violent, and other symptoms urgent, recourse must be had to opiates, the warm bath, fomentations, and emollient clysters; should they fail and should nausea and vomiting continue to be severe, a large blister applied to the pit of the stomach, and the saline draught in the act of effervescence, will probably be productive of favourable effects.

During the continuance of the disease, the diet should be light and chiefly of the vegetable kind. If in any case a putrid tendency is discovered, recourse should be had to the Peruvian bark and other antiseptic medicines, and after the cessation of the disease, the best preventive of its return, is a course of stomach bitters, with alkaline salts, together with regular and sufficient exercise daily on horseback, as nothing will tend more to dislodge those concretions before they have acquired such size as to render their passage through the ducts an object of difficulty.

It has been suggested to me by Professor Smith of New-Haven, and by Dr. I. Allen of Sterling, that the blood root has been successfully employed in jaundice, and other affections of the liver. It is used in the same manner as digitalis, increasing and diminishing the dose from thirty to eighty drops of the tincture, according to the effects produced; or it may be taken in the form of infusion, or powder, in doses of two or three grains twice in a day, and on some occasions it may be advisable to combine it with opiates. Although it produces its effects on the system more immediately than digitalis, and if given in large doses it occasions great prostration of strength, yet it is not liable like fox-glove, to produce fatal effects. The wild cellendine is said to be another valuable medicine in jaundice and biliary obstructions in general; it may at least be commended as a useful auxiliary, to be employed on all occasions with freedom, in

strong infusion, during the use of other remedies. In cases of jaundice depending on spasmodic constriction, the extract of stramonium is calculated to afford relief, and a trial of it should be recommended. In the Medical Repository Vol. I. 3d series, the following remedy is recommended by Dr. I. Mace. Salt of tartar, one ounce, castile soap and gum arabic, of each half an ounce, to be dissolved in a pint of common spirits or brandy. Dose two thirds of a wine glass full mixed with one third of a glass full of water every morning.

CHAPTER XXXII.

DROPSY.

THIS disease consists in a præternatural collection of watery humours, either under the skin, or contained in some of the cavities of the body. When it occupies the cellular membrane, whether diffused over the whole, or a part of the body, it receives the name of *anasarca*, or *leucophlegmatia*; when contained in the cavity of the breast, *hydrops pectoris*, or *hydrothorax*; when in the brain, *hydrocephalus internus*; if in the cavity of the abdomen, *ascites*, in the uterus, *hydrometra*; within the scrotum, *hydrocele*.

The causes which give rise to dropsies are numerous, as excessive and long continued evacuations, especially copious bleedings and strong purgatives; frequent salivations; abuse of spirituous liquors; suppression of customary evacuations, as the menses and hæmorrhoids, scirrhusities of the liver, spleen, mesentery, or other abdominal viscera; preceding diseases, as jaundice, diarrhæa, dysentery, asthma, intermittents of long duration, and scarlatina, the striking in of eruptive diseases, and whatever disposes the system to a state of relaxation.

The *anasarca* commonly begins with a swelling of the feet and ankles, only in the evening, disappearing again in the morning; the swelling is soft and inelastic, and when pressed with the finger, will pit like dough, and the impression remains for some time. The swelling gradually ascends, and occupies the legs, thighs, trunk of the body, and sometimes also the head; the skin is pale and dry, there is great thirst, the urine diminished in quantity and high coloured; the body is costive, and in the advanced stages of the disease, a considerable degree of dyspnœa, cough, and a slow fever ensue.

The *ascites* is not necessarily connected with a collection of water in any other part of the body, but is not unfrequent-

ly combined with anasarca or hydrothorax. It commences with a tumefaction of the abdomen, which gradually increases until it is uniformly distended, and there is a distinct fluctuation perceivable by applying one hand to the belly and striking it with the other; the urine is in small quantity, and of a deep colour; there is considerable thirst, and more or less fever; the face is generally pale and bloated, and the breathing is difficult when the water is accumulated in a large quantity, pressing against the diaphragm. When the disease arises in consequence of morbid affections of the liver or any other viscera, the general system is frequently not much affected, but the event is always dubious. In the ascites, the water is on some occasions confined in different cysts, or in one of the ovaria, in which case the fluctuation is more obscure, and in the early stage of ovarial dropsy the tumour is situated towards one side of the abdomen, and is less smooth and uniform than in ascites. When too the water is very viscid, or when hydatids are present, the fluctuation will be less distinctly perceived.

In the *hydrothorax* the water may be contained in one or both sacs of the pleura, or in the pericardium alone, and they are often blended together. It commences with a sense of oppression and tightness at the end of the sternum, with anxiety and difficulty of breathing, the patient being unable to rest in bed in a horizontal position, and is afflicted with sudden startings during sleep, from a sense of immediate suffocation. The pulse is small and in the last stage extremely irregular, with palpitations of the heart; the skin is dry, the urine diminished in quantity, the lower extremities become œdematous, the countenance is pale, with a purple hue of the lips and cheeks, there is a cough, at first dry, afterwards attended with expectoration of thin mucus. A fluctuation is sometimes to be perceived, the face swells, and will pit upon pressure, and great debility and emaciation ensue. As the disease advances, these symptoms are greatly aggravated, or others still more distressing supervene.

In the first stage of dropsy in a majority of cases in this climate, high arterial action and inflammatory diathesis unquestionably prevail. This is clearly evinced by the hard, tense, chorded pulse, hot and dry skin, parched tongue, and excessive thirst. To these may be added sizzly blood, and the great relief obtained by venesection and other depleting remedies. Who then will question the propriety,

or even the absolute necessity of blood-letting in the early stage of dropsical affections? This was the practice of the able Professor Rush, and the experience of his successors affords ample attestation to its utility. Although this remedy is applicable to the different species of dropsy, it is not to be adopted indiscriminately under all circumstances that may occur. High arterial action and the ordinary signs of inflammatory diathesis must be regarded as the correct criterion and the discerning practitioner's only guide of safety.

When anasarcaous œdematous swellings arise from any tumour compressing some lymphatic, or from a lymphatic vessel of a limb being cut, or in case of a weakness of a limb, in consequence of a sprain or bruise, the best method of cure will be to remove the tumour if practicable, to support the weakened vessels by a circular bandage or roller applied from the lower extremity upwards, and at the same time to employ frictions daily with a solution of crude sal ammoniac and a decoction of white oak bark, with forge water which is strongly impregnated with iron, and the cold bath may also be useful. In some instances of swellings of the legs, proceeding from a deficient action of the absorbents of the lower extremities, cures have been performed by an universal bath of warm sea water, or a substitute may be prepared by dissolving a proper quantity of salt in common water, the degree of heat should be moderate, and the immersion may be continued about half an hour every night for sometime; the action of the vessels upon the surface must be excited by friction, diligently employed from below upwards, but never in a contrary direction. The water collected in the cellular membrane may often be drawn off by scarifying or puncturing the skin; the punctures must not however, be made deep, nor near to each other, as gangrene is very apt to ensue in consequence of wounds made in dropsical cases, especially if in a very dependant part, the best preventive of which is embrocations with camphorated spirits, &c. to the scarified parts. Blisters and issues are of little use, and not altogether free from a dangerous tendency to gangrene, but the application of colewort and burdock leaves serve to moisten the skin and afford some relief.

In those cases of dropsy where there is an evident increased action of the arterial system, the diet of the patient should be mild, soft, and easy, but where debility chiefly pre-

vails, a more generous warming cordial diet will be requisite, such as roasted meat, garlic, mustard, raw onions, &c. Daily exercise is of much utility in all dropsical cases, as it promotes absorption and increases the excretions both by perspiration and urine; it ought to be practised to the full extent of the patient's strength, while the air which he breathes should be pure, warm, and dry, and flannel should be worn next to the skin.

That emetics are adapted to excite the action of the lymphatic vessels, and promote absorption of the effused water is universally agreed. These should be occasionally administered in both anasarca and ascites. But still greater advantages will be derived from the judicious employment of cathartics; among which it may with confidence be asserted that cream of tartar and jalap combined is of superior efficacy in the recent or inflammatory stage of dropsical complaints. The singular success of this remedy in the hands of many experienced and respectable physicians entitle it to the highest praise, and a steady perseverance in its use cannot be too strongly recommended. In one instance even where venesection had been dispensed with, all the symptoms yielded to a few doses of cream tartar and jalap, acting powerfully both as cathartic and diuretic. From imprudent exposure, the disease recurred a few weeks afterwards, and was completely subdued by the same remedy alone. The proper dose of this medicine is one drachm of the tartar and fifteen or twenty grains of jalap, to be exhibited at proper intervals until a very copious evacuation is effected. Cream of tartar is also well established as one of the most efficacious diuretics in dropsical complaints. With this view, one ounce is directed to be dissolved in a pint of water, and this to be taken in divided doses during the day. Among the mild diuretics well calculated to subdue febrile action in this disease, is nitre in doses of twelve or fifteen grains three times in a day. Equally well suited to these views however, is the dulcified spirits of nitre, if given in large doses, as a table spoonful or half an ounce three or four times in twenty-four hours. This proves less offensive to the stomach than the nitre in powder, and produces favourable effects as a diuretic and in reducing arterial action. It is not in every case of dropsy that the antiphlogistic and depleting plan is to be long persisted in, nor will it on all occasions be deemed applicable at the commencement.

When the system is reduced to a state of debility, and all symptoms of inflammatory action have subsided, recourse must be had to a more appropriate course of treatment. It is here that the more stimulating and drastic purgatives, as calomel, scammony, colocynth, gamboge, and even elaterium, evince their peculiar efficacy, and that digitalis and squills display their diuretic powers. In every species of dropsy, but more particularly hydrothorax, digitalis remains in high repute, and is the favourite diuretic in modern practice. The rules first directed by Dr. Withering respecting the administration of digitalis in dropsy, have from long experience and observation become established principles in practice. It is in cases of debility with feeble pulse, pale countenance, and coldness of the surface, and in these circumstances only, that digitalis is successfully administered. The dose in powder is from half a grain to two or three grains morning and evening, or one drachm of the dried leaves may be infused in eight ounces of water, and half an ounce of this given twice in a day and gradually increased until the effects of the remedy appear. (See American New Dispensatory, article fox-glove.)

Squills combined with nitre in the proportion of from five to ten grains of the dried root, and double the quantity of nitre, has been extolled for its efficacy in dropsical cases. The tincture of tobacco, in the opinion of some, is entitled to much confidence as a powerful diuretic in dropsical swellings. One article more deserving of notice is the oil of turpentine; this stimulating diuretic has produced favourable effects in doses of six or eight drops, but when exhibited in half ounce doses, undiluted, in cases of tape worm, it operates as a powerful cathartic, and it may probably in this manner prove also a valuable remedy in dropsies. But it is to be remarked, that diuretic medicines very frequently fail when given alone, but act with increased powers when administered in conjunction; thus, digitalis may be combined with cream of tartar, nitre with squills, and on some occasions, calomel may be added to each of these with the happiest effects. During the employment of diuretics, the patient should be enjoined to make a liberal use of diluting drinks, as barley water with cream of tartar dissolved in it, and a little brandy or Geneva, and sugar added; mustard whey, pure bottled cider and water, &c. The eupatorium purpureum, or trumpet weed is a domestic plant well deserv-

ing of attention as possessing diuretic powers. A strong infusion of the roots of this plant is much used by country physicians as a diuretic, and it should be recommended in every species of dropsy. Among the articles of domestic and popular use are garlic, water-cresses, and parsley. This last article was recommended by Dr. Rush, and is said to be a valuable diuretic.

A singular expedient for procuring a discharge by urine in ascites, is by long continued friction over the abdomen with the fingers dipped in sweet oil, which has succeeded when the operation has been repeated daily and persevered in.

The atonic, or dropsy of debility, known by a weak and quick pulse, and by little or no preternatural heat or thirst, requires a method of treatment somewhat variant from that just described. It consists in the use of stimulating substances to increase arterial action, or to excite the urinary secretions. Here both the vegetable and metallic tonics claim our chief regard; they are stomach bitters, angustura, and Peruvian bark, with chalybeates and mercury; this last, when given so as to excite salivation, has often cured dropsical affections, and calomel combined with squills forms an excellent diuretic. Mercurial friction has sometimes been employed till the mouth begins to be affected, when a course of diuretics and tonics has completed the cure. Strengthening and tonic medicines must be administered during the employment of purgatives, and after the water is evacuated, that class of remedies is indispensably necessary in order to effect a permanent cure. Among the expedients which Dr. Rush enumerates, as of salutary tendency in this disease, are hard labour, fasting, or abstinence from food, and the passion of fear, each of which has been found to induce a sudden increase of the quantity of urine, by which cures were obtained. The operation of tapping for the purpose of drawing off the water in cases of ascites, frequently becomes of indispensable importance, and it is erroneous to suppose that it ought to be deferred as the last resort. If the bowels are suffered to remain long immersed in the water, their texture becomes impaired, and the case is rendered incurable. Whenever, therefore, the abdomen is fully distended with water, and a proper trial of the usual internal remedies has been made without a prospect of success, it would appear most advisable to have recourse to the op-

eration in the manner described in books on surgery, after which, by the use of the warmer diuretics, chalybeates, and bitters, together with squills, the re-accumulation of water is sometimes prevented, and a radical cure effected.

The cure of hydrothorax is to be attempted upon the same general plan with that of anasarca; the digitalis or squills, combined with calomel and opium, are chiefly to be relied on: antimonial diaphoretics and blisters applied in succession to different parts of the thorax, will probably afford some relief. On the failure of these remedies, and if a fluctuation is clearly perceptible, it will be advisable to have recourse to the operation of paracentesis of the thorax.

For the treatment of hydrocele, the proper books on surgery must be consulted.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TYMPANY.

THIS disease is a flatulent distention of the belly, and the wind is either pent up in the intestinal canal, or confined between the intestines and the membranes which line the muscles of the abdomen. In the former instance, the tumour of the belly is often unequal, and there is a frequent explosion of wind, alleviating both the tension and pain; but in the latter species the tumefaction is more equal, and the emission of wind, which is less frequent, affords not such evident relief.

This complaint is generally preceded by an unusual flatulency in the stomach and intestines; as the disease advances, there is a constant desire to discharge wind, which is attended with much difficulty, and affords but transient relief; there is at the same time costiveness and occasional colic pains. The abdomen soon becomes extremely swelled, which does not yield much to pressure, but is very elastic and sounds like a drum, and no fluctuation can be perceived. It may be distinguished from ascites by the tense feeling of the abdomen, by the quick reaction of the parts after removing the pressure of the finger, by the absence of fluctuation, by the frequent desire to belch, and by the urine being at first not altered, either in quantity or quality.

In almost every instance, this proves an obstinate and dangerous disease, and the patient after long suffering, is frequently destroyed in consequence of a gangrene of the intestines.

With the view of a cure, the patient should abstain from all flatulent vegetables and fermented liquors. If much fever and a full pulse attend, it may be proper to bleed; the air in the intestines must be evacuated by mild laxatives joined with aromatics and the essential oils of anise and juniper; opiates and other antispasmodics must be administered; injections of the infusion or smoke of tobacco are par-

ticularly recommended. The abdomen should be frequently rubbed with stimulating liniments, and swathed with a flannel bandage; a blister, or bags of warm bran, sand, or salt, may also be applied; but to excite the action of the intestines, nothing is better adapted than snow or very cold water applied to the abdomen. The Peruvian bark and chalybeates should be given, combined with carminatives and aromatics, such as the essential oils, elixir vitriol, ginger, and a little Geneva, or other spirits diluted with water. A clyster pipe should be frequently introduced into the rectum, and allowed to remain there for some time. When the air is known to be diffused in the cavity of the abdomen, relief, in desperate cases, is sometimes obtained by the operation of paracentesis or tapping; after which the system must be invigorated by gentle exercise, and the stomachic and tonic medicines already recommended.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SCURVY.

THE genuine sea scurvy prevails most in cold climates, and chiefly affects sailors and such as are confined in close places, and whose diet consists principally of salted or putrescent substances ; but more especially if to these causes are added indolence, neglect of cleanliness, much fatigue, despondency, cold and damp air, and whatever depresses the nervous energy.

The first symptom in general is a soreness of the gums, which are affected with a spongy swelling, and bleed upon the least touch ; there is great lassitude, heaviness, and difficulty of breathing, particularly after motion ; the face becomes sallow and bloated, and the breath offensive : as the disease advances, purple or livid spots, resembling bruise marks and flea-bites, appear on the skin, and on the fleshy parts of the legs hard substances are felt ; blood frequently issues from the nose, mouth, anus, urinary passages, and sometimes even from the pores of the skin ; the legs near the ankles become œdematous, and the hands become contracted and rigid. The catching of the breath on motion, with the loss of strength, dejection of spirits, and putrid gums, are regarded as the distinguishing and characteristic symptoms of the disease. Persons on shore, who have not been exposed to the usual causes of scurvy, are sometimes affected with slight blotches and scaly eruptions on different parts of the body, and a sponginess of the gums, unattended by any more violent symptoms.

When the scurvy has been contracted by the long use of salted or putrid provisions, it will be most certainly removed by fresh vegetables, and the expressed juice of lemons, limes, oranges, apples, and other subacid fruits of every description ; and it is worthy of remark, that the less the patient is confined to animal food for some time, the more

speedy will be the recovery, unless, however, the strength of the patient is greatly reduced, and vegetables disagree with the stomach, when he may indulge in some animal food of the lighter kind, joined with vegetables, either fresh, or if not to be procured, then in a pickled or preserved state, such as celery, water-cresses, scurvy-grass, cabbages, mustard, horse-radish, &c. The essence of malt or of spruce will often be found of considerable service as a medicinal drink; butter-milk and pure cider are also beneficial. As there is generally an obstruction of perspiration, this we should endeavour to remove by the use of Dover's powder occasionally, or by means of camphor combined with nitre and opium; and as a free flow of urine is desirable, it ought to be encouraged by the use of some preparation of squills. To obviate costiveness without large evacuations, cream of tartar may be so directed, mixed in drinks, as to answer the purpose advantageously, or a moderate dose of rhubarb may be added. A solution of sal nitre in vinegar, in the proportion of from two to four ounces to the quart, has of late obtained much repute in this disease, and should always be given to the extent of two ounces or more three or four times in the course of the day. The sponginess of the gums will be removed by an astringent gargle of a decoction of Peruvian bark, or an infusion of red roses, with the tincture of myrrh, or alum. The contraction of the hams, and swelling and hardness of the legs and joints, will be relieved by warm fomentations of vinegar and emollient poultices, or by vapour baths, confining the vapour to the parts by means of blankets spread over them. For ulcers of the legs, a poultice of the wood-sorrel or the nitrous vinegar, will be the most proper application. A decoction of the Peruvian bark may sometimes be of use, but all greasy and oily liniments are found to be injurious. The greatest attention must in all cases be paid to cleanliness; moderate exercise ought to be enjoined, and the air should be corrected by fires and ventilation. The most effectual preventatives of scurvy are fresh vegetables, exercise, and cleanliness, and the use of the nitrous vinegar; avoiding at the same time cold and moist air, and the depressing passions.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF THE GOUT.

THE most common subjects of this tormenting disease, are those who are indolent and inactive, who use a full diet of animal food, and indulge freely in the use of tartarous wines, and other fermented liquors. It more frequently attacks corpulent robust men than women, and unless hereditary, it seldom appears before the age of thirty-five. Besides a hereditary disposition, this disease may be produced by a deficiency of the customary evacuations, intemperance, or a too free use of acidulated liquors, strong tea or coffee, severe application of mind, grief, vexation, night watching, excess in venery, exposure to cold, and whatever tends to induce debility.

The gout will be distinguished from rheumatism by the pain generally attacking the joints of the extremities; it is at the same time less inclined to shift, and is not so much increased upon the slightest motion of the affected muscles, and when it does shift it generally attacks the corresponding limb, or some of the viscera; the parts affected are generally more red and swollen, and the dyspeptic symptoms, which rarely precede rheumatism, are present in a considerable degree for some days preceding the attack of the fit.

A paroxysm of *regular* gout sometimes makes its attack without any previous warning, in general however, it is preceded by indigestion, belching of wind, and slight head-ach and drowsiness. The appetite is irregularly increased or impaired; there is in some a coldness, numbness, and sense of prickling in the feet and legs, accompanied with cramps of the muscles of the lower extremities. These symptoms having continued for several days, the attack commences sometimes in the evening, but more frequently on going to bed, the patient enjoys his usual natural sleep until two or three o'clock in the morning, when he is awakened by a very

acute pain, most commonly in the first joint of the great toe, but sometimes in other parts of the foot; the pain resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with a sensation of cold water poured over the part; and more or less of a cold shivering, which abates as the pain increases in violence, and is succeeded by a hot fit; the pain continuing to grow more violent, is sometimes so exquisite as to be compared to a dog gnawing the part; the pain and fever continue, and are attended with great restlessness of the whole body till the midnight following, after which it gradually declines; and a gentle sweat coming on the patient falls into a sleep. In the morning he finds the part affected with some redness and swelling, which after continuing some days, gradually abate: for some time the pain and fever return in the evening, but with a less degree of violence, and a remission takes place towards morning; and after these symptoms have continued for about ten or fourteen days, gradually becoming less severe, they generally cease altogether. When the fit is going off, an intolerable itching seizes the part affected, a desquamation of the cuticle ensues, and some trifling degree of lameness remains; the patient however, enjoys more perfect health and spirits than he had for a long time previously experienced. The first attacks of the gout are generally at long intervals, for the most part three or four years, but after repeated attacks, the intervals become shorter, and at length the attacks occur annually, afterwards twice a year, and at last several times in the course of the autumn, winter and spring, so that the patient is scarcely ever free from it except for two or three months in the summer. In the progress of the disease, different parts become affected; at first it is commonly confined to only one foot, but in the subsequent fits, both feet in succession; and frequently removes from one foot into the other. In many instances after the disease has frequently recurred, concretions of a chalky nature are formed upon the outside of the joints, and for the most part immediately under the skin; where it seems to be deposited at first in a fluid state, but afterwards becomes dry and firm; which contributes with other circumstances to destroy the motion of the joint; and the same kind of concretions are sometimes deposited in the kidneys, occasioning nephritic complaints, which alternate with the gouty paroxysms. Instances sometimes occur where the inflammatory affection of the joints does not take place, and

the pain is only slight and wandering; there is loss of appetite, indigestion, flatulence, nausea, vomiting, acid eructations, and severe pains in the region of the stomach; there are often pains and spasms in the trunk and upper extremities; the bowels are commonly costive, sometimes however, a diarrhæa with griping and colicky pains attend; and when the viscera of the thorax are the seat of the disease, palpitations, faintings, asthma, and other affections of the lungs are the consequence. In other cases the head is affected with pains, vertigo, palsy, and tendency to apoplexy. These symptoms constitute what is called *atonic* gout.

When the inflammation attacks the joints in the usual manner, but the pain neither attains its usual degree of violence, remains the accustomed time, nor recedes in a gradual manner, but ceases on a sudden and some internal part becomes affected; if the stomach is the seat of the disease, nausea, vomiting, anxiety, and violent pain in the region of the stomach, with the sensation of coldness ensue; if the heart is attacked, syncope is the consequence; if it fall on the lungs it produces an affection resembling asthma, or pneumonia; and if the head be affected, apoplexy or palsy may arise. To these occurrences the term of *retrocedent* gout is applied. Another variety of irregular gout, is that which is called the *misplaced*, where instead of the inflammatory affection of the joints and extremities, the gouty diathesis produces inflammation of some internal part, and which appears with the same symptoms that attend inflammations of those parts from other causes.*

* Since the chapter on gout was written, I have met with an ingenious treatise on this disease, published in England by Dr. C. Scudamore, of which I shall give an abstract in this note. The author condemns the terms "*regular, atonic, retrocedent, and misplaced,*" instead of which he proposes to divide gout into "*acute, chronic, and retrocedent.*" He also condemns Sydenham's prohibition against any interference in the paroxysm. The treatment he thinks should commence with that of the *premonitory symptoms*; which if the inflammatory diathesis be present are to be combated by bleeding; by promoting the hæmorrhoidal discharge, if there be any tendency to it in the constitution, and removing costiveness by active purgatives; in conjunction, if heart-burn and other symptoms of dyspepsia exist, with the administration of a mild emetic. Dr. Scudamore agrees with some of our best modern practitioners that when the inflammatory diathesis is considerable and is permanent, bleeding is the proper remedy, and its early employment is a point of much importance, but it is not allowable with the same freedom as in other phlegmasiæ. The quantity to be abstracted and the repetition of venesection must be regulated by the degree of the general inflammatory action and the effect produced, regarding the powers of the individual rather than his age. But on the choice and free employment of cathartics and diuretics, the successful treatment of the paroxysm chiefly depends. The author deems it particularly necessary to assist the efforts of nature to remove redundant matter from the alimentary canal, and by the

Every species of irregular gout is attended with considerable danger, and are to be guarded against with the utmost care.

During the paroxysm of gout, if the patient be young and strong, both his diet and drinks should be light, thin, and cooling; but if the constitution be slender, and the patient accustomed to high living, it will not be prudent to deviate essentially from his usual diet: a generous glass of wine

secreting functions of the kidneys. He prescribes calomel conjoined with cathartic pills, and where a combined and continued action upon the bowels and kidneys is required, magnesia and sulphate of magnesia, conjoined with acetum colchicum, (meadow saffron.) He gives the latter combination at intervals, so as to procure from four to six stools in twenty-four hours, until the feces and urine acquire healthy characters, and the tongue becomes clean and moist. The preparation of colchicum with vinegar, joined with direct purgatives, has never, he asserts, disappointed him in its effects, either to assist the other ingredients in the production of watery evacuations from the bowels, or to increase the urine abundantly, or both. Mercury, in small doses, combined with antimonials, or in a full dose with purgatives, produce excellent effects; but when exhibited so as to produce mercurial fever or irritation, it proves extremely injurious. With regard to Dr. Moor's preparation of hellebore and laudanum as a substitute for *cau medicinale*, Dr. S. has seen its injuries in several cases, and thinks that in any form of combination, hellebore should be entirely deprecated as a remedy for gout. He expresses a favourable opinion of the acetum colchici, but both the powder and tincture of the same medicine have failed in his hands of the desired and expected effects. Of the use of Peruvian bark in this disease so highly extolled by some writers, our author has had no experience. Opium effectually relieves the pain of gout, but it should be a general rule, that any inflammatory diathesis, and a constipated state of bowels, should be removed previously to its administration. On the principle of gout being a constitutional disease, it is an axiom of our author that the local treatment although not to be neglected, yet is always to be regarded as of secondary importance. Bodily exertion cautiously employed, even in the paroxysms, counteracts in a great degree the consequent stiffness, debility, and lameness. As a local application, Dr. S. prefers camphorated alcohol to all others. This should be applied by means of a linen compress, consisting of several folds, the liquid must be about luke warm, for if it be either hot or cold, the intention of the remedy is frustrated, and the slightest and coolest covering will be sufficient. External warmth he deems of pernicious tendency. In a state of convalescence Dr. S. remarks, that careful regimen both as to diet and exercise, early hours, and a due regulation of the bowels, constitute all that is requisite to re-establish sound health. But when great debility remains, he recommends the ammoniated tincture of iron, in conjunction with the compound aloetic powder and soap; or a corrective tonic composed of a combination of columbo, cascarella, and rhubarb, with carbonate of soda. When edema and weakness of the local part are considerable after the perfect removal of the inflammation, he considers the use of a flannel or calico roller of essential importance; combined with sponging with tepid water and friction, either with the dry hand or the flesh brush, or assisted with a stimulant liniment.

The means of preventing a return of gout according to Dr. S. are the wearing flannel next the skin, keeping the feet warm and dry, but hot covering should be avoided. Sponging every morning the whole of the feet and ankle joints with salt water, or water in which salt is dissolved, taking off the coldness by a little warm water. The skin being wiped perfectly dry, friction with the hand should be employed, until a sensible glow of the skin is produced. Exercise both on horseback and on foot with country air, regular hours of rest, cheerfulness and serenity of mind, and avoiding much exertion of the mental faculties, are among the means to be strictly observed. With regard to diet, animal food is advised once in a day, preferring that which has little fat as it is this part that affords the best stimulus to the

should be allowed, and in order to promote perspiration, wine or mustard whey may be directed for his ordinary drink, and it will be rendered more efficacious by mixing with it twice a day a tea spoonful of the spirit of hartshorn, or of the volatile tincture of gum guaiacum, unless inflammatory symptoms should chiefly prevail. It is seldom that the antiphlogistic mode of treatment, with bleeding and purgatives, can be pursued in this disease without danger of a translation to some vital part, and for the same reason external applications must in general be avoided. During the continuance of the paroxysm, the leg and foot should be wrapped in flannel, fleecy hosiery, or new combed wool. After the excitement has abated, we are advised by that enlightened physician, the late Dr. Rush, to apply blisters to the legs and wrists, and cabbage-leaf to the part affected. When the violence of the symptoms is abated, and the pain returns only during the night and prevents sleep, opiates may be taken at bed time with safety and advantage; especially in the case of persons advanced in life, and who have often been affected with the disease. When after the cessation of the fit some swelling and stiffness remain in the joints, recourse should be had to the diligent use of the flesh brush, and a dose or two of the bitter tincture of rhubarb, or wine of aloes may be taken with advantage, and the Peruvian bark, with stomach bitters, assisted by a light but

stomach, and the most favourable material for digestion. In regard to retrocedent gout, our author ascribes the exciting cause to sudden cold applied to the body generally, or locally to the affected part. He is entirely opposed to the usual stimulating mode of treatment of this form of the disease; instead of which, if the stomach be oppressed with indigestible food, first to clear the alimentary canal by vomiting and purging, immediately after which to administer from forty to eighty drops of laudanum. If the disease attack the bowels and induce enteritis, or the brain as in apoplexy, we are advised to abstract sixteen or twenty, or even thirty ounces of blood from the arm, and to divert the diseased action again to the extremities by sinapisms, warmth, and other topical stimulants.

In a review of Dr. Caldwell's edition of Cullen in the *New-England Medical Journal*, Vol. VI. we are favoured with the sentiments of the learned Professor Chapman of Philadelphia, on the subject of gout, which seems to corroborate the above. His opinion is that "this disease, if not originating in, has a most intimate connexion with certain states of the alimentary canal." Disregarding the authority and example of Sydenham, the Professor has for several years habitually employed purgatives in the paroxysms of gout, and with unequivocal advantage. Not content with simply opening the bowels, he completely evacuates by active purging the entire alimentary canal, administering every day or every other day a very large dose of rhubarb and magnesia, to produce a greater or lesser number of operations, according to the strength of the patient and the violence of the case. During this course, all the distressing sensations of the stomach are removed, the pain and inflammation of the limb gradually subside, and the paroxysm thus broken speedily passes away.

nourishing diet, ought to be employed. The body must be kept gently open by means of diet, or very mild laxatives; it is very important that the patient be constantly kept as quiet and still as possible, and his mind soothed and calmed during his painful situation. It should be enjoined on the patient to use gentle exercise on horseback or in a carriage, and although it may be painful to use the joint affected during the decline of the fit, it will be found in the end to be productive of beneficial effects.

In the atonic gout, or that which does not fix itself in the feet and hands, we must attempt the cure by carefully avoiding all debilitating causes, and by employing at the same time the means of strengthening the system in general, and the stomach in particular, for which purposes moderate exercise both of the body and mind should be directed, and cold bathing may be employed with safety and advantage, if the extremities are not threatened with pain, and the patient feels a glow of heat upon coming out of the bath, and his appetite and spirits are rendered better: the moderate use of animal food and wine will be proper; as old Madeira and sherry wines are least disposed to turn sour on the stomach, they should be preferred; if however, wine disagrees with the stomach, weak spirit and water may be substituted. For strengthening the stomach and the system in general, bitters and the angustura, or Peruvian bark, must be employed, as also some of the preparations of iron, and the chalybeate waters if to be procured fresh from the spring. To these means may occasionally be added cordial and other gently stimulating medicines, as the volatile tincture of gum guaiacum, ginger, mustard, and sassafras tea. If the dyspeptic symptoms are very troublesome, gentle emetics should be administered, which not only clear the first passages, but often cause the gout to appear in the extremities; costiveness must be obviated, cold particularly guarded against, and issues in the extremities are often found serviceable; blisters on the lower extremities are sometimes of great utility, but they must on no account be applied when any pains have been felt in the joints. It should be recommended to persons liable to atonic gout, to repair to a warm climate during winter, and in all cases to wear fleecy hosiery or flannel next the skin. The retrocedent gout happens when the moving powers are so weakened as not to be able to throw the offending matter to the extremities, or when there

deposited, to keep it in that situation. When this species of gout makes its attack upon the stomach, and immediate danger is threatened, we must have recourse to large quantities of strong old wines, joined with spices, and given warm; if they are not sufficiently powerful, brandy or other ardent spirits should be employed in a liberal manner, or a tea spoonful of ether, or the spirits of sal ammoniac may be given; but the most powerful remedy probably is a large dose of laudanum, and the same may be given in smaller doses, conjoined with aromatics, or hot brandy and water, at short intervals; frictions with brandy are useful, and bladders filled with hot water must also be applied to the stomach; hot bricks wrapped in flannel must also be put to the feet, and blisters and mustard cataplasms should be applied to the lower extremities; if the stomach is in a very irritable state, and will not retain the necessary remedies, the epigastric region must be fomented with hot brandy and the tincture of opium; a flannel moistened with brandy, or a blister, or an anodyne plaster may be tried, and hot brandy and water with laudanum should be frequently injected into the intestines. In moderate cases, the asafœtida and opiates combined with aromatics, or with camphor and volatile alkali, will generally answer; but musk in large doses has been much commended in this form of gout: when the affection of the stomach is attended with vomiting, it should be encouraged by drinking chamomile tea mixed with wine, after which thirty drops of laudanum with a tea spoonful of the compound spirits of lavender should be given. If there is a diarrhœa it will be necessary to promote it by taking plentifully of weak broth; and after the bowels are thus cleansed the irritation may be allayed by a dose of laudanum and lavender, as above mentioned. Should the lungs be the seat of the disease, and the gouty asthma be produced, we must order opiates, antispasmodics, and blisters to the thorax, and between the shoulders and the calves of the legs, and stimulating poultices of mustard and bread crumbs applied to the soles of the feet. If the disease makes its attacks on the head, and causes head-ach, vertigo, coma, apoplexy, or palsy, the external applications already mentioned may be employed, and a blister applied to the head: besides which, ten grains of ginger and five grains of the volatile salts should be given if possible in two or three large spoonfuls of warm wine. The kidneys are sometimes

attacked with gouty affection, imitating a fit of the gravel, in which case warm fomentations or bladders filled with warm water, constantly applied over the parts affected, together with laudanum by the mouth and by injection are the most proper remedies.

In persons who never have had any regular fit of the gout, but whose constitution and manner of living seem favourable to the production of the complaint, and of an age when it commonly makes its appearance, great caution is necessary in treating any disorder with which they may happen to be attacked. This remark holds particularly with respect to evacuations; in the regulation of which it will be proper to pursue such a method of cure, as that, whilst adapted to the apparent disorder, it may not prove injurious should the real cause of the symptoms be the gout in disguise.

It is a great desideratum in practice to devise a medicine calculated to eradicate the gouty diathesis altogether from the habit, but no other means have yet been discovered than a strict attention to diet and regimen. In the intervals we must endeavour to prevent a return of the paroxysms, or to render them less violent by temperance in both eating and drinking, regulated according to the age, habits of life, and constitution of the patient; it seems very probable that a diet consisting of milk, vegetables, and water, would prevent the recurrence of the disease; but in general, fish, eggs, the white meats, and weak broths, may be taken in small quantities once in a day, and a little salted meat may be eaten occasionally, and weak wine and water or small beer may be taken at meals. In the decline of life, or when the constitution is much debilitated, this abstemious mode of living must be commenced with caution, as it might be the means of inducing more violent and dangerous fits of the gout; and in fact, a change from the use of animal food and strong liquors, can only be adopted with safety by slow degrees. To use light suppers, to avoid night watching, and to rise early, are objects of great importance; and a circumstance no less beneficial, is to guard against vexation of mind. Moderate labour, or gentle exercise, as riding on horseback, or walking are highly requisite; cold and moisture must be carefully avoided, and the feet should be kept constantly warm and dry, and the bowels in a soluble state. The tonic remedies, as cinchona, quassia, and chalybeates, ought to be occasionally directed, and the alkalies in various forms, with

lime water, soap, and the absorbent earths may be added to considerable advantage.

It is deemed peculiarly proper here to notice what has been termed the French pacific remedy, the *eau medicinale d'Husson*, so highly famed for its almost infallible powers in the cure of gout. This remedy was discovered about forty years ago, by M. Husson, a French officer, and it has been so highly celebrated in different parts of Europe, as to command the enormous price of from one to two crowns a dose. After the most thorough investigation of the subject, Dr. Edward G. Jones, member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, has published the most unequivocal evidence of the superior powers of the *eau medicinale*, in curing the most distressing paroxysms of gout. His experience of its efficacy has been extensive, and we have his authority for asserting that this singular remedy exerts an extraordinary influence over the gout; and that it will safely and almost immediately remove, often by a single dose, the severest paroxysms of this cruel disease. It is not however, asserted, that it effects a radical cure, and eliminates the gouty diathesis altogether from the system, but its operation is different from that of any remedy hitherto employed, and it removes the paroxysms as often, and almost as soon as they occur. It appears to be a powerful sedative, diminishing almost immediately the irritability of the system; hence it allays pain, induces sleep, reduces the pulse, and abates fever. The full dose of this medicine, according to Dr. Jones, is about two drachms for an adult, mixed with an equal quantity of water, and taken on an empty stomach; its operation may be promoted, by peppermint, pennyroyal, or ginger tea. It in general occasions some nausea and vomiting, followed by bilious stools. A single dose will often carry off an attack, but it sometimes requires to be repeated in under doses, and much advantage has often been derived from small doses taken daily for a length of time. Some instances have been recorded of its violent effects when exhibited in a dose disproportionate to the constitution and particular circumstances.

The discovery of the particular composition of the *eau medicinale*, was considered as a very desirable acquisition, and the importance and popularity of the subject occasioned various attempts for that purpose. To the ingenuity of Mr. J. Moor, member of the Royal College of Surgeons,

London, the public are indebted for a composition, which if not identically the same, bears a strong resemblance to *eau medicinale*, in smell, taste, and dose; and also in all its effects, so far as it has been tried in the cure of gout. The composition of Mr. Moor, consists of wine of opium, one part, wine of white hellebore, three parts, made by infusing for ten days eight ounces of the sliced root of that plant in two and half pints of white wine, and strained through paper. This compound, when exhibited in doses of from one to two drachms, has in a variety of instances effected a speedy cure of gouty paroxysms. There are indeed well attested examples where the most painful gouty affection has yielded to a single dose of about one drachm, and the instances of its failure have hitherto, it is believed, been more rare than can be said of any other remedy. It has been observed that beneficial effects may more certainly be expected when it excites some degree of nausea and vomiting, which an over dose like *eau medicinale* seldom fails to induce. See American New Dispensatory, 2d edition, article white hellebore; see also Appendix to this volume, where colchicum and *eau medicinale* are noticed.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

RHEUMATISM.

OF this disease there are two species, the acute in which both fever and inflammation exist in a high degree, and chronic, when neither of these are present, but severe pains of long continuance are the principal symptoms. It attacks persons of all ages, and the spring and autumn are the seasons in which it is most prevalent.

The rheumatism is frequently the consequence of obstructed perspiration, sudden changes of the weather, wet feet, wet clothes, lying in damp linen, or on the damp ground when the body is hot, and all quick transitions from heat to cold: it may also be occasioned by the stoppage of the customary discharges, or by excessive evacuations, which debilitate the system; it is often the effect of chronic diseases, which vitiate the humours; as the scurvy, syphilis, and obstinate autumnal agues.

Acute rheumatism generally commences with the usual symptoms of fever, preceded or succeeded by acute and pungent pains in the joints, increased by the action of the muscles belonging to the joints, and attended with heat on the part; the pain is not however confined to the joints, but it frequently shoots along the muscles from one joint to another; the parts most commonly affected, are the hips, knees, shoulders, and elbows, more rarely the ankles and wrists; the pain is much increased by the slightest motion, or even by the heat of the bed; there is some degree of swelling and redness in the parts most affected, which are painful to the touch; the pulse is frequent, full and hard; the bowels are generally costive, the urine at the commencement of the disease is high coloured, and generally without sediment; but on the remission of the symptoms, it deposits a lateritious one, and there is a tendency to sweating in the course of the disease, which rarely brings relief: an exacerbation of the febrile symptoms takes place every evening, and a remission towards

morning, and the pains are most severe and most apt to shift their place in the night time.

The pain shooting along the course of the muscles, its being increased upon the slightest motion of the affected muscles, at the same time not having been preceded by dyspeptic symptoms, and its attacking the patient in the day time or evening, will distinguish acute rheumatism from the gout, which commonly makes its attack about two or three o'clock in the morning.

The curative treatment in acute rheumatism is nearly the same as that of an inflammatory fever, the morbid excitement must be reduced by a strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen by blood-letting, which must be repeated in proportion to the degree of strength and hardness of the pulse, and violence of the symptoms; but still with some caution, as very profuse general bleeding not only retards the recovery of the patient, but frequently induce an obstinate chronic state of the disease; topical evacuations by means of leeches, may, after general blood-letting, be advantageously employed: when the pain becomes fixed in the joints, attended with redness and swelling, six or eight leeches may be employed at a time, and the same number again the next day if the pain be still very severe. A course of purgative medicines should next be administered, such as calomel and neutral salts, and a proper diaphoresis is of great advantage in this disease; one of the most effectual medicines for this purpose is Dover's powder, ten grains of which may be taken every hour or two till the desired effect is produced. The spiritus mindereri is another valuable medicine in this disease, a table spoonful of which, with one quarter of a grain of emetic tartar and six or eight drops of laudanum, given every two hours, will be admirably adapted to the purpose of exciting a diaphoresis and mitigating the febrile symptoms. But for the purpose of opening the secretions and subduing the inflammatory diathesis, there is not perhaps a more effectual medicine than calomel and opium conjoined, from one to two grains of the former, and from a quarter of a grain to one grain of the latter, may be administered three times in a day with the happiest effects; the patient should in the mean time take freely of warm barley water, gruel, or mustard whey, with cream of tartar.

When the morbid excitement is considerably reduced, and the pain confined to one part, blisters will prove useful;

and when the extremities are much swollen after the employment of leeches, the following cataplasm may be applied to the tumefied parts with great benefit ; take of rye meal, one pound, old yeast, four ounces, common salt, two ounces, warm water, a sufficient quantity ; let the whole be wrought into a paste and wrapped round the part affected as warm as can be ; renewing it morning and evening. Warm fomentations, as they tend to aggravate the pain, should never be employed in acute rheumatism. The digitalis or fox-glove is a remedy of considerable efficacy in this disease ; when given in tincture, from ten to twenty drops every four or six hours, it has, in the hands of many practitioners, answered the most sanguine expectations, and often superseded the necessity of blood-letting. Another plant of similar powers and adapted to the cure of this disease, is the blood root ; this is to be administered in tincture, from forty to sixty or eighty drops three times in a day, carefully watching its effects, and diminishing or increasing the dose as may be deemed necessary ; for although it is not so deleterious in its operation as fox-glove, it is sometimes apt to produce great prostration of the vital powers.

The eau medicinale, as directed in the chapter on gout, has of late obtained a just reputation for the essential relief which it has frequently afforded during the distressing pains which attend both acute and chronic rheumatism ; further trials of it ought to be recommended.

After evacuations have been premised, it is not uncommon for acute rheumatism to assume more or less the form of an intermittent, and the pain to be attended with distinct intermissions ; in these circumstances the cinchona is the remedy to be relied on, and will in general effectuate a cure, but it is supposed to be more efficacious when eight or ten grains of sal nitre is added to each dose.

The chronic rheumatism is most common to people in the decline of life ; the pains, which are more or less of a wandering nature, are felt in the large joints or muscles, particularly upon motion, which are much relieved by artificial warmth ; the parts affected are pale and rigid, and a sensation of coldness is felt in them, even when the other parts of the body are in a state of perspiration ; there is at the same time no fever, and in general but little or no tumour.

In this species of rheumatism a different mode of treatment must be adopted ; bleeding from the system will in

general appear inadmissible, but it will be necessary to rub the parts affected several times in a day, with the volatile liniment or the anodyne balsam, and then wrap them in flannel; and in some instances electricity or galvanism may prove beneficial. Camphor dissolved in ether has been applied externally in painful affections of the joints with the greatest utility.

In long continued and obstinate rheumatic affections of the ligaments and membranes of joints, local bleeding by means of a number of leeches, or the operation of scarifying and cupping, will probably afford more permanent relief than any other remedy; after the employment of which, a drain by the aid of issues should be continued for a length of time.

The general or partial warm bath is a remedy of some efficacy in these complaints, but the diligent application of the steam or vapour from warm water to the particular parts, or Dr. Jennings' spirituous vapour bath is reported to be still preferable. Some advantages have been realized from the repeated applications of blisters near to the diseased joints, so as to keep up a perpetual discharge, as in cases of white swelling. By some sea bathing or other cold bath is recommended, while others have but little confidence in the remedy. The mercurial compound liniment, to be found in the Appendix, is undoubtedly particularly well calculated for lessening the stiffness and chronic thickening of the ligaments of joints, so often the effects of this obstinate disease.

The employment of the external remedies just detailed must be accompanied with such internal medicines as are best adapted to stimulate and warm the system, to promote a diaphoresis, and to alleviate the painful symptoms. The gum guaiacum and the volatile alkaline salts are among the most powerful of this description, the former of which when taken in as large doses as the stomach can bear, has often produced the desired effect. The following preparation is calculated to afford much relief: take ammoniated tincture of guaiacum, one ounce, anodyne balsam, half an ounce; mix and give two tea spoonfuls twice in a day in a cup of infusion of guaiacum wood, or of burdock roots. In some instances considerable benefit may be expected from the use of calomel combined with Dover's powder, in palliating the symptoms and allaying irritation.

There are several of our domestic plants which are entitled to the confidence of physicians as remedies in both

acute and chronic rheumatism; the root of skunk cabbage has been known in several slight cases to remove every symptom of the disease, and it is undoubtedly worthy of trial in every case, however severe or obstinate. The *phytolacca decandra*, or garget, has acquired considerable reputation in the southern states as a successful remedy in rheumatism. Both of these plants may be prescribed according to the directions in the Appendix, and a perseverance in their use enjoined till their efficacy is satisfactorily ascertained; and in many instances it is highly probable that no medicine will be more likely to succeed.

In those cases of chronic rheumatism where there is great redness of the surface of the body and extremities, often covered with clammy sweat, and attended with pain, tumefaction and rigidity of the joints, Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, is in the habit of prescribing the *juniperus sabina*, or *savin*. The result of his extensive experience is such that he strongly recommends it as a warm powerful and diffusible stimulus, which seldom fails to produce the most beneficial effects. He directs the powdered leaves in doses of twelve or fifteen grains three times a day, to be continued until relief be obtained, or for several weeks.

When the chronic rheumatism affects the back and loins with severe pains, so that the patient cannot stand upright nor enjoy ease in bed, the complaint is called lumbago; and when it fixes in the hip joint it has the name of sciatica, or hip-gout. Both of these complaints are to be treated nearly in the same manner as chronic rheumatism affecting any other parts; issues should be made in the leg or thigh, and the following will be found a very efficacious application: take of camphor, two drachms; dissolve it in an equal quantity of oil of turpentine, and add of basilicon, an ounce, common black soap, half an ounce, and volatile sal ammoniac, half a drachm: let the mixture be spread upon leather and applied to the part.

In the chronic rheumatism the patient may continue his ordinary mode of living unless inflammatory symptoms occur; his diet should be nutritive and somewhat stimulant; mustard and horse-radish taken in their natural state will be salutary; wine or mustard whey, or barley water with cream of tartar dissolved in it will be the most proper drink, and the patient should wear flannel next his skin, and care-

fully guard against exposure to cold, night air, wet clothes, and wet feet, which are particularly prejudicial.

“ Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh, has published in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal for April, 1815, a long paper on the good effects of tight bandages in chronic rheumatism.” He applies a flannel roller to the affected limb, with a degree of tightness which the patient can conveniently bear. In some instances he directs the bandages to be removed daily, and diligent friction to be employed for some time, when the bandage is to be replaced as before. If high inflammatory symptoms be present, he directs venesection to the necessary extent and laxatives to be administered. By the assistance of bandages the patient is immediately enabled to walk in the open air, by which a universal glow and moisture of the skin is more successfully promoted than by the most powerful sudorifics. Several cases are detailed in which cures were speedily effected by the above treatment. See New-England Medical Journal, Vol. IV. page 393.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE characteristics of this disease are a profuse discharge of a green or dark coloured and sometimes acrid fluid in large quantity, and somewhat of a bitter taste, both from the stomach and intestines, attended at the same time with painful gripings and great anxiety about the præcordia; there are cramps or spasms, particularly of the lower extremities, and great prostration of strength; there is a considerable degree of thirst, the pulse is extremely quick and weak, but the disease is seldom attended with fever, except in severe cases, and the respiration is hurried and irregular; the fluid discharged is evidently bilious, but it is bile in a very diseased state, and by no means corresponds with the healthy state of that fluid.

This disease is generally prevalent in the months of August and September, and when it proves fatal, which it sometimes does in the course of twenty-four hours, the depression of strength becomes extreme, the pulse intermits and becomes more feeble, the extremities become cold, and the patient is seized with cold sweats, hiccup, and fainting fits.

This disease is in general occasioned by a redundancy and acrimony of the bile, exposure to very hot weather, obstructed perspiration, too free an use of cold or unripe fruit, strong acrid purges or vomits, and violent passions of the mind.

The most successful method of cure in this disease, is by first diluting the contents of the stomach and intestines with the plentiful use of water gruel, chicken broth, and similar fluids both by the mouth and by clyster; in the advanced stage of the disease, when the pulse is weak and the extremities cold, opiates joined with aromatics may be employed with advantage, but every medicine which has a tendency either to excite vomiting or purging must be avoid-

ed. Venesection may on some occasions be requisite, and if a low depressed pulse should be found to rise in consequence, the operation may be repeated in small quantities. The warm bath and blisters to the stomach and thighs will be useful, especially where the spasms are violent; but it is, however, to diluents and opiates that we are generally to trust for a cure. When the acrimonious humours have been in a great measure discharged and the pains begin to abate, an infusion of toasted oat bread or of oat meal, made brown, may be taken to stop the vomiting, and the saline draught with ten drops of laudanum in each dose, should be given every hour till the vomiting ceases; in addition to which, laudanum must be injected by way of clyster from time to time as long as the irritation at the stomach continues. A cataplasm of opium and camphor, or the anodyne balsam, should be constantly applied to the region of the stomach.

It often happens that the violent irritation and spasms cannot be subdued without the administration of opium in excessive doses. Dr. Fisher of Beverly, relates a case of a gentleman of about sixty-five years of age, who was seized with cholera in so violent a manner that in a few hours after the attack every symptom indicated his speedy dissolution. As soon as practicable, sixty grains of opium were given, ten of which were returned by vomiting. The quantity retained soon removed every distressing symptom: gradually, and with difficulty, he recovered his strength. This example, however, is not introduced for the imitation of inexperienced physicians; but cases apparently desperate may occur in which from four to eight or ten grains of crude opium may be considered as a warrantable dose, and to be repeated according to the effect produced.

In cases attended with violent cramps and spasms, it is highly probable that an infusion of the skunk cabbage, administered by way of clyster, would procure essential relief; as it cannot interfere with the use of any other medicine, it surely will be advisable to give it a fair trial in every dangerous case.

When opium cannot be retained on the stomach, we are advised to apply it by way of friction over the region of the stomach and abdomen. Flannels wrung out of warm fomentations, with the addition of brandy applied to the stomach and bathing the patient's feet in warm water and

rubbing them with flannel cloths, are likewise to be diligently employed. In the mean time strong wine whey or brandy and water may be given to support the patient's strength and excite perspiration.

When the violence of the attack has in some measure subsided, it will be proper to direct a moderate dose of rhubarb to carry off the remainder of the bile; and it will be highly necessary to administer opiates combined with the cinchona, columbo, and chalybeates, for a length of time after the disease is gone off, and the patient should be restricted to food that is light and of easy digestion.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

DIARRHŒA, OR LOOSENESS.

A DIARRHŒA consists in the frequent evacuation of more liquid stools than usual, of various colours and matter, as bile, mucus, natural fæces, &c. attended with flatulence in the intestines, uneasiness in the lower part of the abdomen, gripings, nausea, and sometimes vomiting; the patient is unusually sensible to the impression of cold, and the disease is rarely attended with fever. When the stools appear to consist of chyle, the disease is called cœliaca; and when the food taken comes away in an almost unaltered state it is termed lientery.

This disease may be occasioned by a stoppage of perspiration, especially by cold applied to the lower extremities, by eating unripe fruit, or food hard of digestion, or in too great quantity; the stoppage of any customary evacuation; acrid substances received into the stomach; worms and dentition, and emotions of the mind, particularly fear. The proximate cause is evidently a morbid increase of the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

When this disorder proceeds from obstructed perspiration, it is to be treated as a cold, keeping the patient moderately warm, directing a plentiful use of weak diluting liquors, bathing his feet and legs in warm water, and giving a dose of Dover's powder at bed time. As indigestion and the presence of crude or acrid matter in the stomach are most frequently the means of exciting this complaint, it will be proper to evacuate the noxious matter by emetics, which will at the same time tend to restore the determination to the skin; about ten grains of Ipecacuanha, and the same quantity of blue vitriol, will probably answer the desired purpose, or it may be repeated if required. A moderate dose of rhubarb, or of Glauber's salts, is next to be advised, and this too repeated if the disorder continues, and

Dover's powder, or a dose of laudanum after the operation. The patient ought to drink largely of diluting and mucilaginous liquors, with oil and fat broths, both to sheath the acrid matter, and promote its discharge by vomiting and purging; interposing now and then small doses of laudanum to abate the irritation.

When a looseness is to be ascribed to acidity in the intestinal canal, indicated by frequent eructations of air, green stools, gripings, &c. we must expect the greatest benefit from absorbents joined with opiates. Take of prepared chalk in powder, two ounces, gum arabic, half an ounce, water, three pints; boil to one quart, and after straining the decoction, add two table spoonfuls of brandy, and sweeten with sugar when used. Four table spoonfuls for a dose every two or three hours, during the continuance of the looseness; and as the frequency of the evacuations depends upon the irritability of the intestines, it will be necessary to allay it by a few drops of laudanum after every loose stool. Alkalies are likewise of much use in correcting the acidity in the stomach and bowels, and frequent doses of the carbonate of potash, or *sal aeratus* should be directed.

When the diarrhœa is occasioned by gout repelled from the extremities affecting the intestines, the discharges ought to be promoted by gentle doses of the tincture of rhubarb, endeavouring at the same time to recall the gout to the extremities by warm fomentations and cataplasms. The perspiration must also be promoted by drinking freely of wine whey, rendered more diaphoretic by adding spirits of harts-horn, or *sal ammoniac*, or a few drops of laudanum.

If diarrhœa arises in consequence of some violent affections of the mind, it requires to be treated in the mildest manner; instead of irritating by vomits or purgatives, we must endeavour to allay the commotion of the body and the agitation of the mind, by giving small doses of opiates as often as circumstances may seem to require.

Should the disease proceed from worms, or attend during dentition in children, it must be conducted in the manner already recited under those particular heads.

On some occasions diarrhœa has been observed to be epidemical, in consequence of using unwholesome water, in this case if the water cannot be changed, its noxious quality may be considerably corrected by mixing with it some lime, chalk, or alum. In most instances of diarrhœa, it will be

found requisite to administer astringents, aromatics, and tonics; this class of remedies is particularly adapted to those cases which depend on great debility of the stomach and intestines, or of the whole system. The astringents most commonly employed, are alum, logwood, tormentilla, catechu, and gum kino; and the tonics chiefly in repute, are the cinchona, angustura, simarouba, quassia, and cascarilla barks, columbo root, and chalybeates. These are to be administered either separately or conjoined, according to the judgment of the prescriber, and they ought to be accompanied with a liberal use of Port wine. We have been apprized of some obstinate cases of diarrhæa being cured by the acetite of lead, in doses of from one to three grains or more twice in a day, and in some cases of children, I have experienced its utility. The *kalmia latifolia*, or broad leaved laurel, prepared by boiling one ounce of the leaves in eight ounces of water till reduced to four ounces, cured a diarrhæa of eight weeks continuance. See American Dispensatory, 2d edition. The dose at first was thirty drops six times a day, but producing vertigo, it was diminished to four times a day. During the continuance of this disease we should recommend a free use of diluents and demulcents, such as barley, rice, marsh-mallows, calcined hartshorn decoctions, mutton suet dissolved in milk, emulsions of gum arabic, &c.; whenever it is found necessary to check a diarrhæa, the diet should consist of rice boiled with milk, and a little cinnamon added, together with preparations of sago, arrow root with red Port wine, and the lightest sorts of animal food roasted. The most proper drink is Port wine, or brandy and water. Those who from a weakness and irritability of the stomach and bowels, are liable to frequent returns of this disease, ought always to wear flannel next to the skin, they should be temperate in the quantity of food, avoiding crude summer fruits, most kinds of vegetables, all unwholesome food, and meats of hard digestion; practising exercise, and preserving tranquility of mind. The following simple remedy has been mentioned as almost infallible in the cure of diarrhæa. Boil half a pint of molasses down to one gill, and let the patient eat the whole of it in the course of twenty-four hours.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

DYSENTERY.

THIS disease is characterized by violent griping, tenesmus and straining at stool, attended with frequent scanty and mucous or bloody discharges from the intestines, while the proper fœculent matter is for the most part retained. The dysentery is often occasioned by much moisture succeeding quickly to intense heat, or great drought, whereby the perspiration is suddenly checked, and a determination made to the intestines. It is likewise produced by the use of unwholesome and putrid food, and by noxious exhalations and vapours, hence it is frequent in camps and ships, and other places where a number of people are assembled under circumstances favourable for its production. It is most prevalent in autumn, and is frequently of a contagious nature, and in some particular conditions of the atmosphere it prevails epidemically.

This disease is most commonly preceded by costiveness, unusual flatulence, acid eructations, and wandering pains in the bowels; in most cases however, from the commencement, griping pains are felt in the lower part of the abdomen, which often arise to a considerable degree of severity; the bowels are irritated to frequent evacuation, in indulging which, but little is voided, and the rectum often becomes exquisitely painful and tender; the matter evacuated is often very fœtid, and the stools are frequently composed of mucus, pus, blood, membranous films, and white lumps of a sebaceous nature, the mucus is generally mixed with a watery fluid, and is often frothy: tenesmus in a greater or less degree generally accompanies the evacuation of the bowels, and it very rarely happens that natural fœces appear during the whole course of the disease, and when they do, they are in the form of scybala, that is, small separate balls, which appear to have lain long in the cells of the colon; when

these are voided, either by the efforts of nature, or as solicited by medicine, they procure a remission of all the symptoms, more especially of the frequent stools, griping and tenesmus; with these symptoms there is loss of appetite, great anxiety about the præcordia, frequent sickness, nausea, vomiting, and the matter ejected is frequently bilious, watchfulness, and prostration of strength: there is always some degree of symptomatic fever, which is sometimes of the remittent or intermittent type; sometimes it assumes the synchous, and very frequently the typhous type: the tongue is white and covered with tough mucus, or rough, dry, and sometimes black; the patient complains of a bitter taste in the mouth, and in the advanced stage of the disease there is hiccup and aphthæ.

When the fever attending the dysentery is of a violent inflammatory kind, and especially when it is of a highly putrid nature, the disease often terminates fatally in a few days by a gangrene, or mortification of some part of the bowels; but when the attendant fever is moderate, or entirely disappears, the disease is often protracted for weeks, and even months.

If vomiting, hiccup, greenish or black stools, with an extreme putrid smell occur in this disease, the danger is great; and when the pulse becomes weak, and the extremities cold, with difficulty of swallowing, and convulsions, death will soon close the scene.

In the curative treatment, particular regard should be paid to the prominent symptoms, carefully discriminating between those which attend the early stage, and those which succeed at a later period, that the remedies may be properly appropriated to the different stages and circumstances. If the disease is attended with acute pains, and a tenderness of the abdomen, indicating inflammation of the coats of the intestines, venesection is obviously indispensable, and the necessity of a repetition must be determined by the continuance of inflammatory symptoms, whether the pulse be full and tense, or small, frequent, and more or less hard. In warm climates however, this practice must be pursued with a degree of caution, as the employment of powerful antiphlogistic measures is often succeeded by a sudden and dangerous debility, and the fever which attends is very apt to assume a typhoid type. We may however, always begin with emetics, which are not only useful in emptying the stomach and bowels, but they also determine to the surface. The most

efficacious emetic is Ipecacuanha and tartarized antimony combined, and after the operation of the first full dose, smaller doses of the same may be advantageously employed. The morbid and noxious contents of the intestines, the pernicious source of the irritation, must be expelled by cathartics, and calomel is one of the most efficacious, but it should always be combined with some antimonial preparation, as the tartarite or cerated glass of antimony; from six to ten grains of this last, with an equal quantity of calomel is greatly extolled by many practitioners as an excellent cathartic in the early stage of dysentery; but in general it will be more advisable to begin with smaller doses, increasing according to the effect produced. Among the other cathartics to be recommended, the Epsom or Glauber's salts, castor oil, extract of butternut, crystals of tartar and manna, form an ample variety for the choice of the prescriber. During the intervals of the operation of the cathartics, small doses of calomel and opium, as directed in fevers, will be productive of excellent effects, by opening the secretions, detarging the intestines, and abating distressing pain. Nauseating doses of Ipecacuanha, as two or three grains three times a day, will prove useful by impelling the fluids towards the surface of the body; and this is in fact, one of the most important curative indications. There is almost constantly a diminished action in the extreme vessels, and a coldness and dryness of the skin; nothing can be more important than to restore and equalize the circulation, and thereby induce a salutary diaphoresis. With this view the most efficacious diaphoretics accompanied by friction, and the means of external heat, must be diligently and perseveringly applied. Perhaps no diaphoretic is to be preferred to Dover's powder with the addition of a few grains of camphor to each dose, this should be administered in such manner as to excite some nausea, and repeated every few hours until free sweating be induced, and this continued for several hours, the patient being properly secured from the access of cold air. For the purpose of imparting external warmth, no method is to be preferred to Dr. Jennings' steam bath; when this cannot be obtained, heated billets of wood, bladders or jugs of water, or heated bricks frequently renewed, may be substituted. It has recently been announced by Dr. T. Clark, an English physician, that a decoction of the root of Ipecacuanha has been administered as injections in dysentery

with surprising success, and the practice has been successfully adopted by others. He directs for an adult, three drachms of the bruised root to be boiled in a quart of water down to a pint, strained and given all at once by way of enema, and repeated if necessary. The following preparation has by common report, gained some reputation as a remedy in this disease. Add to lemon juice, or strong vinegar, as much common salt as the acid will dissolve. Give a large spoonful of this in a cup of mint tea, or hot water, sweetened, every two or three hours. After the proper evacuations have been made, opiates become indispensable to allay irritation; the extract of hyoscyamus, by its anodyne and gently laxative qualities, is also well adapted to this disease. Where languor and coldness of the surface and extremities have supervened, the repeated application of blisters and warm frictions to the extremities are auxiliaries of peculiar importance. The warm bath, or semicupium, or the partial fomentation of the abdomen, is often used with much advantage, and should in general be advised, especially where the abdomen is hard, tense, and painful to the touch, and the gripings are frequent and severe; camphorated spirits should be added to the fomentation, and if these fail to afford relief, a large blister must be applied to the region of the abdomen. Should an obstinate vomiting attend, it will be highly important to bathe the region of the stomach with tincture of opium and camphorated spirits, and to inject into the intestines, proper quantities of opium until relief is obtained. With the view of abating the tenesmus, or continual straining, and desire of going to stool, which is one of the most distressing symptoms of this disease, clysters made of half an ounce of powdered starch, dissolved in half a pint of barley water, or the same quantity of fat mutton broth, without the starch, with forty drops of laudanum, should be given twice every day. The pain attending the tenesmus may also be allayed by fomenting the anus with a decoction of chamomile flowers with some tincture of opium sprinkled on the cloths which are applied. If stranguary should occur, it will be effectually relieved by fomenting the pubes and perinæum. During the whole course of this distressing disorder, mucilaginous demulcent liquids must be given in the most liberal manner, for the purpose of defending the intestines against the acrimony of their contents, and alleviating the violent gripings which often prevail.

For this intention one ounce of gum arabic dissolved in a pint of barley water, or half a drachm of spermaceti mixed with the mucilage of gum arabic, may be advantageously employed, as also mucilage of slippery elm bark or linseed tea.

In the advanced and chronic stage of the disease, as acidity of the stomach chiefly prevails at that period, absorbents will be useful, as the chalk mixture, lime water, or the compound powder of chalk combined with opiates; astringents will also at this period of the disease be proper, as the kino, logwood, alum and catechu; when there exists a remarkable degree of debility, with a frequent discharge of stools without pain, small doses of white vitriol with opium, is well adapted to remove the complaint. Dr. Mosely of Jamaica, asserts that in chronic dysentery, unattended with fever, there is not a more efficacious remedy than the following solution taken every morning, and an opiate at bed time. Take sulphate of zinc, three drachms, alum, two drachms, spirits of lavender, half an ounce, boiling water, one pint. Dose for an adult from four to six drachms on an empty stomach without diluting it; in severe cases to be repeated every six hours. When evacuations are required, the quantity of alum may be diminished, or entirely omitted; and when astringency is required, the alum increased, and the sulphate of zinc diminished.

I have been informed from a source deserving of credit, that in some parts of the state of New-York, the root of the common blue flag is employed as a successful domestic remedy in dysentery; and one case has been reported to me by Dr. E. Sergeant of Lee, in which the discharges were bloody, acrid,^d and attended with severe gripes; the patient without advice took a table spoonful of the powdered root of blue flag, the effect of which was immediately favourable, the pain was relieved, the stools were changed in appearance, and the next day he was in a state of convalescence, and he soon recovered.

In the last stage of dysentery the tone of the bowels must be restored by administering the simarouba, quassia, cinchona, angustura, logwood, white oak bark, or columbo, some of these in Port wine and a little cinnamon added will answer a valuable purpose, and a dose of calomel and rhubarb should be occasionally administered in this chronic form of the disease.

Opium combined with the nitric acid, according to Dr. Thomas, has on various trials been found to have been at-

tended with the best effects in the advanced stage of dysentery, when all other remedies have proved ineffectual, and even in cases where death seemed almost inevitable. It is administered in the following form: take nitric acid, two drachms, opium, two grains, pure water, three ounces, mix and give a table spoonful three times in a day.

If this disease should be complicated with an intermittent fever, and protracted chiefly from that circumstance, the cure must be performed by the Peruvian bark.

The diet in the first stage should consist of milk, sago, panado, arrow root, jellies, veal or chicken broth, rice, gruel, &c. During the whole course of this disease the patient should wear a flannel roller round the body, as recommended by Mr. Dewar. In the application of this excellent contrivance four or five folds of flannel is first to be laid over the abdomen and then a flannel bandage moderately tight should extend from the groin to the arm-pit. The advantages of this application are supposed by some to supersede the use of the warm bath, fomentations, and all other external remedies. In the chronic form of dysentery particularly, no application has ever been found of equal utility. It effectually obviates the impression of cold, imparts new vigour and energy to the torpid and languid vessels, and affords a mechanical support to the intestinal canal. In the putrid dysentery, or when there is much bile in the stomach and bowels, the patient may be allowed to eat freely of any of the common fruits when ripe, such as apples, cherries, grapes, strawberries, currants, &c. The drink at the commencement should be either barley or rice water, boiling water poured upon toasted bread, whey, or the decoction of hartshorn; in the advanced stage of the disease Port wine, or Madeira, or a moderate quantity of spirits diluted with water will be proper; chamomile or thoroughwort tea if not offensive to the stomach, will often be useful.

It yet remains to be observed, that as dysentery is often of a very contagious nature, every precaution should be taken to prevent its spreading; both the patient and his apartment should be kept as clean as possible. Every thing about him should be frequently changed; his excrements as soon as voided, ought to be carried off and buried under ground; a free ventilation should be kept up in his chamber by means of the door and windows: and the floor ought frequently to be sprinkled with vinegar, and its vapour diffused through the room.

CHAPTER XL.

COSTIVENESS AND THE HÆMORRHOIDES, OR PILES.

A COSTIVENESS, or retention of the excrements, accompanied with an unusual hardness and dryness, so as to render the evacuation difficult and somewhat painful, is either constitutional or accidental, and may prove the cause of different complaints. Sedentary persons are peculiarly liable to this disorder, especially those of sanguineous and choleric temperaments, or who are subject to hypochondriac affections, the gout, acute fevers, and bilious disorders. Costiveness often becomes habitual by neglecting the usual time of going to stool, and checking the natural tendency to those salutary exertions; by an extraordinary heat of the body, and copious sweats, by taking into the stomach a large proportion of solid food, or such as is dry, heating and difficult of digestion; by drinking hard water, rough red wines or other astringent liquors, and by too much riding on horseback.

When costiveness is not constitutional, it is apt to occasion pains of the head, vomiting, flatulence, colics, and different disorders of the bowels. There is a species of costiveness incident to persons much relaxed, and which is attended with great pain in the lower part of the rectum; the fæces being so extremely hardened that the person is unable to protrude them. In this case the best remedy is clysters of oil, which by lubricating the passage will facilitate the discharge. Those who are afflicted with this complaint should visit the customary house of retreat every morning at a stated hour, and thus endeavour to promote the natural evacuation by moderate efforts, even though they may not perhaps be much inclined, and should not at first succeed; for experience has proved that nature will in this respect by perseverance acquire a habit of regularity. The most proper time for that purpose is either early in the morning or late in the evening, and never neglect the solicitations of nature. It should be considered that as purgatives

tend to weaken the bowels, and that a constant use of them rather confirms the complaint, it is better to obviate costiveness by means of diet than medicine. Let those therefore who are subject to it, avoid all astringent food and drink, and chiefly confine themselves to aliments of a moistening and laxative kind, such as veal broth, boiled meats, apples roasted or boiled, stewed prunes, raisins, and ripe fruits in general with a large proportion of vegetables and soft pot herbs, such as spinage and leeks with the roots of turnips and parsnips. Butter, honey, and sugar, are likewise suitable articles of diet. Bread composed of Indian corn meal and rye, and eaten not till the day after being baked, ought to be preferred. The most suitable drinks are molasses and water, whey, butter-milk, and malt liquors of a moderate strength. When laxative medicines become necessary to obviate costiveness, those should be chosen which occasion the least heat or irritation: nothing has been more popular for this purpose than Anderson's pills, and in phlegmatic constitutions they are both convenient and useful, but in pregnant women and in bilious habits, a long continued use of these or other aloetic pills are apt to induce piles; and besides every purgative medicine creates a necessity for its repetition, and by this repetition the bowels lose their energy and their delicate nerves become torpid. A very suitable laxative in costive habits is the extract of butternut or flowers of sulphur and cream of tartar, equal parts, a heaped tea spoonful with molasses every night and morning; or the person may chew a little rhubarb at his leisure. In bilious habits, and such as are troubled with indigestion, no laxative is to be preferred to a pill composed of one or two grains of Ipecacuanha, and the same quantity of rhubarb taken once or twice in a day; if it excite nausea reduce the quantity of Ipecacuanha.

When obstinate costiveness has once taken place, the powdered charcoal has been administered with remarkable success. Three drachms of it finely powdered may be mixed with three ounces of the lenitive electuary, adding about two drachms of the carbonate of soda, of which from half an ounce to one ounce may be taken as circumstances require.

Of the Hæmorrhoides, or Piles.

This distressing complaint is known by painful small tumours, distinguished into the external and internal, according to their situation, either without or within the anus.

When blood is discharged from the tumours, it is called the bleeding piles, and when there is no discharge of blood, it has the name of blind piles.

This complaint may proceed from habitual costiveness, plethora, hard riding on horseback, strong aloetic purges, and a stoppage of customary evacuations, sitting on damp ground, repeated and long continued pressure on the lower part of the rectum by the uterus during pregnancy, impeding the return of venous blood from that part.

This affection is generally accompanied with a sensation of weight, pain, or giddiness in the head, difficulty of breathing, nausea, and sickness, pains in the back, loins, and anus, and sometimes attended with febrile symptoms. A pungent pain is felt about the anus on going to stool, and if the tumours about the verge of the anus burst, a quantity of blood is voided, and much relief from pain is immediately obtained. Sometimes considerable blood is discharged without the feces.

When the piles exist in the state of tumour and the pain is severe, the principal objects are to counteract the inflammation and promote a discharge of blood from the part, in which case blood-letting from the arm has occasionally been of essential service, and the application of leeches as near as possible to the tumours will often be found no less advantageous; but should these fail to draw blood, the piles may be opened with a lancet with ease and safety; after which, emollient cataplasms and fomentations should be applied.

As costiveness is the most frequent cause of piles, this must be obviated by mild laxatives, and none appears to be more efficacious than the internal use of the flowers of sulphur combined with an equal quantity of cream of tartar, and double the quantity of the lenitive electuary, a tea spoonful of which two or three times in a day; or the extract of butternut may be substituted. The balsam copaiva in doses of forty to sixty drops morning and evening frequently produces a laxative effect, and relieves the pain arising from the piles, and on some occasions performs a permanent cure. Digitalis is said by Dr. Thomas to have afforded immediate relief in a most violent case of external and internal piles, when given in tincture to the extent of forty drops. But the method of curing the piles by the *phytolacca decandra*, or garget, by some called coakum, I conceive to be more eligible and successful than any other which I have experienced. It was first communicated to me by Dr. J. Leonard of Sandwich, who directs a strong infusion of the leaves or

roots of this plant to be given in doses of about two table spoonfuls three or four times in a day, and if it fails to cure in about forty-eight hours, a quantity of the same infusion is to be injected into the rectum by way of clyster, and a few repetitions of this will in general answer the desired purpose. In some instances however, where considerable inflammation prevails, the cure has been facilitated by the previous administration of calomel and opium, in small doses for a few days.

In some instances a prolapsus ani will be a troublesome attendant on the piles, in which case the intestine must be immediately replaced after every evacuation by pressing gently upon the anus with the fingers until the reduction of the gut is completed, and its return must be prevented by astringent applications, as a strong decoction of oak bark or nut-galls in forge water applied cold; vinegar in which a little alum has been dissolved may also be used for the same purpose, and the parts may be washed with cold water; as a general tonic, the cold bath will be beneficial.

When the bleeding piles return periodically, once in three or four weeks as sometimes happens, it is to be considered as a salutary discharge, by freeing the constitution of a redundancy of blood, and ought therefore not to be stopped unless it becomes so excessive as to weaken the patient, in which case the Peruvian bark and elixir vitriol must be prescribed, and the astringent applications above mentioned assiduously employed; besides which, a weak solution of alum in the oak bark decoction may be injected into the rectum, or three or four grains of the acetite of lead dissolved in water may be substituted.

When in the external piles the tumours are painful and swelled, without discharging blood, some relief may be obtained by making a firm and gentle pressure of the piles between the finger and thumb, and the patient may be further relieved by sitting over the steams of hot water, and afterwards applying a little of the simple ointment, with the addition of a tea spoonful of laudanum, or a mixture of lead water and laudanum, or the stramonium ointment may be advantageously employed.

All the remote causes, particularly plethora and costiveness, both during the disease and afterwards, must be studiously avoided; riding on horseback or a sedentary life, a full diet, and intemperance in the use of spiritous liquors, all have a pernicious tendency in those who are afflicted with hæmorrhoides.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF THE DIABETES AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

A DIABETES is a distressing and in general a very obstinate disease. The chief symptom is a very copious discharge of limpid sweet urine, often exceeding in quantity all the liquids which the patient takes into his stomach. It is clear, pale, commonly sweet to the taste, and has generally an agreeable smell, when it is called *diabetes mellitus*; and when the urine is limpid and not sweetish, it is termed *diabetes insipidus*, but this distinction is of no utility in practice.

The patient complains of intense thirst with a keen appetite at first, a parched mouth with constant spitting of a thick viscid phlegm of a mawkish, sweetish, or bitterish taste, a whitish tongue with red bright edges; there is a head-ach and a dry hot skin, with flushing of the face, and the pulse is small and quick, there is likewise an uneasiness of the stomach and kidneys, with a fulness of the loins, testicles, and feet, a weariness and disinclination to motion or exertion, costiveness, mental debility, weakness and emaciation.

A diabetes may proceed either from too dissolved a state of the blood, or some fault of the stomach or kidneys, whether a relaxation of those organs or a morbid stimulus applied to them. It is sometimes the consequence of acute diseases in which the patient's strength has been reduced by excessive evacuations, it may be occasioned by hard drinking, and by strong diuretic medicines. But it has occurred in many instances without any obvious cause.

This disease is sometimes attended with febrile symptoms indicating inflammatory diathesis, in which case small bleedings and low diet will be proper; but in general it proceeds from a diseased state of the stomach and of the natural powers of digestion and assimilation. The cure is there-

fore to be attempted by a regimen and medicines calculated to prevent the formation of saccharine matter, and to diminish the increased action of the stomach. The patient must in the first place submit to an entire abstinence from every species of vegetable matter, and adopt a diet solely of animal food, and that in as small quantities as the stomach will be satisfied with; jellies, sago, and shell fish may be allowed, and the drink should be lime water in which some oak bark has been infused, or the white decoction mentioned in the Appendix. It will in most instances be advisable to administer an emetic of Ipecacuanha, and as a mild laxative ten grains or more of the powder of rhubarb may be taken daily, supporting at the same time the perspiration by wearing flannel next the skin, and taking every other night a moderate dose of the compound powder of Ipecacuanha.

The next class of remedies commonly employed in this disease, consists of astringents and tonics. Of equal parts of gum kino, catechu, alum, and gum arabic, all powdered and mixed together, the patient may take forty grains three or four times in a day, drinking after it a cup of lime water in which some oak bark has been infused. Alum whey which is made by boiling over a slow fire two quarts of milk with three drachms of alum till the curd separates is likewise highly beneficial; and the infusion of nut-galls with lime water has been found useful. In some cases depending on general debility, the acetite of lead in doses of two grains twice in a day has proved successful. The pills of acetite of lead and Ipecacuanha mentioned in the American New Dispensatory would probably be found a valuable preparation in this disease. Opiates will be requisite to allay the irritation of the kidneys, on which account the patient may take ten drops of laudanum in a cup of drink three or four times a day. The tonic medicines most commonly employed are cinchona, myrrh, and chalybeates, as directed under the head of dyspepsia, together with the cold bathing. Dr. Ferriar has succeeded in three cases by giving twenty grains of cinchona with the same quantity of uva ursi, and half a grain of opium four times a day, and lime water for the common drink. Dr. Rollo, a late and very excellent writer on this disease, recommends besides a diet consisting wholly of animal food, the hepatized ammonia which is prepared by making a stream of pure hepatic gas pass through the aqua ammonia until the alkali is saturated. The dose to an adult

should not at first exceed three or four drops three or four times in a day, and this dose is to be increased gradually so as to produce a slight giddiness; it should be taken immediately after being dropped from the phial in a little pure water. The nitric acid is another remedy reputed to have cured diabetes when a total abstinence from all vegetable food has been strictly observed. But upon the whole according to the observations of Dr. Thomas, a total abstinence from vegetables and the employment of animal food together with the nitric acid, opiates, blisters to the loins, and the warm or tepid bath comprehend the general and most successful method of cure, and that a steady perseverance in the proper regimen alone, will often arrest the progress of the diabetic symptoms and bring the patient into a state of convalescence; but that the bark, astringents, and alkalies, either alone or combined with sulphur, (such as the hepatized ammonia,) afford little assistance in subduing diabetes, or even arresting the progress of its characteristic symptoms. In order to restore the patient to general health and strength, an admixture of vegetable and animal food is to be gradually and cautiously entered upon as soon as ever the saccharine impregnation of the urine and the voracious appetite have disappeared. "The variety of means by which nature is capable of attaining the same end has been seldom more remarkably exemplified than in the successful treatment of diabetes. By the most opposite means, such for instance as blood-letting and the internal exhibition of opium, the same end has been effected. In support of the efficacy of the former method several very satisfactory cases have been published by the late Dr. Satterley, in one of which one hundred and six ounces of blood were abstracted; and the relief was so evident even to the patient, that he requested a more frequent renewal of the remedy than the doctor deemed it prudent to grant." *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. V. p. 281.

Incontinency of Urine.

In this disorder the urine passes off involuntarily by drops, but does not exceed the usual quantity, nor is it attended with pain. It may originate from the irritation of the neck of the bladder by stones, or from a paralysis of the sphincter muscle, or from the injury which the parts suffer from

pressure in difficult labours. It frequently affects children otherwise healthy when asleep; originating from indolence, so that proper correction will prove the most certain remedy; and it is often a real infirmity with people in the decline of life. Sometimes this complaint is produced by a continued use of strong diuretics, or by injuries received about the neck of the bladder in consequence of bruises, hard labour, &c. The most proper remedies for this complaint are tonics in general, such as cinchona, preparations of iron, elixir of vitriol, uva ursi, and balsam of copaiva; the cold bath is a valuable remedy; cold water dashed upon the genital parts, and a cold solution of acetite of lead in vinegar and water applied to the perinæum, will often have a powerful effect. But of all the remedies yet employed there is none so immediately effectual as a blister applied to the os sacrum, or lowermost part of the back-bone. Some surprising instances of complete cures in twenty-four hours in obstinate and long continued cases by the application of large blisters are found on record, and this efficacious remedy should in no case be neglected.

Ischuria, or a Suppression of Urine.

A total suppression of urine is called ischuria, when there is a frequent inclination to void urine, and it is discharged in drops, with difficulty and pain, it is termed dysuria, or strangury. A suppression of urine refers more particularly to a defect of the secretion of urine by the kidneys, while a retention implies an inability to expel by the natural efforts the urine contained in the bladder. Persons advanced in life are particularly subject to this last complaint, which often arises from neglecting or resisting the calls of nature, and holding the urine too long, or from a paralysis of the bladder. This complaint to which all are liable, may proceed from a variety of causes, and the particular symptoms commonly designate the original seat of the disease. It may arise from an inflammation of the kidneys or bladder; gravel, or small stones obstructing the urinary passages; a spasm, or contraction of the neck of the bladder; acrid injections, cantharides, either internally or externally applied; tumour, or ulcer of the prostate gland; hard fæces lying at the bottom of the rectum; a large extension of the hæmorrhoidal veins; pressure of the pregnant uterus, &c. When the cause of is-

churia exists in the kidneys, the patient complains of pain or an uneasy sensation of weight in the region of the kidneys without any tumour, or fulness about the bladder, or inclination to make water, and is often accompanied with numbness of the thigh, nausea, and vomiting. When the ureters are the part affected, there is a sense of pain or uneasiness in the course of those ducts. When the complaint proceeds from the bladder, there is a circumscribed tumour, or distension of the lower part of the belly, and an acute or obtuse pain is felt about the neck of the bladder, attended with a frequent inclination to make water. When the cause of the suppression is in the urethra, there is a pain in some part of that passage, accompanied with the symptoms last mentioned. If a scirrhus of the prostrate gland has occasioned the suppression or difficulty of urine, a hard indolent tumour, unattended with any acute pain, may readily be felt in the perinæum, or by introducing the finger into the anus. It sometimes happens that a dysuria takes place in consequence of the application of a blister, this may be removed by drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors, such as barley water, linseed tea, or a solution of gum arabic.

In all cases of suppression of urine it will be advisable in the early stage of the disease, to have recourse to blood-letting from the arm in a quantity proportioned to the strength of the patient and urgency of the symptoms; and this should be followed by gentle purgatives of senna and manna, or Glauber's salts; emollient clysters, which tend not only to obviate costiveness, but have the effect of an internal fomentation, and allay the spasm of the bladder and contiguous parts, ought to be diligently employed. The warm bath, by sitting up to the middle of the body in warm water, or the application of emollient fomentations to the abdomen, will in general be found of much utility. We are advised in every instance of this complaint, whether arising from inflammation, stricture, gravel, or spasm, to administer repeated doses of opium, but it will be more efficacious if combined with mild diuretics. The following preparation will seldom fail of affording more permanent advantage and relief in all the various complaints of the bladder and urinary passages than any other remedy. Take spiritus nitri dulcis, half an ounce, liquid laudanum, one drachm, two thirds or the whole for one dose, and repeat every half hour if necessary. The application of ice or snow to the pubis,

or cold water to the feet and legs, while the patient stands on a cold stone, is said to have succeeded in removing a suppression of urine after other remedies had failed. Tobacco clysters and the tincture of tobacco in doses of thirty drops twice or thrice a day, have been known to have a happy effect in cases of dysuria. Dr. Thomas speaks with much confidence of the efficacy of the muriated tincture of iron in suppression arising from spasm: he directs ten drops to be taken every ten minutes until some sensible effect is produced. After six doses the urine usually flows freely.

If a suppression of urine does not yield to the means above directed, the case becomes extremely urgent and dangerous, and the next resource consists in the introduction of the catheter, or a hollow bougie, for drawing off the water, the latter of which is on some occasions more easily introduced. Should it so happen that this mode of relief is found to be impracticable, it only remains for the patient to submit to the surgical operation of puncturing the bladder, either above the pubis or with a trocar through the rectum.

The diet during the continuance of these complaints should be of the light kind and taken in small quantities.

CHAPTER XLII.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

THESE very painful diseases consist in a lodgement of calculous concretions, either in the kidneys, bladder, or urinary passages. If small stones or sand is discharged with the urine, the person is said to have the gravel; but when calculous matter has accumulated in the bladder and acquired such size as to be incapable of passing through the common passage, the complaint receives the name of stone.

Those persons who are in the decline of life and who are engaged in sedentary employments, especially those who are much afflicted with the gout, are in general subject to nephritic complaints, men are more liable to them than women; and children from infancy to about fifteen years are very frequently subject to the formation of calculi.

The reputed causes of both gravel and stone, are high living and a sedentary life, with the free use of strong astringent wines, and water impregnated with earthy or stony particles; on some occasions an accidental introduction of some substance into the bladder, has appeared to form a nucleus for a stone.

The symptoms which attend the existence of small stones or gravel in the kidneys, are an obtuse pain about the loins, nausea and vomiting, and sometimes bloody urine. When the stone descends into the ureter, and is too large to pass with ease through that canal, all these symptoms are increased; the pain extends along the course of the duct towards the bladder; the thigh and leg of the affected side are benumbed; there is a retraction of one of the testicles, and the urine is obstructed in its passage. These symptoms constitute what is called a fit of gravel, and the pain is on some occasions so exquisite as to produce faintings and convulsions. When one or more stones are contained in the bladder, it is known by a weight in that part, and a pain at the time, as well as before, and after making water; from

the urine being discharged by drops, or stopping suddenly in the midst of the evacuation; or it can be passed only when lying on the back. There is also a pain in the neck of the bladder upon motion, especially on horseback, or in a carriage on a rough road; in consequence of which the urine is often bloody. There is likewise frequently a white, thick, and copious sediment in the urine, an itching at the end of the urethra, and an inclination to go to stool during the discharge of the urine. There is also a kind of convulsive motion occasioned by a sharp pain in discharging the last drops of urine. The existence of a stone in the bladder may be further ascertained by discharge of small pieces of such stony matter, but more certainly by sounding or searching, either by the introduction of the finger into the anus, or of the catheter into the bladder.

Since all attempts to dissolve a stone in the kidneys or bladder have proved ineffectual, our remedies must be adapted to palliate the distressing symptoms.

In a fit of gravel as it is called, the patient must be bled once or more if necessary, emollient clysters administered, and warm fomentations or bladders filled with hot water applied to the part affected, with the use of diluting and mucilaginous liquors. And a similar mode of treatment with that detailed under the heads of inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, must be pursued. The preparation of spirit of nitre and laudanum, mentioned above, for the suppression of urine, will here also prove peculiarly advantageous. A common plant called *Philadelphia* flea-bane, is said to have been given with evident relief in gravelly affections. Half a pint of a strong infusion of the plant twice a day is the dose prescribed. A jelly made of blackberries has likewise obtained considerable credit in different parts of the United States, for the essential relief which it affords in all gravelly complaints.

Among the endless variety of lithontriptics the fixed alkali has been held in the highest estimation, and the form of caustic ley or soap leys, is that in which it has been generally employed; but a long exhibition of this active medicine commonly produces injurious effects on the stomach. This medicine, with the alicant soap and cockle-shell lime water of the late Dr. Whyte, appear now to be wholly superseded by the alkaline aerated water, lately introduced by Mr. Colbourne, Drs. Falconer, Percival and others. It

possesses the alkaline properties, but rendered extremely mild by being impregnated with the carbonic acid gas, or fixed air ; and although it is not considered as an absolute solvent of the stone, it is affirmed to be the most efficient and certain of all medicines as yet recommended to the public confidence, in alleviating the distressful symptoms of this most painful disease. Experience has evinced that it will prevent the farther accumulation of calculous matter and wonderfully tend to render the urinary passages less sensible to the irritation of the calculus which exists, and thereby render the days of the unhappy patient tolerable and comparatively comfortable. The quantity of the aerated alkaline water usually taken is a gill thrice a day, before breakfast, dinner, and supper. When the stomach will bear a larger quantity it may be increased to a pint in a day. When it proves cold to the stomach or occasions flatulency, a tea spoonful or two of brandy or gin may be added to each dose. The manner of preparing this liquid will be described in the Appendix. The artificial soda water sold in our cities, will probably answer the same purpose, and when neither can be procured, a medicine nearly similar may be prepared in the following manner : dissolve twenty grains of salt of tartar or sal aeratus in two or three table spoonfuls of water ; add to the solution a table spoonful of the juice of lemon or pure vinegar. This mixture should be swallowed immediately, and is the proper quantity for a dose, and may be repeated three or four times in a day as circumstances require. When the irritation of the urinary passages is great, it may be of use to take a few drops of laudanum with each dose of the above ; but this ought to be discontinued whenever there is an abatement of the painful symptoms. In many cases where these medicines are not employed, the mixture of spiritus nitri dulcis and laudanum, taken as recommended in suppression of urine, will afford considerable relief. No particular diet or regimen is necessary to be observed while using the above mentioned medicines farther than abstaining from acids, fat meat, and butter.

The method of prevention and cure of gravel in the kidneys and stone in the bladder, recommended by the late Dr. Whyte of Edinburgh, consisted chiefly in the use of alicant soap and oyster or cockle-shell lime water, to the quantity of one ounce of the former and three or four pints of the

latter during the twenty-four hours, and to be persevered in for several months or even years if necessary. Preference however, has latterly been given to the caustic alkali or soap leys, in doses at first of thirty or forty drops, increased by degrees as far as the stomach can bear it, which on account of its acrid nature must always be given in some mucilaginous liquor, such as linseed tea, a decoction of marsh-mallow roots, or a solution of gum arabic. But it has been found that no stomach can endure the application of either of these medicines for a length of time sufficient to act as a solvent of the stone without material injury. An infusion of the seeds of *daucus sylvestris* or wild carrot sweetened with honey, is a simple and much esteemed remedy in painful complaints of the kidneys and bladder; considerable benefit has also been experienced by the use of the garden-leek in strong infusion, to the quantity of a pint a day. The *uva ursi*, or bear's whortleberry, has been recommended as a most efficacious remedy for the stone, but it possesses no lithontriptic powers, and can be useful only in cases of relaxation or ulceration of the kidneys or bladder, when it should be freely employed as a tonic, in doses of from half a drachm to one or two drachms in powder, or two ounces of a strong infusion twice or thrice in a day. From Dr. Seamon's Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston, we learn that those waters are a valuable remedy in all gravelly complaints, having afforded great relief in almost every instance in which they have been tried. Another simple remedy may be mentioned as having been prescribed with great success by Dr. Macbride; boil thirty berries of raw coffee in a quart of water until it acquire a deep greenish colour; of this liquor about half a pint is to be taken morning and evening, with ten or fifteen drops of dulcified spirits of nitre; the use of this is said to have occasioned the discharge by urine of large quantities of earthy matter in flakes.

The common hop is said to have been administered in nephritic calculous affections with such manifest advantage as to obtain high encomiums as a valuable antilithic. It has been ascertained by experiment, that the infusion is a certain solvent of the stone out of the body, and it is asserted by high authority, that it seldom fails to alleviate the pain and increase the secretion of urine when taken internally. Dr. Barton, however, found by experience in his own case, that

the use of the highly hopped malt liquors subjected him more frequently to nephritic attacks.

Although physicians entertain different and opposite opinions respecting the antilithic powers of this vegetable, there is sufficient evidence of its efficacy to warrant and induce a thorough trial of it in every instance of these distressing complaints. The infusion is directed in doses of about a wine glass full every few hours, to the extent of a pint in a day. A respectable clergyman a few years since assured me that he was in possession of a secret remedy for gravel and stone, which had been very successfully employed, and obtained great celebrity. Having furnished him with some calculi of considerable size, taken from the urethra, I witnessed his experiments with them. The calculous substances being moistened with his liquid remedy, actually adhered together by chemical attraction, and being immersed in the liquid, they were in a few days completely dissolved. I have since ascertained this liquid to be no other than a decoction or infusion of the hop.

The muriatic acid is reported to have produced beneficial effects in many calculous cases, and to have proved a powerful lithontriptic when given in doses of twenty or thirty drops three or four times a day, properly diluted with water or some mucilaginous drinks.

In most of the painful cases of gravel or stone which may occur, some of the above enumerated remedies will undoubtedly be the means of affording all the ease and comfort that the afflicting disease will admit of, but the remedies must be varied according to the particular circumstances of each case. The reader is referred to the chapter on inflammation of the kidneys and bladder.

Those who are afflicted with the gravel or stone ought to avoid all aliments that are hard of digestion, flatulent, or of a heating nature, as well as fermented liquors, wines, and acids in particular of every kind are prejudicial. The alkaline aerated water, or the common soda water, and sometimes a little gin and water, will be the most proper drinks. "When a person is conscious of having passed a small stone through the ureters into the bladder, it is recommended to drink freely of diluting liquors and to retain the urine till the bladder is so distended as to occasion a great desire to evacuate. He should then place himself on his knees, bend his body forward, and make water in that situation. The small

stone by its weight will fall into the neck of the bladder, and very probably be carried away with the urine which is rushing out. Sir James Earle is persuaded that if persons subject to calculous concretions were attentive to such directions, we should see fewer cases of stone in the bladder." Dorsey's Cooper.

Dr. Ferriar speaks very favourably of the uva ursi in nephritic complaints, and in doses much smaller than the usual quantity. Having premised bleeding and gentle purgatives, he gives five grains of uva ursi and half a grain of opium three or four times a day, according to the urgency of the symptoms. This method, he observes, always relieves and generally effects a cure. Many patients have used the remedy for several months together before a permanent relief from pain was attained; the fits became lighter, and at length ceased altogether. In cases of bloody urine, Dr. F. has found the uva ursi equally efficacious. He conceives that this remedy acts specifically as a tonic and astringent on the kidneys. In doses of a scruple or half a drachm, this medicine produces nausea, even when joined with opium. He further asserts, that he has met with no remedy which has answered so well in that distressing strangury which sometimes is produced by blisters. An infusion of the uva ursi, given during the use of the blisters, will effectually prevent the strangury. See *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. II. page 180.

"Mr. Brande, in a paper printed in the *London Philosophical Transactions*, recommends magnesia in calculous complaints as a substance well adapted to prevent the formation of uric acid, and thus arrest the progress of these disorders. Mr. Brande states that the best method of giving the magnesia is in plain water or milk, to be taken in the morning early or at mid-day. If the stomach is weak and this produces uneasy sensations or flatulency, some common bitter, such as gentian, may be added; and if it purges, a little opium should be combined. The dose of magnesia may be five grains twice or thrice a day to children below ten years of age; fifteen and twenty grains to adults. Common magnesia has been usually employed, but calcined magnesia may be used occasionally.—When a stone is already formed in the bladder, this medicine cannot be expected to diminish it, but merely to prevent its increase." *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. II. page 307.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, VOMITING OF BLOOD, AND BLOODY URINE.

A SPONTANEOUS discharge of blood from the nose sometimes comes on without any previous symptoms, most commonly however it is preceded by head-ach, or a sense of heaviness in the head, redness of the eyes, flushing and swelling of the face, an unusual pulsation in the carotid and temporal arteries, a sense of fulness, heat and itching in the nostril, and is often accompanied by costiveness, coldness of the feet and some degree of chilliness.

A hæmorrhage from the nose is not always to be considered as dangerous, nor is it in every instance prudent to stop the discharge immediately. To those who have a redundancy of blood, this evacuation may be serviceable, frequently curing vertigo and other affections of the head, and sometimes epilepsy. It is often particularly beneficial in fevers where there is a great determination of blood towards the head; in inflammation of the liver, in gout and rheumatism, and in inflammatory diseases in general it may prove salutary. It is therefore only when the discharge is immoderate, or continues so long as to weaken the patient, that it ought to be suppressed and its return prevented.

It is a remarkable fact, evincive of the superiority of nature in curing diseases, that a spontaneous bleeding from the nose is of more service than an equal quantity of blood drawn from a vein when bleeding is necessary.

If a bleeding at the nose should happen to a person in perfect health, and who abounds with blood, it ought not to be suddenly checked, lest the rupture of some internal blood vessel, or an extravasation in the brain be the consequence. But when the discharge continues till the pulse becomes weak, the lips pale, and the patient complains of being sick

or faint, it ought to be speedily restrained. With this view, the person should be exposed to cool air, and be placed nearly in an erect position, with his head a little inclined backwards, and his legs and hands put into luke warm water. His garters ought to be tied a little tighter than usual, and ligatures applied to the arms, of such tightness as to impede the return of the blood from the extremities. He should drink freely of cold liquors, and cold water impregnated with crude sal ammoniac ought to be constantly applied to the back of the neck, and over the whole head; and cold vinegar and water snuffed up the nostrils. Sometimes dry lint, crowded up the nostril from which the blood flows, will produce the desired effect. If these means should not succeed, dossils of lint dipped in spirits of wine, or a solution of white or blue vitriol in brandy, or a tent dipped in the white of an egg well beat up and rolled in a powder of burnt alum, white vitriol or rosin, and put up the nostril, will commonly check the discharge; and these means may be assisted by immersing the genital parts in cold water. In addition to these remedies, the bowels should be opened by a cooling purge of Glauber's salts, and ten grains of sal nitre should be taken in cold water and vinegar every half hour if the stomach can bear it. From ten to twenty drops of the oil of turpentine in a little water, given frequently, has a powerful effect in restraining a hæmorrhage from the nose; but the most effectual astringent for this purpose is the acetite of lead, in doses of one or two grains repeated every three or four hours till the discharge is restrained. The following preparation is an efficacious styptic, and well adapted to this complaint. Take sulphate of copper, three grains, sulphuric acid, twenty drops, common water, two ounces; from twenty to forty drops may be taken in water, and repeated every hour during the continuance of the discharge. In full robust habits, or where there is a quickened circulation, bleeding from the system may be proper; or the tincture of digitalis in doses of about thirty drops every six hours, for four or five doses, will probably prove an efficacious remedy.

When the hæmorrhage proceeds from a thin dissolved state of the blood, the Peruvian bark with the elixir vitriol in pretty large doses will be the most proper remedies.

It sometimes happens that when the discharge of blood is stopped outwardly, it forces its way through the nostril

into the throat, and endangers suffocation, especially when the person falls asleep. To prevent this accident, the passage may be stopped by introducing a pliable probe up the nostril, through the eye of which some strong threads have been passed, and bringing them out at the mouth, then fastening pieces of sponge to their extremities, afterwards drawing them back, and tying them on the outside sufficiently tight.

When the bleeding is stopped, the patient ought to be kept easy, and as free from disturbance as possible, lying with his head a little raised; and he should not pick his nose, nor remove the tents or clotted blood, till they fall off of their own accord.

Those who are subject to frequent bleeding at the nose ought particularly to avoid getting cold or wetting their feet; the collar of their shirt and their cravat should be easy about their neck; if of a sanguinary constitution and liable to a redundancy of blood, they should live abstemiously, and occasionally take some cooling purgative.

Vomiting of Blood.

This complaint is generally preceded by pain of the stomach and sickness, with great anxiety and frequent fainting fits; but is unaccompanied by any cough. It often originates from obstructed catamenia in women, and sometimes from a stoppage of the hæmorrhoidal flux in men. Strong vomits or purges, acrid poisons, sharp or hard substances, or any thing that greatly stimulates or wounds the stomach, may occasion this disease. It is often the effect of obstructions in the liver, spleen, or some of the other viscera, and it may be occasioned by external violence.

In moderate attacks of this disorder it may be sufficient to direct the patient to drink freely of cold water acidulated with elixir vitriol, together with small doses of laudanum, as five or six drops two or three times a day, or the acetite of lead may be combined with opium in suitable doses. If these fail to check the discharge, recourse may be had to some of the astringents advised for bleeding at the nose. The muriated tincture of iron in doses of twenty or thirty drops every hour, is suggested by Dr. Thomas as a valuable styptic in this complaint.

When the discharge has ceased, a few gentle purges of castor oil will be proper to alleviate the gripes which com-

monly succeed, and may be supported by the acrimony of the putrid blood remaining in the intestines. The patient's food should be weak broths taken cold in small quantities.

Bloody Urine.

This complaint may proceed from falls, blows, bruises, hard riding, and venereal excesses; but it often arises from gravel, or a stone in the kidneys, or ureter. If pure blood is voided suddenly, without either pain or interruption, it may be supposed to proceed from the vessels of the kidneys. But if the discharge be in small quantity, attended with an acute pain about the bladder, and a previous stoppage of urine, with heat and pain about the bottom of the belly, there is ground for concluding that it issues from the bladder. If the pain is in the back and loins, extending towards the bladder, we may presume that it is occasioned by a rough stone descending through the ureter. This complaint is never entirely void of danger, but it is the more alarming when the urine is mixed with purulent matter, as this evinces the existence of an ulcer in the urinary passages. When it arises in the course of any malignant disease it shews a highly putrid state of the blood, and always indicates a fatal termination. If the disorder be accompanied with a plethora, or if it arise in consequence of some external injury, bleeding from the system will be proper, and the body must at the same time be kept open by softening clysters or some mild laxative, as castor oil or Glauber's salt. An infusion of red rose leaves with a few grains of nitre dissolved in it, should also be directed.

When the cause of bloody urine is a dissolved state of the blood, the cure depends on the free use of cinchona and acids. If it be ascertained that there is an ulcer in the urinary passages, a cool diet of the vegetable kind should be advised, and the drink may be a decoction of marsh-mallow roots, with liquorice, linseed tea, and solutions of gum arabic, to which some nitre should be added, and the uva ursi may be advantageously employed. When the disorder is in consequence of a stone in the bladder, the removal of it by the operation of lithotomy is the only remedy. In this case we are to moderate the distressing symptoms by the mucilaginous drinks above mentioned, and by repeated small doses of opium, and by injecting emollient clysters frequently into the intestines.

A case of bloody urine is recorded, says Dr. Thomas, which had resisted all the usual remedies, and was quickly and effectually removed by giving the patient a pint a day of a decoction of an ounce of the dried leaves of the common peach tree, in a quart of water, boiled till it was reduced to a pint and a half. An early use of astringents is not advisable in cases of bloody urine, as the discharge being stopped before the vessels are relieved, the grumous blood thence arising may produce inflammations, abscesses, and ulcers. But in those cases which depend on a relaxed state of the vessels of the kidneys or a putrid state of the blood, tonic and astringent medicines must be employed, as the cinchona bark and lime water, tincture of roses, elixir of vitriol, and the uva ursi. This last medicine is much to be relied on for a cure.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF MENSTRUATION AND ITS IRREGULARITIES.

THAT periodical discharge of sanguineous fluid which takes place every month from the uterus, is termed menses or catamenia ; and upon the regular recurrence of which the health of females essentially depends. This evacuation commences at a much earlier period of life in warm climates than in cold ones, and ceases sooner in proportion to its earlier or later commencement. In our climate the age of about thirteen or fifteen is the usual period in which this important change in the female constitution takes place, and the age of about forty-five or fifty is that in which it terminates, and with it the capability of bearing children.

At the age of puberty, when the uterine evacuation first appears, the constitution undergoes a considerable change in many respects ; it is to be regarded as an important and critical season in the life of females, and with their conduct, not only during the first menstruation, but in all its subsequent returns, their future health and enjoyments are intimately connected.

The interruption of the menstrual discharge is of two kinds ; when it does not begin to flow at the time in which it is usually expected, it is termed a retention ; but when after having taken place, it ceases to return at the usual periods from other causes than conception, it is called a suppression of the menses ; and both of these incidents are implied in the technical term *amenorrhæa*. The quantity of the discharge varies according to the climate and constitution of the woman. About four or five ounces is the usual quantity discharged gradually, during the space of from three to six days, at each menstrual period. The menses are naturally suspended during pregnancy and while nursing ; but if suckling be too long continued, the menses return, and the milk disappears or becomes impaired and

unfit for the nourishment of the child. The revolution which the periodical discharge induces in the female constitution, is not effected all at once, a number of preceding complaints in some instances announce its approach. A general languor and weakness, depraved appetite, impaired digestion, frequent head-ach, a sense of heat, weight and dull pain in the loins, distension and hardness of the breasts; lassitude and paleness of the countenance often distress the young female several weeks or months before the discharge appears; but soon cease after the evacuation takes place. On the appearance of the above symptoms about the age at which the sexual discharge usually begins, every thing which may tend to obstruct that salutary evacuation should be studiously avoided, and every endeavour to promote it ought to be enjoined. If at this critical time of life, young females indulge themselves in indolence or unwholesome food, instead of practising active exercise and enjoying the invigorating quality of fresh air, amusements, and a mild but nutritious diet, they become relaxed, the natural functions are impaired, menstruation is obstructed, and a train of evils, both general and local never fail to ensue, and often lay the foundation for consumptions or other fatal diseases. During the process of menstruation, all food of hard digestion, acid and unripe fruits, and whatever is liable to sour upon the stomach or chill by its coldness, must be particularly guarded against; but nothing is of more importance than to avoid catching cold, as the most dangerous consequences might result from such accident. Instances have been recorded of obstructed catamenia being induced by drinking cold water during the period, and which have terminated fatally. All great affections of the mind, such as sudden surprises, frights, violent passions, particularly grief and anger, are also extremely prejudicial; while wholesome diet, exercise and cheerfulness, are all conducive to the promotion of this salutary evacuation.

The retention of the menses is frequently attended with *chlorosis*, called also *green sickness*, known by a feeling of weariness and debility, with dislike to active employments; a pale or sallow complexion, cachectic appearance, edematous swelling of the legs and feet, flatulency and acidity in the stomach, loathing of food, but an inclination for indigestible substances, as chalk, lime, and sand; pains of the head and different parts of the body, swelling of the abdomen with

hysteric symptoms, such as palpitation of the heart or dyspnoea; and if this state be not soon removed it is apt to end either in consumption or dropsy. The chlorotic condition just described, is in almost every instance to be ascribed to a general debility of the system; and accordingly the most successful mode of treatment consists in improving the health and increasing the strength of the patient in general and exciting the action of the uterine vessels in particular. Dr. Hamilton considers chlorosis as depending on costiveness; this inducing the feculent odour of the breath, disordered stomach, depraved appetite, and impaired digestion which attend this disease. His first intention is to thoroughly evacuate the intestinal canal, after that if necessary to promote the recovery by tonic medicines. The defective energy of the system will be restored by constant moderate exercise, particularly walking; a nourishing and digestible diet with a proper proportion of wine; the administration of tonic medicines, as aromatic bitters and the Peruvian bark; but by far the most efficacious remedies are the different preparations of iron, such as the chalybeate waters, the muriated tincture of iron, the phosphate or the carbonate of iron. Dr. Griffith's myrrh and steel mixture, or the same ingredients formed into pills will be found eminently serviceable. The following composition is also well adapted to the various circumstances of the chlorotic patient. Take of filings of iron, two ounces, Peruvian bark roughly powdered and orange peel each one ounce, infuse them for a week or ten days in a quart of Lisbon wine or pure cider, and then filter the tincture and give half a wine glass full of it twice a day. A large spoonful of a saturated tincture of pennyroyal has been known to produce very favourable effects, composing and inducing sleep when taken at bed time. Strict attention should be paid to the state of the bowels, which in this disease are generally torpid, and have great power of communicating to the rest of the system a similar state. Some stimulating cathartic therefore should be administered once or twice a week, or small doses every night; for this purpose there is none to be preferred to the pills of aloes and myrrh, to each dose of which about two grains of the powdered root of our swamp hellebore should be added. In some instances where admissible the sexual intercourse may be recommended as the most natural and effectual remedy. With the view of exciting still farther the action of the uterine

vessels, the patient should be enjoined to use active exercise and frequent friction of the body and limbs, warm pediluvium and fomentations to the lower part of the abdomen, and on some occasions the warm bath, or sitting up to the hips in warm water. Electricity when directed in the form of either sparks or small shocks about the region of the uterus, has frequently been attended with the most speedy and salutary effects.

When the menstrual discharge after having been once established, is interrupted in its regular recurrence, it is first to be ascertained whether the suppression is occasioned by a state of pregnancy, as both the welfare of the woman, and the credit of the physician may sometimes be affected by deceptive appearances. If however pregnancy be the cause, it will soon be decided by its peculiar progress and effects.

A suppression of the menses generally arises from the operation of those causes which induce debility of the system at large, and a defective action of the uterine vessels, such as cold at the time of menstruation, passions of the mind, fear, inactivity of body, the frequent use of acids and other sedatives. The symptoms are head-ach, pains in the back, loins, and knees, accompanied with hysteric and dyspeptic complaints; colic pains, nausea, edematous swellings of the legs, and costiveness; hæmorrhages from the nose, lungs, stomach, and other parts are often the consequence of suppression, and they sometimes observe a monthly period, but oftener appear at irregular intervals. In some instances, nausea, tumour of the abdomen, and other indications of pregnancy are produced by uterine obstruction. When suppression of the menses takes place in consequence of some obstinate chronic disease, as consumption or dropsy, it would be both useless and hurtful, to attempt by stimulating emmenagogues to restore the evacuation. But in suppression arising from cold, fear, or some removable cause inducing debility of the system, or constriction of the vessels of the uterus, the curative remedies ought immediately to be employed. When obstructions are occasioned by a relaxed habit of body, the proper remedies are those which brace the solids, promote digestion and give force to all the powers by which the natural functions are conducted. The means which have been advised for the removal of a retention of the menses, are those best adapted to our present views; and the prescriber may select such forms as accord

with his judgment, and is most agreeable to the patient. With the tonic plan of treatment it will often be requisite to employ some emmenagogue medicines, such as savin, from twenty to thirty grains of the powdered leaves, or three or four drops of the essential oil twice in a day, or the tincture of black hellebore in doses of one drachm thrice in twenty-four hours; and if this should not produce a purgative effect, the aloetic pills before mentioned ought to be given occasionally. In obstinate cases of suppression it is recommended as highly beneficial about the time when the menses are expected to appear, to administer an emetic and direct the patient to sit during the operation in a warm bath up to the middle of the body. It should be observed, that in general our endeavours to restore or promote the menstrual flux are most likely to prove successful when directed at the time of its expected return, or when some natural efforts for that purpose are observable. Another medicine of approved efficacy in many cases of obstructed menses is calomel, either alone, or combined with opium in small doses; when judiciously administered, it has proved peculiarly beneficial. When the complaint depends on spasmodic constriction of the uterine vessels, and is attended with hysterical symptoms, the root of skunk cabbage in doses of one drachm of the powder twice or thrice daily will probably afford the most essential relief; and the extract of stramonium has been reported to have proved successful in similar circumstances.

It must be recollected that irregularities in menstruation are sometimes symptomatic, and that the original disease should be removed previous to any efforts for promoting the natural sexual discharge by means of stimulating emmenagogues.

When a woman upon the sudden suppression of the menstrual discharge is affected with febrile symptoms, as a hot skin, accelerated pulse, flushing of the face, pains in the chest, back, and uterine region, or in the bowels, stimulating medicines will prove injurious; and should there be dyspnoea with pain about the side or breast, increased by inspiration, it will be necessary to take some blood from the arm, and to administer a saline purgative dissolved in a large quantity of warm water, to which one or two grains of the tartrate of antimony may be added. After the febrile symptoms are removed, the myrrh and steel mixture or other chalybeate preparation will be advisable; and as an efficacious

emmenagogue, the black hellebore will often be found useful. It seems to be satisfactorily ascertained that ergot deserves to be classed among our most powerful emmenagogue medicines. This has certainly succeeded in the removal of obstructed catamenia in several instances. We find recorded in the New-England Journal, Vol. V. p. 162, seven cases of amenorrhæa in which ergot was administered, in six of which permanent cures were effected. In one case six ounces of the medicine was taken in about ten days, prepared by boiling one ounce in a quart of water down to a pint. But the usual quantity was half an ounce per day, and in no instance was any ill effects produced by the medicine.

Amenorrhæa succeeding to abortion, laborious parturition or fever, on some occasions assumes the form of pulmonic consumption, from which it is difficult to discriminate, and if great attention be not paid to improve the health and restore the tone and energy of the system, it may lead to a fatal termination. In this instance, the pulse although frequent, is not liable to the same regular exacerbation as in hectic; a full inspiration gives no pain and little excitement to cough; the person can lie with equal ease on either side; the cough is not increased by motion, nor by going to bed, but it is often more severe in the morning, and is accompanied with a trifling expectoration of phlegm. It is not short like that excited by tubercles, but comes in fits and is sometimes convulsive, whilst palpitation and many hysterical affections with a timid and desponding mind accompany these symptoms. Under these circumstances it will be of much utility to administer occasionally an emetic of Ipecacuanha and sulphate of copper, as in phthisis pulmonalis, and to keep the bowels soluble by saline laxatives; mild pectoral medicines will be serviceable, and an opiate should be given at night. Exercise, a free country air, and a mild diet chiefly of milk, will be indispensably necessary.

When obstructions proceed from violent affections of the mind, every endeavour calculated to sooth and tranquilize ought to be exerted; for this purpose a change of place, amusements, and cheerful company are of much importance.

There is another irregularity or deviation from the natural process of menstruation which is called *dysmenorrhæa*, in which there is a deficiency in the quantity, and the evacuation is accompanied with severe pains in the head, back, and loins, owing probably to an imperfect menstrual action. This

complaint may be obviated by chalybeates, the warm bath, or semicupium, which should be employed for a day or two previous to menstruation, and repeated every night during its continuance; opiates combined with Ipecacuanha should be given to relieve the pain, and the bowels are to be kept open by mild saline laxatives.

Immoderate flow of the Menses.

When the menses are abundant in quantity at the regular period, or return too copiously once in three weeks, or even more frequently, it is to be regarded as a morbid condition of the system at large, or the uterine organ in particular, and is called *menorrhagia*. But as menstruation is in many females irregular, both in the quantity and time it flows, every little deviation or excess is not to be considered as coming under this description; it is only when it flows in such quantity as to induce an alarming state of debility, and in that case it is preceded by head-ach, giddiness, dyspnœa, and more or less fever; there is at the same time much pain in the back, loins, and lower part of the abdomen; the pulse becomes quick and weak, the face pale, and the breathing hurried; the above symptoms are also attended with dyspeptic and hysteric affections, coldness of the extremities, and an edematous swelling of the feet towards evening.

Copious menstruation often proceeds from indulgence in high seasoned food, plethora, intemperate use of spirituous liquors, violent exercise, particularly dancing, contusions, sprains, or shocks of the whole body, or abdomen, violent passions of the mind, costiveness, cold applied to the feet, excess of venery, particularly during menstruation. It may also be occasioned by a general relaxation of the system, induced by frequent abortions, difficult and tedious labours, heated rooms, and the immoderate use of tea and coffee.

In the treatment of this disease the patient must in the first place be enjoined to avoid the causes by which it has been produced. She ought to lie upon a hard mattress in a horizontal posture, with her head low and lightly covered with bed clothes, and kept perfectly at rest both in body and mind; cool air should be constantly admitted to the room, and cool drinks liberally allowed; the diet must be of the least stimulating nature, and costiveness must be obviated by the employment of mild laxatives or injections; refriger-

ants must be administered, particularly sal nitre and the sulphuric acid. If there is a considerable degree of excitement with severe pains, and if the patient is of a full and robust habit, it will be proper to draw from the arm a few ounces of blood; and if the hæmorrhage takes place about the time of the cessation of the menses, gentle emetics of Ipecacuanha and sulphate of copper may be employed with safety and advantage. In cases where increased action of the uterine vessels is evident, the tincture of digitalis in doses of from twenty to forty drops, two or three times in a day will sometimes prove eminently beneficial. When the hæmorrhage is very copious, recourse must be had to astringents both internal and external, of the former class the most powerful are kino, catechu, alum, sulphuric acid, and the acetite of lead, the last of which is by far the most efficacious. Dr. James Mann has reported several cases of menorrhagia and leucorrhæa in which permanent cures were effected chiefly by the use of acetite of lead conjoined with calomel and accompanied with blisters applied to the os sacrum. Two grains of the acetite and half a grain of calomel were given night and morning. See Massachusetts Medical Society's Communications, Vol. II. The form of pills of acetite of lead, opium, and Ipecacuanha, to be found in the Appendix is a valuable preparation; one of which should be given every third or fourth hour until the desired effect be produced. The following preparation has often demonstrated its superior restringent powers in uterine hæmorrhage and will seldom fail of success. Take sulphate of copper, three grains, sulphuric acid, twenty drops, common water, two ounces, mix and give from fifteen to thirty or forty drops in water and repeat it every hour, or according to the urgency of the case. It may be presumed that these two last preparations will supersede the necessity of all other internal astringents in any instance that may occur; after the employment of which, the Peruvian bark with elixir of vitriol should be freely administered to restore the tone of the system. The external astringents of greatest effect, are cold water or vinegar, or a strong decoction of oak bark with alum dissolved in it, constantly applied by means of wet cloths to the back, abdomen, and pudenda. Blisters applied to the lower part of the loins have been surprisingly successful and should never be omitted. As there generally is a considerable degree of irritation of the system

and uterus, it must be allayed by opiates in conjunction with astringents. In the intervals of menstruation, the remote causes must be studiously avoided; and the system in general must be invigorated and strengthened by the cinchona, the different preparations of iron, the sulphuric acid, moderate daily exercise, and the cold bath; cold water may with much benefit be poured daily upon the back, or injected frequently into the vagina, in obstinate cases.

The period of life at which the menses cease as well as that of their first commencement, is undoubtedly to be considered as critical and important; for the constitution must undergo a very considerable change by a total suppression of a long accustomed discharge; hence it is not unfrequent for various chronic complaints to afflict the patient and lead to a fatal termination. When, however, women survive this period, without being affected with any serious disorder, they acquire a degree of constitutional strength that subsists to a very advanced age. The cessation of the discharge seldom takes place all at once, but becomes irregular and sometimes it is obstructed for two or three months, and then returns at uncertain intervals, often accompanied with symptoms which are mistaken for pregnancy. When a cessation of the discharge is sudden in women of a full habit of body, they ought to retrench a little their usual quantity of food; they should also take daily exercise, and keep the bowels open by a few grains of aloes or rhubarb. If the person is troubled with giddiness and pain in the head, small bleedings will be advisable. If the cessation is followed by swellings in the legs which become ulcerous, they should be allowed to continue open, or a discharge by an issue substituted in their place.

It is to be observed that when blood is discharged from the uterus in large clots or concretions, attended with a considerable degree of pain or bearing down, the case is alarming and dangerous, for it indicates a diseased state of the womb, as the menstrual blood is well known to be purely fluid, and never in its natural state to coagulate.

That morbid condition of the uterine system where the menses are either obstructed or much deficient in quantity, as well as where they are too frequent or profuse, is considered as among the causes of barrenness.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF FLUOR ALBUS OR WHITES, (LEUCORRHÆA.)

THIS disease consists in a discharge of a serous fluid from the uterus and vagina, and is most incident to women of relaxed constitutions, who have borne many children. At the commencement of the disease the discharge is generally whitish, but in its progress it becomes very much varied, both in colour and consistence; it is at first generally of a mild nature, but afterwards becomes more acrimonious; there is frequently a heat and smarting pain in making water; in its violent degree or advanced stage it is accompanied with severe pain in the back and loins, great debility, dyspepsia, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, frequent faintings, paleness of countenance, loss of appetite, pain in the stomach, dejection of spirits, and there is often some degree of hectic fever, and the eye-lids are sometimes very much swollen. The patient is seldom refreshed with undisturbed sleep; her body becomes greatly emaciated, her mind dejected, and a state of melancholy supervenes, often attended with hysteria and an irregularity in the menstrual evacuation. Fluor albus may proceed from various causes which induce debility of the system in general, or a laxity of the parts concerned; such are an inactive and sedentary life, poor diet, frequent abortions, difficult and tedious labours, immoderate flowing of the menses, and other profuse evacuations.

It is a circumstance of great importance to distinguish fluor albus from venereal gonorrhæa, for if one be mistaken for the other the most pernicious consequences may ensue.*

In the gonorrhæa, an itching, inflammation, and heat of urine precede and accompany the discharge, which pro-

* See chapter on Venereal Disease.

ceeds from the parts contiguous to the urinary passage, the orifice of which is prominent and painful, and there is a frequent inclination to make water, and the discharge continues whilst the menses flow ; there is often also an enlargement of the glands of the groin ; whereas in fluor albus the discharge issues from the vagina, comes on more gradually, is more offensive and redundant in quantity ; and the menses are seldom regular.

The cure of this disease will frequently be attended with much difficulty. The principal object is to strengthen the system and excite the action of the uterine and vaginal vessels by restoring their tone, which will be best accomplished by the administration of cinchona, bitters, chalybeates, and the sulphuric acid, with cold bathing in the sea when convenient.

The patient who is afflicted with this disease should make use of solid and nourishing food, but of easy digestion. A milk diet alone has been found of great advantage ; but if mixed with a fourth part lime water, it is still more efficacious. Red port wine is a useful and proper article of drink, to which some lime water may be added. The patient should abstain from tea and coffee, and avoid indulgence in a soft bed, and she ought to take daily exercise on horseback or in a carriage.

Emetics of sulphate of copper and Ipecacuanha will in general be of much utility in the cure of this disease, and costiveness must be obviated by proper laxatives. Internal astringents should always accompany the tonic medicines, and of this class there is none to be preferred to those advised in the preceding chapter, particularly the acetite of lead with calomel ; opium may be combined or given separately when urgent symptoms demand the employment of it. The application of blisters to the lower part of the back is of essential importance, and should on no account be neglected. Alum whey, made by boiling one drachm of alum with a pint of milk, will be of use both in this disease and uterine hæmorrhage, which sometimes alternate with each other. We are likewise advised to employ some of the stimulating balsams, as the balsam of Peru, balsam of copaiva, and the Canada balsam. The tincture of cantharides, in doses of twenty or thirty drops three or four times in a day, is of considerable repute in this disease. The partial cold bath should be employed by sprinkling cold

water over the loins and thighs; a plaster of Burgundy pitch should be worn on the loins and lower part of the abdomen. The parts must be kept extremely clean, and injections should be daily thrown into the vagina with a syringe, such as a strong decoction of oak bark in which some alum or sugar of lead has been dissolved. But the most efficacious injection is said to be about two or three grains of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a pint of water; a small quantity of crude sal ammoniac should be added, to enable the sublimate to be more completely suspended than it otherwise would be. The patient should wear flannel next the skin and make use of friction very frequently.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.

PREGNANCY is frequently the source of numerous disagreeable sensations, and sometimes the cause of diseases which require the utmost care and the most judicious management. It is, however, universally acknowledged that those women who bear children, enjoy usually more certain health and are much less liable to dangerous diseases than those who do not.

The first sign of pregnancy is usually a suppression of the menses, to which soon succeed nausea and vomiting in the morning, heart-burn, indigestion, peculiar longings, head-ach, giddiness, tooth-ach, and sometimes a slight cough; the breasts become enlarged, and shooting pains extend through them. A feverish disposition, with debility, emaciation, irritability, and peevishness of temper often occur, whilst in other instances no inconvenience whatever is experienced.

About the sixteenth week after conception, in some instances later, what is called quickening usually takes place, when the mother becomes sensible of a slight motion of the child, and she is then liable to sudden faintings and slight hysteric affections.

The sickness and vomiting in the morning may generally be prevented by taking some light food before rising from bed, and keeping the bowels constantly soluble by cooling easy laxatives. Should this complaint, however, continue during the course of pregnancy, small bleedings will be highly necessary, and the saline mixture in the act of effervescence, with essence of peppermint, will in most cases afford essential relief. The elixir vitriol will also be found useful. The application of laudanum to the pit of the stomach

will often abate excessive vomiting, but if it still continues to be obstinate, a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha will become necessary, and experience has proved that it may be given and repeated during the pregnant state with perfect safety. After this operation an infusion of columbo or other stomachic bitters will be of considerable benefit.

The feverish disposition which almost always attends pregnancy must be relieved by bleeding and low diet. The head-ach, when attended with plethora and drowsiness in robust women, will in general require a small evacuation of blood from the arm, and gentle laxatives. In weak irritable habits the application of leeches to the temples will be more proper, and camphorated spirits, ether, and laudanum should be freely applied. In cases of severe tooth-ach we have often extracted the one most affected with perfect safety, although some authors assert that abortion has usually been the immediate consequence of the operation. The application of a few drops of the essential oil of cloves, savin, cajeput, or juniper, will often prove an effectual remedy.

The heart-burn, which so often incommodes pregnant women, generally proceeds from an acidity in the stomach, and is best obviated by a free use of calcined magnesia, chalk, and the alkaline salts, or the aqua ammonia.

When pregnant women manifest some peculiar longings for particular articles of food, they should always be gratified if possible, as miscarriage is sometimes the consequence of anxiety attending disappointment on such occasions. Costiveness is commonly a troublesome complaint during pregnancy in consequence of pressure of the uterus on the rectum; this should be prevented by a daily use of some laxative, as the extract of butternut, manna, tincture electuary, cream tartar, &c. Pills of aloes and soap, or Anderson's pills, are commonly employed, and they are not found so injurious as some have represented.

The various complaints which attend the more advanced stage of pregnancy, as suppression of urine, diarrhæa, retroverted uterus, edematous swellings, convulsions, cramps, varicose veins, jaundice, incontinency of urine, &c. are to be treated in the manner recommended by the different authors on midwifery, with which every practitioner ought to be acquainted.

It not unfrequently happens that women at an advanced stage of pregnancy are attacked with spurious pains, some-

what resembling those of labour, which occasion an unnecessary alarm. In such instances, if plethora prevail, bleeding will be requisite; laxatives and clysters to remove costiveness; and a quiet easy position, with opiates to allay irritation, will commonly prove effectual; but if spasm or hysteric symptoms attend, nothing is to be preferred to the root of skunk cabbage in doses of half a drachm, repeated frequently till the desired effect be produced. In every period of pregnancy, when there are evident marks of fullness, especially in the latter months, it should be removed by blood-letting, and all violent exercise or exertion of body or mind must be guarded against with the utmost care.

Of Abortions.

Every pregnant woman is more or less liable to disappointment in her fond expectations by the accident of abortion. It may happen at any period of gestation, but is most frequent in the second or third month. If it happens within the first month it usually receives the name of a false conception; if before the seventh month it is termed an abortion or miscarriage, and at this period the infant although feeble and weakly, may often be reared by proper care and attention. Abortions are seldom dangerous in the first five months, but a repetition of them by weakening the system frequently lays the foundation for chronic diseases of the most obstinate and dangerous nature. Some women have a certain tendency to miscarry, which renders the most trivial accident productive of that misfortune, while others suffer the most astonishing agitations of the mind and body with perfect impunity. This peculiar tendency to abortion sometimes occasions such repetition of the same accident as to render the woman incapable of being the mother of a living child, and is the cause of irreparable injury to her general health. It is therefore a subject of extreme regret that we sometimes meet with instances of unfortunate females who, to conceal their criminal indulgences, resort to various artificial means to procure abortion in order to prevent a discovery of their situation; such attempts are frequently attended with fatal consequences.*.

* Applications are sometimes made to practitioners for this unwarrantable purpose, but every conscientious man will repel the solicitations with disdain, however desirous he may be to save the reputation and the feelings of individuals, as the inten-

The usual causes of abortion are violent exercise or great exertions of strength, as dancing, jumping, and severe coughing, sudden surprises and frights, violent fits of passion, anxiety and grief, uncommon longings, overfulness of blood, drastic purges, profuse evacuations, excessive venery, general debility of the system, external injuries, as blows and bruises. It is of importance to remark that instances have occurred, where in cases of twins one child has been expelled and the other retained to the full time.

Those women in whom abortion has become in a manner habitual should observe the greatest precautions in order to prevent a repetition of the accident; if of a full plethoric habit, she ought to be bled just before the usual time of her miscarrying; her diet should be mild and simple, consisting principally of milk and vegetables; costiveness must be particularly avoided, as also all agitations of the mind, severe exercise, violent efforts, and such objects as may be likely to make a disagreeable impression on her mind. She ought to exchange her feather bed for a mattress, sleep less than usual, and keep her body cool, and take daily exercise without much fatigue.

Habitual abortion, however, is more frequent in women of a weak lax habit, where bleeding would be altogether inadmissible. Here a nutritive and generous diet, moderate exercise in a carriage, the cold shower bath, and a course of chalybeates with other tonics will be indispensably necessary; the patient at the same time carefully avoiding all the exciting causes. The muriated tincture of iron, has in cases of this description, been employed with satisfactory success in doses of fifteen drops two or three times in a day.

The symptoms attending the progress of a threatened abortion are a pain in the loins or about the bottom of the abdomen, with a dull heavy pain along the inside of the thighs, a slight shivering, sickness, and palpitation of the heart. The breasts subside and become flaccid or soft, the belly sinks, and there ensues a discharge of blood or watery

tion can seldom be accomplished without exposing the life of the mother to the utmost danger, and himself to the penalties of the law. By an act of the British Parliament the crime of procuring abortion after the child has quickened, is punished with death. In France the crime was formerly capital, but since the revolution the punishment is twenty years imprisonment.

In every civilized country it is decreed that if a woman die in consequence of taking medicine to cause abortion, the person who administered it shall be held guilty of murder.

humours from the uterus, sometimes coming away in clots, and at others flowing profusely for a short time, and at intervals again returning violently. When the pregnancy is advanced beyond the third month, these symptoms are generally increased with sickness, faintness, and slight febrile heat, troublesome bearing down of the uterus, and a most rapid discharge of blood, owing to the increased size of the uterine vessels.

In some instances abortion ensues in a few hours, but in a majority of cases in about three days from the commencement of the symptoms, though the process has on some occasions been prolonged to several weeks. On the first appearance of flooding or other signs threatening abortion, the woman ought to be laid on a mattress with her head low and hips a little raised, where she should be kept as quiet and comfortable as possible, perfectly cool, and debarring her of all food of a heating nature, and directing cold liquors acidulated with elixir vitriol or lemon juice. If the strength of the patient is not much reduced, and where the pulse is in any measure full and frequent, it may be proper to take a little blood from her arm, after which some gentle laxative or aperient clyster should be administered. Should a copious hæmorrhage occur, it will be advisable to prescribe ten or fifteen drops of laudanum, to be repeated so as to keep up a constant effect, and this may be combined with astringents. In extreme cases, anodyne clysters may be injected from time to time, and linen cloths wet with cold vinegar and water, be kept constantly applied to the back and lower part of the abdomen. Astringent injections composed of a saturated solution of alum, white vitriol, or acetite of lead, or of a decoction of oak bark are often employed in violent floodings with good effect, and the various internal astringents as mentioned under the head of menorrhagia will on many occasions of threatened abortion prove the most efficacious remedies. In obstinate or protracted cases where great debility is induced, instead of bleeding we ought to trust to the efficacy of the digitalis in suitable doses, which has in some instances succeeded. But in fact uterine hæmorrhage, when it occurs in the three last months of pregnancy, is one of the most formidable and dangerous accidents to which women are subject. It sometimes happens that all the means prescribed fail of producing the desired effect, and the woman becomes exposed to imminent danger, and the most profound

judgment and experience may be baffled in every attempt to preserve the life of the patient.

It would be inconsistent with the plan of this work to detail all the particular circumstances which may attend the process of abortion in every instance, reference must therefore be had to proper books on midwifery, and to the assistance of an experienced practitioner. See Ergot in the Appendix.

Of Child-Birth and the after treatment.

It is by no means intended here to enter into the particular circumstances pertaining to the various cases of parturition, much less to detail the peculiar duties of the obstetric art; suffice it to offer some general observations relative to the management of women in the parturient state, and the proper treatment after child-birth.

It is generally estimated that nine calendar months, that is, forty weeks, or two hundred and eighty days, constitute the term of gestation, but the period is liable to some variation or inaccuracy in the calculations of particular individuals. It is from many observations, rendered highly probable, that in some instances the term of pregnancy is considerably shortened, and in others somewhat protracted.

In by far the greatest number of instances the labour is accomplished by the powers of nature, unattended with difficulty or danger, unless rendered so by the officious interference of rash and unskilful practitioners. It is, however, indispensably necessary to have the assistance of some person well versed in the art, in order to guard against accidents, which might otherwise happen, and which might be attended with very serious consequences.

The condition of every woman during parturition must be regarded as extremely distressing; she is often dispirited and impressed with the most fearful apprehensions, which if indulged, may be productive of the most injurious effects. It is therefore incumbent on the practitioner to exercise the duties of a humane and cheerful friend, endeavouring all in his power to sooth the distressing passions and acute sensibilities which unavoidably occur at the beginning of labour. When any alarming circumstances are present, these should be concealed from the patient, or otherwise explained in such satisfactory manner as to gain her confi-

dence and inspire her with resolution and courage, and animate her hopes of speedy relief. Every proceeding which may tend to increase her anxiety, but more especially every appearance of indelicacy must be scrupulously guarded against.

During actual labour the woman ought to take nothing of a heating nature ; confining herself to beef tea, panado, jellies, and broth, with barley water and tea or coffee. If she is disturbed with spurious pains of the spasmodic kind, they may be effectually removed by a few doses of the powdered root of skunk cabbage, or the infusion, or by proper doses of laudanum. If the labour prove tedious and difficult, it will be proper to bleed for the purpose of preventing inflammation, and emollient clysters should be frequently injected. On some occasions, sitting over the steams of warm water, or fomentations to the lower part of the abdomen, will be both useful and proper.

When the patient appears to be exhausted with fatigue, so that nature seems to sink, some cordial medicine will be requisite, as the spirits of hartshorn, with the compound spirits of lavender, or a glass of generous wine. There is a pernicious custom still prevalent among females in the middle and lower stations of life which ought to be abandoned. It is that of taking during labour a variety of heating drinks, and rendered more stimulating by the addition of spices, wine, or spirits. Nothing can be more opposed to the true indications in these circumstances, nor more detrimental in its effects. All internal stimulants have a direct tendency to increase the action of the heart and arterial system, which will not readily subside when the woman is delivered, and if there be any previous disposition to fever existing in her body, nothing is so likely to bring it into activity, and fevers of the most dangerous kind may be the consequence. The most proper drinks for women in labour, are barley water, toast and water, lemonade, apple tea, with other weak and diluting liquids. See the use of Ergot in the Appendix.

Immediately after delivery a broad bandage should be applied round the abdomen moderately tight, the woman must be kept as quiet and easy as possible, carefully avoiding the heat of bed clothes, confined air, and every stimulating substance, whether internally or externally applied. It will in general be necessary to direct a dose of tincture of opium

to allay irritation and procure sleep, and to those who have been habituated to high living, a little light animal food and a glass of wine may be allowed, recollecting, however, that too much indulgence is more to be feared than too rigid abstinence; all extremes ought to be avoided.

Instances sometimes occur of dangerous floodings immediately after delivery, in which case the patient ought to be laid with her head low, kept cool, and to be treated in the same manner as for an excessive flow of the menses; should the hæmorrhage be violent linen cloths wrung out of a mixture of vinegar and water should be applied cold to the abdomen, the loins, and thighs, and repeated doses of opium must be given. Although the patient should be particularly careful to avoid too much heat, it is no less necessary to guard with the greatest attention against the danger of taking cold.

As soon after delivery as the mother's strength will permit, and she and the child have taken some sleep, her breasts should be washed with warm milk and water in order to remove the bitter viscid substance which surrounds the nipple, and the infant should be applied and invited to make its natural attempts to draw nourishment from the breast. If this operation be attended with difficulty, on account of the nipples not being sufficiently prominent to afford a proper hold for the child, the breasts should be drawn by an adult person, or an older child, or the glasses made for the purpose may be employed; but cautiously avoiding every degree of violence, as it may be productive of considerable injury.

It must be remarked as of some importance, that in every instance a mild laxative should be given within forty-eight hours after delivery. A table spoonful or more of castor oil, or a dose of salts and manna, will generally be sufficient, and should always be preferred to irritating aloetic pills.

After Pains.

For some time after delivery, the contractions of the uterus are apt to continue, and occasion pains, which in some cases are so violent as to resemble the throws of labour. This complaint, termed *after pains*, is seldom to be regarded as dangerous, though productive of considerable distress; it is usually temporary in its duration. After pains occur more rarely in the first than in future labours, owing proba-

bly to the womb not contracting so readily after several deliveries as at first. These pains may be distinguished from other affections by their alternating with intervals of ease, by the breathing not being impeded, and by the pains being followed by the expulsion of coagulated blood. This complaint is to be removed by the application of warm fomentations to the abdomen, and repeated doses of tincture of opium, accommodated to the severity of the case. If spasmodic affection be evident, the skunk cabbage root will afford the most effectual relief.

The Lochial Discharge.

There is in all women a certain degree of hæmorrhage from the uterus after delivery, but the appearance and duration of the discharge is very various in different women. For the first four or five days, the discharge consists of florid blood, after which it assumes a mucous appearance, and at last the evacuation ceases entirely. When a suppression of the lochia ensues before the accustomed period, great pain is felt in the lower part of the abdomen, which is somewhat tumid and tender to the touch, and febrile symptoms appear. In these cases a return of the evacuation must be attempted by the application of warm fomentations to the abdomen, by the use of warm diluent drinks, as gruel with a little white wine or cream of tartar dissolved in water. The saline mixture, with the addition of antimonial wine, should be freely taken, together with laxatives and opiates, to allay the pain and irritation.

Milk Fever.

The secretion of the milk about the second or third day is commonly attended with a slight degree of fever, and the breasts become turgid and painful. These symptoms, however, are of short duration if properly managed, seldom continuing longer than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, when they terminate by a profuse sour smelling sweat, a gentle looseness, or a copious discharge of milk from the breasts. The milk fever may often be prevented by applying the child to the breast soon after delivery, and by giving a purgative medicine about the second or third day. During the hot stage, mild diaphoretics, as the saline mixture with antimonial wine will be proper, and when the breasts are much distended

they should be softened by rubbing in some warm olive oil with a little camphor twice in a day, and covering them with flannel.

Our sentiments relative to the expediency of every woman nursing her own child, have been amply detailed when treating of the management of infants in the first part of this work; but if from ill health or any sufficient cause, the mother should determine not to suckle, a proper method must be adopted with the view of diminishing a too copious flow of milk. This, however, is not to be effected by the use of repellent applications to dry up or put a stop to the secretion, as it may be attended with dangerous consequences. Her breasts must be drawn three or four times a day; she should use a very spare diet, regulate her bowels by laxative medicines, and abstain as much as possible from all liquids. A curious fact relative to this subject is asserted by a late sensible writer, the author of the *Maternal Physician*,* which is this; when the mother is unable to suckle on account of sore nipples, if the milk can be drawn out with sucking glasses, and the child fed with it, the milk may be preserved in the breasts for a length of time; for, while the babe is nourished by it, it will continue to flow let it be obtained from the breast how it may; whereas if it is drawn out and thrown away, the quantity will gradually diminish, until it dries away entirely. This fact, however inexplicable, is analogous to that which experience has long since taught every observing dairy woman, that by milking their kine on the ground, the quantity may be daily diminished until it cease altogether.

It may be deserving of notice here that Dr. Erastus Sergeant, of the county of Berkshire, has found by experience that the small winter grape-vine, taken by way of infusion, or mixed with milk in the manner of milk punch, has a strong tendency of increasing the secretion of milk in nursing women.

Diseases of the Breasts.

Women who suckle are particularly liable to inflammation of the breasts which often is the source of infinite pain and distress. It may be excited by the direct application of

* The *Maternal Physician* is a production replete with interesting matter, worthy the attention of every nursing family.

cold, retention of the milk in consequence of sore nipples, or by bruises and other external injuries. A sudden fright has been known to produce it.

When any hardness or painful swelling is perceived in the breasts of lying-in women, immediate attempts ought to be made to arrest the progress of inflammation and the consequent suppuration. A slight hardness may often be removed by rubbing the volatile liniment or sweet oil diligently into the part with a warm hand for a quarter of an hour twice in a day, and then covering it with a cabbage leaf, which promotes perspiration and contributes to the dispersion of inflammation; or spirit of mindereri applied cold, or the ointment of stramonium may be applied to the tumour as an excellent remedy for the same purpose. The breasts should be frequently but tenderly drawn through the whole course of the complaint, either by the child or a grown person who has been accustomed to the operation; saline purgatives must be occasionally administered, as also anodynes whenever pain and irritation require their use. If the local inflammation continue to increase and the febrile symptoms become violent, blood must be taken from the arm or by leeches to the part, and the patient restricted to a low diet and cooling drinks; and recourse must be had to the saline mixture with tartarized antimony. Should these means fail to disperse the inflammation, a large blister must be applied to the part, taking care to place it smoothly that it may adhere closely to the skin, a hole being cut in the centre for the nipple to protrude, and if necessary the tincture of cantharides may be used to increase the vesicating effect. After the blistering the sore should be dressed with the spermaceti ointment. The above is reputed as the grand remedy which will in general speedily disperse the most alarming swellings of the breast and prevent the formation of painful abscesses. Another method recommended by Dr. John Clark who has been much conversant with the treatment of lying-in women, with the view of dispersing inflamed tumours of the breasts, is first to apply several leeches to the part, and afterwards cloths wet with a strong cold solution of the acetite of lead, and to be renewed as often as they become dry. The peculiar advantages to be derived from the diligent employment of the saturnine solution, so greatly preferred by Dr. Clark, to the common practice of employing emollient fomentations and poultices, are by their coldness and astringent quality; the blood is repelled from the part and the in-

inflammation diminished ; the woman will suffer less pain and the constitution will be less affected : the breast will not be weakened, and if an abscess should form, the extent of the suppuration will be very much lessened and the duration of the disease considerably shortened. But when a resolution of the inflammation cannot be effected, and an abscess is about forming, any further attempts to discuss the tumour will be improper and the suppuration must be promoted by the usual means of poultices and fomentations. The poultices to be preferred are composed either of the meal of linseed or the mucilage of slippery elm bark, rendered of a proper consistence by the addition of Indian meal or the common one of bread crumbs and milk. Should any thing more stimulating be required, an onion cut fine may be added, or a little basilicon ointment spread over the poultice. When the abscess has advanced to a state fit to be opened, if it should not burst, a slight opening with the point of a lancet in the most distended and dependent part must be made. The poultices should still be continued, and the wound kept open for the discharge of the matter. It is, however, to be observed that as a long continued use of poultices has a direct tendency to relax and debilitate the parts, as soon as they can be dispensed with, compresses wet with a solution of crude sal ammoniac in vinegar, with the addition of a third part brandy, should be substituted, the sore at the same time being dressed with basilicon or the spermaceti ointment.

Abscesses of the breasts sometimes heal and others form, or sinuses are insinuated into different parts, attended with a hardness of the whole glandular substance of the breast ; in some instances these cannot be healed till freely opened from one sinus to the other. The remaining induration of the breast may be reduced by the employment of leeches to the part, and by the application of a poultice composed of hard soap dissolved in vinegar with a little crude sal ammoniac, and made of a proper consistence by the addition of rye meal. The camphorated mercurial ointment and the discutient plaster, to be found in the Appendix, are remedies well adapted to the purpose intended, experience having confirmed their beneficial effects. When the patient is much exhausted and debilitated by a long continuance of pain and discharge, her strength must be supported by the use of the cinchona and a nutritive diet.

Excoriations and soreness of the Nipples.

This is another tedious complaint with which nursing women are frequently afflicted. The action of the child's mouth when sucking, and the irritation which the stagnant milk occasions, are very apt to injure the delicate structure of the nipples unless kept very dry. On some occasions the pain, when the child sucks, is so exceedingly severe that the mother is actually unable to continue to suckle, and the sores can scarcely be healed until another nurse be substituted. In some instances an aphthous state of the child's mouth excites this affection, in others the child receives it from the nipple, and it is difficult to cure the one without the other at the same time.

The great object to be attended to in this complaint is to obviate as much as possible every cause which can tend to irritate these tender parts. It will be very useful to wear a sort of cup made of wax or lead over the nipple to prevent its being wet with the milk or fretted by the clothes. When excoriations have made their appearance, a solution of alum, sulphate of zinc, acetite of lead, or sulphate of copper, are the astringent applications most commonly recommended; but there is not, in my opinion, a more truly valuable balsamic application to sore nipples than a solution of borax in warm water, with the addition of a little honey; or it may be reduced to powder and mixed with sugar, and applied for the same purpose as well as to the aphthous mouths of children, with the happiest effects if freely used. There are various forms of ointments and liniments which may be esteemed as among the most efficacious remedies in this complaint, of which description is the elegant white ointment called cold cream, see Appendix, and also a popular one prepared from the solanum dulcamara, called also woody night-shade or bitter sweet. Take a small handful of the bark of the root of bitter sweet, and add to it as much fresh butter or cream as will cover it in a proper vessel, and let them be simmered together over a very moderate heat during six or eight hours, and then strain it through a cloth, when it will form a beautiful yellowish coloured ointment, well adapted to the purpose.

A valuable liniment may be prepared as follows: take of litharge and of vinegar, two drachms each, olive oil, six drachms; rub them well together in a mortar till the mixture be of a pale flesh colour, and of the consistence of

cream. Either of the above preparations will be found of great utility in the cure of this troublesome complaint.

It must, however, be recollected that whatever may be the remedy employed, the child should never be permitted to suck until the nipple be thoroughly washed with warm water or covered with oil, lest it receive injury from the substances which have been applied.

With the view of diminishing the sensibility of the nipples, and thereby preventing excoriation and soreness, it has been recommended to wash them frequently with some stimulating liquor for some time previous to delivery; brandy and water or alum water may be advantageously employed. But the pickle of salted meat, after being boiled, has been recommended as an infallible specific for the purpose. Recent experimental trials have confirmed most satisfactorily that a simple infusion of the root of sophora tincoria, applied as a wash, is one of the most efficacious remedies for sore nipples with which we are acquainted. See Appendix.

Inflammation of the Uterus.

Child-bed women are sometimes attacked with an inflammation of the womb, which is a dangerous affection and calls for the earliest attention. It generally occurs about the second or third day after delivery, though in some instances later. The existence of it may be ascertained by pains in the lower part of the belly, which are greatly increased by pressure, and also pains in the head and back extending into the groins; a constant fever with a weak and quick pulse, great prostration of strength, sometimes incessant vomiting, an inclination to go frequently to stool, a heat, and sometimes a total suppression of urine. There is no remarkable tension nor general swelling of the abdomen, unless the peritonæum have become affected, but we can feel distinctly the uterus to be hard and enlarged, and it is very sensible and affected with a considerable degree of burning heat.

The lochial discharge is very early suppressed, and the secretion of milk diminished or destroyed. The pain in this complaint is constant, not like after pains, alternating with intervals of ease.

The causes which tend to induce an inflammation of the womb are difficult, or tedious labours, artificial efforts to de-

liver the child by hurrying the labour, a hasty extraction of the placenta, and the use of heating and stimulating drinks. To these may be added exposure to cold after delivery. The progress of this disease is always rapid, and sometimes proves fatal in a very few days. It may terminate favourably by a free perspiration, a diarrhæa, or a uterine hæmorrhage, which last is the most frequent and complete crisis. But if the pain becomes more acute, with increased throbbing, frequent rigours, sickness, and delirium, the inflammation may then be expected to terminate in mortification or suppuration. If the pains abate, the pulse become more moderate, and the lochia and secretion of milk return, we may consider the patient as having the prospect of a speedy recovery.

The successful treatment of this disease depends very much upon the early use of the lancet, and the quantity of blood to be abstracted, and the repetition of the evacuation must be regulated by the constitution of the patient, the effect produced, and the period of the disease; in plethoric habits a second or third repetition may be necessary. Fomentations of emollient decoctions to the abdominal region should be diligently employed, and the volatile liniment with camphor ought to be frequently rubbed into the part. Gentle laxative medicines and aperient clysters, in preference to strong purgatives, should be frequently administered, and diluting drinks are to be directed. Diaphoretic medicines seldom fail to produce beneficial effects in this inflammation; the compound powder of Ipecacuanha, Dover's powder in doses of eight or ten grains every four hours, followed by suitable doses of the saline mixture, are capable of effecting all the advantages to be derived from this class of medicine. After the inflammation has been subdued by venesection and laxatives, opiates must be prescribed to such extent as to alleviate pain, procure rest, and obviate irritation of the system. Should a diarrhæa occur, and become so severe as to exhaust the woman's strength, the chalk mixture with tincture of opium will have the effect of moderately restraining the evacuation, while the patient is supported by food of a light nutritive nature.

Of Peritonæal Inflammation.

An inflammation of the peritonæum during the puerperal state is not an unfrequent incident, and in some instances it

is combined with an inflammation of the uterus. It may be produced by violence during delivery, or the application of cold, or the injudicious use of stimulants. The disease has by some authors been called puerperal fever, as the distinguishing characteristics of the two affections are often not very obvious. The period of its attack is in some cases within a few days, in others not until three weeks after delivery. The symptoms are rigors and shiverings, with thirst, fever, accelerated pulse, sickness, and vomiting. These are soon succeeded by pain, tension, and soreness, either over the whole abdomen or confined to one spot; which increasing rapidly, the belly in a short time becomes swelled to a size nearly to what it was before delivery, and is so exquisitely tender, that the weight of the bed clothes can scarcely be endured, and the patient is incapable of bearing the least motion. The skin is hot, the tongue white and dry, and the milk and lochia are usually obstructed; the bowels are either costive or there is a purging of dark coloured fæces, and sometimes a constant inclination to discharge urine. As the disease advances a difficulty of breathing ensues, and the symptoms of general inflammation and irritation prevail; the pulse is frequent, small, and contracted, beating from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty in a minute, the swelling and tension of the belly increase, the vomiting continues, the pulse becomes still smaller and even more frequent and irregular, the mouth is affected with aphthæ, the extremities are cold, the evacuations by urine and stool become involuntary, the pain ceases suddenly, and the patient sinks about the sixth or eighth day of the disease. If on the contrary the termination is to be favourable, the pain and tension of the abdomen gradually subside, the vomiting ceases, the pulse becomes fuller and slower, the breathing less laborious, the milk returns in the breast, and the lochial discharge re-appears; and in some cases a gentle diarrhæa ensues at the close of the disease. Instances sometimes occur where the inflammation ends in suppuration, and the abscess bursts externally.

The mode of cure in this disease is similar to that of other inflammatory affections; the most vigorous means and close attention must be pursued, and the young practitioner must not suffer himself to be misled by the condition of the pulse or any accidental symptom so as to deter him from the use of the lancet. But if the case be a true peritonæal inflam-

mation unconnected with typhoid fever, and the pain on pressure be very acute, no time should be lost in drawing blood from the system, and the evacuation may be repeated or not, according to its effects and the constitution of the patient. If after one bleeding the pulse becomes slower and fuller and the pain subside, we may venture to repeat the operation if necessary. If, however, local blood-letting should be preferred, a number of leeches or the scarificator may be employed. The next object will be to open the bowels freely, and then to administer diaphoretic medicines. The castor oil or the common cathartic salts with manna are the most suitable laxatives, and the saline mixture with tartarized antimony or the compound powder of Ipecacuanha are those to be recommended as the best diaphoretics. Emollient fomentations to the abdomen and softening injections into the intestines will be useful, and must not be neglected. After general and local bleeding have been adopted, considerable benefit may be expected by blistering the abdomen. Anodyne medicines should be administered as often as pain, restlessness, and irritation indicate their use, increasing the quantity as the urgency of symptoms may require. The Peruvian bark with wine and sulphuric acid will be proper at the close of the disease.

Of Phlegmasia Dolens, or Lymphatic swelling of the lower extremities of puerperal women.

This singular complaint to which lying-in women are subject, is not of very frequent occurrence, and is more formidable and distressing in its circumstances than dangerous in its nature and consequences. Numerous conjectural theories have been advanced with the view of explaining the nature and causes, and accounting for the phenomena of this perplexing disease; but the result so far from being satisfactory, seems to evince that the subject has hitherto eluded investigation and remains involved in obscurity. It is, however, the opinion of most modern writers that phlegmasia dolens is a lymphatic disease of a local nature, confined to the lymphatics of the pelvis, and the limb actually affected, and dependant on causes peculiarly connected with the puerperal state. The usual period of its attack is from fifteen to twenty days after parturition, and frequently when the woman is in the most favourable circumstances of recovery, and not

having been exposed to any error or untoward accident either at the time or subsequent to delivery. It commences suddenly with a sense of weight, stiffness, and pain about the back, upper part of the thigh, groin, and labia pudendi of one side; sometimes preceded by rigors and accompanied with a degree of febrile heat. In some instances the pain is first felt in the calf of the leg or knee, darting down to the heel; the limb soon begins to swell, and becomes very tense with heat but without redness, the skin being pale and of a peculiar shining aspect. The swelling sometimes proceeds from the groin downwards, and in other cases begins at the calf of the leg and proceeds upwards, but in every instance the pain and swelling continue to increase and extend until the whole limb from the hip to the toes, arrive in about twenty-four or thirty-six hours to twice or thrice its natural size. The skin is now of a pale glossy white colour, rather warmer than natural, excessively tense and elastic, leaving no impression of the finger; exquisitely painful and tender, the patient being utterly incapable of moving her body or leg from the spot it occupies; some abatement of pain takes place when the swelling has arrived at its greatest extent. The pulse is seldom below one hundred and twenty, often one hundred and forty in a minute; the tongue is white and moist, and there is thirst and loss of appetite. The countenance exhibits a pale chlorotic appearance, the bowels are sometimes bound but oftener loose with fœtid stools, and sometimes attended with a vomiting of dark coloured bile. The lochial discharge and lacteal secretion are in some instances suppressed, in others these continue free during the progress of the disease. The inside of the pelvis and the inguinal glands are tumefied, painful, and tender. Within six or eight days or sooner, after the attack, the inflammatory or febrile symptoms generally subside, and the swelling, tension, and pain of the limb begin gradually to diminish from the groin downwards, and in this state of the complaint, some indentation may be made with the finger, but the patient is debilitated and the limb remains stiff, weak, and often motionless for some weeks or even months. It sometimes happens that before the complaint has completed its course in the leg and thigh of one side, the other becomes in the same manner affected, and this has no influence on the progress of the first; and in fact the extremities may be a second time attacked with the same affection. If in

any stage of the disease the skin be punctured, very little serum is discharged as in anasarca, nor is the swelling increased by placing the limb in a depending position.

In the curative treatment of phlegmasia dolens, regard must be paid to the state of the limb and to that of the general system. Cases may present of robust plethoric habits in which such degree of inflammation may prevail as to indicate the use of the lancet and the antiphlogistic regimen for its removal. The bowels should be moderately excited by a solution of the neutral salts and cream of tartar or other laxatives, and the saline mixture with tartarized antimony should be administered to promote a regular determination to the surface: but if much nausea or vomiting attend, a gentle emetic will undoubtedly be proper. Where considerable irritability of the system and restlessness prevail, the compound powder of Ipecacuanha may be given in a proper dose at bed time. We are not, however, to promise ourselves much permanent advantage from the feeble means above mentioned in this obstinate complaint. A remedy of superior efficacy and in which we may confide for a cure, is to be found in the sub muriate of mercury; a moderate course of calomel either by itself or combined with opium will in most cases of this description rectify the diseased action of the lymphatic system, and speedily reduce the swelling of the affected limb. About two grains of calomel given every six or eight hours for a short time, has in several instances effected permanent cures; the pain, tumefaction, and other symptoms yielding very readily to a slight affection of the salivary glands. Opium is a medicine of much importance in these cases, and must be administered to such extent as pain, irritation, and restlessness may require. In those instances where the patient is of a lax habit, or is much debilitated by previous evacuations or other cause, the antiphlogistic regimen must be rejected, and means resorted to for the purpose of restoring the proper tone and energy of the constitution. The medicines best adapted for this intention, are cinchona bark, bitters, chalybeates with wine, a nutritious diet, exercise, and cold bathing. The tonic medicines may on some occasions be combined with diuretics, as crystals of tartar and squills, with advantage. With respect to topical applications, these have not in general produced the beneficial effects which were desired and expected. All attempts to induce a discharge of lymph from the diseased

limb by punctures or blisters have proved useless, or of mischievous tendency. More beneficial effects have been derived from the application of a strong solution of sal ammoniac and acetite of lead in vinegar. In one instance I have found a soft poultice of boiled turnips to afford more relief than any other application which was tried. From the known efficacy of mercury internally administered, it may be proper to suggest the trial of the inunction of the mercurial unguent, and attentively observing its effects. Flannel cloths wrung out in hot vinegar and renewed as often as they become cold, have, according to Dr. Thomas, been practised with invariable success in the lying-in hospitals in London; and much relief he observes has been received by surrounding the limb with a soft poultice composed of bran and olive oil, with the addition of half an ounce of tincture of opium, and a sufficient quantity of warm water to give it a proper consistence, renewing it morning and night. A flannel roller should be constantly worn round the limb, being applied uniformly smooth and moderately tight from the foot upwards.

CHAPTER XLVII.

DISEASES OF THE EYES.

Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena.

THIS is a disease of the eye attended with a dimness; or total loss of sight, and arising generally from a paralytic affection of the retina and optic nerve. The eyes appear natural and the pupil is dilated, and does not contract upon being exposed to the strongest light; it is sometimes attended with head-ach. This kind of blindness is generally preceded by an imaginary appearance of numerous insects or substances like pieces of cob-webs floating before the eyes.

Gutta serena has always been considered as not very susceptible of cure, especially when it arises from a defect of the optic nerve. In some instances an imperfect amaurosis depends on some irritation existing in the stomach and bowels, and sometimes connected with a general nervous debility in which the eyes participate. In these cases the cure must be attempted first by emetics and cathartics, to free the primæ viæ from all irritating matter, and afterwards by administering tonic medicines to strengthen the gastric organs, to promote digestion, and re-animate the nervous system in general and the nerves of the eye in particular. Blisters to the temples and to the crown of the head, and electricity are said to be of singular service; sparks should be taken from the eyes, and moderate shocks sent through the head and often repeated. Errhines are of considerable use, one grain of turpeth mineral and eight of powdered liquorice root well mixed form a very proper sternutatory, one fourth of which should be snuffed up the nostrils once or twice in a day. A strong infusion of valerian root is to be freely employed, and a mercurial course is said to have succeeded; and galvanism is also recommended, as are likewise issues and setons.

In a *cataract*, especially when it arises without any assignable external cause, a cloudiness of vision, or a settled mist is almost always perceptible by the patient before any opacity has become visible in the pupil. The cataract shews itself as a speck or spot in the pupil of the eye, occupying sometimes the whole and sometimes only a part of this aperture. It is most commonly of a grey or whitish colour; but sometimes of a deep white, and it may in all cases be easily distinguished from the naturally dark appearance of the pupil. In the commencement of the disorder it occasions a weakness or imperfection of sight, and it terminates sooner or later in total blindness.

For a description of the different species of cataract and the proper method of cure, the reader is referred to books on surgery.

Specks or *spots* on the eyes are frequently the consequence of inflammation. These may sometimes be removed by the application of a powder formed by mixing a small proportion of white vitriol with refined sugar; this may be blown into the eye through a quill, or a simple solution of white vitriol, or a very mild one of corrosive sublimate may be tried. When such means fail, the only remaining expedient is a surgical operation, which if judiciously performed, will sometimes succeed.

A *blood-shot* eye in consequence of external violence, or straining by vomiting or coughing, seldom requires any thing more than to be fomented with warm milk and water or a solution of the acetite of lead.

The *watery* or *weeping eye*, proceeding from a relaxation of the glandular parts of that organ, requires some astringent application, as a small proportion of brandy with water used cold, or the preparation of white vitriol with the whites of eggs, to be found in the Appendix; besides which, blisters and purgatives will be proper.

Fistula lachrymalis is a disease arising from an obstruction in the nasal duct, preventing the tears and mucus from descending into the nose. A tumour is thus produced in the inner corner of the eye, and the tears and mucus run off down the cheek. A cure of this troublesome complaint may be attempted by the frequent application of the extract of *phytolacca decandra*, and if unsuccessful, the only remedy is a surgical operation.

Strabismus or *squinting* may proceed either from a nervous affection or a vicious habit acquired in children by

having their eyes unequally exposed to the light, or by imitation from a squinting nurse or other example. When this defect has not been confirmed by long habit, it may be obviated by darkening the more perfect eye for some hours daily, by which means it will be gradually weakened, and the defective eye will be gradually corrected by using it, or the child may wear a mask which will only permit him to see in a straight direction.

That condition of the eyes called *myopia* or *short-sightedness*, may be in some measure remedied by the help of concave glasses, and in a contrary condition of the eyes, convex glasses will be requisite and useful.

When the sight is considerably impaired and weakened by too constant application, especially night-watching and candle-light lucubrations, these causes should be immediately abandoned, and the use of green glasses will greatly assist in mitigating the complaint. When the great importance of the organs of vision and their very complicated and delicate structure are duly considered, it will appear obvious that too much care cannot be taken for their preservation. On the least appearance of diseased eyes, excess of every kind should be carefully avoided, as the use of strong liquors or long abstinence from food, sudden transitions from darkness, or obscure light into that of the bright light of sunshine, or the glare of candles. All irritating causes, as smoke, the vapours of stimulating or volatile substances, vivid lights and glaring colours, are to be considered as highly prejudicial to the organs of vision. Among the preventive means to be employed by those who are subject to disorders of the eyes, issues or setons on the arms, food of easy digestion, and occasional laxatives are to be regarded as of no inconsiderable importance.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

OF DEAFNESS.

DEAFNESS may proceed from various causes, as a radical defect in the organ of hearing which admits of no remedy. It may arise from too great dryness of the ear, from a deficiency in the secretion of wax, from hardened wax obstructing the passage of sound, inflammation of the membrana tympani, inflammation or obstruction of the Eustachian tubes, fevers, violent colds affecting the head, syphilis, and atony, or paralysis of the auditory nerves. According to Mr. Saunders all the diseases of the internal ear may be denominated nervous deafness; the term in this sense embracing every disease the seat of which is in the nerves, or parts containing the nerves. The different species of deafness may in general be distinguished by their peculiar symptoms, and the mode of treatment should be varied accordingly. A deafness depending on hardened wax obstructing the auditory passage, may be effectually removed by syringing the ear with warm water and soap, or water saturated with common salt, which is found to be an excellent solvent of the wax; the ear may afterwards be cleansed by syringing it with warm water. This kind of deafness is attended with noises in the ear, particularly a clash or confused sound in mastication, and of heavy sounds like the ponderous strokes of a hammer, but the existence of wax may be ascertained by examination with a probe. If a thin acrid or foetid discharge attends the deafness, blisters should be applied behind the ears, or a constant discharge kept up by issues, and an infusion of the root of Indigo weed should be injected into the ear. When deafness proceeds from cold affecting the head, this part should be kept warm, especially by night. The feet likewise ought to be kept warm and frequently bathed in warm water, and purgatives occasionally taken. In that species of deafness occasioned by an

obstruction of the Eustachian tube, the patient cannot feel the membrana tympani crackle as it were in his ear, or the membrane forced outward on blowing forcibly with his nose and mouth stopped, and there is no noise in the head like that which is known to accompany nervous deafness. To remedy this species of deafness, Mr. A. Cooper has resorted to the mode of puncturing the membrana tympani, by which the air is conveyed into the cavity of the tympanum, answering the same purpose as the Eustachian tube. This operation in the hands of Mr. Cooper has proved successful, and others have adopted it with the same result. A nervous deafness generally approaches in a gradual manner; the person hears better at one time than at another; a cloudy day, a warm room, and agitation of the mind increase for a time the difficulty of hearing; the patient experiences different noises in the head, as the murmuring of water, the hissing of a boiling kettle, roaring of the sea, rustling of leaves, the sound of bells, and blowing of wind. Sulphuric ether dropped into the ear in such cases, answers a valuable purpose in stimulating the torpid nerves; electricity, galvanism, and cold bathing are also appropriate remedies; and Mr. Wilson asserts that galvanism is capable of effecting a cure when deafness depends on a defective energy of the auditory nerve. Errhines will often be found useful auxiliaries. When deafness is induced by atony or paralysis, the sulphuric ether, the juice of garlic and other stimulants should be applied and retained in the ear by dossils of wool or cotton. When deafness is the effect of fever, the hearing is commonly restored with the strength of the patient. In all cases of this complaint it is of importance to keep the head warm and the feet dry.

CHAPTER XLIX.

OF CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Itch.

THIS loathsome and unpleasant disorder consists of little watery pimples of a contagious nature, which first appear between the fingers and on the wrists, afterwards affecting the arms, legs, and thighs, and in process of time spreading over the whole body except the face, and attended with a great degree of itchiness, especially when warm in bed or exposed to the heat of a fire. The hot vesicles contain an acrid serum, to which by scratching, dry rough scabs succeed. A want of cleanliness is frequently the original source of this disease by producing animalcula, or small insects in the skin, which occasion the violent itching, and by which the infection is supposed to be communicated by contact with the body, or by wearing the same clothes, or lying in the same bed-linen that has been used by a person already infected. The itch is seldom attended with dangerous consequences unless neglected or improperly treated; if suddenly repelled or driven in without proper evacuations, it may give rise to fevers or some internal inflammation. Persons affected with this disease if to any considerable degree, should never neglect to take as much flowers of sulphur and cream of tartar internally as will have a laxative effect before or during the employment of the proper external remedies. Among the numerous forms of ointment recommended and employed for the removal of this disorder, experience confirms that no one is to be preferred to those which have sulphur as a principal ingredient; the unpleasant sulphureous smell may be corrected by the addition of the essence of lemons or burgamot. The particular forms will be found in the Appendix. The unguentum citrinum, or yellow ointment of the Dispensatories, is a safe and in

general a very effectual remedy. A neat and efficacious ointment may be formed by mixing half a drachm of sulphuric acid with two ounces of hog's lard, but this is apt to corrode the person's linen when applied. Various mercurial preparations have been employed successfully, but they should not be resorted to incautiously. There are various vegetable productions possessing properties adapted to the cure of this filthy disease, as digitalis, the two species of laurel, tobacco, and the root of white hellebore, found in our meadows and swamps. A strong decoction of either of these applied as a wash will seldom fail to effect a cure. In some instances where the patient is of a full habit it will be proper to bleed, or to administer one or two purges before the application of the ointments, which are to be rubbed upon the arms, legs, and thighs, or other parts at bed time every night, it being seldom necessary to apply the ointment over the whole body. When the cure is completed, which generally requires two or three nights, the patient's body should be thoroughly washed with soap and water, and all the infected clothes ought to be well fumigated with sulphur or otherwise effectually cleansed. Some attention should be paid to the diet while labouring under this disorder; high seasoned or salted meats and heating liquors should be avoided, and milk and vegetables with a small proportion of animal food preferred. The patient should shift his linen frequently and attend carefully to the means of cleanliness.

It frequently happens that children are afflicted with eruptive disorders having a similar appearance with the itch, but it is not always safe to treat them in the same manner, for those eruptions are often salutary and ought not to be suddenly repelled.

Herpes and Tetters.

These consist of an assemblage of small red or whitish pimples, pustules or broad spots, appearing indiscriminately in different parts of the body, but most commonly on the face, neck, arms, and wrists, attended with a troublesome itching. They are sometimes separate and distinct, but afterwards run together in clusters, discharging a thin watery serum exuding over the whole surface of the part affected; at length drying into a thick crust or scab, and forming extensive excoriations or ulcers. When the scurfy scales peel off in the form of a white powder, they leave the under

surface red, and the same appearances are soon renewed in a successive series till the disease is cured. In the opinion of Mr. B. Bell, every species of herpes is in a greater or less degree contagious, and easily communicated by contact. In the removal of these as well as other cutaneous affections, much depends on the employment of the means of cleanliness, the warm bath with frictions with a coarse cloth will always contribute to the cure. The local applications best adapted as remedies, are solutions of sulphate of zinc, or of acetite of lead, should these fail a solution of corrosive sublimate or the unguentum citrinum may prove more efficacious. A strong decoction of the fresh leaves of digitalis has been successfully employed, as also the leaves or extract of phytolacca decandra, when used as a lotion and taken internally at the same time. The bark of slippery elm in decoction may be employed as a wash and taken internally with much advantage, and in many slight cases these vegetable productions alone will effect a cure. Where the disease proves inveterate, a course of Plummer's pills with issues, and a milk and vegetable diet will be the most efficacious mode of procedure.

Of the Pimpled face, or Gutta rosea.

This complaint is frequently the consequence of intemperance, though it does not in all cases proceed from that cause. From its disagreeable appearance the patient is often solicitous to obtain a remedy, but when these cutaneous inflammations have become habitual, repellent applications for their removal may be attended with dangerous or even fatal consequences. The safest and probably the most effectual applications are decoctions of the root of sophora tinctoria, the barks of slippery elm, and of the dulcamara or bitter sweet. If more powerful remedies should be desired, solutions of acetite of lead or of corrosive sublimate may be tried, but prudence will require that these should be accompanied with mercurial purges, or an alterative course of mercury joined with antimony as in the form of Plummer's pills, and issues should be introduced and their discharge continued. Fowler's arsenical solution, it is said, has succeeded in this complaint when taken in doses of eight drops twice in a day. The *ring-worm* is a disease of a similar nature with herpes and tetters, and may be cured with some of the remedies above recommended.

CHAPTER L.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

THE degree of danger with which these accidents are attended, depends more on their extensiveness over the surface than on the violence of the injury suffered. A burn, for instance, that is so violent as to destroy the life of muscular parts down to the bone, if not large, is far less dangerous than a scald which is entirely superficial, if it be very extensive. Much of the curative process also depends on the speedy application of the proper remedies, so as to allay the violent anguish, and to prevent, if possible, that extensive vesication and inflammation consequent to injuries by fire.

The part scalded or burned should, without a moment's delay, be plunged into the coldest water that can be procured, or the water should be constantly applied by means of linen cloths, and continued till the violent pain has entirely subsided, and as often as the pain returns the same application should be assiduously repeated. Another excellent application to recent burns and scalds is vinegar; this may be used in the same manner as cold water, and in slight injuries, either of these if assiduously applied will soon effect a cure. If large blisters arise on the part, they should be opened that the vinegar may act immediately upon the burnt flesh. In the cold weather of winter the vinegar may be made about blood warm, and although some pain will be excited, it is strongly recommended to persist in its use. After a few hours continuance of cold water or vinegar, we are advised by some to employ a liniment composed of equal parts of lime water and linseed or olive oil, but as I conceive, the volatile liniment is a remedy greatly to be preferred, indeed this last will be found a very eligible application as a common dressing from the beginning, being spread over the surface of the sore with a feather, and covered with lint or

a linen cloth; the smarting pain which it will at first occasion, will be of temporary continuance, and an agreeable soothing sensation soon follows. A decoction of the root of *sophora tinctoria*, applied as a lotion, is excellently adapted to abate inflammation and dispose the sores to heal. But in most cases of burns and scalds attended with severe pain, permanent relief is only to be obtained by such means as tend to promote suppuration, and with this view emollient poultices composed of the mucilage of slippery elm bark, thickened with bread or meal, and covered with sweet oil, are of indispensable utility.

When matter is formed on the surface, the sores may be covered with chalk finely powdered, till it has absorbed the matter and appears quite dry. A poultice, or the stramonium ointment, should be laid over the chalk, and the same dressings repeated morning and evening till the sores begin to heal, when the cicatrization may be completed by the employment of the cerate of lapis calaminaris, or the saturnine ointment.

When the injury is of a very extensive nature and much febrile heat ensues, the antiphlogistic plan must be pursued, gentle laxatives and refrigerants should be employed, and opiates to allay pain and irritation. If the parts become livid and black, and there is reason to be apprehensive of a mortification, the cinchona and wine must be immediately administered internally, and the sore should be kept constantly moistened with a decoction of *sophora tinctoria*, and recourse must be had to all the usual means of obviating mortification.

If the burn is occasioned by the explosion of gunpowder, and some of the grains are forced into the skin, they should be picked out as soon as possible after the accident, as they excite irritation and leave marks during life. Cotton wool, when applied to recent burns and scalds, is said to have proved beneficial, and I have witnessed one instance of its good effects. It is to be spread over the whole surface of the injured parts, and suffered to remain for several days, when it may be removed with perfect ease, and the sores will often be found nearly healed.

A plan of cure precisely the reverse of that just described, has been introduced and strenuously advocated by Dr. Kentish. His principles are, "that any part of the system, having its action increased to a very high degree, must con-

tinue to be excited, though in a less degree, either by the stimulus which caused the increased action, or some other having the nearest similarity to it, until by degrees the extraordinary action subsides into the healthy action of the part." It might seem not inconsistent with his doctrine to have recourse to actual fire or the hot poker, as the best mode of relief, but Dr. K. relies on alcohol, made more stimulating by the addition of essential oils, to be applied heated to as great a degree as the sound parts can bear without injury. He directs the injured parts to be bathed two or three times over with spirits of wine, either with or without camphor, or spirits of turpentine heated by standing in hot water. After this, a liniment composed of the common yellow basilicon, softened with spirit of turpentine, is to be spread on a soft cloth and applied. This liniment is to be renewed only once in twenty-four hours, and at the second dressing the parts are to be washed with proof spirit, or laudanum made warm. When a secretion of pus takes place, milder applications must be made till the cure is effected. Dr. K. thinks it of importance that the injured surface should be left uncovered as little as possible, as the air has an injurious effect. He advises powdered chalk to be used to repress the growth of exuberant granulations and to absorb the pus. Our author is also of opinion that internal stimulants should be administered in proportion to the degree of injury during the few first days or till suppuration takes place, when it will be no longer necessary to excite the system. Dr. K. observes, that by his mode of treatment the inflammation will in general be found to disappear at the end of forty-eight hours, when the dressings may consist of camphorated oil, Goulard's cerate, or the cerate of lapis calaminaris.

The theory of Dr. K. is viewed as visionary, it must not, however, be dissembled that his practice has been successfully adopted and warmly approbated by some practitioners of great eminence. The success of the cooling method of cure is also corroborated by the highest medical authorities, and it may be asserted that this last still holds almost universal preference. All extremes should in these cases be avoided, and a medium course, varied according to particular circumstances, may perhaps be deemed the most eligible.

CHAPTER LI.

RUPTURES, OR HERNIA.

THE various kinds of ruptures are distinguished by different appellations according to the contents of the tumour and the situation of the parts in which they make their appearance. The parts in which hernia most commonly appear, are the groin or labium pudendi, called *bubonocoele*, or *inguinal hernia*; when it protrudes into the scrotum it is termed *scrotal hernia*. If in the upper and fore part of the thigh it receives the name of *crural*, or *femoral hernia*. When the bowels protrude at the navel the case is named an *exomphalos*, or umbilical hernia. The contents of the tumour are a part of the intestinal canal or a portion of the omentum or caul, or both together. The most frequent causes of this disorder, are in children crying, coughing, or vomiting; in adult persons, blows, violent exertions of strength, as lifting or carrying heavy weights, straining at stool, parturition, jumping, running, &c. When a rupture is produced by bodily exertion, the tumour is formed suddenly, and is generally attended with a sensation of something giving way at the part and with considerable pain. If it come on in consequence of a laxity of the constitution, the tumour is small at first, and the protruded parts return into the abdomen when the patient is in a recumbent posture, or may easily be reduced with the hand.

A rupture that is reducible and free from strangulation, appears in the form of an elastic indolent colourless tumour, subject to change its size, being smaller when the patient lies down on his back and larger when he stands erect. The tumour frequently diminishes when pressed, and grows large again when the pressure is removed. When persons labour under this description of hernia, although they may remain for some time free from severe pain or distress, their condition is nevertheless such as to require much attention, as

neglect or mal-treatment may be attended with fatal consequences. When the protruded parts are found to be irreducible, and considerable pain and inflammation ensue, the case becomes an *incarcerated* or *strangulated hernia*, the peculiar symptoms of which are, the tumour is very tense, painful to the touch and resisting the impression of the fingers, sickness and vomiting soon follow, and a suppression of all discharge by stool, attended with a frequent hard pulse and febrile heat. Under these alarming circumstances every possible effort should immediately be made to effect a removal of the stricture, and a restoration of the relapsed bowels or a mortification must inevitably ensue. The first attempt is always to be by the taxis, or the operation of reducing a hernia by the hand. For this purpose the patient should be placed on his back, and the foot of the bed be elevated about twenty inches higher than the head, the thighs should be bent towards the body, and that on the same side with the rupture inclined inwards, by which position the muscles of the abdomen will be relaxed. By some we are desired to place the patient on the side opposite to that of the rupture, which may be tried. The pressure which is made on the tumour by the hand of the operator for its reduction, should always be directed upwards and outwards in inguinal hernia, and first backwards and then upwards in femoral hernia. The efforts may be continued about half an hour, but no violence ought on any account to be used, as it will tend greatly to aggravate the inflammation, and when the pressure becomes painful it should be discontinued. Should the taxis fail of success, the patient should be immediately bled from a large orifice if nothing forbid, and then another trial be made, and on failure of this also, resort be had to the warm bath, and the taxis repeated while the patient lies in the water. It has been my practice to pour gradually over the tumour from one to two ounces of ether, and allow it to evaporate. When the smarting which it produces becomes insupportable, I pour on cold water for a minute or two and then repeat the ether. The three last cases which have fallen to my lot were cured within half an hour by the application of this remedy alone. The next remedies to be employed are the coldest applications to the tumour, as pounded ice included in a bladder, or when this cannot be procured a mixture of equal parts of nitre and sal ammoniac, in the proportion of ten ounces to a pint of water, should be tried by a con-

stant application of it to the tumour. In conjunction with these means, opiates may be useful, but the sedative effects of tobacco clysters will probably be more effectual. The smoke of tobacco has commonly been employed, but the decoction on account of its more convenient administration should be preferred; one drachm of tobacco boiled for ten minutes in a pint of water is the proper proportion. One half of this quantity only should be injected at a time, and the remainder after it shall be found that the first does neither succeed nor operate with such extraordinary violence as to produce a dangerous depression of the system, as Mr. A. Cooper has seen two drachms, or even one when introduced at once prove fatal. Some or all of the above mentioned remedies should be employed with the utmost assiduity, as no time should be lost in this very hazardous disease. If the strangulated parts are not relieved and the return of the intestine effected in a short time, often in a few hours, all the symptoms become greatly aggravated, still more alarming circumstances supervene, and unless relief be obtained by the only remaining resort, a surgical operation, a mortification and death will inevitably close the scene. "There are some cases," says the experienced Mr. Hey, "so urgent that it is not advisable to lose any time in the trial of means to produce a reduction. The delay of a few hours may cut off all hope of success, when a speedy operation might have saved the life of the patient." Resort therefore, to a surgeon competent to this important operation, should in no instance be delayed beyond the first twenty-four hours.

With the view of guarding against the dreadful consequences of a strangulated rupture, every person subject to hernial complaints should immediately procure a well adapted elastic spring truss, which should be worn night and day without intermission. Very much of the utility and safety of a truss depends not only on its being properly constructed, but also on its being fitly adjusted to that part of the body where the hernia is situated. The pad of the truss being covered with leather and lined with soft materials, should be accurately applied over the aperture through which the ruptured parts descend. The neck of the truss should be made short so as to occupy the hollow of the groin only, for if it rest on the thigh the pad will be apt to move with the motion of the body, and the gut or caul may slip down behind the pad and occasion much pain and injury.

The hoop, or if made without one, a thick well stuffed strap must pass in a circular line pretty low down round the body with convenient tightness, and its end secured by a knob on the spring or pad part. But no truss can be a sufficient security without a thigh strap; this should be made of wash leather, and being properly lined or stuffed, must be looped over the hoop or circular strap, and sewed just below the lower hip bone, the proper place can be more exactly ascertained after the truss has been tried on the patient. This strap is to pass under the thigh of the same side and fastened to a knob or buckle on the lower end of the pad. Another requisite is an object of attention; it is absolutely necessary to wear under the pad a cushion or compress made of coarse calico or cotton cloth, folded into a square of about three fourths of an inch in thickness, so as to fill up the hollow in the groin, and to project a quarter of an inch beyond the edges of the pad, except the side next the thigh. The calico cushion will materially assist the truss in fulfilling its object, it protects the spermatic cord from being injured by the pressure of the pad, and enables the patient to wear the truss with a proper degree of tightness, and adds considerably to the pressure above and around the aperture, by which a descent is more effectually prevented. When a person is ruptured on both sides he must wear a double truss applied in the manner above directed. In cases of umbilical rupture, a similar mode of treatment will apply, and a truss of an appropriate form will be requisite. For a description of the operation for an incarcerated hernia and information respecting other species of ruptures, the reader is referred to the proper books on surgery. It is an erroneous idea that infants and young children are incapable of wearing a steel spring truss; if well adapted and judiciously applied, they will be found not only practicable, but to subserve the desired purpose of security until by growth and strength nature performs a cure. Whoever expects a rupture, either in children or adults, may be radically cured by plasters or nostrums, will be wofully disappointed in the trial, and he who encourages such expectation, is too ignorant to deserve confidence or too knavish to escape censure and punishment. But by a due observance of the foregoing directions, the condition of ruptured persons may be rendered comfortable, and they may be enabled to endure fatigue and labour; but by neglect and inattention, their situation must be miserable and their lives constantly exposed to danger.

The trusses manufactured by Mr. Samuel D. Howe of Salem, having a spiral steel spring operating on the pad, are ingeniously constructed, and from examination and personal trial, I am of opinion they ought to be recommended.

Mr. John Beath of Boston, has lately improved upon Read's patent spiral spring truss. It consists of a pad furnished with a spiral spring, and a semicircular spring extending half round the body; the pad being applied over the part where the rupture descends, the opposite end is made to rest on the vertebræ of the loins, thus combining the advantages of a double spring truss with a uniformity of pressure. This I can from experience approve as being adequate to all the purposes required.

Dr. Jonathan Leonard has invented a spring truss, the pad of which moves on a kind of pivot, allowing a rotatory motion capable of favouring the different movements and positions of the body in the most easy and secure manner possible. From my experimental knowledge I am confident that those who may experience the use of this truss will not relinquish it for any other.—They are for sale at the druggist store of Mr. William B. White, No. 49, Marlborough street, Boston.

CHAPTER LII.

OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

IT is now a well established fact that the principle of life may lie dormant in the body after it is apparently dead, and that it may be resuscitated and rescued from a premature grave by the means recommended by the various humane societies instituted in our country.

As soon as the body of a person recently drowned is taken out of the water, it must be carefully conveyed with the head raised to a house or other place where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the destructive methods of *hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel, or playing it across a log on the belly.* The clothes must be immediately stripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets well warmed. It should be laid on its back, with the head a little raised. If the weather be cold, it should be placed near a fire, and an heated warming-pan should be passed over the body; but in warm weather it will be sufficient to place it between two blankets well heated, or in the sunshine, taking care to prevent the room from being crowded with any persons who are not necessarily employed about the body. At the same time the whole body should be rubbed with the hand or with hot woollen cloths. The rubbing should be moderate, but continued with industry, and particularly about the breast. Apply also heated bricks to the feet, belly, and breast. The immediate application of frictions is of the utmost importance, as many have been recovered by frictions only when early used.

As soon as it can possibly be done, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe (or that part which is called by anatomists *pomum adami*) is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upwards to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly again be pressed; this

process should be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits heated may be held under the valve of the bellows whilst it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some person should blow into one of the nostrils through a pipe or quill, whilst the other nostril and mouth are closed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he should blow into the mouth whilst both nostrils are closed; but whenever a bellows can be procured it is to be preferred, as air forced in by these means will be much more serviceable than air which has already been breathed. During this time a large quantity of ashes, water, salt, or sand, should be heated, and as soon as it is milk warm the body must be placed in it; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before; and when the water, ashes, or salt, are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk warm. Loud noises have sometimes proved successful in recovering such persons and restoring to life. When signs of returning life are apparent, the frictions must be continued, but more gently. These methods must be continued three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, although no signs of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he must take some wine, brandy, or rum and water.

Bleeding or purging ought not to be used without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible: but clysters of salt and water may be injected. Where either convulsions or stupor and head-ach remain after the person has come to himself, the physician will doubtless see the propriety of drawing off a small quantity of blood, either by the lancet or the application of leeches to the temples, but where these symptoms do not prevail, the loss of blood will be injurious.

The means above recommended are likewise applicable in the case of suspension by the cord. But in the circumstance of strangulation, a few ounces of blood must be taken from the jugular vein or arm; or cupping-glasses be applied to the head and neck, and leeches to the temples.

Noxious Vapours.

Suffocation and immediate death may be occasioned by entering wells, cellars, caverns, or mines, that have long been kept closely confined from the atmospheric air. The deleterious fumes arising from burning charcoal, or those from

fermenting liquors, &c. may likewise produce the same fatal effects, if imprudently received by any person into the lungs. The external appearances of persons thus suffocated are as follow: the head, face, and neck are swollen; the eyes are propelled from their sockets; the tongue is protruded at one side of the mouth; the jaws are firmly closed; the face is of a livid, and the lips are of a deep blue colour; the abdomen is inflated; the body is insensible to pain, and the person appears to be in a profound sleep. No person therefore ought to venture into any such place where a long stagnation of air have produced mephitic vapours, until these have been sufficiently corrected by the explosion of gunpowder or some combustible substance burnt, and a free ventilation of the infected place. The safety of such suspected places may be ascertained by first letting down a lighted candle or burning fuel; if these continue to burn, it is a proof that the air is pure; but if the flame be suddenly extinguished, no person can enter without immediate suffocation and death. Immediately on discovering a person apparently dead from such cause, the windows and doors ought to be thrown open, and the body be undressed and exposed freely to cool air, the face be sprinkled with vinegar, and cold water be thrown from buckets over the whole body for some time. If this method fail, frictions and the other means recommended for the recovery of drowned persons should be put in practice.

To prevent the fatal effects of Lightning.

The circumstance is worthy to be regarded in every family that lightning is conducted with more facility by some substances than by others, and indeed that some substances are non-conductors. The substances which are the greatest conductors are all metallic bodies, as gold, silver, platina, brass, iron, tin, and lead; also, water, ice, snow, green wood, and most earthy substances. Non-conductors are glass, sulphur, resin, silk, cotton, feathers, wool, hair, paper, ashes, and most hard stones and bricks. During the time of danger from lightning, we should carefully avoid standing or sitting near any of the conductors within doors, and when in the open field no safety will be found by resorting to trees for shelter, especially such as have dead or dry branches about them. Whilst within doors it will be safest to avoid being near the furniture of the fire place, the wires and cords of bells, picture frames, and other gilt furniture. The doors

and windows should be opened for a free passage of the flashes of lightning, and the middle of the room should be chosen as the most secure situation for the family, and if sitting on mattresses or couches filled with hair, wool, or feathers, it would be an additional security. "When lightning exhibits a deep red colour it is seldom accompanied with dangerous consequences; but if the flashes be bright, pale, and in a zig-zag direction, destruction generally marks their course."

Persons injured by a flash of lightning, though apparently dead, may in many instances be restored by proper and timely applications. In general there are no external marks discoverable, though sometimes red streaks appear on different parts. The treatment to be pursued for the restoration of persons suffering injury from lightning, is precisely the same as that for persons suffocated by noxious vapours. The sprinkling with vinegar and the affusion of cold water are the principle means to be employed. In some instances of suspended animation, electricity may be successfully directed.

Clothes catching fire.

Instances are not unfrequent since muslin dresses have become fashionable, of females and children being destroyed by this most painful and shocking form of death. When casualties of this kind do occur, a little resolution or presence of mind may be crowned with the happy effect of saving some valuable lives. It should be considered that fire spreads most rapidly when cloths are suspended over it, and the blaze is allowed to progress upwards. The first step therefore, to be taken when a female finds her clothes have caught fire, is to throw herself down and roll herself up in the carpet, or some woollen cloth, directing the doors and windows to be shut, in order as much as possible to prevent the air being admitted. In this situation time will be afforded to procure buckets of water, and this, while arresting the progress of the flame, will be the most effectual application to obviate the fatal consequences to the sufferer. (See chapter on Scalds and Burns.)

Of Frost bitten, or the effects of intense cold.

When persons are exposed to an intense degree of cold greater than the body is capable of sustaining, the vessels

upon the surface, particularly the extremities, are constricted, by which the circulation is obstructed, an unusual quantity of blood is forced towards the brain, and a fatal apoplexy is generally the consequence. The first alarming symptom is a drowsiness or almost irresistible propensity to sleep, and if this propensity be indulged it will assuredly prove the sleep of death. Whenever therefore, a person is long exposed to extreme cold it should be recollected that his safety greatly depends on the constant motion and activity of the body and firm resolution to resist the propensity to drowsiness. If unfortunately a person has suffered by exposure to extreme cold so that every symptom of life has disappeared, the only proper method of treatment consists in placing the naked body in a cold room or in a situation distant from a fire, and immediately cover it, except the face, with a bed of snow, or plunge it into a bath of the coldest water for some time, and when taken out the whole body should be thoroughly rubbed with cloths wet with cold water. The immersion and the friction should be repeated and alternately applied for a length of time; for instances have occurred of persons being restored by a steady perseverance in the process when no signs of life had been discovered for several hours. When symptoms of animation appear, external warmth must be very gradually applied, and when the patient is able to swallow, a cup of tea or a little wine or brandy may be allowed.

When the hands or feet have been exposed to severe cold and have become benumbed or frozen, the excitability of those parts will be so much stimulated that if they are brought near a fire a violent inflammation and probably a mortification will ensue. External heat should on no account be applied, but the frozen parts ought to be immediately covered with snow, or immersed in cold water until they recover their natural warmth and sensibility, and if necessary the applications and the friction should be repeated and continued for several days, and afterwards the external warmth must be applied in a gradual manner. The application of goose grease, or the fat of common fowls have been very successfully employed as a remedy to frozen limbs, even when the parts were perfectly black. The parts should be kept constantly covered with the grease.

APPENDIX.

OF LEECHES, (*HIRUDO MEDICINALIS*.)

THE employment of leeches as medicinal agents has become so universal in practice, that every physician will find it incumbent to make himself acquainted with their character and properties.

Of this animal there are various species, some of which are more valuable than others for their use in drawing blood. The medicinal leech is commonly about two or three inches long, and its head is turbinated. Its back is of a dull olive green colour, divided into three nearly equal parts by four yellow longitudinal lines, the two lateral entire, the two central broken with black. Besides these between the lateral and central lines on each side, there are two others resembling a chain of black and yellow. The belly is turkey blue, irregularly marked with yellow spots. It sucks with either end; but the bite of those found in stagnant waters, or the horse leech as it is termed, being entirely brown, or only marked with a marginal yellow line, is said to cause pain and inflammation, and should be rejected. Leeches should be collected in the summer in ponds having a clear sandy bottom, and preserved for use in a bottle half filled with pure spring or river water, and covered with gauze or muslin. The water should always be kept in a moderate temperature and ought to be changed frequently, although there are instances of their living many months and even years in the same water, and it is remarkable that water in which they are kept continues much longer sweet than by itself.

Leeches are very useful and convenient remedies in every case requiring local blood-letting. They cause less irritation than cupping, and can often be applied nearer to the part. They are employed in all local inflammations where general blood-letting will be improper; the particular circumstances which require their use have been mentioned in the course

of this work. The application of leeches is sometimes attended with considerable difficulty. In cloudy weather and in the evening they do not readily bite. If kept out of the water some minutes and allowed to crawl on dry linen and then moistened with warm water before they are applied, they are said to bite more eagerly. The part to which they are to be applied should be well washed, and if covered with strong hairs should be shaved and the skin may be moistened with a little blood or warm milk. The leeches should be confined by an inverted glass or cup over the part from which the blood is to be drawn, and when a sufficient number have fastened the glass may be removed. A large leech will draw about an ounce of blood; but the quantity may be much increased by bathing the wounds with warm water, or applying over them cupping-glasses. It is on some occasions found necessary to employ from ten to twenty or even thirty leeches in order to draw a sufficient quantity of blood. When they have gorged themselves with blood, they drop off and not unfrequently die of indigestion, and cause a great mortality even among those that have not been employed. To avoid this danger, leeches which have recently sucked should be kept by themselves until they have recovered their usual vigour; and a little salt applied to the head of the animal will occasion it to vomit up the blood which it has received. These insects change their skin frequently, at that time they are subject to indisposition and will not bite.

Cupping.

The apparatus for local blood-letting by cupping consists of a scarificator and a glass, shaped somewhat like a bell. The scarificator is an instrument containing from sixteen to twenty lancets which are so contrived, that when the instrument is applied to any part of the surface of the body, the whole number of lancets are by means of a spring pushed suddenly into the skin to the depth at which the instrument has been previously regulated. As only small vessels can be thus punctured, very little blood would be discharged from them were not some method taken to promote the evacuation. This is commonly done with a cupping-glass; the air within the cavity of which being so rarified by heat as to produce a very considerable degree of suction. The meth-

od of applying the heat, is to dip a piece of tow or paper in spirit of wine, and having set it on fire, put into the bottom of the glass; and on its being nearly extinguished, to apply the mouth of the glass directly upon the scarified part, forcing it down on the skin, and a considerable suction takes place. If the scarifications have been properly made they instantly begin to discharge freely; and so soon as the glass is nearly full of blood, it should be taken away by raising one side of it so as to admit the external air. When more blood is desired to be taken, the parts should be bathed with warm water; and being made perfectly dry, another glass exactly the size of the former, should be instantly applied in the same manner. Should it happen, however, that the full quantity of blood cannot be obtained in one place, the scarificator must be again applied on a part as near to the former as possible, and the application of the glasses be renewed as before.

On some occasions the quantity of blood is more quickly obtained by the cupping-glasses being applied for a few seconds to the dry skin before scarifying, as by means of the suction the more deep seated vessels may be brought into nearer contact with the skin and more of them be cut by the scarificator.

When the sufficient quantity of blood is procured, the wounded surface should be perfectly cleared of blood and covered with soft lint dipped in a little milk or cream, and no other dressing will be required.

In a variety of local complaints where a local evacuation of blood is desired, and where the scarificator and glasses can be applied, this method is greatly preferable to any other; but in cases where the operation cannot be performed contiguous to the part affected, recourse must be had to leeches which can be placed upon almost any spot whence we would wish to discharge blood. When a cupping-glass cannot be procured, a common wine glass will answer the purpose.

In the *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. V. p. 127, a correspondent proposes the following as a substitute for leeches, which forms a species of cupping. A small machine may be made of tin composed of two chambers, one above the other, joined by a short tube; both chambers being as far as is convenient cylindrical. The lower chamber may have a wide mouth with a smooth blunt edge

to apply closely to the flesh ; two or three long and narrow apertures being placed perpendicularly in its sides, closed with glass, (but so as to be air-tight) in order to give a view into the interior. Lastly, the upper chamber terminates in a small mouth on its upper side, having a cork stopper. The flesh of the patient being first properly scarified, and then covered with the mouth of the lower chamber of the machine ; a hot iron is next to be held within the air of the upper chamber in order to rarify it ; the cork stopper being removed for this purpose. When this air has been to a certain degree rarified, the cork stopper is to be restored ; and the sides of the upper chamber are then to be cooled, that the air which remains may again become condensed. This being accomplished, the blood may be expected to flow ; and whenever the flowing ceases, the operation just mentioned is to be repeated, *toties quoties* ; till the due quantity of blood shall have been taken away.

Of Cold and Warm Bathing.

Baths receive various denominations, not only according to their different degrees of temperature, but also as to the manner and form in which they are employed. They are distinguished into the *cold*, *tepid* or *temperate*, *warm*, and *hot baths*. To these may be added the *steam* or *vapour bath*, the *air bath*, and *earth bath*. Baths may be either generally or partially applied. When water, either cold or tepid, is thrown over the body from a bucket, or by means of a constructed apparatus, in a shower, it is termed *affusion*, or shower bath. The immersion of the feet in warm or tepid water is professionally termed *pediluvium* ; and when the lower half of the body is immersed in a similar bath, it is denominated *semicupium*. When the naked body is exposed for a considerable time to the cold air, this is termed the *air bath*, a practice recommended by Franklin as a substitute for bathing ; and when the naked body is surrounded with sand, or buried up to the shoulders or neck in the earth, it is said to be placed in a *sand bath* ; from which, however, very little utility can be expected.

The "*cold bath* is that which possesses the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere in the temperate climates, varying from 32° to about 65° of Fahrenheit's thermometer." Whether bathing in sea water, or in ponds or rivers, the ef-

fects cannot be essentially different. On some occasions, however, the salt with which sea water is impregnated may act as a gentle stimulus on the surface; and this effect will be increased by heat, friction, or a long immersion; but in cases where the immersion is only momentary, or where affusion is employed, and where the body is immediately dried, salt water can have no advantage over that which is fresh. The immediate effect produced in a person in ordinary health, on being immersed in the cold bath, is a sensation of cold and a sudden shock to the whole system, which is almost immediately succeeded by as general a sensation of warmth; the latter rapidly increasing, so as to cause the surrounding water to feel of an agreeable temperature. After a sudden immersion, if the body be immediately wiped dry and clothed, the agreeable sensation of warmth continues, the system is invigorated, and generally the natural perspiration is promoted. If, however, the body continues long immersed, and the water be extremely cold, the sensation of warmth ceases, and is followed by violent shivering and numbness of the extremities, a series of alarming symptoms supervene, and at length delirium and torpor ensue, and the person is destroyed by a fatal apoplexy. The increase of animal heat which takes place immediately after the cold, occasioned by the first immersion, constitutes that *re-action* of the system, which enables it to resist an external impression by which it might be injured. This re-action is in proportion to the intensity of the cause by which it is excited, and to the vigour of the vital powers. It is this re-action of the system by which all the advantage from the application of the cold bath is derived; and when the re-action does not occur, or takes place only in a small degree, it is evident that the cold bath has been injudiciously or excessively employed. When, therefore, the system has been debilitated by long continued exertion or disease, where the temperature of the body is below the natural standard, or where a profuse perspiration has come on, cold bathing should be avoided as injurious.

The employment of the cold bath, it appears, is attended with three principal effects: a sudden and powerful shock given to the body, a sudden abstraction of heat from the surface, and the re-action of the system to counteract the shock, and to restore the diminished temperature. In its general and primary effect therefore, the cold bath acts as a

powerful stimulus to the whole system, and to this effect its advantages as a remedy are chiefly to be ascribed. Cold bathing has been found by experience to prove highly advantageous in all those cases where the temperature of the body continues steadily above the natural standard, as in acute or ardent fevers, the hot stage of intermittents, yellow fever, &c. by reducing excessive heat and producing a salutary re-action of the system. It has been employed with beneficial effects in *tetanus* or locked-jaw, in those convulsions which so commonly affect young children, in insanity, and in several chronic diseases, particularly chronic rheumatism. When used by persons in health, it increases the tone of the muscular fibre, strengthens the digestive organs, and by diminishing the sensibility of the whole system, and particularly of the skin, renders the body less susceptible of atmospheric impressions from cold, wet, and sudden changes of temperature; thus contributing to the production of what is termed a robust or athletic constitution; and thus fortifying the system against contagious and febrile diseases. It is peculiarly adapted to those constitutions which are often liable to hysteric, hypochondriacal and paralytic affections, as well as to frequent attacks of flatulency and consequent indigestion, as it stimulates the nerves and excites to those powerful exertions on which the vigour of the system so much depends. Cold bathing is eminently beneficial in cases of rickets in children, and is useful to preserve them from the bowel complaints which prevail in the summer months throughout the United States. This powerful remedy is to be regarded as inadmissible in all those cases where the heat of the body is below the natural standard, or where a profuse perspiration has come on; where there is any considerable degree of *plethora*, or unusual fulness of the blood vessels; where the person is subject to inflammatory affections of the lungs, or any considerable determination of blood to the head; it should also be prohibited in hæmorrhages, in constipations, difficult breathing, short and dry coughs, &c.; in scurvy, in fits of the gout; in cutaneous diseases, and where from constitutional weakness, or unconquerable dread, the use of this remedy may be productive of unpleasant feelings. With respect to the condition of the body when recourse may be had to this powerful agent, and the most proper mode of employing it, it must be remarked, that the morning or forenoon is the most suitable time, either

when the stomach is empty, or two hours after a light breakfast. It is an erroneous and unfounded opinion, that immersion in cold water when the body is considerably heated by exercise or other exertion, is a dangerous practice; on the contrary no person should ever enter into it while the body is in a state below the natural standard, but should first employ such a degree of exercise as will produce some increased action of the vascular system with some increase of animal heat. It is in this condition of the body only that the application is productive of a shock, without which not the smallest benefit arises from cold bathing. The next point to be observed is, that a quick immersion with the head foremost is the only safe and sure method, unless the head be first wet, either by diving or pouring water upon it, or by the application of a wet cloth, that the first impression may be uniform all over the body, there may be considerable danger of propelling the blood from the lower to the upper parts of the body, and thus occasion a fit of apoplexy. As soon as the first shock is received, the person has derived all the advantage which the immersion is capable of affording, and a longer continuance in the water will be unnecessary. Immediately after immersion the body ought to be rubbed with a dry and coarse cloth, and moderate exercise out of doors if convenient, should be employed. If a glowing warmth pervade the whole body after retiring from the bath, beneficial effects will certainly follow; but if the person feels heavy, inactive, or chilly, or finds himself affected with head-ach or tightness across the chest, it is evident that it disagrees, or that it has been too long continued, and may prove hurtful.

The *shower bath* may often prove an eligible substitute for immersion, and on some accounts this possesses superior advantages, as considerable benefit is derived from the gravity as well as the tonic power of the water. The head and breast are secured from danger by receiving the first shock, and the water is quickly transmitted over the whole body. The temperature of the water too may be more easily modified and adapted to the circumstances of the patient. From the foregoing observations it must appear obvious that the cold bath is capable of producing extraordinary effects; and is not equally adapted to all constitutions and circumstances, nor can it be employed indiscriminately with perfect impunity. There is much reason to suppose that many invalids,

delicate females, and young puny children have been materially injured in their health by an injudicious and unadvised resort to this very powerful application.

The *tepid bath* may be at the temperature of about 80° to 86°, and the *warm bath* from 90° to 98° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, or about the same temperature with the blood. It has been supposed till very lately that one constant effect of the warm bath is to relax and debilitate the body; but numerous experiments seem to prove that this opinion was founded in error, and that on the contrary, persons debilitated by disease, have felt stronger on the days when they used the warm bath, and were soon restored to their former strength. If in any cases relaxation and debility followed the use of the warm bath, it is to be attributed to the heat of the bath having been too great for the constitution of the patient, or the immersion having been continued too long. The stimulant effects of the warm bath are very inconsiderable, and it is found useful in allaying irritation, diminishing morbid frequency of the pulse, relaxing and purifying the skin, and in inducing sleep and repose. The warm bath will be attended with advantage in those cases of fever where the heat is preternaturally great, but where from some affection of the lungs, or other unfavourable symptom, cold bathing is inadmissible; in the paroxysms of hectic fever; in several eruptive diseases attended with increased heat and dryness of the skin; in atonic gout and rheumatism accompanied with stiffness and swelling of the joints; in chlorosis; in slight cases of palsy; in scrofulous swellings; in some spasmodic and convulsive affections where the cold bath might prove too violent; in all those affections of the bowels that seem to depend on an irregular or diminished action of any part of the alimentary canal; and in cases of debility attended with nervous irritation. In cases of predisposition to phthisis, it abates the frequency of the pulse, and tends to retard at least, if it does not wholly prevent the pulmonary affection. The time of continuing in the warm bath should be varied according to the temperature of the water and the feelings of the patient. In a bath of ninety-six, a person may remain fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes; but in one of ninety-eight or one hundred, which is the temperature of the *hot bath*, ten minutes is the extent to which most persons can bear. When the warm bath is intended to produce increased perspiration, it is best em-

ployed in the evening, and the patient should be removed from the bath to a warm bed. Where, however, it is not intended to excite sweating, the most proper time is about two hours after breakfast; and after bathing, gentle exercise in the open air should be employed. Friction with a coarse cloth while in the water will often prove extremely beneficial. The *vapour* or *steam bath* is a modification of the hot bath. "It consists in the application of steam, brought by pipes from a vessel of boiling water, and either admitted to the whole body placed in a chamber for that purpose, or to any particular limb enclosed in a proper apparatus. The room is heated to a temperature considerably above that of the atmosphere, and the naked body is for some time suffered to remain in this heated air; the common effect of which is to increase its temperature, and accelerate the circulation of the blood. After some time the steam is admitted, and a profuse perspiration is soon produced. This is generally promoted by friction, and a removal to a warm bed. The general effect of this process is to relax the body, remove obstructions of the skin, alleviate pain and spasmodic contractions and promote sleep."

For the substance of the foregoing observations the public are indebted to the late ingenious Dr. Currie of Liverpool, and to Dr. Sanders on mineral waters, an account of which may be found in the original works, in Rees' Cyclopædia, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and American New Dispensatory, 2d edition.

*Of the Mineral waters of Ballston and of Saratoga.
The diseases in which they may be employed as remedies.*

Among the numerous medicinal springs of which the United States can boast, those of Ballston and Saratoga have obtained the greatest celebrity and become a fashionable annual resort of a train of invalids from various parts of the union. It is therefore essentially important that their medical properties and virtues be clearly ascertained, and the diseases in which they may be successfully employed accurately discriminated. "For it is an unquestioned law in medicine, that that which possesses active curative powers in one set of diseases is equally detrimental in others." Both Professor Hosack and Dr. Valentine Seaman, one of the surgeons of the New-York hospital, have devoted considerable atten-

tion to the analysis and experimental investigation of the mineral waters of Ballston and Saratoga. The sentiments of the former gentleman have been promulgated in the American Medical and Philosophical Register, and those of the latter, in an ingenious dissertation on the mineral waters of Saratoga, &c. It appears from their experiments, that "the carbonic acid, salt and iron, are the principles upon which we should chiefly ground our calculations of the use of these waters;" and that diseases of debility are those in which they are prescribed with the greatest advantage and success. In dyspepsia these waters have been found eminently beneficial, and in dropsy, hypochondriasis, hysteria, paralysis, chronic rheumatism, gout in its chronic state, and in chlorosis, and fluor albus, they have been employed with much advantage. But in calculus or gravelly complaints, these waters have been found singularly efficacious. "Here then" says Dr. Seaman, "we have in these waters all the remedies that have proved the most efficacious in such affections, viz. a superabundant carbonic acid, the carbonate of soda and lime. Indeed, the benefit experienced by those who have drank of them fully answers our expectations. A number of cases have come within my own particular knowledge, and Dr. Powell, whose long residence at the springs has given him a full opportunity of ascertaining the fact, assures me they are a valuable remedy in gravel, and that he has rarely seen a case of it where relief was not obtained." Other diseases in which these waters have afforded relief, are phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers, and various cutaneous eruptions, fevers and agues and scrofulous affections.

In a plethoric state of the system, in consumption of the lungs, inflammation of the liver, acute rheumatism, and other inflammatory affections, these waters are invariably injurious.

Dr. Jennings' patent portable warm and hot Bath.

By the polite attention of Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, a respectable physician in the state of Virginia, I am authorized to occupy a few pages with an account of his new method of restoring warmth and heat to the surface and extremities of the body, by his patent warm and hot bath. The narrow limits allotted, however, and the urgent call of the printers for the manuscript, preclude the possibility of giving an adequate and just illustration of the theoretical principles of the

learned author, a complete knowledge of which can only be obtained by the perusal of his scientific and very excellent treatise. A concise detail of his practical instructions must suffice on this occasion. It may not be improper to premise, that the spirituous vapour bath has been tested by repeated practical experiments in various hands, and received the sanction of the government of the United States; the surgeon general of our late army, several hospital surgeons, and numerous individual medical and other respectable characters.

Since the visitation of the ravaging epidemic called spotted fever or cold plague, which is always attended with a torpid state of the vessels of the surface and extremities, physicians have been induced more than formerly to appreciate the means of applying artificial heat to restore the balance of excitement. Among the various applications employed for this purpose are the warm bath, steams of hot water, billets of wood heated, twigs of pine or hemlock heated by hot stones, bladders or jugs filled with hot water, &c. The most of these have their inconveniences and defects, and it has long been a desideratum in practice to devise a more eligible mode of fulfilling the indication. In the discovery of Dr. Jennings we have the means of administering *dry heat* with the greatest facility and success, free from many of the evils and inconveniences of the usual methods of applying heat to the body. His method consists in conveying and diffusing the gas of burning alcohol or ardent spirits over the body of the patient. The tin cup containing burning spirits is placed on the floor, and a tin tube of proper length shutting over it, conveys the gas to the patient in bed. "By this invention," says the author, "every physician, and indeed every family may be furnished with a convenient, elegant, and delightful method of applying heat. It may be put into operation in five minutes. The apparatus may be carried in a large pocket; it would scarcely incommode a pair of saddle-bags in travelling. It does not weigh three pounds. It may be applied to a patient seated in a chair or lying on a couch, sofa, cot, or bed. It is used without water. And it can be safely applied to patients in the most helpless condition. So far as I have been able to extend my inquiries, my system is original."* The following

* I have been apprized of the curious fact that the "apparatus of Dr. Jennings is exactly described in a German publication two centuries ago." It is by no means to be supposed however, that the Doctor ever had access to that source of information.

is an abstract from one of the author's pamphlets. "A morbid determination of excitement or a local disease is corrected by general remedies, as blood-letting or puking, purging, &c. &c. where the general state of the system seems to require such general course. Or it may be treated by local remedies, as by bathing the part affected, or by blisters, liniments, &c. &c. In consequence of the unity of disease, skilful physicians have imperceptibly run into an uniformity of practice. Hence we find that blood-letting, puking, purging, blisters, &c. for many years have been the general remedies which they have employed for the cure of recent disease, although they have called it by a very great variety of names."

"In offering the patent portable hot bath as a general remedy, it is obvious, therefore, that no more is assumed in its favour than has been assumed by physicians generally in favour of the almost universal practice of bleeding, purging, blistering, and salivating in almost any and every recent inflammatory case.

"But not to insist on the absurdities of those who claim for themselves what they disallow to others, I contend for the unity of disease and calculate upon the establishment of this great and philosophic truth. And if disease is indeed a unit as was so ably and conclusively taught by the great Dr. Rush, it is perfectly philosophic to admit the existence of remedies of general application; and of great general principles and agents which may be so modified as to be generally appropriate.

"Heat is an agent which admits of such general application. Applied to the surface in an intense degree it extinguishes vital power, and thus safely in a direct way lessens the force of feverish excitement.

"In the same mode of application it necessarily must be a powerfully diffusive agent, and furnishes the most natural and certain method of correcting any local affection. And when gradually applied in an agreeable temperature, it will never fail to produce cordial effects. And in fact in every delicate case, where a stimulant dose as wine or laudanum is absolutely necessary, these remedies would be infinitely more safe and effectual if a pleasant application of heat were first administered. With suitable variation in the degree and continuance of the treatment, according to the degree of violence of the disease, the patent steam bath will be useful in all the following forms of disease, viz.

"In colds, catarrhs, coughs, pleurisies, and in fever in its various forms, including that form of it now raging in different sections of the country and called by different names; none of which perhaps is more appropriate than that of the western country, where it is called the "*cold plague* or *cold skin fever*." In local inflammations and other local affections, as sore breasts in female cases, in swelled glands, anthrax or carbuncle, sore throat, quinsy, ear-ach, tooth-ach, head-ach, especially that of the nervous kind, and in inflamed wounds, &c. In scrofulous, glandular, ulcerous, and eruptive affections including St. Anthony's fire, nettle-rash, scald head, &c. In suppression of urine and other painful affections of the bladder, &c. In piles whether blind or protruded. In hæmorrhage whether from the lungs, as in hemoptoe, from the nose or urethra, &c. In excessive fatness, in old age, &c. And in gout, rheumatism, and other similar painful affections."

Directions for using the Steam Bath.

"In any case of sudden emergence, the bath may be administered by supporting the bed-clothes with a staff or board of suitable length, or with any sort of a temporary frame, taking care to use a sheet or two of paper to defend the bed from being scorched, and to adjust the whole affair so as to secure a free diffusion of the heat over the body of the patient.

"There should be provided in every family where the bath is used, a suitable frame* for the purpose. It might be something like the following description:—Half a circle or a half-hoop of good strength and twenty-two inches in diameter, will form the end which is to stride cross the body of the patient a little below the breast. A half circular plank, eighteen inches in diameter, will make the foot end of the frame. A thin board four feet long should cover the top, and a lath or two of similar length should secure each of its sides. A hole of suitable size should be made in the middle of the foot end for the introduction of the tube.

"The patient should be stripped of all his clothing except his linen, which after the bath goes into operation, he may draw up to his chin. The frame is to be laid over him in bed, and a sufficient weight of bed-clothes should be used

* This frame is highly important, and in many cases indispensable. In pleurisies and other violent cases, the heat ought to act at once with considerable violence upon the whole surface.

so as to confine the heat properly. A sheet and four or more blankets, or other covering to that amount for the winter season; a blanket less will serve for the summer. The bath is applied at the feet, which is most proper in all ordinary cases, and the gas has a free opportunity to diffuse itself all round the body of the patient, which is always important. The weight of the bed-clothes being properly sustained by the frame, he can turn himself over at pleasure, which will give him the advantage of warming first one side and then the other, as it may be most agreeable to his feelings.

"Complaints should always be met at their first appearances, before the patient is exhausted by disease. In cases of very robust patients it is often safest to take some blood before the bath is applied, especially in the winter and spring seasons of the year. And it sometimes happens in recent painful cases in which the propriety of blood-letting may be doubtful, that the bath produces partial sweating and temporary ease, but presently the perspiration suddenly dries up, and the pain increases. This circumstance will at once determine the necessity of blood-letting, which in such an instance will be found more effectual after the bath than it would have been if performed prior to its application.

"In some instances also, when the bath is administered to patients inclined to be feverish when blood-letting has not been premised, and especially when too small a cup has been used, an uncomfortable restlessness is felt. This circumstance as well as a head-ach, if they continue any length of time after the bath should be relieved by some agreeable cathartic dose, and blood-letting when necessary.

"In cases where it may be used with great decision, it commonly produces some throbbing of the head. When this appearance is considerable, the process may be discontinued, and if blood-letting is not necessary, the throbbing will quickly subside, leaving no inconvenience to the patient. In delicate cases, however, it ought not to be pushed up to this pitch; the fire should be lighted up and extinguished alternately, as it may be found agreeable to the patient.

"In cases of feeble and very old persons, the smaller cups ought to be used. And in most instances it ought to be repeated once every sixth hour, sometimes once every third hour. Meanwhile the patient should be supported by nourishment and cordials.*

* In such a case the intention should be to warm the patient effectually, but not to produce a sweat.

"Sometimes it may be beneficial to remove the apparatus from the feet to the side of the patient, and so on alternately as the judgment of the practitioner will quickly discover.

"In cases of long standing debility, it sometimes happens that the bath is scarcely put into operation before the patient feels distressing sickness and faintness. When this happens let the fire be extinguished, and give a glass of wine and water, and when sufficiently refreshed re-kindle the bath. In such delicate cases it is frequently necessary to use laudanum as well as the wine and water. Say ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty drops, to be given at the close of the process.

"In almost every enfeebled case of any standing, it is necessary after the bath, to use jugs or bottles filled with boiling water, or hot bricks to aid the weak excitement of the surface, that it may retain the advantages gained by the bath; and in some cases blisters should be added.

"There is no danger of taking cold. The gas which is used is as free from moisture as atmospheric air. It will dry a damp sheet. Besides, in all the instances in which it has been used, I have not known one by which the patient found any ill effects in that way. Indeed, if such a thing should happen, another application and a little care would perfectly correct every inconvenience.

"When the patient is not much reduced, and seems to be too long coming into a state of perspiration, I always add more heat. If two or more cups cannot stand within the base of the bath, I place it upon them in any way I can, propping it up with bricks, or any other convenient support. The heat of two or three cups will be drawn up by the tube. If the patient complain too much I remove one of the cups for a few seconds, and replace it so soon as the heat a little subsides. By this method my object is more speedily, certainly, and safely accomplished."

We find in our author's pamphlets a concise description of several acute and chronic diseases or forms of disease, with his method of cure, in which he does not depend exclusively on the steam bath. His prescriptions are simple, neat, and efficacious, and his medical treatment precisely conformable to our best modern practice.

As a specimen the following valuable article is introduced.

Typhoid Pneumonia, or Cold Plague.

“The prevailing epidemic, known in different sections of the country by different names, in the western states by the appellation of the *cold plague*, is properly a grade of typhus fever. In regions where it rages there must be present some poisonous agent which debilitates the organic movements of the system; or else there is a want of something in the atmosphere, upon a full supply of which, the vital functions are dependant for a perfect state of the powers of life. Through this abridgment of the vital power, the system is placed in a condition which renders it unable to diffuse the circulation with complete and equable impetus throughout the whole mass. Those vessels most remote from the centre of motion, must languish most. Hence the surface is first enfeebled; and external cold must act first and chiefly upon the surface: of course it follows, that persons having previously been in feeble health; those who are badly clad; those who live in cold houses, or are badly supplied with fuel for fires, and especially such as are exposed to fatigue and the weather, will furnish the greater number of instances of this form of disease. The enfeebled surface, under the influence of cold which it is not prepared to resist, is imperceptibly brought into a condition approximating to a state of death; whilst the powers of life, repelled from the surface and concentrated upon the vital organs, produce a storm of excitement, which threatens speedy destruction. The excitement thus pent up, determines upon the head, upon the chest, and upon the glands of the throat. Upon this theory of the disease, blood-letting must necessarily, in most instances, be pernicious. By the sudden loss of blood, the surface, almost deprived of life, is instantly left destitute of excitement; that is, is reduced to a state of death. No measures within the reach of human power can afterwards prevent the destruction of the patient. For the cure, the first intention should be by the application of heat, in some way, to restore a due portion of excitement to the surface: and this can be done more speedily and effectually by the agency of the patent steam bath, where it can be had, than by any other means.

“After the use of the bath, the bowels should be cleared by a gentle but brisk cathartic: say salts and manna. After the operation of the cathartic, the bath should be repeated. And in any very alarming case it would be highly useful to

wrap the patient in a blanket wrung out of heated spirit of very high proof, in which a portion of spirit of turpentine has been previously dissolved. Possibly in some instances this treatment might supersede the necessity of blisters. If, however, the throat be considerably affected, a blister ought to be applied to the neck, to extend down the back or breast, so as to secure a blistered surface equal in area to an hundred or an hundred and twenty square inches. A second or third cathartic may frequently be found necessary: but no blood-letting should be tried until the excitement of the surface is by some means first properly secured. The general treatment in other respects should be regulated according to existing circumstances and appearances. The explanation here given of this alarming complaint, will account for its appearance without referring to any thing like contagion. And *regular living, moderate exercise, and a constant use of good fires*, will be found generally effectual to prevent its assault."

NOTE. Dr. Jennings' apparatus, together with the author's valuable pamphlet on the subject of his patent warm and hot bath, are kept for sale by Mr. William B. White, at his druggist store, No. 49, Marlborough street, Boston, price ten dollars.

Weights and Measures employed in Medicine.

The weights usually employed are those commonly called *Troy weight*. The pound is thus divided.

A pound,	℔i	contains	{	12 ounces,	℥xii.
An ounce,	℥i			8 drachms,	ʒviii.
A drachm,	ʒi			3 scruples,	ʒiiij.
A scruple,	ʒi			20 grains,	gr. xx.

The wine gallon measure is divided as follows:

A gallon,	congj	contains	{	8 pints,	Oviiij.
A pint,	Oj			16 fluid ounces,	f ℥xxvi.
A fluid ounce,	f ℥i			8 fluid drachms,	f ʒviiij.
A fluid drachm,	f ʒi			60 minims,	℥lx.

When medicines are directed in the quantities of a table spoonful and of a tea spoonful, it is to be understood that the spoons are of the medium size, the former equaling about half a fluid ounce, and the latter a fluid drachm.

When a dose is measured by drops, the size of the drops is liable to vary according to the form of the mouth of the bottle, and specific gravity of the liquid, &c. But it is in general to be estimated that sixty drops of water, one hundred drops of spirits and tinctures, and one hundred and twenty of alcohol, are equal to a drachm by measure.

Of Medical Prescriptions.

Much accuracy and attention ought to be observed in the forming a medical prescription. This point, however, in practice is too often inexcusably disregarded, and not unfrequently the intention of the prescriber is entirely frustrated by an unchemical mixture of substances of opposite virtues. Simplicity, neatness, and elegance, should always be regarded, so far as will comport with the object of the prescription. No unnecessary article should ever enter the composition, and the taste of the patient ought as much as possible to be consulted. The doses of medicines are to be adjusted according to the age, sex, temperament, idiosyncrasy, habit, and disease. Women in general require smaller doses of medicine than men; and the sanguine less powerful doses than the phlegmatic and melancholic. There is in some constitutions a peculiar disposition to be affected with certain causes, in a manner different from the generality of mankind. This, which is termed idiosyncrasy, requires to be attended to by the prescriber. Habit too has an important influence on the operation of medicines. In general all strong stimulants and narcotics lose some of their power by being long continued. Thus the inebriate, habituated to large quantities of ardent spirits, can bear ten times the quantity of opium, to that of other persons. In a state of disease, the doses of medicine must be regulated according to the greater or less degree of susceptibility to external impressions.

The following table will shew the proportions from infancy to adult age.

Let the dose for a person of middle age

be - - - - -	1 or one drachm.
For one from 14 to 21 years, it will be $\frac{2}{3}$	or two scruples.
7 to 14 - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ or half a drachm.
4 to 7 - - - - -	$\frac{1}{3}$ or one scruple.
of 4 years of age - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ or fifteen grains.
3 - - - - -	$\frac{1}{6}$ or half a scruple.
2 - - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$ or eight grains.
1 - - - - -	$\frac{1}{12}$ or five grains.

Directions for collecting and preserving Medicinal Vegetables.

Those medicinal vegetables which grow wild in dry soils and high situations, fully exposed to the air and sun, are in general to be preferred to those which grow in moist, low, shady, or confined places. Roots of annual plants should be gathered before they shoot out their stalks or flowers; biennial roots in the harvest of the first, or spring of the second year, perennial, either in the spring or autumn, when the sap is most in the root. All roots, immediately after being gathered, should be quickly washed in cold water; rejecting such as are worm eaten, as well as the defective, and the fibres or little roots that are not essential. Such roots as are thick, should be cut into slices, if covered with rough bark, it should be peeled off. The sound clean roots are to be carefully dried, either by a current of cool air, or by the heat of a moderate fire. Herbs and leaves in general should be gathered after the flower buds have formed, or about the time of the plant's flowering. The flowers are to be collected when fresh blown, or about opening, and in the forenoon after the dew is off. The greatest care is requisite in drying leaves and flowers, that both their colours and virtues may be preserved in the greatest perfection. They should be dried hastily by a heat of common fire, as great or greater than that of the sun. After drying, they should be carefully preserved in drawers or boxes for that purpose. They ought always to be so preserved as to retain their natural colour and smell; when they lose these, they are not fit for use. Those herbs and leaves, preserved in the careless manner of most families, and allowed to become black and mouldy, lose all their medicinal virtues, and are altogether unfit for any purpose. Seeds should be collected

when ripe, and beginning to grow dry, before they fall off spontaneously ; they are best preserved in their natural husks or coverings. The most proper seasons for cutting woods and barks for medicinal use, are the spring and autumn. The young trees afford the best bark, but the woods should be taken from those more advanced.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. *Bear's Whortleberry.*

This is a small hardy evergreen. Stems long and woody, trailing over the ground and forming extensive beds. Flowers in small bunches, drooping, rose coloured in June. Berries red, remaining long on their stalks ; they are insipid, pulpy, and mealy. This shrub grows very abundantly in our woods, and on mountains in sandy soils. It is known among the inhabitants by the name of wild cranberry. The leaves impart an astringent quality to the taste, followed by a bitterness. So great is their astringency that they are in Russia used for the purpose of tanning. The uva ursi has long been known in medicine for its astringent and tonic powers ; and it has obtained considerable reputation for the cure of various affections of the urinary organs depending on debility. In diabetes, and in ulcerations of the kidneys and bladder, it has often been employed with decided good effects. Dr. Barton was of opinion that it is peculiarly adapted to cases of nephritis depending upon gout, and he has known it to be useful even when it was ascertained that a calculus was present : and it greatly alleviates the dyspeptic symptoms accompanying nephritic complaints. It is in general administered in the form of powder, in doses of from twenty to thirty grains three or four times a day.

Dr. Ferriar has experienced very beneficial effects from uva ursi in nephritic cases, and even in smaller doses than usual. He exhibited five grains of the leaves and half a grain of opium three or four times in a day, according to the urgency of the symptoms, which he found always to relieve, and generally to effect a cure. In some instances it was employed for several months together before this was attained. In several cases of hæmaturia in delicate females, where the hæmorrhage evidently proceeded from the kidneys, uva ursi always succeeded in removing the complaint. Dr. F. is of opinion that this remedy acts specifically as a tonic and astringent on the kidneys. He always prefers

small doses, as a scruple or half a drachm often produces nausea, even when joined with opium. This gentleman has also discovered in uva ursi the property of preventing or curing that distressing strangury which is sometimes produced by the application of blisters. It has in his hands and others proved an effectual remedy if given during the application of the blister.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. *Thorn Apple, or Apple Peru.*

The thorn apple is an annual plant, a native of America, and in the southern states has long been known by the name of James-town weed. It is commonly found among rubbish and on waste land, flowering in August and September. There are two varieties of this plant frequently found growing near each other. Of one variety the stem is of a pale green, often solid, and the flowers clear white. The other is considerably larger in size, has a uniformly hollow stem, of a purple colour, covered with light dots; the flowers light purple or blue, striped on the inside. In both varieties the stem is erect, repeatedly forked, with spreading branches, and from three to four feet in height. The fruit is of the size of a small hen's egg, covered with thorns. The leaves are large, egg shaped, pointed, angular, and deeply indented, of a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It is the purple sort that is chiefly employed in medicine.

Every part of this plant is a strong narcotic poison, and instances frequently occur of children and others having suffered the most alarming consequences, and sometimes even death from swallowing the seeds or leaves. The symptoms, immediately after being received into the stomach, are dilatation of the pupils, vertigo, delirium, tremour, itching, eruption, insupportable thirst, and palsy, which soon terminate in death. See page 486 of this volume. The medical properties of this plant have recently arrested very considerable attention, and in the American New Dispensatory more ample details will perhaps be found relative to it than in any other production. In common with narcotic plants in general, it possesses antispasmodic powers; hence its successful employment in maniacal cases, and in convulsive and epileptic affections, by Baron Stork, and other German physicians.

The reputation of this plant has been considerably increased of late by a very extensive knowledge of its valua-

ble properties in the United States. The late Professor Barton esteemed it as possessing great and invaluable powers. Dr. J. Fisher, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, extols it as a valuable remedy in epilepsy in young persons, where the fits occur daily or monthly, at regular periods. The medical properties of stramonium have been tested by numerous other practitioners, corroborative of my own opinion of its great utility in a variety of diseases of the spasmodic class. In some cases of spasmodic asthma, stramonium has greatly relieved the distressing symptoms, and we find recorded in the *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. IV. p. 226, a singular case of spasmodic cough, accompanied with convulsions, subsultus tendinum, and a train of nervous symptoms, which, after the failure of the usual remedies, yielded in a few days to the extract of stramonium, beginning with two, and increasing to six grains. The forms in which this medicine is generally administered, are the watery extract, or the inspissated juice of the leaves, beginning with one or two grains, and gradually increasing to fifteen or twenty. In one case of mania Dr. Barton gave to the extent of sixty grains at a dose. In another case, in which it was exhibited to fifty grains daily, divided into two doses, it obviated a recurrence of epileptic fits, but produced dilated pupils, blindness, and sleepiness. I have witnessed an instance in a lady, who could not bear more than one grain, and even this seldom failed to induce unpleasant vertiginous sensations and drowsiness. The saturated tincture is preferred by Dr. Fisher for children, regulating the dose by drops, and the effect produced of dilating the pupils, &c. An ointment prepared by simmering the leaves in hog's lard is much employed to procure ease in external inflammation, hæmorrhoids, and burns. The practice of smoking the dried roots or leaves of stramonium for the relief of asthmatic complaints has become very general from the beneficial effects which it is known to produce.

I have received information from a creditable source that a pamphlet has recently been published by an English physician stating a number of instances of convulsions and obstinate constipation in children, in which stramonium proved remarkably successful when applied externally by way of immersion in a decoction of the medicine. From its narcotic and antispasmodic powers I should repose much confidence in this mode of application.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. *Thoroughwort. Bone-set.*

There are numerous species of eupatorium which are natives of our soil. This species, which is by some called crosswort, grows in standing water and in low marshy situations. The stem is erect and rises from two to four or five feet, perforating the leaves at each joint, and is hairy or woolly, and branches only at the top. The leaves are serrated and rough, broad at their base and gradually lessening to a very acute point, of a dark green, and covered with short hairs. Flowers white in a large corymb—August and September. The medicinal properties of this very valuable plant have been detailed in the American New Dispensatory, 2d edition, but later experience will warrant some additional observations relative to its virtues and effects. According to the form in which it is administered it produces the effect of an emetic and cathartic, sudorific, and tonic. If given in decoction or infusion of the leaves and flowers, to the quantity of eight or ten ounces, while warm, it operates as an emetic and cathartic, and in this form it may be confidently directed as a remedy in bilious colic, accompanied by obstinate constipation. If in the form of cold infusion or decoction, or in substance, it proves a powerful bitter and tonic, and is admirably adapted to the cure of intermittent and remittent fevers.* In doses of twenty or thirty grains of the powdered leaves, given every two hours during the intermission of fever, it answers all the valuable purposes of cinchona without producing heat or stricture, and may often be exhibited under circumstances which might render cinchona inadmissible. In typhus and in spotted fever, in its varied forms, an infusion of thoroughwort has been employed with satisfactory success as a cordial diaphoretic and tonic. In cases of debility, a tincture of this plant, with the addition of a little orange peel, has been found one of the best forms of stomachic bitters, and is an excellent substitute for the Peruvian bark. About two quarts of a strong infusion of thoroughwort, with the addition of one ounce of aloes, form an excellent cathartic for a horse or cattle.

* See Dr. A. Anderson's Inaugural Dissertation, and Barton's Collections.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM. *Trumpet Weed. Mohawk Tassel.*

"A tall plant growing about the borders of thickets in wet land. Stem five or six feet in height, straight, round, purplish, hollow throughout its whole length, its tube not being interrupted by joints. Leaves in whorles of four, five, or six; ovate, rugged with veins, acute. Flowers purple, in a large branching terminal corymb—August, September. Perennial."

This plant is an excellent diuretic, affording great relief in dysuria and other affections of the urinary passages, increasing the secretion of urine in dropsy, &c. The root is the part employed, and is given in the form of infusion or decoction, in a liberal manner, until the desired effect is produced.

LOBELIA INFLATA. *Indian Tobacco.*

A biennial plant found common in dry fields among barley and rye stubble. It has a very subtle acrimonious taste, not unlike that of green tobacco. The stem is angular, hairy, branching at top from one to two feet in height; the stem and its branches terminate in spikes of small blue flowers on short foot stalks. It flowers in July and August, its capsules are oval, inflated and filled with numerous small seeds.

This plant was first discovered and brought into notice by the Rev. Dr. M. Cutler, as may be seen in his account of indigenous vegetables, published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. It was next found in the hands of an adventurous empiric, where, from its deleterious properties it proved a weapon of destruction in various instances. The character and medicinal properties of lobelia had not excited the attention of physicians until, by information received from Dr. Cutler, it was in 1810 introduced into the American New Dispensatory as a new article of the Materia Medica. Subsequent practice affords ample attestations of its utility in various diseases. As an active emetic, the dried leaves may be administered to an adult in doses of from fifteen to twenty grains, or perhaps to thirty, though its active powers require considerable caution in its use, and ought to preclude it from inexperienced hands. It

imparts to the mouth and fauces a peculiarly acrid and stimulant effect, and will often excite vomiting by its impression on the oesophagus before it can enter the stomach. The efficacy of this medicine appears to be particularly displayed in those pulmonic cases where the lungs and bronchial vessels are oppressed with mucus or tenacious phlegm. Hence in certain species of asthma the most signal benefit and relief have been obtained by its use; the laborious breathing and other distressing symptoms being frequently alleviated even before vomiting is produced; or when given in small doses as an expectorant. It must, however, be observed that its salutary effects are not uniformly the same in every instance. From its very speedy operation as an emetic and its expectorant powers, it may be supposed to be a well adapted remedy in croup and hooping cough, and some respectable practitioners are in the habit of prescribing it in the form of tincture in cases of common cough attended with difficult respiration. But in febrile cases it is not to be recommended on account of its too stimulating effects. The saturated tincture is the form in which it is most conveniently exhibited; about half a table spoonful being the usual dose, though in some cases a tea spoonful will be found sufficient. The tincture may be much improved by the addition of a small proportion of some aromatic. I have generally employed the bark of the bayberry root, (*myrica cerifera*.) This medicine is endowed also with diuretic properties, and it is by some practitioners successfully employed in small doses in pills to promote the discharge of urine. The leaves should be collected in August, while the plant is in blossom; the seeds are supposed to possess the same properties as the leaves, and both in too large doses may be productive of dangerous effects.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. Osmond Royal. Flowering Fern.

An indigenous handsome fern growing in watery places and boggy marshes. The leaves are doubly winged, and bear bunches of flowers at the ends. The root of osmond royal abounds in a rich mucilaginous substance; when fresh from the earth, water or milk may be thickened to the consistence of syrup by the mucilage found in the interstices of the roots. This mucilage is of a quality well calculated to defend the internal parts against the irritating effects of ac-

rimonious humours. Thus in some consumptive cases the greatest advantages have been derived from its use, and it is even reputed to have performed cures in some instances. The roots are to be boiled in milk, and this should be recommended as the principal food and nutriment of the patient. On account of their soft mucilage the roots will be found highly useful as an external application to parts contused or bruised, being a powerful discutient. This domestic article merits attention, and a place in the *Materia Medica*.

POTHOS FÆTIDA. *Mich.* DRACONTIUM FÆTIDUM. *L.*
Skunk Cabbage.

This singular plant abounds in swamps and low meadows. The vulgar name by which it is known is derived from its very rank and disagreeable smell, resembling that of a skunk, and from its leaves resembling the cabbage. The roots and seeds impart to the mouth a sensation of pungency and acrimony similar to arum. This plant has no stem, and the flower is the first part that appears in April and May. The leaves next appear at a small distance from the flower stalk in a conic form, very closely rolled together, expanding nearly ovate, as they rise, supported on foot stalks. The medicinal properties of this domestic plant was first announced by Rev. Dr. Cutler, by whose authority, corroborated by the experience of medical correspondents, it has been introduced into the American New Dispensatory as a new article of the *Materia Medica*. Since that publication a more extensive acquaintance with its virtues justifies the fullest confidence in its antispasmodic powers. My own experience warrants the assertion that it is not inferior in efficacy to the most esteemed remedies of that class, and which have received universal sanction. In cases of asthmatic affections it alleviates the most distressing symptoms and shortens the duration of the paroxysm. In chronic rheumatism and erratic pains of a spasmodic nature it often performs a cure or affords more benefit than any other remedy. It has in some instances of epilepsy suspended the fits and greatly alleviated the symptoms.

In obstinate hysteric affections this medicine has surpassed in efficacy all those antispasmodics which have been generally employed, and in several instances it has displayed

its powers like a charm. Having in a few instances tested its virtues in subsultus tendinum attending typhus fever, its pleasing effects will encourage the future employment of it in similar cases. In those spasmodic affections of the abdominal muscles during parturition or after delivery, this root has proved an effectual remedy. It is possible that the dreadful spasms attending tetanus and locked-jaw may be considerably alleviated by this powerful antispasmodic. This can be ascertained only by a thorough trial, exhibiting it to the greatest extent, not only by the mouth and injecting into the intestines, but by immersing the whole body in a strong infusion of the root. The root should be taken up in the autumn or spring before the leaves appear, and being dried and pulverized, may be given to the quantity of twenty or thirty grains three or four times in a day, or an infusion of it to any extent, as it never occasions unpleasant effects.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. *Garget. Coakum.*
Poke-weed.

This is one of the most common American plants, and is known in every part of the United States by some of the names above mentioned. It grows in waste ground and by the side of roads, having branching purple stems five or six feet high. The leaves are large, flowers in long simple racemes of a dull white, succeeded by large flat berries, affording a juice which gives a purple dye. All the parts of this plant are endowed with medicinal virtues, and its emetic powers have recently been satisfactorily ascertained by practical experiments in the hands of respectable physicians. The root dried and pulverized is the part to be employed for that purpose. If to an adult a small dose of ten or twelve grains be given, it is tardy in its operation, several hours sometimes elapse before it induces an evacuation; but in a dose of twenty grains or more it rarely fails to produce all the desirable effects as an efficacious emetic in the usual time. In one instance twenty-four, and in another thirty grains, operated with considerable severity both as an emetic and cathartic. It probably possesses a degree of narcotic power, as it has not been known to occasion gripes or spasms. One ounce of the dried root, says Dr. Cutler, infused in a pint of wine, and given to the quantity of two spoonfuls, operates kindly as an emetic and cathartic.

“ Dr. Shultz, in his ingenious Inaugural Dissertation on this subject, observes, that scabies and herpes have been often removed by it. In these cases, a solution of the extract in water is generally substituted where the expressed juice cannot be had. In rheumatisms the whole substance of this plant has at different times been of essential service, although the berries have generally been preferred. In those rheumatic affections which sometimes occur to syphilitic patients, its virtue far exceeds that of opium; and it seems more valuable than guaiacum, especially when combined with mercury. For medicinal purposes the leaves should be gathered about July, when the foot stalks begin to assume a reddish colour, dried in the shade and powdered for use. An extract may easily be obtained from the leaves, when gathered at this period, by gently evaporating their expressed juice to a proper consistence. A tincture may be made by dissolving either the extract or the leaves, in their green or dry state, in common brandy or other spirit. An extract may be made from the root by boiling down in the same manner as other extracts.

“ It is affirmed by a physician of reputation and experience that the leaves of *Phytolacca decandra* have been found an admirable remedy in hæmorrhoids. A strong infusion is given internally, and if it does not speedily relieve, the same infusion is to be injected into the rectum. This method will in general effect a cure.” (American New Dispensatory.)

“ The extract made from this plant is found to operate as a mild vegetable caustic, cleansing and healing foul ulcers better than most other remedies of that class.” It is strongly recommended for trial in syphilitic cases as a substitute for the nitrate of silver.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA. Side Flowering Scull-cap.

“ The *scutellaria* is perennial, of which there are numerous species indigenous to the United States. The plant is found in great abundance on the banks of rivers and the borders of ponds; flowering in July or August. The stem is square, branched, and attains the height of from one to three feet. The leaves are opposite, narrow pointed, on long foot stalks. The racemes are axillary and lateral, bearing small violet coloured blossoms, intermixed with small

leaves. The calyx is hooded, or helmet formed, from whence originated the generic name of scull-cap, or scutellaria." (American New Dispensatory.)

Another species, *Scutellaria galericulata*, is often found associating with that above described, and is liable to be confounded with it, but is to be distinguished by its axillary flowers in pairs on pedicles from the alæ of the leaves and pendulous.

The medical properties ascribed to scull-cap are those of an antidote against the effects of *canine madness*, as will be seen particularly detailed in the work just quoted. In a publication entitled *Observations on Hydrophobia*, by the author of this work, a mass of evidence in favour of the antidotal powers of this plant has been recorded. Our knowledge of this remedy has been derived from a certain Mr. Lewis, of the state of New-York, in whose hands as a secret it was for many years so successfully employed as to obtain the credit of an infallible preventive of hydrophobia, either in man or beast, if properly administered immediately after the bite has been inflicted. Since it has been promulgated, numerous gazettes and journals have teemed with encomiums on its antidotal powers, and from sources so respectable as to claim attention and confidence, and where it has been most known and employed, it has been the most highly extolled. Dr. Vandever, late of New-Jersey, being in possession of the secret, acquired extensive popularity by his success, and he is said to have declared that during his practice he has prevented upwards of three hundred persons from going mad, and that he never lost but one patient to whom his medicine had been administered. From the high reputation, therefore, of scull-cap, perhaps surpassing that of any other remedy, practitioners ought to resort to the use of it on any occasion which may offer, either in relieving mankind from this awful malady, or in arresting the devastation among the brute creation. The following is the manner in which Mr. Lewis and Dr. Vandever prepared and administered the remedy. The leaves should be gathered when in flower, carefully dried and reduced to a fine powder, and put into bottles well corked for use. When a person has received a bite by a mad dog, he must take of a strong infusion of the leaves or powder a gill four times a day every other day. The day it is omitted he must take a spoonful of the flowers of sulphur in the morning, fasting,

and at bed time in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three weeks. To cattle or horses he directs four times the quantity prescribed for a man.

SECALE CORNUTUM. *Ergot, or Spurred Rye.*

The history and properties of this very singular production have attracted the attention of naturalists and physicians for more than two centuries, and has recently excited an extraordinary degree of interest and speculation among the medical faculty of the United States. This substance is found projecting from the ears of rye in its mature state, and from its resemblance to a cock's spur it has received the French name of *ergot*. It is of different lengths and size, some growing to an inch or more in length, while others are smaller than the genuine grains of rye, of a dark brown colour externally, and whitish within. Its form is in general crooked, angular, and the extremities either blunt or pointed. Some ears produce a few grains of ergot with small shrunk grains of rye intermixed, whilst others contain from ten to twenty ergots of different sizes. This diseased state of rye is said to be more frequent in newly cultivated ground, and in wet seasons and moist situations than in those more dry, and both winter and spring grain are supposed to be equally liable to this spurious production. Wheat is also often ergotted, but barley is rarely if ever affected with the disease.

With regard to the alleged deleterious character of ergot, we must first revert to the different European authorities who have made it a subject of particular investigation. In numerous publications of former times, it is reported that in certain districts in France, and other parts of Europe, such large proportion of rye has been infested with ergot as to render the bread made from it destructive to health and life. That at six or more different periods subsequent to the year 1596, the inhabitants of those districts where ergot was most prevalent, were visited with epidemical diseases of a malignant and fatal nature, particularly violent spasmodic affections and dry gangrene or mortification of the extremities, destroying the flesh and ligaments and leaving the bones bare. In the year 1709, no less than five hundred patients were in the hospital of Orleans in France, afflicted with diseases supposed to be in consequence of eating bread impreg-

nated with spurred rye. By the same authorities we are apprized that various animals, such as sheep, dogs, swine, and poultry being fed with ergot by way of experiment, died in great agonies, some convulsed, others mortified and ulcerated. These alleged circumstances naturally excited the greatest interest at the time and occasioned the most assiduous investigation, which unfortunately, however, has not resulted in harmony of opinion relative to the real character of this morbid production. Opposed to the foregoing reported circumstances are numerous experiments instituted by other respectable individuals, shewing in a satisfactory manner that ergot has been taken as well by men as animals and birds, to a very considerable amount without the least inconvenience. In this confused and equivocal state the subject was permitted to rest; but the late Dr. Beddoes and others have since represented ergot as an empirical agent or inert substance, nor do we learn that its medical properties have ever been noticed or investigated by any European author. The merit therefore of designating ergot as an agent capable of subserving valuable purposes in medicine seems to have been reserved for American physicians, and Dr. John Stearns of the state of New-York is undoubtedly entitled to the honour of being the first promulgator. This gentleman in a letter to Dr. Akerly, published in the Medical Repository in the year 1807, announced that ergot is capable of exciting a specific action upon the uterus, that it greatly augments the power of that organ during the efforts of parturition, and in lingering and protracted cases it speedily induces forcible pains and greatly expedites delivery. Curiosity being thus excited, a few physicians were induced to test its virtues by practical experiment. In the year 1810, it was introduced into the American New Dispensatory as a new article deserving a place in the *Materia Medica*. In June 1813, the natural history and the merit of this article as a medicinal agent, was ably investigated and discussed in a dissertation read before the Massachusetts Medical Society by Dr. Oliver Prescott, which has been published. The character of spurred rye as a medicine, may now be considered as fully established, and a majority of the physicians of our metropolis and many others have adopted the employment of it in promoting regular and efficient labour. By experience and observation it is ascertained beyond controversy, that this medicine possesses a peculiar power of stimulating the gravid uterus, and

increasing the feeble throes of parturition. Particular circumstances, however, are to be cautiously regarded in its administration. For if given in the early stage of labour before the orifice of the uterus is sufficiently relaxed and dilated, much mischief to both mother and child is to be apprehended. The powerful and continued efforts of the uterus from the effects of a full dose of ergot, prevents the retreat of the child's head after being advanced, and the unceasing pressure has too often been the means of destroying the child. Either preternatural presentation, deformity of the pelvis, or rigidity of the muscular parts, are obstacles to delivery, which ergot has no power to remove; and if administered, its effects must inevitably prove injurious to the mother, and greatly endanger the life of the child. It is obvious therefore that the aid of ergot is indicated, and may be given with safety in those cases only where no rigidity exists, and where the labour has been lingering and long protracted, merely from the feeble and unfrequent uterine efforts. In the first birth it is seldom requisite or proper; nor should this powerful agent be administered by inexperienced or imprudent accouchers. Besides its beneficial effects as a parturient, ergot is endowed with a peculiar property of constringing the uterine vessels and restraining an undue hæmorrhage after delivery; and even the lochial discharge is often diminished by its use, but without any ill effects resulting. "This singular property of the ergot," says Dr. Prescott, "to diminish the enlarged cavity of the uterus, is never more strikingly exemplified than when its agency is employed to restrain those floodings which sometimes appear in the early months of pregnancy, when the action of gestation has ceased, and abortion must follow. In such cases it speedily excites in the uterus such energetic action, that its contents are soon expelled, and the hæmorrhage ceases." Among the extraordinary qualities of ergot, none is more surprising than its almost instantaneous operation. The experienced gentleman just quoted, asserts that he noticed the precise time in twenty cases; "in two of them the increased strength of the pains and the continued action commenced in seven minutes from the time the decoction was taken; in one case it was eight minutes, in seven it was ten, in three eleven, and in three others fifteen minutes. In the four remaining cases there was no apparent operation until twenty minutes had expired."

The form in which Dr. Stearns administered ergot, is that to which he applied the appellation of *pulvis parturiens*, in doses of from five to ten or fifteen grains, but later experience evinces that the decoction or infusion is to be preferred. Half a drachm to four ounces of water, one third of which is given and the dose repeated in twenty minutes if necessary. An over dose of ergot in any form will sometimes excite vomiting, and Dr. Prescott has judiciously suggested a more eligible mode, that of giving "a table spoonful of the decoction only once in ten minutes, as inducing a more temperate though efficient action;" and in his opinion a cautious direction of its powers cannot be too strongly recommended. In a few instances it has failed to exert any effect as a parturient, and in male subjects it has on trial proved inert. I must not omit adverting to another valuable property in ergot which has recently been developed by practical experiment. It has in several instances proved an efficacious emmenagogue when employed in amenorrhœa. This information is derived from the New-England Medical Journal, Vol. V. p. 162, communicated by Professor Bigelow, in the words of Dr. J. Randall, who exhibited it successfully in six out of seven cases of amenorrhœa. One of his patients took six ounces, each ounce being boiled in a quart of water down to a pint. In another instance one ounce relieved his patient the first, and the same quantity the second time, and two ounces at the third period. Four others were completely cured by taking one ounce each, in the quantity of half an ounce per day. In his unsuccessful case half an ounce was taken for four successive days without relief and without injury. The only symptoms produced in the seven patients above mentioned, were "head-ach, increased heat of body, and occasional pain in the hypogastric region." In the same volume, page 247, a solitary instance is related by Dr. Henry S. Waterhouse, of menstrual retention in a patient aged sixteen years. She had been under a course of the usual remedies, and was labouring under hæmoptysis, and various chlorotic complaints of an alarming nature. After venesection and the use of a cathartic she was directed to take the saturated tincture of ergot in doses of twenty drops three times a day, and this without any other medicine effected a cure in about three weeks. The same intelligent writer, page 248, details a very singular and interesting case of puerperal convulsions with dreadful spasmodic con-

tractions, in which ergot operated like a charm, and almost instantaneously rescued the suffering patient from the jaws of death. "The ergot of wheat," says Dr. Bigelow, Medical Journal, page 163, "has been the subject of a few trials which serve in some degree to establish its affinity to that of rye. Its taste is equally nauseous and somewhat more unlike that of the original grain. I have seen it occasion nausea in a dose of a scruple, and vomiting when a drachm had been given. In some cases of labour it has evidently increased the uterine efforts; in one it produced no effect."

I have now delineated the character of ergot as a medicinal agent so far as its properties have been developed. Future experience may improve our knowledge of its utility. I shall not trust myself with the task of discussing the justness of the accusation recently brought against it as having an agency in producing the fatal epidemic called *spotted fever*. Attempts to vindicate or to invalidate the imputation might be construed to imply a "zeal without knowledge," since the subject is confessedly involved in deep obscurity, and we are favoured only with the feeble light derived from speculative knowledge and doubtful assumption. Suffice it to observe as a pertinent fact, that ergot to the amount of from four to six ounces has been taken with impunity or with temporary inconvenience only, and it is not presumable that this article is often so abundant that individuals are liable to receive a greater quantity in one season by way of food. It must also be conceded that spotted fever has been prevalent in situations where spurred grain has seldom or perhaps in no instance been produced. The position is nevertheless to be regarded, that morbid or damaged grain may predispose to, if not actually prove the generating cause of diseases, and no one will hesitate to recommend to farmers and others the greatest vigilance in separating ergot from the pure grain intended for use.—"In the winter of 1813—14, a gentleman in New-Jersey lost twenty-seven horses which had been grained with mouldy corn." New-England Journal, Vol. V. p. 244.

SOPHORA TINCTORIA. *Wild Indigo. Indigo Weed.*

"This in Dr. Cutler's catalogue is called *indigo fera*, and is sometimes known by the name of broom, but more commonly indigo weed. It is perennial, growing in great abundance in almost every barren pasture and in woods.

The stem rises to two feet or more, is smooth, sending off numerous branches. The leaves are in threes, on short petioles, inversely heart shaped and sessile. In July and August all its branches display butterfly shaped, golden coloured blossoms, which render the plant very conspicuous. The seed vessels are inflated, containing numerous seeds. The root is ligneous, rough, and irregular in shape, of a dark brown colour externally, and sending off many long slender branches. Its taste is unpleasant, sub-acrid, and nauseous, very similar to that of *Ipecacuanha*. The particular medical properties of indigo weed are yet to be ascertained; that it possesses great activity is unquestionably true; those who in the spring season have made the young shoots a substitute for asparagus, experienced its drastic evacuating powers. In the hands of some physicians it is found to operate in a large dose with much severity as an emetic and cathartic. But a weak decoction of the root has frequently been given with the effect only of a mild laxative. A decoction of the root has it is said, been made known by an empiric experienced in its use, as a remedy in scarlatina anginosa, and its employment has been extended in a few instances to typhus or putrid fever with such good effect as to encourage farther trials. An experienced physician considers it as an excellent antiseptic and febrifuge, preferring it in some fevers to Peruvian bark. As an external application its antiseptic qualities ought to be more extensively known. In the form of fomentation or cataplasm, it has proved eminently beneficial when applied to phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers, especially if the decoction be administered internally at the same time." *American New Dispensatory*.

The above quotation contains the whole that has ever been published respecting this indigenous vegetable, but its valuable properties, verified by later experience, merits a more particular consideration. Some experiments have been made with the pulverized root in doses of twenty to thirty grains, for the purpose of ascertaining its emetic and cathartic powers, but without a very favourable result. My own experience of the medicine has hitherto been directed to its antiseptic qualities, as an external application to vitiated ulcers of almost every description, and it is incumbent upon me to observe, that it has in many instances surpassed in efficacy any other remedy which I have ever employed. In aphthous and other ulcers of the mouth, sore nipples, and

in various painful ulcers, discharging acrid matter, the assuaging and healing qualities of an infusion of this root by way of lotion has been most strikingly exemplified in practice. Impressed with the assurance of its great utility, and solicitous to diffuse an experimental knowledge of it more extensively, I was induced to furnish several medical friends in Boston with the root, to be used in the marine hospital and in the alms-house. My object in this instance was chiefly directed to the ascertainment of its effects in cases of syphilitic ulcers, nor has the result disappointed my most sanguine expectations. Reports have been made to me of its peculiarly pleasing effects when applied to obstinate syphilitic ulcers, mercurial sore mouth, and other ulcerous affections. It now remains to recommend to practitioners the trial of the root of wild indigo in cancerous and various vitiated ulcers, in those occasioned by burns and scalds, sore nipples, canker, and in aphthous sore mouth. In malignant ulcerous sore throat no opportunity has presented for trial, but the happiest effects are anticipated in that disease as well as all others of a putrid nature. In mortification and in cases of a putrid tendency, besides its external use, the infusion should be freely employed internally, and it is presumable that it will not often disappoint expectations. From its known qualities it is not improbable that it may be advantageously employed as an injection in virulent gonorrhæa. An ointment may be made by simmering the fresh root in hog's lard, to be applied to burns and ulcers. The virtues of this root appear to be considerably diminished by long keeping.

ARACHNE. *Cob-web.*

This extraordinary article has not long since been taken from empirical hands and sanctioned by the first medical authority as a remedy in diseases. In the 21st and 22d Vol. of the Medical and Physical Journal is recorded a communication from Dr. Robert Jackson, a distinguished English physician, announcing that the late Dr. Gillispie of Edinburgh, a man of sound professional judgment and of great candour and sincerity of character, having been baffled by the obstinacy of an intermittent fever, had recourse to the spider's web with the most perfect success. Dr. Jackson then proceeds to recite the complete success which has at-

tended his experiments with the cob-web in the cure of intermittents. He next relates the very great relief procured by this substance in the advanced stage of phthisis pulmonalis, shewing the extraordinary powers of cob-web in allaying irritation and procuring ease in a case past the reach of common remedies. The writer further observes, that he might multiply instances of the efficacy of this substance if necessary, and the value of its tranquilizing effects, and recommends the trial of it in *hydrophobia*, as being a disease of excessive irritability.

He adds that he can attest by living evidence that cob-web diminishes morbid irritability and calms irritations both of body and mind in a *degree far exceeding any drug or remedy* within the circle of our knowledge. The following remarkable case is adduced in the same publication to evince the singular efficacy of the spider's web. Walter Sands, Esq. has been afflicted for many years with a distressing asthma, which has proved fatal to his father and two sisters. The complaint being hereditary and aggravated by mal-formation of the thorax, no remedy gave any permanent relief, nor did change of climate procure any alleviation of symptoms. He has often been under the direction of eminent physicians, and frequently in a kind of despair has resorted to numerous empirical compositions, but in vain. For a considerable time back he has never been able to lie down in bed on account of a sense of suffocation, but is obliged to be supported half sitting by pillows, and is seldom able to sleep. Having collected nearly a scruple of the spider's web he swallowed it at bed time, and to his utter astonishment enjoyed sound and uninterrupted sleep all night; a blessing to which he had been an entire stranger above six years. Since he began with the cob-web he thinks his health is improved; the cough has certainly abated, but whenever the remedy is omitted the complaint returns.

A medical correspondent says he has been induced from the evidence afforded of the virtues of cob-web to try it in one or two cases, and feels satisfied of its palliative and anodyne properties, and having tried a dose himself, he found it produce the most *delicious tranquillity*, resembling the effects of opium, and followed with no bad effect.

It has been long known that the spider and spider's web have been held in esteem among the vulgar as a certain remedy in ague, and about thirty years ago Dr. M'Bride

quoted Dr. Lind to shew that both of these were empirical remedies for that disease; although few will be willing to swallow the disgusting animal itself, the delicate fabric which it forms may be received by the most squeamish stomach when enveloped in a mucilage of gum arabic. About two or three grains of the web is given every few hours until the ague fits are subdued. In other cases it is said to be eminently applicable to nervous irritations and mental inquietude, even superior to opium as an agreeable anodyne; with this view it may be taken until relief is obtained. A more extensive experience, will, we hope, develop the peculiar properties of this singular remedy.

The foregoing article, together with *cornus florida*, *prinos verticillatus*, *prunus virginiana*, and *liriodendron tulipifera*, were inadvertently omitted when treating of intermittent fever, page 296. See these several articles in American New Dispensatory.

RUBUS VILLOSUS. *High Blackberry.*

RUBUS PROCUMBENS. *Low or Running Blackberry, or Dewberry.*

These require no description, but their valuable properties merit the attention of every medical practitioner. In domestic practice the roots of blackberry have acquired great confidence where they have been used, for their astringent virtues in the various forms of bowel affections. I conceive this article deserving of the highest praise as one of the most active and effectual vegetable astringents which our country produces. The low blackberry or dewberry is the one commonly preferred, and the root is more astringent than the leaves or fruit. It is exhibited in decoction in the quantity of a tea-cup full for an adult, or a table spoonful for children, several times in a day. Ignorant people have been too indiscriminate in its use, but the diseases in which it displays its efficacy are dysentery in its closing stage, chronic diarrhæa, and cholera infantum, to check inordinate evacuations. I have recently been informed that Professor Chapman of Philadelphia, in his practical lectures, has extolled the root of this vegetable as an astringent of superior powers, and thinks it well adapted to a depraved state of the stomach, and digestive organs. Dr. Mease, in his edition of the Do-

mestic Encyclopædia, says, "a jelly made of blackberries, when on the turn from red to black, is much used in the United States for the gravel. A friend of the editor, subject to this disease, spoke highly in praise of the remedy." It is not improbable that a decoction of the root would be still more efficacious in the same complaint, and that it may be extended to other diseases also. We may anticipate the time when this vegetable will be received as an acquisition to our Materia Medica, and as it is a cheap and pleasant medicine, easy to be procured in every situation, it cannot be too strongly recommended to general attention.

Artificial Mineral Waters.

The immense improvements in the science of chemistry have enabled chemists to analyze with great accuracy the natural mineral waters, and to ascertain their nature and even the proportions of the several ingredients which they contain. "In the manufacture, therefore, of artificial mineral waters the original water is perfectly imitated by the addition of all the ingredients in the proper proportions; and the gas by a peculiar and very powerful apparatus is afterwards forced in till the waters acquire a degree of briskness and activity far surpassing any thing which they ever exhibited in nature." "Every species of mineral water whatever, can be prepared by art, but the principal ones that have been attempted in this country, are the *Ballston*, *Soda*, and the *Seltzer waters*."

Ballston Water.

"The *Ballston* water is well known in the United States as a gentle cathartic, an active diuretic, a remedy against gravelly complaints, a tonic to the stomach, and generally to the system; not to mention its efficacy against rheumatic and cutaneous complaints, when applied externally as well as internally. It remains only to be added, that the artificial *Ballston* water is found by experience to produce the effects of the natural water; it is, however, more powerful, and therefore, an equal quantity produces more marked effects." See *Mineral Waters of Ballston and Saratoga*, page 675.

Soda Water.

"The soda water is not an exact imitation of any natural water, but has been directed by medical men as a remedy in a number of common and troublesome complaints. It is ordered in the Pharmacopœias and Dispensatories, and their prescriptions should be followed in this manufacture. It is a complete remedy against sourness of the stomach, commonly called heart-burn, and in most cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach it is very useful; gradually restoring the appetite, and with it the tone of the organ; it is a preventative of many of the diseases of the stomach and bowels which proceed from acidity, and, for the same reason, it often removes or prevents the sick head-ach.

"As a palliative, and even a remedy, in some cases of urinary calculi and gravelly complaints, it is preferable to the Ballston water. It may prevent, arrest, retard, or remove the complaint according to circumstances.

"The soda water is also a very refreshing, and to most persons a very grateful drink, especially after heat and fatigue, and may be made a complete substitute for the beverages of which ardent spirits form a part. With wine and sugar it is very grateful."

The soda water is made by dissolving two ounces of the carbonate of soda in ten pounds of pure water, and afterwards combining with it the carbonic acid gas to the fullest extent. This operation is performed by a powerful apparatus, affording so great a pressure as to be capable of impregnating the liquid with no less than five, or even six times its bulk of carbonic acid gas. The water should be afterwards preserved in glass vessels well closed, and kept as cool as possible.

Seltzer Water.

"The seltzer water has long been known, and is one of the most famous of the natural mineral waters of Europe. On account of its agreeable taste and exhilarating effects, it is largely used at table, and as a beverage, at all hours. It is a diuretic, and possesses considerable efficacy in nephritic and urinary complaints; it is very useful against bilious and dyspeptic affections, and in many cases of cutaneous eruptions.

"It possesses a peculiar power of allaying feverish irritation, and has done much service in slow hectic fevers; it mixes well with milk, and is thus used with advantage by hectic patients. It is also used with sugar and wine."

For the preceding quotations I am indebted to "Conversations on Chemistry." Appendix—New-Haven edition. The following is from the *Emporium of Arts, &c.* by Thomas Cooper.

"The best method of combining the seltzer water with a laxative proportion of the purgative salts is the following; which will enable every body to make, at will, a mineral water, impregnated with cathartic qualities in any proportion that the palate will bear, or the bowels will require, combined with the lively, sparkling qualities of the seltzer water. Take of supercarbonate of soda, or even the common carbonate, twenty grains, of the common carbonate of magnesia as much, put them in a strong black quart bottle; fill it nearly, but not quite full of water; having previously ready a cork that will fit it. Pour in the quantity of strong vitriolic acid, that you know from previous experiment will barely neutralize that quantity of saline matter. Cork the bottle, and tie down the cork instantly. The carbonic acid gas will thus be combined with a solution of Glauber's and Epsom salts, which must be kept in a cool place. In the same manner the dose may be altered or diminished, or sulphate of iron in the proportion of three or four grains may be added if the symptoms of the patient require it, and a mineral water produced more efficacious than any that nature presents to us.

"As to the aerated waters generally, I am of opinion that every family should have an apparatus of the kind, in order to make them at any time, for the purpose of medicine and salutary beverage. I found them in a recent complaint of more service than any other preparation. Owing to extreme debility, no medicine or food would stay on my stomach until I drank the seltzer and soda waters; and I am of opinion, that by their use, sickness may be avoided, and of course, health preserved."

JAMES CUTBUSH.

Phosphate of Iron.

If equal parts of phosphate of soda and sulphate of iron be mixed together in solution, a blue precipitate will be

formed, called the phosphate of iron. The sulphuric acid combines with the soda, and the phosphoric acid with the iron, and precipitates the iron, which is insoluble in water, and when well washed, is nearly insipid. This is the process by which Dr. John Williams of Cambridge prepares the phosphate of iron; the powder is of a sky coloured blue. By a similar process Dr. Caleb Miller of Bristol, prepares his phosphate of iron, but which is afterwards oxygenated, (as he terms it) by subjecting the powder to a fall of water in broken showers, by which it is converted to a yellowish colour. It is not probable that these preparations produce effects essentially different.

The phosphate and the oxy-phosphate of iron were the favourite preparations with Mr. Carmichael of Dublin, in cancerous affections, but his account of their successful application is suspected to have been exaggerated. This preparation has of late been administered with a good degree of success in diseases of debility and various chronic affections, in which chalybeates in general have long been employed. In the New-England Medical Journal, Vol. III. and IV. favourable reports respecting it will be found as a remedy in scrofula, dyspepsia, amenorrhæa, chronic rheumatism, diarrhæa, and obstinate cutaneous eruptions. Having administered this medicine in a few instances of amenorrhæa, and impaired state of the digestive powers, I can add my own attestations of its being equal, if not superior, in efficacy to most other preparations of iron. It is given in doses of from thirty to sixty grains three times a day; if it induce nausea or looseness diminish the quantity; if costiveness, a little aloes should be added.

EAU MEDICINALE *d'Husson.*

This much celebrated composition was discovered about forty-five years ago by M. Husson, a French officer, and has been so highly famed for its almost infallible powers in the cure of gout, as to command the enormous price of from one to two crowns a dose, and it still retains its high reputation in England, and in various parts of the European continent. This remedy is considered as producing a specific effect in removing the paroxysms of gout, as often, and almost as soon as they occur; scarcely an instance of its failure having yet been known in practice. For more particu-

lar information respecting this subject, reference may be had to American New Dispensatory, 2d edition, p. 361. Numerous attempts have been made to discover the composition, or to devise a substitute for eau medicinale. "Mr. James Moor, surgeon, London, has succeeded in compounding a medicine, closely resembling the original medicine in smell, taste, and dose, in its evacuant powers, and finally in its property of relieving the gout so far as it has been tried. This medicine, whose identity with the specific is thus presumed on, is composed of three parts of the wine of white hellebore, and one of wine of opium. The above wine of white hellebore is prepared by infusing for ten days eight ounces of the sliced root of that plant in two pints and a half of white wine. The dose of the compound is from one to two drachms." The root of our own species of swamp hellebore has been found equally efficacious as the imported root.

This composition, since its promulgation, has been considerable employed in practice, and with the success anticipated by its sanguine advocates. In gout and rheumatism it has obtained a reputation in some degree proportioned to the original preparation of M. Husson. The dose above specified, however, is too large, as it is apt to irritate and induce nausea and vomiting. It is found more convenient to limit the dose to sixty or eighty drops, or increase as the stomach of the patient can bear; smaller doses twice in a day have on some occasions proved advantageous.

The fact has lately been announced in the New-England Medical Journal, Vol. IV., that Mr. Want has discovered the composition of a medicine which possesses the power of removing the paroxysms of gout in a degree fully equal to the eau medicinale; and has had abundant experience to satisfy himself of the identity of the two medicines. He directs a tincture to be made by infusing for two or three days, four ounces of the root of *colchicum autumnale*, vulgarly called meadow saffron, in eight ounces of alcohol, or Sherry or Lisbon wine. For medicinal purposes, an infusion of the fresh or dried root in water is equally efficacious. Mr. Want has made extensive trials with this watery infusion, and never been disappointed in its effects. The dose of this tincture or infusion, whether it be made with water, wine, or spirit, should be the same, and should vary according to the constitution of the patient. Upon an average

we may fix two drachms, or two ordinary tea spoonfuls as the proper quantity for an adult.

Mr. Want's experiments have extended to at least forty cases, followed by results of the most satisfactory nature, the paroxysms being always removed, and in several instances, no return of the disease having taken place after an interval of several months. He is authorized by Sir Joseph Banks, and other highly respectable characters, to publish their decided conviction that his medicine and the eau medicinale are the same, as far as they are enabled to judge from the appearance, taste, and smell.*

Preparations of Sal Aeratus by EDWARD A.

HOLYOKE, M. D. of Salem.

"Take a cylindrical box of wood about nine or ten inches in diameter, bore eight or ten holes half an inch in diameter in the side of it just below the lower edge of the cover, at nearly equal distances all round; bore also as many holes in the circular bottom of the box, close to the edge of it: then take another box of the same kind, but of a smaller diameter by half or three quarters of an inch; place this in the larger, and to keep it steady, thrust three or four wooden wedges between the two boxes. The two boxes being thus prepared, fill the inner one with the purest salt of tartar, or clean well calcined pearl ashes, or any clean, pure fixed vegetable alkali: put its cover on the outer box, leaving the inner one uncovered; sling this double box, thus filled, with a cord, and suspend it in a distiller's vat or cistern, while the wash is fermenting, a little above the liquor, or in an empty cistern, if it has been much used, and still retains the fixed air (carbonic acid); let it remain in this situation for six weeks or two months, or longer if it is not wanted; let

* *Colchicum Autumnale.* *Meadow Saffron* is of the sixth class, third order of Linnæus—Hex andria trigynia,—and is thus described by Rousseau.

"It is clearly of the liliaceous tribe; its resemblance to crocus or saffron is obvious. It has flat lance shaped erect leaves, and flowers of a light purple; the first coming out in the spring, the latter in autumn; a *spathe* for a calyx, a corolla divided into six parts, with the tube extending down to the bulb; and a tribolite capsule, of three valves and three cells."

The root of this plant was formerly employed in medicine, and preparations of it are to be found in the old Dispensatories. It was considered as an efficacious diuretic, but very acrimonious, and in large doses poisonous. I have not ascertained whether it has been found in the United States, but it is cultivated in the Elgin Botanic garden at New-York.

it then be taken out, and the salt now fully saturated with the acid be exposed to the sun and air to dry. The salt thus prepared, does neither effloresce nor deliquesce in the open air, and for all common purposes is, I believe, equal to that prepared by crystalization.

“NOTE. The pearlashes had better be put into the box in moderate sized lumps than in powder, that the fixed air may have free access to it.

“The salt is much more tolerable to the palate, and may be taken in larger doses than the naked alkali; and as it is decomposed by vegetable acids, as well as the mineral, it may be exhibited instead of the alkali, in perhaps every case where the latter is proper, unless the fixed air is judged improper.” (Medical Repository, Vol. II.)

DR. FISHER'S *Amalgam of Tin.*

R Melted tin, five parts, quicksilver, two parts, mix them and add one part of testaceous powder; keep the amalgam melted, and rub in a mortar until the smallest parts of it disappear: when the mixture is cold, a little additional levigating will reduce it to an impalpable powder.

This preparation is admirably adapted to the purpose of destroying worms in children. For the removal of the long round worm (teretes,) there is not perhaps a more sure and effectual medicine. Dr. Fisher directs for a child about fifteen or twenty grains of the powder twice in a day, and to be continued until from twelve to twenty-four doses are taken, unless sooner relieved. A few grains of calomel may occasionally be added to keep the bowels open. Should the symptoms be very severe a large dose of calomel should be given, otherwise the patient may be lost before the amalgam has time to operate. See Communications of Massachusetts Medical Society, Vol. I.

DR. FOWLER'S *Arsenical Solution.*

R White arsenic in powder and salt of tartar, or other vegetable alkali, each sixty-four grains; boil them gently in a Florentine flask with half a pound of distilled water, until the arsenic is dissolved. To this solution, when cold, add half an ounce of the compound spirit of lavender, and as much water as will make the whole equal to a pint, or fifteen

ounces and a half in weight. The dose of this solution is as follows: from two years old to four, two drops, or three to five; from five to seven, five to seven drops; from eight to twelve, seven to ten drops; from thirteen to eighteen, ten to twelve drops; from eighteen and upwards twelve drops. These doses may be repeated once in eight or twelve hours, diluted with thick gruel or barley water. A peculiar sensation about the eyes and face is a criterion of the medicine having produced its effect on the system, and it is not proper to augment the dose or much longer to persist in its use. The diseases in which the arsenical solution has been most successfully employed, are intermitting and remitting fevers, periodical head-ach, dropsy, hydrophobia, and obstinate cutaneous eruptions. Recently it has been successfully administered in typhus fever and in locked-jaw, occasioned by wounds. In this last disease the dose must be larger than usual, and repeated every half hour until its effects be ascertained. Dr. Ferriar strongly recommends this medicine in whooping cough after blisters and emetics have been employed. He begins with one drop daily for an infant, and for children under seven, two drops, repeated according to the symptoms, intermitting the use of it for a day or two.

Vegetable Caustic.

R Root of phytolacca decandra, two pounds,
Expressed juice of may-weed (*anthemis cotula*), four
ounces,
Potash, two ounces.

Boil the root in water for some time and strain it off, add the other articles to the liquor, and simmer, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

This is a useful caustic, and was much employed by an individual out of the profession for the cure of cancer. It should be kept from the air.

Tincture of Blood-root, (Sanguinaria Canadensis.)

R Blood-root coarsely powdered, two ounces; infuse in a pint of proof spirit for seven days, and filter through paper. This medicine has recently been found to be a valuable substitute for digitalis, in the cure of coughs and pneumonic

complaints. It appears to possess the same power of diminishing the frequency of the pulse as the digitalis, when exhibited with the same precautions; and is equally efficacious in pulmonic affections, and is much less apt to induce debility and dangerous consequences. The proper dose of the tincture is from thirty to eighty drops twice in the day, increasing or decreasing the number as particular circumstances may seem to require.

Essence for Head-ach.

R Alcohol, four ounces,
Gum camphor, two ounces,
Spirit sal ammoniac, or ether, two ounces.
Mix thoroughly and apply with the hand.

The following preparations will be found well adapted for the cure of colds, pulmonic and febrile complaints.

Emulsion for Catarrh and Cough.

R Oil of sweet almonds, one ounce,
Barley water, six ounces,
Best white sugar and gum arabic powdered, of each half an ounce,
Liquid laudanum, forty drops.

Incorporate the sugar and gum arabic together in a mortar with a small quantity of the barley water, then gradually mix the oil and afterwards add by little at a time, the remainder of the water with the laudanum. A cup full of this emulsion may be taken frequently.

Pectoral decoction for Colds.

R Linseed, four ounces,
Liquorice root, one ounce,
Raisins or figs, four ounces.

Simmer them moderately in two quarts of water till reduced to one, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar-candy powdered, a table spoonful of old spirits, and the same quantity of vinegar or lemon juice.

Drink half a pint at going to bed, and a cup full whenever the cough is troublesome.

Spermaceti Mixture.

℞ Spermaceti, two drachms,
Refined sugar, three drachms,
Elixir paragoric, half an ounce,
Water, eight ounces.

Rub the spermaceti and sugar together with the yelk of one egg, then gradually mix the water.—Dose, a table spoonful three times in a day for cough.

Candy for Cough.

℞ Vervain, coltsfoot and horehound, of each two ounces,
Root of elecampane, three ounces, and a small quantity of rue.

Put them into five pints of pure water, boil them till the liquor is reduced to a quart, then add two pounds of clean sugar and boil down till it becomes of a consistence for candy.

The patient may dissolve in his mouth and gradually swallow as much and as often as convenient.

Nitric lac Ammoniac.

“Infuse two drachms of pure nitric acid in pure water, eight ounces (half a pint,) gradually pour the compound on of best gum ammoniac, two scruples and a half. Triturate them in a glass or composition mortar, until the whole of the gum is dissolved, and a homogeneous milky fluid is formed. The dose is one table spoonful in six table spoonfuls of sweetened water, or of any other convenient vehicle to dilute it, every three or four hours.”

For the above preparation we are indebted to J. Stuart, M. D. editor of a valuable production, entitled, “A popular Essay on the disorder familiarly termed a Cold.” He asserts that he has for several years past used the nitric lac ammoniac with the greatest success in the cure of catarrh and protracted coughs, and even in many cases of phthisis pulmonalis, deeming it far preferable to digitalis.

The following is from the same source.

Cough Mixture.

- ℞ Paragoric elixir, one ounce,
Powdered gum arabic, one ounce,
Simple water, two ounces,
Sweet spirit of nitre, two drachms,
Antimonial wine, one drachm.

Mix and dissolve.

One table spoonful to be taken whenever the cough is troublesome. But in the first stage of catarrh, when inflammatory symptoms are present, this and all opiates are improper.

Receipt for a Cough.

- ℞ Gum ammoniac, two drachms,
Syrup of squills, half an ounce,
Liquid laudanum, fifty drops,
Pure water, six ounces.

Reduce the gum to powder in a marble mortar and gradually add the water, and triturate till the gum is dissolved, then strain from the impurities and add the other articles. Dose, a table spoonful three or four times a day.

Another.

- ℞ Elixir paragoric, one ounce and a half,
Wine of antimony, one ounce,
Syrup of squills, one ounce,
Lac ammoniac, four ounces,
Syrup bal. tolu, one ounce.

Dose, half a table spoonful every two or three hours.

The following is highly esteemed by those who have experienced the use of it.

- ℞ Tincture of opium, one drachm,
Wine of Ipecacuanha, half a drachm,
Oxymel of squills, half an ounce. M.

Dose, seventy drops every two hours while the cough is severe.

Pills for Cough.

R Calomel, twenty-four grains,
Squills powdered, half a drachm,
Tartarized antimony, six grains,
Gum opium, eighteen grains. M. f. pills No. 24.

Dose, one every night.

Domestic remedies for Hooping Cough.

Dissolve thirty grains of salt of tartar or sal aeratus in a gill of water, add to it ten grains of cochineal finely powdered, sweeten this with fine sugar, and give an infant a tea spoonful four times a day. To a child of two or three years old two tea spoonfuls, from four years and upwards a table spoonful or more may be taken. The relief is said to be immediate, and the cure in general within five or six days.

Another.

Take equal portions of new milk and the ley strained from hickory ashes, of which one table spoonful may be given every hour through the day to a child of seven or eight years old.

This remedy is strongly recommended in the National Register, a very respectable newspaper, in which it is stated that the good effects of this remedy have been witnessed in upwards of fifty cases.

Febrifuge Mixture.

R Glauber's salts, one ounce and a half,
Lemon juice, one ounce,
Boiling water, half a pint,
Loaf sugar, two ounces.

Mix and dissolve.

When cold, add sweet spirit of nitre, two drachms.

Dose for an adult, two table spoonfuls every hour until it produce a cathartic effect, afterwards in small doses as an alterative. Or,

R Sal nitre, half an ounce,
Simple water, half a pint,
Lemon juice, half an ounce.

Mix and dissolve.

Let it be kept in a corked bottle, and give a table spoonful every hour during the continuance of fever.

Febrifuge Powder.

R Sal nitre, one drachm,
Tartarized antimony, three grains,
Gum opium, six grains,
Calomel, ten grains.

Mix, and divide into ten doses.—To be administered one every third hour.

Solution of Tartarized Antimony.

Let six grains of emetic tartar be dissolved in eight ounces of water ; distilled water is preferable. If to promote vomiting, give two table spoonfuls every fifteen or twenty minutes. If to excite a diaphoresis in fevers, one table spoonful is to be given every six hours. Dr. G. Fordyce asserts that he has seen in less than five hours after the exhibition of this medicine the symptoms of a crisis, and the fever has ceased in less than twelve hours ; in a large proportion of cases it will succeed if exhibited within the first three or four days of continued fever. The same author observes, that if tartarized antimony be dissolved in a large quantity of water it will be decomposed in case the solution be suffered to stand with a surface exposed to the atmospheric air, as in an open vessel. It is therefore much better dissolved in wine in the proportion of a quarter of a grain to half a drachm of wine. But in every instance care should be taken that the antimonial powder be fairly dissolved, and not permitted to subside to the bottom, and be unequally distributed. This preparation is much employed by respectable physicians for the purpose of increasing the gastric secretions, and maintaining for a length of time a soluble state of the bowels.

Yeast for Medicinal Use.

Thicken two quarts of water with about three or four spoonfuls of rye meal or fine flour ; boil for half an hour, sweeten with half a pound of brown sugar ; when near cold put into it four spoonfuls of fresh yeast, shake it well togeth-

er in a jug, and let it stand one day to ferment near the fire without being covered. Pour off the thin liquor on the top, and cork up the remainder for use. Or,

Boil one pound of clean washed potatoes to a mash, when half cold add a cup full of yeast and mix it well. It will be ready for use in two or three hours.

Another Method.

Take one pint of yeast and add half a pint of molasses and one quart of luke warm water. Stir these well together and let it stand in a moderately warm place till active fermentation becomes evident; then it may be kept in a cool place for the patient's use. In warm weather it should be prepared fresh every day.

Yeast has acquired considerable celebrity for its virtues in the cure of putrid fever and malignant ulcerous sore throat. It is to be exhibited in doses of two spoonfuls every two or three hours; should it purge or gripe, the dose must be diminished.

Cathartic Pills.

R Calomel, three drachms,
Jalap in powder, three drachms,
G. gamboge, one drachm and a half,
Squills, forty grains. M.

Mucilage of gum arabic q. s. f. pil. No. 160.—Two or three pills for a dose.

R Gum aloes, G. gamboge, sal nitre, equal parts. M.
Mucilage of gum arabic, q. s. f. pil.—To contain five grains each.—Two or three for a dose.

Pills Fætida with Opium.

R Gum asafœtida, three ounces,
Aloes suc., one ounce,
Opium, one drachm,
Soap, half an ounce. M.
Common syrup, q. s. f. pil. No. 480.

In nervous cases attended with flatulency, three or four pills taken at night will produce excellent effects.

Lockyer's Pills.

- R Panacea antimony, twenty grains,
Sugar-candy, one ounce,
Mucilage of gum tragacanth or of gum arabic, sufficient to form a mass, which divide into eighty pills.

Under certain circumstances of the patient, these pills moderately evacuate the stomach and bowels; in many chronic complaints in both children and adults, and especially in cutaneous affections, the use of these pills when duly persisted in has been attended with the happiest effects.

Lockyer's pills were formerly in the highest repute and considered by some as a sort of intelligent agent as respects the state of the alimentary canal, proving emetic when the stomach required evacuating, and cathartic when the intestines were in a condition to require that operation. Two or three pills are found to operate gently by stool and vomit, but they should be increased gradually until the proper effect be produced, and afterwards taken in small doses as an alterative.

Chalybeated Myrrh Pills.

- R Myrrh powdered, two drachms,
Carbonate of soda, sulphate of iron and sugar, each one drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the carbonate of soda, add the sulphate of iron and rub them again, then beat the whole together until they are thoroughly incorporated.

These pills are intended as a substitute for Griffith's myrrh and steel mixture, as it may occasionally be convenient to prescribe it under the form of pill, or to form the mixture from it extemporaneously by diffusion in water. Two pills of about five grains each may be given morning and evening.

Saturnine Anodyne Pills.

- R Acetite of lead, Ipecacuanha in powder, of each one drachm,
Opium, ten grains.

Beat them with simple syrup into a mass to be divided into forty equal pills.

In cases of uterine hæmorrhage, fluor albus, &c. attended by debility and pain, these pills taken one every three or four hours, seldom fail to produce the desired astringent effect; and if their use be duly persisted in, will often induce that salutary change in the system upon which a radical cure depends.

Plummer's Pills.

R Calomel, sulph. aurat. antimony, of each two drachms,
Gum guaiacum powdered, four drachms,
Hard soap, two drachms.

Let the calomel and sulphur be thoroughly triturated together, then add the powder and beat the whole into a mass with jelly of soap. This formula differs from the original one of Dr. Plummer, in omitting the extract of gentian, and adding the guaiacum. These pills for many years sustained a high reputation, and may still be considered as a very efficacious remedy in venereal and in various cutaneous affections. The proper dose is from four to eight or ten grains morning and night, observing the same rules as when under a course of any mercurial preparation.

Compound Aloetic Pills.

R Castile soap, aloes, powdered rhubarb, equal parts,
Mucilage of gum arabic, or simple syrup, q. s. f. pills.

Two or three of these pills of five grains each, prove mildly laxative, and are a good substitute for Dr. Anderson's pills.

Calomel Pills.

R Sub muriate of mercury, (calomel,) half an ounce,
Starch powdered, one ounce.
Mucilage of gum arabic, q. s. f. mass, divide into two hundred and forty pills.

The compound calomel pills are formed by adding eighty grains of opium to the foregoing mass. These pills are well adapted to most cases where a mercurial course is proper. The dose and frequency of administration is to be regulated according to circumstances.

Absorbent Laxative Mixture.

℞ Magnesia alba, two drachms,
Rhubarb in powder, half a drachm,
Oil of aniseed, twenty drops,
Loaf sugar, one drachm,
Simple cinnamon water, one ounce,
Pure water, four ounces. M.

First mix the magnesia and rhubarb in a mortar, then add the oil and sugar, and lastly add gradually the water. One or two tea spoonfuls of this mixture is given with much advantage to children whose stomach and bowels abound in acidity, which occasions griping and colicky pain. On some occasions it may be useful to add a few grains of alkaline salt, or a few drops of aqua ammonia.

Gargle for Canker.

℞ Red rose leaves, a small handful, a piece of myrrh the size of a large hazle nut, three or four figs. Simmer the whole in a pint of old cider, the older the better, then strain and sweeten it with pure honey ; gargle the throat and wash the mouth with a little mop wet with the liquor.

Remedy for Angina Maligna, or Putrid Sore Throat.

℞ Cayenne pepper, two table spoonfuls,
Common salt, two tea spoonfuls.

Infuse in half a pint of boiling water, and add thereto the same quantity of warm vinegar. After standing for an hour, the liquor must be strained through a fine cloth, and two table spoonfuls given internally every half hour. The most speedy and good effects were produced by this medicine in almost all the numerous cases of putrid sore throat in which it was tried in the West-Indies, where it was first introduced. (Thomas' Modern Practice.)

Styptic Tincture.

℞ Sacchar. saturni, one ounce,
Sal martis, half an ounce,
Alcohol, eight ounces. M.

Infuse for two days and strain through paper.

Dose for adults, twenty drops three or four times in a day as a remedy in profuse hæmorrhages. Or,

- ℞ Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol,) three grains,
Sulphuric acid, twenty drops,
Pure water, two ounces. M.

This efficacious remedy for uterine hæmorrhage is to be given in doses of from fifteen to forty drops in water, repeated every hour, or once in six hours, according to the urgency of the case.

Anti-Dysenteric Mixture.

- ℞ Lemon juice or best vinegar, two ounces,
Common salt, as much as the acid will dissolve,
Strong mint tea, half a pint,
White sugar, sufficient to sweeten it.

Dose, a table spoonful in two spoonfuls of hot water every two or three hours in cases of malignant dysentery, in which it has been found very efficacious.

Collyria, or Eye-waters.

- ℞ Acetite of lead, five grains,
Sulphate of zinc, three grains,
Liquid laudanum, one drachm,
Pure soft water, four ounces. M.

This will be found extremely useful in ophthalmia after the active symptoms of inflammation have subsided. A rag wet with the fluid should be applied over the eye-lids, and occasionally they should be opened so as to admit it into contact with the ball of the eye.

- ℞ Water of acetite of ammonia (spirit of mindererus,)
Pure water, of each four ounces.

Mix and strain.

To the above may occasionally be added tincture of opium, one drachm.

- ℞ Acetite of lead, one scruple,
Water, eight ounces,
Tincture of opium, one drachm. M.
℞ Sulphate of zinc (white vitriol,) twelve grains,
Acetite of lead, sixteen grains,
Water, eight ounces. M.

Tar Water.

R Tar, half a pint,
Water, one quart.

Stir them together with a wooden stick for a quarter of an hour, and after the tar has subsided strain the liquor and keep it in well corked phials.

In obstinate ophthalmia Dr. Physic employed tar water with complete success after the usual remedies had proved ineffectual. This may be made weaker by the addition of water, if too strong. Tar water is also an excellent remedy in dyspepsia, it is found to strengthen the tone of the stomach, to excite appetite, promote digestion, and the excretions of urine.

Alum Curd.

R Alum, half a drachm.

Agitate it well together with the white of an egg until a coagulum be formed.

This has been found greatly beneficial when applied to inflamed eyes, to allay heat and restrain the flux of humours. It should be spread upon linen, and not be kept on above three or four hours at a time.

The following astringent eye water is said to prove peculiarly useful in obstinate inflammation of the eye-lids from debility of the parts. Take the whites of six eggs after being boiled quite hard, cut them into small pieces, and while warm sprinkle over them half an ounce of white vitriol in powder; keep this for twenty-four hours in a moderately warm place, and when the vitriol is dissolved, strain the liquor through a fine cloth for use. Let this liquor be diluted with soft water to such strength as the eye can bear without much sensation of pain, and apply it at night, avoiding exposure to the cold air the next morning.

Cold Cream.

R Oil of sweet almonds, two ounces,
Spermaceti, half an ounce,
White wax, half an ounce. M.

Put them into a close vessel, which put into a skillet of boiling water; when melted, beat them up with rose water

until the whole becomes cold. This forms an elegant ointment, and is a useful application to sore nipples and other excoriated parts.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. Dover's Powder.

R Ipecacuanha powdered, opium, of each one drachm,
Sulphate of potash, one ounce. M.

Triturate them thoroughly together.

This powder is the most efficacious sudorific we possess in doses of fifteen or twenty grains frequently repeated. Sal nitre may be substituted for the sulphate of potash when that is not at hand.

Alkaline Solution and Neutral Mixture.

R Carbonate of potash (salt of tartar,) half an ounce,
Water, six ounces.

Mix and dissolve.

The neutral mixture may be formed by adding gradually to the foregoing an equal quantity of the vegetable acid, or in such proportions as to neutralize the mixture.

Ointment for the Itch.

R Hog's lard, two pounds,
Flowers of sulphur, one pound,
Sal ammoniac, crude, in fine powder, one ounce,
Root of white hellebore in fine powder, one ounce,
Essence of lemons, one drachm. M.

Scotch Ointment for the Itch.

R Hog's lard, one pound and a half,
Flowers of sulphur, one pound,
Unguentum citrinum, three ounces,
White hellebore powdered, half an ounce,
Red saunders powdered, two ounces. M.

The red saunders is used merely as a colouring ingredient. Either of the above ointments will prove an effectual cure for the itch if properly applied on the extremities and joints for two or three nights in succession, or upon the parts particularly affected. In obstinate cases sulphur should be taken internally twice in a day.

Spirits of turpentine properly mixed with hog's lard will also prove an effectual cure for the itch.

Wash for Gutta Rosea, or Pimpled Face.

R Rose water, six ounces,
Flowers of sulphur, half an ounce,
Acetite of lead, one grain. M.

Shake it well, dip a soft rag in it and wet the affected part of the face night and morning. Let it remain on the face as long as convenient.

Beef tea.

Cut one pound of lean beef into thin slices or shreds, and boil it in a quart of water for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. After it grows cold the liquor should be strained, in which state it resembles a light infusion of green tea, has a very grateful flavour, and is more strengthening than other broths.

Another.

Cut a pound of beef, first deprived of its fat, into small pieces so as to be put into a quart bottle. The bottle well corked, without the addition of water, should be put into a small pot of cold water, which should be boiled for three or four hours. The liquor should then be poured out of the bottle and made savory with a little salt and any agreeable spice. *Rush.*

Instead of boiling the meat, Dr. Mease advises to reduce it to a pulp with a wooden pestle in a mortar, and then to express all its juice. After straining this liquor, a little spice may be added, and an equal or larger proportion of boiling water. Thus the whole essence of the meat will be preserved, part of which would be volatilized by cooking. Half a pound of beef in this way is nearly equal to one pound used according to the former method.

But on mature deliberation it appears to be a common error that any liquid substance whatever is more easily digested, or better suited to weak and impaired stomachs than animal food in its solid form.

Wine Whey.

Pour equal parts of white (Lisbon) wine, and skimmed milk into a bason; and after they have stood for a few minutes, add a double portion of boiling water. In a short time the curd will collect and subside at the bottom; the whey is now to be strained and sweetened with sugar: a sprig of balm or slice of lemon will greatly improve its flavour. Dr. Mease.

To render the preparation of this excellent article of diet and medicine more prompt and easy, says the late Dr. Rush, a single runnet or dried calf's stomach should be cut into small pieces and infused in a quart of sound old Madeira wine. One or two table spoonfuls of this wine will turn two quarts of milk without exposing it to the action of fire. This tincture will retain its virtues for years.

Mustard Whey.

Boil one ounce and a half of mustard in powder in a pint of milk, and an equal portion of water, till the curd be entirely separated, after which the liquid is strained through a cloth. Dr. Mease.

This preparation is one of the most pleasant and efficacious forms in which mustard can be given. A tea-cup full sweetened with sugar taken three or four times in a day, is exceedingly beneficial in low fevers as a cordial diaphoretic.

Vinegar and lemon whey may be formed in the same manner as wine whey.

Alum Whey.

Boil two drachms of powdered alum in a pint of milk till it is curdled; then strain out the whey.

This astringent preparation is often employed with advantage in uterine hæmorrhage and in diabetes. The dose is two or three ounces, or as much as the stomach will bear, several times in the day.

Various cooling and pleasant drinks useful in fevers may be prepared as follows:

Barley Water.

Take a handful of either pearl barley or the common sort, wash it clean first in cold and afterwards in boiling water, then simmer it in a quart of water for an hour; when half done, put into it a bit of fresh lemon peel and a little sugar. Or any vegetable acid may be added to render it agreeable.

Lemons or apples cut in slices, tamarinds, currants fresh or in jelly, cranberries, dried whortleberries infused in boiling water and sweetened with sugar or syrup, these may be so prepared and varied in form as to suit every taste, and to answer the purpose of pleasant, cooling, and salutary drinks in all febrile complaints. Such drinks should always be kept in a covered vessel.

Toast and Water.

Toast slowly a thin piece of white bread till extremely brown and hard, but not the least black, then plunge it into a jug of cold water and cover it over an hour before used.

Arrow-Root Jelly.

Be careful to procure that which is genuine, for it is often counterfeited. Mix a large spoonful of the powder with a tea-cup of cold water by degrees, then pour this into a pint of boiling water, stirring it well, and when it boils it is finished. A little sugar and nutmeg may be added. In this manner a sick person may be supplied with a fine supporting meal in a few minutes.

Sago.

First wash it well in cold water, then boil it slowly in water or milk until it swells to a proper thickness. If boiled in water it will require a little sugar, spice, and wine, or a bit of lemon peel to give it a pleasant taste and flavour.

Boiled Flour.

Take a pound or two of fine flour, tie it up as tight as possible in a linen rag, dip it repeatedly in cold water, and dredge the outside with flour till a crust is formed around

it, which will prevent the water soaking into it while boiling. It is then to be boiled till it becomes a hard dry mass.

Two or three table spoonfuls of this may be grated down and boiled in milk and water to a proper thickness and sweetened to the patient's taste, and a little nutmeg or other spice may be added.

This forms an excellent food in dysentery and in bowel complaints of children.

Lime Water.

Pour one gallon of water gradually on half a pound of quick lime in a glazed earthen vessel, stir them well together, and after the lime has settled strain the water through paper, or pour it off quite clear, which should be immediately put into bottles, closely corked. It is not material whether the water poured upon the lime be cold or hot, but the air must be kept from it as much as possible during the process. Lime water is directed in gravelly complaints and in affections of the stomach from acidity. It is also employed externally as a lotion to foul ulcers.

Goulard's Extract of Lead.

R Litharge, one pound,

Vinegar made of French wine, two pints.

Put them together into a glazed earthen pipkin and let them boil or rather simmer for an hour or an hour and a quarter, taking care to stir them all the while with a wooden spatula. After the whole has stood to settle, pour off the liquor which is upon the top into bottles for use.

With this extract Goulard makes his *vegeto-mineral water*, which he highly extols in various external disorders, such as inflammations, burns, bruises, ulcers, &c. It is made by putting two tea spoonfuls or one hundred drops of the extract to a quart of water, and four tea spoonfuls of brandy. The proportion of the ingredients may be varied to suit the particular case. When used as eye-water it should be made of such strength as not to excite severe pain. This preparation is strongly recommended in all cases where saturnine applications in general are indicated.

Blistering Plaster.

- ℞ Venice turpentine, six ounces,
Yellow wax, two ounces,
Spanish or American flies in fine powder, three
ounces,
Powdered mustard, one ounce.

Melt the wax, and while it is warm add to it the turpentine, taking care not to evaporate it by too much heat. After the turpentine and wax are sufficiently incorporated, sprinkle in the powders, continually stirring the mass until it be cold. If the Venice turpentine is not easily procured, the common white turpentine, softened with a little tar, may be substituted. This form is preferable to those made of oil or lard, which tend to retard the stimulating effect of the flies.

Another.

- ℞ Yellow wax and mutton suet, of each three pounds,
Yellow resin, hog's lard, and flies in fine powder, of
each one pound.

The ingredients being first melted together, the flies are to be sprinkled in when nearly cold.

Savin Ointment.

- ℞ Fresh leaves of savin bruised, one pound,
Bees-wax, half a pound,
Lard, two pounds.

Melt together the wax and lard, boil therein the savin leaves until they become crisp, and strain through a linen cloth. Or,

- ℞ Dry leaves of savin in fine powder, one pound,
Simple ointment, five pounds. M.

The savin ointment was first brought into notice by Mr. B. Crowther, an English surgeon. It is intended for a stimulating application to blistered parts after the cuticle is removed, and is extremely well adapted to the purpose of continuing a discharge from a blistered surface. It must be used in a stronger or weaker degree in proportion to the excitement produced on the patient's skin.

Discussient Plaster.

R Common litharge plaster, one ounce,
Hard soap, four drachms,
Sal ammoniac, crude, in fine powder, two drachms.

Melt the plaster and soap together, and when nearly cold add the sal ammoniac.

This is an excellent discussient application in cases of indurated tumours either of the female breasts or other parts.

Plaster for Lumbago, or Sciatica.

R Camphor, two drachms.

Dissolve it in an equal quantity of spirits turpentine, and add of

Yellow basilicon, one ounce,
Common black soap, half an ounce,
Carbonate of ammonia (volatile sal ammoniac,) half a drachm.

Spread this on leather and apply it to the pained part.

Remedies for Warts and Corns.

Warts are readily cured by the application of the lunar caustic, or the nitric or sulphuric acid. If these should fail, they may be cut off with a knife, or by tying their necks with a ligature, and afterwards apply to the root a little of the vegetable caustic mentioned in page 712, or the lunar caustic dissolved in water.

Corns are always caused and greatly aggravated by tight unpliant shoes, which should in every instance be avoided. The following method will be found very convenient and useful. From eight to twelve pieces of linen, smeared with an emollient ointment, and having an aperture cut in the middle exactly adapted to the size of the corn, are to be laid over each other, and so applied to the foot that the corn is to lie in the opening in such a manner that it cannot be touched by the shoe or stocking.

Mr. S. Cooper (Dictionary of Surgery) recommends as infallible to rub the corn twice a day with emollient ointment or volatile liniment, and in the interim to cover it with a softening plaster. Every morning and evening the foot is to be

immersed for half an hour in warm water, and the corn rubbed with soap ; after which all the white pulpy outside of the corn is to be scraped off, taking care not to give the least pain. By this treatment the corn will be totally extirpated in eight or twelve days.

The following plasters will be found as useful as any that have been employed.

Plasters for Warts and Corns.

R Dissolve one ounce of gum galbanum in vinegar ; evaporate the solution to a proper consistence, and add half an ounce of common tar, two drachms of simple diachylon plaster, twenty grains of verdegrease, and an equal portion of sal ammoniac : let the two last ingredients be finely powdered, and the whole be duly incorporated.

R Gum ammoniac, two ounces,

Yellow wax, two ounces,

Verdegrease, six drachms.

Melt the gum and wax, and add the verdegrease in powder.

A plaster made of equal parts of gum galbanum, saffron, and camphor, will be found useful.

ERRATA.

Page 3, line 16 from top, after *appearance*, add " — 12, line 13, for *hypothesis*, read *hypotheses*—30, line 7 from bottom, for *Iruhn*, read *Kuhn*—52, line 10 from bottom, for *Key*, read *Hey*—67, 11 from top, for *exertion*, read *excretion*—67, 13 from top, for *deteties*, read *dietetics*—80, 2, do. for *course*, read *coarse*—84, 11 do. for *element*, read *aliment*—207, 11 from bottom, for *providing*, read *provided*—221, 12 from top, for *occional*, read *occasional*—227, 15 from bottom, et *ubique*, for *spirits of nitre dulcis*, read *spi-ritus nitri dulcis*—230, 3 from top, for *mucous*, read *mucus*—268, 5 from bottom, for *icteroides*, read *icterodes*—271, 13 from top, for *scabious*, read *scabrous*—283, 14 do. *dele* *vegetable*—292, 8 do. for *Rillie*, read *Kellie*—333, 13 do. for *opisthotomos*, read *opisthotonos*—456, 3 do. for *conveying*, read *carrying*—526, 20 do. for *portion*, read *potion*—537, 3 do. for *opisthotomos*, read *opisthotonos*—542, 4 from bottom, for *Waren*, read *Warren*—597, last line, for *assimulation*, read *assimilation*—600, 3 from bottom, et *ubique*, for *prostrate gland*, read *prostate gland*—610, 7 do. for *of*, read *or*.

INDEX.

A.		
ABORTION	- - - -	628
Absorbent laxative mixture	- - - -	721
Acidities in children	- - - -	221
Affusion of cold water in fevers	- - - -	272
After pains	- - - -	633
Ague	- - - -	289
cake	- - - -	296
Air, various qualities of	- - - -	67
effects of, on the body	- - - -	69
corrupted by the respiration of	- - - -	
men and animals	- - - -	70
of large towns, to be avoided	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
pure, of great importance for	- - - -	
children	- - - -	70. 212
of mines and wells when stag-	- - - -	
nated proves fatal	- - - -	71
caution in this respect	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
when suffered to stagnate in	- - - -	
hospitals, jails and ships, is a	- - - -	
source of disease	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
is rendered impure by hot fires	- - - -	
in close rooms	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
the most effectual preservative	- - - -	
from foul, is cleanliness	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
foul, corrected by the growth	- - - -	
of vegetables	- - - -	72
bath	- - - -	670
Alkaline solution	- - - -	724
Alum curd	- - - -	723
whey	- - - -	726
Amalgam of tin a valuable vermi-	- - - -	
fuge	- - - -	254
preparation of	- - - -	711
Amaurosis	- - - -	646
Amenorrhœa	- - - -	614
Anecdote of Charles 5th	- - - -	13
of a celebrated empiric	- - - -	173
of the court of Madrid	- - - -	14
of Vesalius	- - - -	143
of the University of Sal-	- - - -	
amanca	- - - -	13
Animal food more nourishing than	- - - -	
vegetables	- - - -	82
Anasarca	- - - -	554
Anger, effects of on the constitution	- - - -	98
Angina maligna	- - - -	400
Anti dysenteric mixture	- - - -	722
Apthæ, see Thrush	- - - -	223
Apoplexy	- - - -	519
Apples, wholesome vegetables	- - - -	93
Apple Peru, description and vir-	- - - -	
tues of	- - - -	687
Apricots, their qualities	- - - -	94
Aquapendent, a learned Italian	- - - -	
physician	- - - -	10
Arachne	- - - -	702
Arbutus uva ursi, description and	- - - -	
use of	- - - -	686
Ardent spirits, effects of as they	- - - -	
appear in a fit of drunkenness	- - - -	104
Chronic effects of	- - - -	
their habitual use	- - - -	108
their effects upon	- - - -	
the mind	- - - -	110
effects upon prop-	- - - -	
erty	- - - -	111
arguments in favour	- - - -	
of their use answered	- - - -	112
cases in which a	- - - -	
small quantity may be taken	- - - -	
with safety	- - - -	113
substitutes for	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
cautions and direc-	- - - -	
tions respecting their use	- - - -	116
means of preventing	- - - -	
their general use suggested	- - - -	122
remedies for pre-	- - - -	
venting the pernicious effects of	- - - -	
the habitual use of	- - - -	<i>ib.</i>
remedies for a fit of	- - - -	
drunkenness	- - - -	123
remedies to pre-	- - - -	
vent fits of drunkenness and to	- - - -	
destroy a desire for	- - - -	124
many singular ex-	- - - -	
amples	- - - -	125—128
retard digestion	- - - -	87
Arrow root jelly, how prepared	- - - -	727
Arsenic, poisonous effects of	- - - -	484
principal ingredient in the	- - - -	
plasters of Cancer doctors	- - - -	169
Fowler's solution of	- - - -	711
Artichokes, properties of	- - - -	92
Artificial mineral waters	- - - -	705
Ascites, see dropsy	- - - -	
Asparagus, its qualities	- - - -	92
Asthma	- - - -	546
Atmosphere, constituent parts of	- - - -	68
Atrophy	- - - -	446
Æsculapious, a celebrated Greek	- - - -	
physician	- - - -	6
Aura epileptica	- - - -	522

B.		Bone-set, description and virtues of	689
Bacon, qualities of	88	Botanic garden established at Cambridge	48
Ballston water, its properties and uses	705	Botany study of cultivated in the United States	62
diseases in which it may be advantageously employed	675	Boylston Dr. Zabdiel, first inoculator of small-pox in New-England	15
Bard Dr. John, author of an account of malignant pleurisy	16	published his	
notice of	34	torical account of inoculated small-pox in 1726	ib.
Bard Samuel M. D., extract from his eloquent discourse on medical education	63	Boylston Ward Nicholas, Esq. his donation of medical books to Harvard University	43
Barley water, how prepared	727	appropriates a fund for the improvement of the art of medicine	ib.
Barnet Dr. William, opens hospital for inoculation for small-pox	17	Brain fever	269
Baron Haller obliged to flee the city of Paris for dissecting dead bodies	13	Brain, inflammation of	389
science of medicine promoted by his zeal and abilities	14	Bread, properties of	91
Bathing and the various kinds of Baths	670	Breasts, female inflammation of	635
Barton Dr. Benjamin, notice of	149	abscess of	637
his remedy		Brunonian theory, notice of	62
for worms	255	Buboes	502
death of	33	Buchan Dr., remarks of	172
Bears whortleberry, description and use of	686	Burns and scalds, treatment of	654
Beef, its properties	87	Butter, properties of	89
tea, how prepared	725	C.	
Beer, a good beverage	86	Cabbage, qualities of	92
Bees, stings of	495	Cadwallader Dr. author of essay on the Iliac passion in 1740	16
Birds, flesh of, its qualities	90	Calomel pills	720
Bites of poisonous animals	488	Calvin John, accessory to the cruel death of Servetus	9
a mad dog	ib.	Camps when foul, produce epidemic diseases	179
a rattlesnake	495	Cancer	514
a viper	ib.	Cancer doctors, impositions of	169
Blackberry	704	Candidates for examination by Mass. Med. Society, qualifications of	52
Bladder, inflammation of	459	for fellowship, how admitted	50
stone in	603	for graduation, qualifications of	32. 38. 44. 56
becomes paryletic when too much distended	130	Candy for cough	714
Bleeding at the nose	609	Canker, treatment of	238
Blistering plaster, how prepared	729	Cardialgia	473
Blood, course of through the lungs, discovered by Servetus	9	Cardites	426
Blood, circulation of, discovered by Dr. William Harvey	19	Carrots, properties of	93
great importance of the discovery	11	Cataract	647
Blood spitting, or coughing	427	Catarrh or cold, how contracted	74
vomiting of	611	treatment of	410
Bloody stools	000	epidemic	416
urine	612	Cathartic pills	718
Blood-shot eye, method of cure	647	Celery, qualities of	98
Boiled flour	727	Cœliaca	584
Bond Dr. Thomas, author of medical memoirs	16	Cephalalgia	461
lectures on clinical medicine	30	Cephalea	ib.
		Chalmer's Dr. Lionel writes on tetanus and on fevers	17
		Chancres	501

- Charcoal vapour, dangerous effects of - - - 72
- Cheese, not easy of digestion - - - 89
- Cherries, properties of - - - 93
- Chicken or swine pox - - - 260
- Chilblains, causes and cure of - - - 257
- Child-birth, treatment of women in, before, and after delivery - - - 631
- Children, management of - - - 197
- clothing of - - - 200
- food of - - - 203
- weaning of - - - 209
- exercise of - - - 210
- importance of pure air for - - - 70. 212
- diseases of - - - 213
- retention of meconium - - - 214
- red, white and yellow gum - - - 215
- cutaneous eruptions - - - *ib.*
- snuffles - - - 217
- hiccups - - - 219
- excoriations - - - *ib.*
- acidities, gripes and flatulency - - - 221
- thrush or aphthæa - - - 223
- tumours of the scalp - - - 225
- tongue tied - - - *ib.*
- vomiting - - - 226
- fever from taking cold - - - 227
- inflammation of the lungs - - - 228
- dentition or teething - - - *ib.*
- cholera infantum - - - 231. 233
- canker of the mouth - - - 238
- croup - - - 239
- hydrocephalus - - - 244
- convulsions - - - 246
- hooping cough - - - 247
- rickets - - - 250
- worms - - - 251
- tinea, or scald head - - - 256
- chilblains - - - 257
- measles - - - 268
- chicken pox - - - 260
- scrofula, or king's evil - - - 261
- distorted or club feet - - - 264
- venereal disease - - - 265
- milk blotches - - - 216
- crusta lactea - - - *ib.*
- Chisholme Dr. strong advocate for the mercurial practice in yellow fever - - - 24
- Chlorosis - - - 615
- Chocolate, properties of - - - 95
- Cholera infantum - - - 231. 233
- morbus - - - 581
- Chordee - - - 496
- Chorea - - - 526
- Churches should be ventilated - - - 72
- Church yards in populous towns, pernicious effects of - - - *ib.*
- Clavus hystericus - - - 461. 528
- Cleanliness, great importance of 71. 134
- the most effectual preservative against foul air - - - 71
- Clossey Dr., notice of - - - 34
- Clothing, observations on - - - 135
- Clothes catching fire - - - 665
- Cobweb - - - 702
- Cocum, description and virtues of - - - 693
- Coffee exhilarates the animal spirits - - - 94
- promotes digestion - - - 116
- Cold, effects of on the body - - - 69
- Cold, see catarrh - - - 410
- Cold bath, see bath
- Cold cream - - - 725
- Colden Cadwallader, Esq. author of several publications - - - 16
- Cold plague, mode of treatment by Dr. Jennings - - - 682
- water, dangerous effects of drinking when the body is hot - - - 133
- may be used in fevers - - - 278
- the best remedy for frozen limbs - - - 75
- affusion of, an efficacious remedy in fevers - - - 272
- when most safe and useful - - - 273
- Colic bilious - - - 479
- flatulent - - - 478
- hysteric - - - 481
- nervous or Devonshire - - - *ib.*
- College of physicians and surgeons in the city of New-York - - - 34
- in Herkimer county - - - 40
- College of medicine in Boston, description of - - - 45
- Collyria - - - 722
- Compound powder of Ipecacuanha - - - 724
- Compound aloetic pills - - - 720
- Consultations how to be conducted - - - 154
- not on all occasions productive of beneficial effects - - - 156
- a physician should not consult with those who are enemies to him - - - 157
- with unqualified persons prohibited the fellows of Mass. Med. Society - - - 53. 157
- Consumption, causes of 72. 132. 136. 137
- pulmonary - - - 431
- nervous - - - 446
- Contagion, definition of - - - 174
- of plague not communicable to persons at a distance - - - 182
- of small-pox not communicable through the air - - - 183
- causes by which it is excited into action - - - 186
- means of prevention - - - *ib.*
- Dr. Haygarth's rules - - - 187
- latent period of - - - 185
- may be communicated by infected clothes and furniture - - - 188
- method of purification by Dr. Lind - - - 189

- method of destroying,
by means of the mineral acids,
recommended by Morveau and
Dr. C. Smyth - - - 189
- method recommended
by Dr. Duncan - - - *ib.*
- objected to by Drs.
Trotter and Mitchill - - 190
- Dr. Thomas' method of
destroying - - - *ib.*
- how to prevent a re-
turn of contagious fever in our
cities - - - *ib.*
- means of personal pre-
servation from, recommended
by Dr. Rush - - - 191
- Contagious fever, how communi-
cated - - - 183. 185
- Convulsions - - - 526
- in children - - - 246
- Corns, proper treatment of - 730
- plasters for - - - 731
- Corselets, dangerous effects of - 138
- Cosmetics, dangerous effects of - 146
- Costiveness - - - 693
- Cough, common - - - 412
- hooping, or chin - - - 247
- mixture for - - - 715
- emulsions for - - - 713
- recipes for - - - 715
- pills for - - - 716
- candy for - - - 714
- hooping, remedies for - 716
- Cow-pox, when first introduced in-
to the United States - - 25
- its prophylactic efficacy
fully established - - 27
- history and mode of
treatment - - - 374
- Mr. Bryce's test of genu-
ine - - - 380
- directions for collecting
the vaccine matter - - 381
- how to introduce the
matter - - - 382
- signs of true vaccine in-
oculation - - - *ib.*
- signs of unsuccessful in-
oculation - - - 383
- cautions respecting the
vaccinated part - - - *ib.*
- Cramp in the stomach - - 541
- in the legs - - - 530
- in pregnant women - - 627
- Cream, properties of - - 89
- Croup, symptoms and treatment of 239
- Crusta lactea - - - 216
- Cucumbers, qualities of - - 94
- Cutaneous affections - - 651
- Cummings Dr. John, donor to
Harvard University - - 41
- Cupping, how performed - - 668
- Cider, a salutary beverage - 86
- a good substitute for ardent
spirits - - - 114
- Cynanche maligna - - - 400
- Parotidea - - - 409
- Tonsillaris - - - 397
- Trachealis - - - 239
- Cystitis - - - 459
- D.
- Darwin Dr., his theory difficult
to comprehend - - - 62
- Datura stramonium, its character
and medical virtues - - 687
- Dalhousie, Laurance, opposer of
small-pox inoculation in 1720 15
- Dead bodies, opening of incised 162
- Deafness, various kinds of - 649
- Denman Dr., his treatment of pu-
erperal fever - - - 362
- Dentition or teething - - 228
- Derby Elias H., Esq. a donor to
Medical School, Harvard Uni-
versity - - - 43
- Diabetes - - - 597
- Diarrhœa - - - 584
- Diaphragmitis - - - 426
- Diet. See food and drinks.
- Dietetics - - - 67
- Directions for collecting and pre-
serving medicinal vegetables - 685
- Discutient plaster - - - 730
- Diseases of the female breast - 635
- pregnancy - - - 626
- puerperal state - - - 631
- infants - - - 213
- Dissection, human, practised in the
Alexandrian school - - 7
- first in America - - 33
- Dissertation on mercurial prac-
tice - - - 52
- Dissertations inaugural, by stu-
dents of our Medical Schools,
notice of - - - 60
- Distorted or club feet - - 264
- District Medical Societies - - 51
- Dog, symptoms of madness in - 488
- bite of a mad - - - *ib.*
- Doses of medicine described - 684
- Dover's powder, preparation of 724
- Dreams, causes and effects of - 101
- Dress. See clothing.
- Drink, what kind most proper - 85
- Dropsy, different kinds of - 554
- of the belly - - - *ib.*
- brain - - - 244
- chest - - - 555
- adipose membrane 554
- Drowned persons, treatment of 662
- Drunkenness, an odious vice - 103
- horrid effects of 103-105
- how to be treated 123, 124
- remedies to prevent
a recurrence of fits of - 124

Drunkenness, several examples of cures	125—128
Drunken physician, an odious character	153
Douglas William, wrote essays respecting the small-pox in 1722	15
Duncan Dr., commends acid fumigation to purify infected places	189
Dysentery	587
Dyspepsia	475
Dysmenorrhœa	619
Dysuria	504

E.

Ear, inflammation of	395
Eau medicinale d'Husson	708
Eggs afford a good nourishment	90
Empirics, their character and conduct displayed	166
anecdote of a celebrated one	173
Emulsion for cough	713
Enteritis	449
Epidemic diseases, character and laws of	181, 182
arise from a peculiar state of the atmosphere	176
particular causes of	177, 178, 179
Epidemic disease, a formidable one among the soldiers of the U. S. in 1813, and pervades the New-England states	29
Epilepsy	522
Epidemical catarrh	416
Erasistratus dissected numerous human subjects	7
Erethismus	510
Ergot, or spurred rye, history, description, and properties of	696
Ergot of wheat noticed	700
Eruptions	215
Erving William, a founder of the Medical School, Harvard University	41
Erysipelas	385
Erythema	ib.
Essence for head-ach	713
Eupatorium perfoliatum, description and virtues of	689
purpurea, description and virtues of	690
Evacuations of the human body by stool	ib.
urine	130
perspiration	131
saliva	133
Excoriations in children	219
of the nipples	638

Exercise, importance of	77
what kind most useful	77, 80
Exhalations from putrifying substances a source of contagious diseases	177, 178
do not rise high in the atmosphere	178
Eyes, inflammation of	391
blood-shot, specks or spots on, watery	647
Eye-waters	722

F.

Falling sickness. See epilepsy.	
Fasting long, injurious to health	83, 85
Fear, effects of upon the body	97
Febrifuge mixture	716
powder	717
Fees, medical, how to be regulated	162
Feet should be kept warm and dry	141
Fermented liquors, properties of	86
Fern flowering, description and virtues of	691
Fevers in general	267
Fever, definition of	ib.
division of	268
causes of	269
symptoms of	270
Inflammatory	303
Intermittent	289
Remittent	298
Bilious	301
Brain	269
Hectic	434
Miliary	356
Milk	654
Scarlet	366
Typhus mitior, nervous	307
Typhus gravior, putrid malignant	315
Typhus icterodes, yellow	324
Spotted or petechial	331
Puerperal or child-bed	359
Fish, properties of	90
Fisher Dr. Joshua, his practice in group	242
in cholera morbus	582
in nervous colic	483
in worms	254, 255
his opinion of stramonium	525
Fistula lacrimalis	647
Flannel should be worn next the skin	138, 139
Flatulency	535
Fluor albus	623
Food and drink, observations on	81—87
Fowler's arsenical solution	711
Friction, utility of	80
Frost-bitten, how to be treated	665

G.

- Gale Dr. Benjamin, author of several productions, and an early advocate for a course of mercury preparatory to inoculation for small-pox - - - - 17
- Galen, a celebrated physician of antiquity - - - - 7
his false theory - - - - 8
- Gallup Dr., notice of 30, 280, 286, 287
- Garden Dr., published account of spigelia marilandica - - - 18
- Garget, description and virtues of 693
- Gargle for canker - - - - 721
- Garlic, virtues of - - - - 93
- Garnett Dr., his account of excitability - - - - 73
- Gastritis - - - - 447
- Gastrodynia - - - - 473
- Gelston Dr. Samuel, establishes one of the first hospitals for small-pox inoculation - - - 17
- Gleet - - - - 500
- Globus hystericus - - - - 528
- Gonorrhœa, virulent - - - - 496
- Gooseberries, agreeably cooling 94
- Goulard's extract of lead - - 728
- Gout - - - - 565
Misplaced - - - - 567
Retrocedent - - - - *ib.*
Atonic - - - - *ib.*
- Gravel and stone - - - - 603
- Gregory Dr., inculcates religion in the character of a physician 164
- Green sickness - - - - 615
- Grief, its pernicious effects - - 97
- Gripes in infants - - - - 221
- Gum red, white, and yellow in infants - - - - 215
- Gutta rosea - - - - 653
serena - - - - 646

H.

- Hæmoptysis - - - - 427
- Hæmorrhoids - - - - 594
- Harvey Dr. William, discovers the circulation of the blood - 11
his excellent character - - - - *ib.*
- Harvard University, Medical School of - - - - 41
- Haygarth Dr., his rules for preventing infection - - - - 187
- Head should be guarded from the solar heat - - - - 141
should be kept moderately warm - - - - 140
- Head-ach - - - - 461
Periodical - - - - 463
Nervous - - - - 462
- Heart, its wonderful powers - 142

- Heat, effects of upon the body 74, 76
- Hemiplegia - - - - 543
- Hemiprænia - - - - 461
- Hemlock, poisonous qualities of 485
- Hebane, poisonous qualities of *ib.*
- Hepatitis - - - - 453
- Hernia - - - - 657
Strangulated - - - - 658
Humoralis - - - - 500
- Herophilus dissected numerous human subjects - - - - 7
- Herpes - - - - 652
- Hersey Ezekiel, } founders of the
Hersey Abner, }
Medical School, Harvard University - - - - 41
- Hiccup - - - - 535
- Hippocrates, prince of physicians 6
extraordinary merit of 7
- Historical sketch of Medical Science - - - - 3
- Holbrook Dr., inoculates inhabitants of Milton for cow-pox - 27
- Hope, a mild passion - - - - 96
- Hooping cough - - - - 247
remedies for - - - - 617
- Holyoke Dr. Edward A., first president of the Mass. Med. Society - - - - 48
his preparation of sal aeratus - - - - 710
- Hornets, stings of - - - - 496
- Hosack Dr. David, divides contagious diseases into three classes 175
his conclusions respecting contagion of yellow fever - - - - 189
- Horse-radish, properties of - - 96
- Hospital for small-pox first in New-England - - - - 17
established at Cambridge and Brooklyn - - - - 18
- Hunter Dr. John, his remarks on noxious exhalations - - - 178, 179
- Hydrocele - - - - 554
- Hydrocephalus - - - - 244
- Hydrometra - - - - 534
- Hydrophobia - - - - 490
- Hydrops pectoris - - - - 554
- Hydrothorax - - - - 555
- Hypochondriac disease - - - - 532
- Hysterie disease, (hysteria) - 524

J.

- Jackson Dr. James, furnishes vaccine matter, and contributes to its propagation in Boston - 26
treatise on cholera infantum - - - - 235
on dentition - - - - *ib.*
on weaning children - - - - 209

Jackson Dr. James, on tic douloureux - - - - -	466
Jaundice - - - - -	550
Jenner Dr. Edward, discovers cow-pox - - - - -	25
Jennings' portable warm and hot bath - - - - -	676
Iliac passion - - - - -	449
Incontinence of urine - - - - -	599
Incubus - - - - -	536
Indian tobacco, description and use of - - - - -	690
Indigestion - - - - -	473
Indigo weed, description and virtues of - - - - -	700
Infants, management of - - - - -	197
diseases of - - - - -	213
Infection. See contagion. prevention of - - - - -	186—191
Inflammatory fever - - - - -	303
Inflammation of the brain - - - - -	389
eyes - - - - -	391
ear - - - - -	395
lungs - - - - -	428
liver - - - - -	453
stomach - - - - -	447
intestines - - - - -	449
kidneys - - - - -	457
bladder - - - - -	459
spleen - - - - -	457
mesentary - - - - -	460
omentum - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
uterus - - - - -	639
peritonæum - - - - -	640
Inflammatory sore throat - - - - -	397
Influenza, periods when prevailed in America - - - - -	24
description and treatment of - - - - -	416
Inoculation of small-pox, when first introduced in America - - - - -	14
generally adopted in Boston in 1792 - - - - -	19
proportion of deaths - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
mode of - - - - -	372
of cow-pox, when first introduced in America - - - - -	25
method of. See cow-pox. - - - - -	
Intemperance - - - - -	103
Intermittent fever - - - - -	289
Intestines, inflammation of - - - - -	449
Jones Dr. John, published a work on wounds and fractures - - - - -	18
Joy, a pleasing passion - - - - -	96
Ischuria - - - - -	600
Itch - - - - -	651
ointments for - - - - -	724

K.

Kearsely Dr. John, published an account of angina maligna - - - - -	12
---	----

Kidneys, inflammation of - - - - -	457
King's evil - - - - -	261
Kissam Dr. Samuel, first medical doctorate conferred on - - - - -	34
Kuhn Dr. Adam, professor first Medical School in America - - - - -	30

L.

Lamb, properties of - - - - -	88
Leeches, description and uses of - - - - -	667
Lectures, Medical 30, 32, 37, 38, 41, 47, 48, 55, 56, 58 - - - - -	
Lethargy - - - - -	521
Leucophlegmatia - - - - -	554
Leucorrhœa - - - - -	623
Library, Medical - - - - -	46
Lientery - - - - -	583
Lime water, how made - - - - -	728
Lind Dr., his method of purifying infected clothes - - - - -	189
his practice in ague - - - - -	294
Lining Dr. John, published history of American yellow fever - - - - -	17
Liver, inflammation of - - - - -	453
Lightning, fatal effects of - - - - -	664
Lloyd Dr. James, first systematic practitioner in midwifery in New-England - - - - -	48
Lobelia inflata, description and uses of - - - - -	690
Lochial discharge - - - - -	654
Locked-jaw - - - - -	537
Lockyer's pills - - - - -	719
Longevity, means of obtaining - - - - -	142
Love, one of the strongest passions - - - - -	97
Lues venerea - - - - -	496
Lumbago - - - - -	579
Lungs, inflammation of - - - - -	423

M.

Malt liquors, good substitute for ardent spirits - - - - -	114
Malignant fever, causes of 177—179 - - - - -	
Marian Joseph, opposed small-pox inoculation - - - - -	15
Marsh miasmata, cause of epidemic fevers - - - - -	178
may produce contagious fevers - - - - -	175
Mather Cotton, a celebrated divine, patronized inoculation of small-pox in 1720 - - - - -	15
Means of medical instruction in our seminaries, observations on preserving health, and of obtaining long life - - - - -	61
preserving health when visiting West-Indies and other hot climates - - - - -	192
to be used to prevent a recurrence of yellow fever in our	

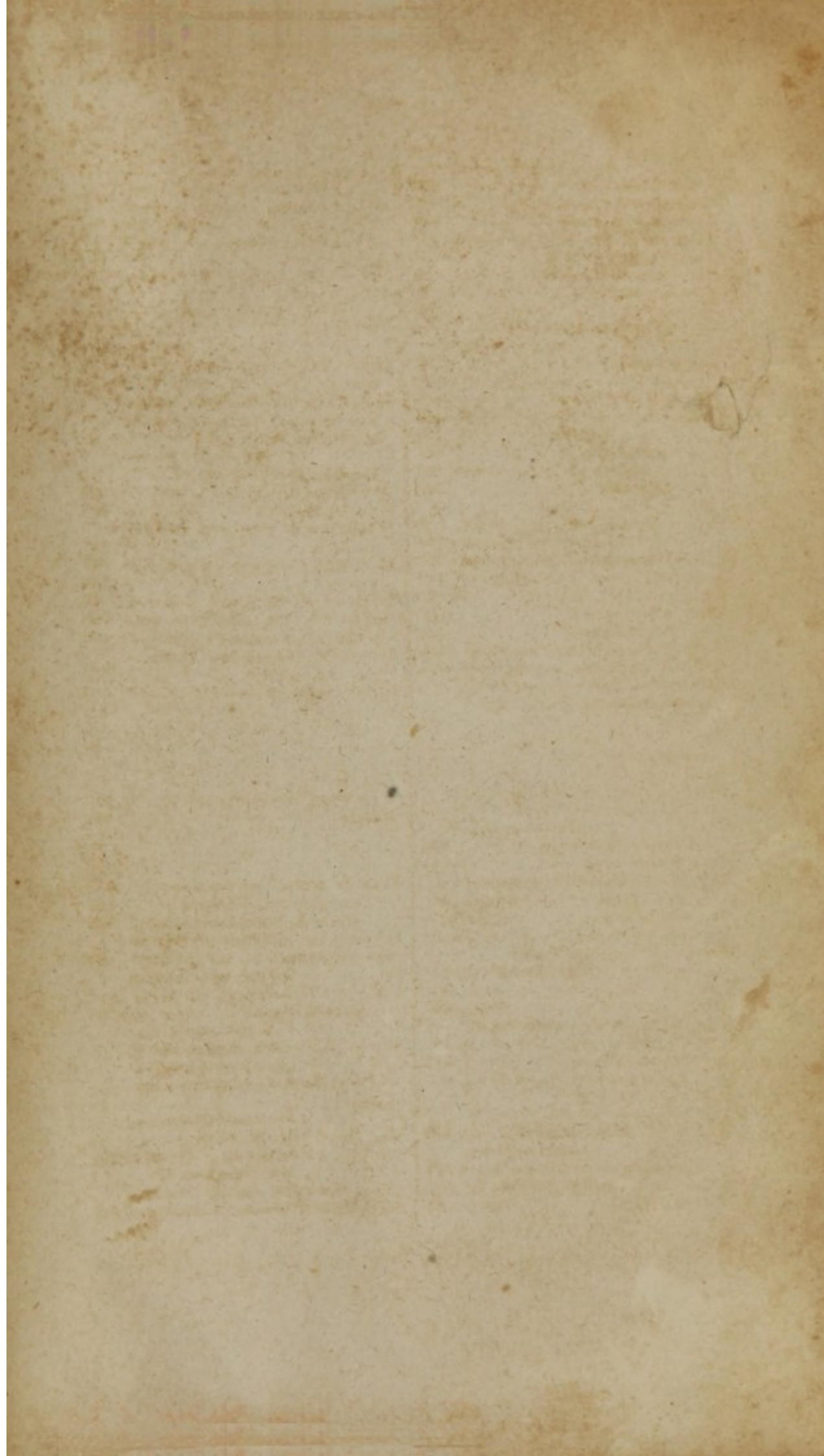
- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| cities - - - - - | 190 | noticed - - - - - | 40 |
| Measles - - - - - | 258 | Medical Institution of Mass. - | 41 |
| Measures and weights used in medicine - - - - - | 683 | Medical School at Harvard University, founders and first professors - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| Meconium, retention of - - - - - | 214 | lectures, when and by whom commenced - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| Medicine, origin of - - - - - | 6 | transferred from Cambridge to Boston - - - - - | 42 |
| Medical science, imperfection of - - - - - | 12 | advantages of this removal - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| retarded - - - - - | 13, 14 | number of students and graduates - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| Medicine, practice of, in New-England formerly united with ministerial duties - - - - - | 14 | numerous privileges of this institution - - - - - | 43 |
| Medical publications seldom known in America prior to 18th century - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> | candidates for medical degrees, qualifications of professors and lectures - - - - - | 44 |
| greatly multiplied of late, and reflect honour on our national character - - - - - | 60 | valuable medical library for the use of students - - - - - | 45-47 |
| Medical theories, numerous and fleeting - - - - - | 12 | Medical College of Mass., description of - - - - - | 45 |
| Medical School at Alexandria - - - - - | 7 | Medical Society of Mass., when incorporated and organized - - - - - | 48 |
| Medical School at Philadelphia first in America - - - - - | 30 | design of this institution as expressed by the legislature - - - - - | 49 |
| interrupted by American war; its progress impeded by competition and discord - - - - - | 31 | number of fellows stated annual meetings - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| happy result of harmonious union of contending parties - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> | counsellors, how collected, their duty and stated meetings - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| names of professors and terms of obtaining medical degrees - - - - - | 32, 33 | censors, their meetings for examination of candidates - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| Medical Institutions of New-York by whom first established - - - - - | 34 | modes provided for the admission of candidates for fellowship - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| first medical doctorate conferred by Kings college - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> | district societies authorized - - - - - | 51 |
| the design of this establishment frustrated by American war, but renovated after the peace - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> | liberal patronage of the legislature - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| slow progress for want of cordiality among the professors, and other causes - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> | utility of this society - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| Medical College of physicians and surgeons established. Its successful progress retarded by feuds and dissensions - - - - - | 35 | qualifications entitling candidates to examination by the censors - - - - - | 52 |
| favourable result from its union with the Medical faculty of Columbia college - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> | consultations with unqualified persons prohibited the fellows - - - - - | 53 |
| numerous advantages of this institution, number of students and of graduates - - - - - | 36 | vending or using secret medicine prohibited - - - - - | 54, 170 |
| professors and lectures - - - - - | 37 | officers of Mass. Med. Society - - - - - | 54 |
| qualifications of candidates for graduation - - - - - | 38, 39 | Medical Institution of New-Hampshire, school at Dartmouth college - - - - - | 55 |
| institutions in New-York not sanctioned by authority - - - - - | 40 | Medical Institution of Rhode-Island, connected with Brown University - - - - - | <i>ib.</i> |
| Medical College of physicians and surgeons in Herkimer county - - - - - | | Medical Institution of Connecticut connected with Yale college requirements - - - - - | 56 |

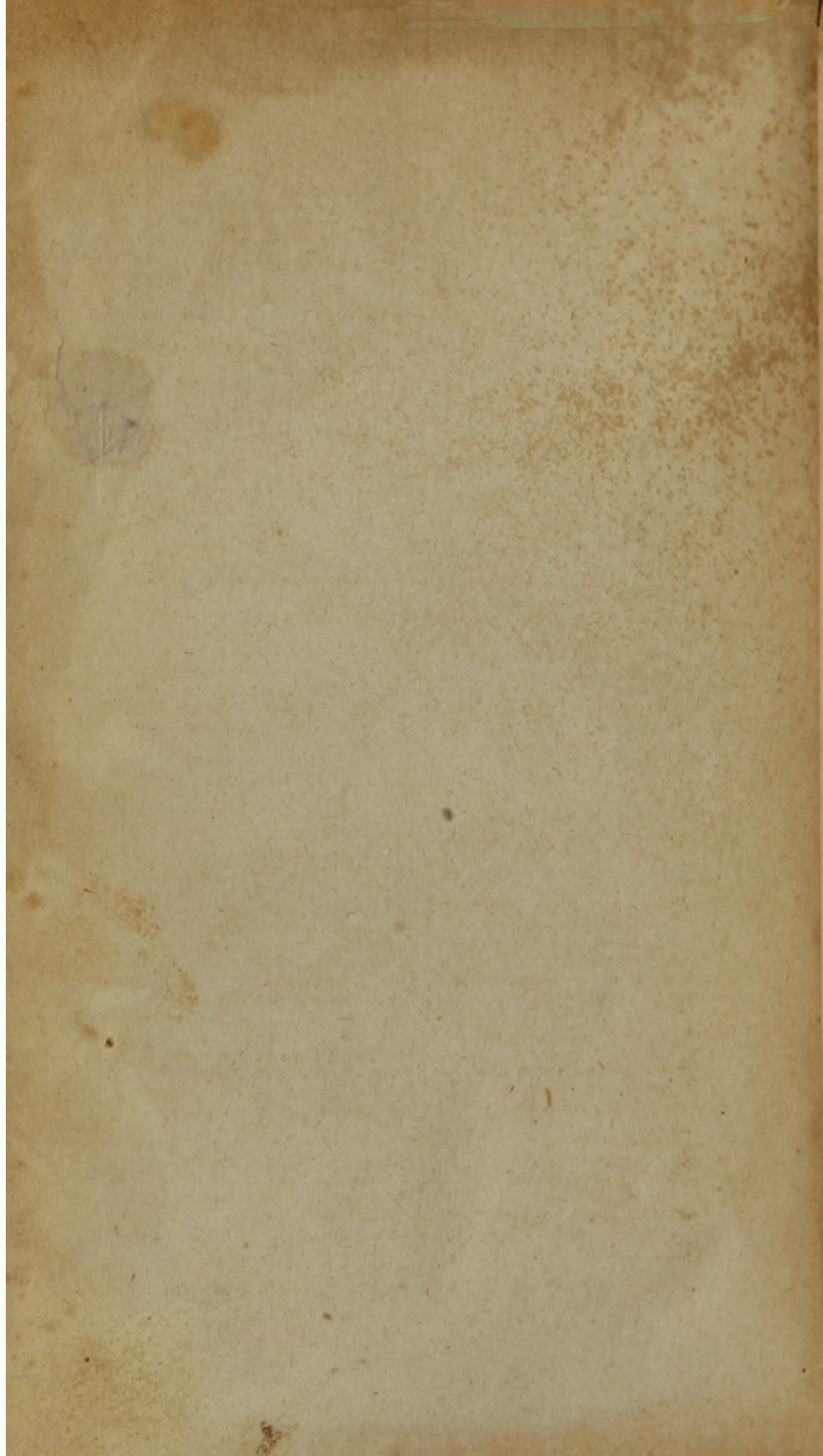
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|--|---|
| of medical students - 56, 57 | denies the efficacy of |
| professors, number of students, and expenses of lectures, &c. - 58, 59 | acid fumigation to destroy contagion - 190 |
| Medical Institution at Baltimore 59 | Molasses and water, wholesome drink - 16 |
| Medical Societies and schools established in most of the states of the union - <i>ib.</i> | Morgan Dr. John, notice of 30 |
| auspicious effects of these - 60 | Morveau, his method of destroying contagion by means of mineral acids - 189 |
| graduates, annual number of in the United States - 59 | Mumps - 409 |
| education, importance of extracts from an eloquent discourse on - 63 | Muscles, observation on - 91 |
| Medical Repository, first periodical medical publication in the United States - 60 | Mustard whey - 726 |
| its high character acknowledged - 61 | Mutton, qualities of - 87 |
| Medical and Philosophical Journal <i>ib.</i> | N. |
| Medical and Philosophical Register <i>ib.</i> | Nephritis - 457 |
| Medical and Surgical Journal of New-England - <i>ib.</i> | Nervous diseases - 519 |
| Medical fees, how regulated 161, 162 | colic - 481 |
| prescriptions - 684 | fever - 307 |
| libraries recommended 160 | Neuralgia - 466 |
| Menstruation and its irregularities 614 | New-England Journal of Med. and Surgery, notice of - 61 |
| Mephitic influential in producing epidemic diseases - 178 | Nichols John, Esq. donor to the Med. School of Harvard University - 43 |
| Mercury in fevers, observations on 284 | Nitric lac ammoniac - 714 |
| in high repute as an antidote to small-pox - 17 | Night mare - 536 |
| the practice exploded 19 | Non-naturals - 67 |
| adopted in yellow fever 23, 284 | Nurses, qualifications of - 159—205 |
| in typhus, &c. 24, 285 | Nostrums, absurdity of - 170—171 |
| in yellow fever | Noxious vapours, effects how removed - 663 |
| in the West-Indies <i>ib.</i> | O. |
| Mercurial practice, dissertation on 52 | Oats, properties of - 91 |
| Middleton Dr. Peter, notice of 18, 34 | Odontalgia - 463 |
| Miliary fever - 356 | Ogden Dr. published Observations on Malignant Sore Throat - 18 |
| Milk fever - 634 | Ointments for the Itch - 724 |
| blotches - 216 | Ophthalmia - 391 |
| diet recommended - 84 | Opisthotonos - 537 |
| properties of - 88 | Onions, qualities of - 93 |
| Milton, town of, vaccinate the inhabitants - 27 | Opium, poisonous effects of - 487 |
| Military surgeons and physicians examined by a medical board by order of Washington in 1775 - 19 | Osmund royal, description and virtues of - 691 |
| names of - 20 | Otitis - 395 |
| Miller Dr. Edward, notice of 26, 61, 149, 179 | Oysters, properties of - 91 |
| his definition of contagious diseases - 175 | Oxygen a constituent part of the atmosphere - 68 |
| Mineral waters of Ballston, &c. the diseases in which they may be advantageously employed 675 | P. |
| artificial, how prepared - 704 | Painful diseases not attended with fever - 461 |
| Miopia - 648 | Palpitation of the heart - 542 |
| Mitchill Dr. John, notice of - 16 | Palsy - 543 |
| Mitchill Dr. Samuel L. notice of 60, 179 | Paracelsus, his eccentric character 8 |
| | his elixir of life - <i>ib.</i> |
| | father of quackery - 9 |
| | his schemes to procure longevity preposterous - 140 |

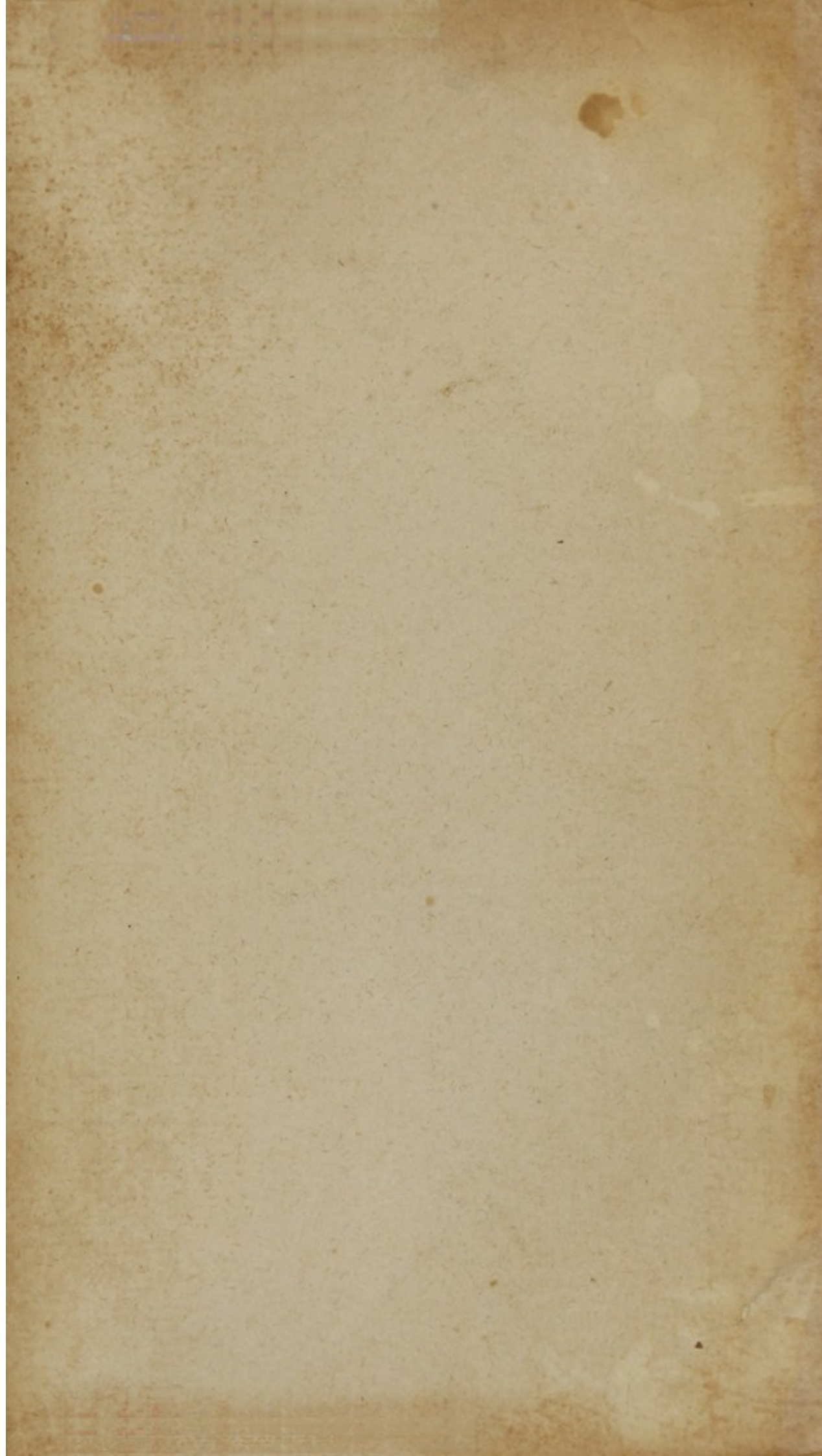
Paraphlegia	543	Plaster discutient	730
Paraphimosis	497	for lumbago	<i>ib.</i>
Parsley	93	for warts and corns	731
Parsnips, properties of	<i>ib.</i>	Plague, contagion of does not con-	
Passions, observations on	96	taminate the atmosphere	182
Pastry, bad qualities of	91	Pleurisy	419
Patent medicines impudently palm-		Plums are nourishing	93
ed upon the public	169	Poisons, various kinds of	484
Peaches, properties of	94	Pork, properties of	88
Pears, properties of	93	Pothos foetida, description and vir-	
Pease, properties of	92	tues of	692
Pectoral decoction for colds	713	Potatoes wholesome food	92
Pediluvium	670	Poke weed, description and virtues of	693
Pericarditis	426	Pregnancy and its concomitant dis-	
Peripneumonia notha	341	eases	626
Dr. Huxham's		Prescott Dr. Oliver, his disserta-	
account of	342	tion on ergot	697
Mr. John Bell's		Primitive inhabitants, their con-	
account of	343	dition	4
Peripneumony, or pneumonia	423	their expe-	
Perspiration insensible, the most im-		dient to obtain medical knowl-	
portant of all natural evacuations	131	edge	5
various causes by which		Pringle Sir John, his remarks re-	
it may be obstructed	131, 132, 133	lative to contagious diseases	177
Phimosis	497	Puerperal fever	359
Phlegmasia dolens	647	Pulmonary consumption	431
Phosphate of iron	707	Putrid and malignant fever	215
Phrenitis	389	sore throat	400
Phthisis pulmonalis	431	remedy for	721
Physick Dr. Phillip S. notice of	31	Pyrosis	473
Physician, qualifications and duties of	148		
examples for his imitation	149	Q.	
how to conduct in the		Quackery, see Empiricism	
chamber of the sick	151	Quacks, their conduct displayed	166
a drunken physician an		how distinguished	168
odious character	153	Quarantine regulations necessary	
rules to be observed in			188, 192
consultations	154—156	Quinsy	397
with whom consultations			
should be declined	157	R.	
principles of honour should		Radishes, properties of	93
be observed among physicians	157	Rattlesnake, bite of	495
high responsibility of	163	Remittent fever	298
principles of religion in-		Rheumatism, acute	575
culcated	<i>ib.</i>	chronic	577
opinion of Dr. Gregory on		Rice, a nourishing food	91
this head	164	Rickets, treatment of	250
disinterested sentiments		Ringworm, treatment of	653
of Dr. Sydenham	<i>ib.</i>	Rubus villosus and procumbens	704
Phytolacca decandra, description		Ruptures, treatment of	657
and virtues of	693	Rush Dr. Benjamin, notice of	
Piles, description and cure of	594	30, 31. 60. 179. 234	
Pills, cathartic	718	his enquiry into the effects	
foetida with opium	<i>ib.</i>	of ardent spirits	104
Lockyer's	719	death of	33
chalybeated myrrh	<i>ib.</i>	S.	
calomel	720	Sago	727
compound	<i>ib.</i>	Sal aeratus, preparation of	710
Plummer's	<i>ib.</i>	Salids, properties of	92
aloetic compound	<i>ib.</i>		
saturnine anodyne	719		
for cough	716		
Pimpled face	653		

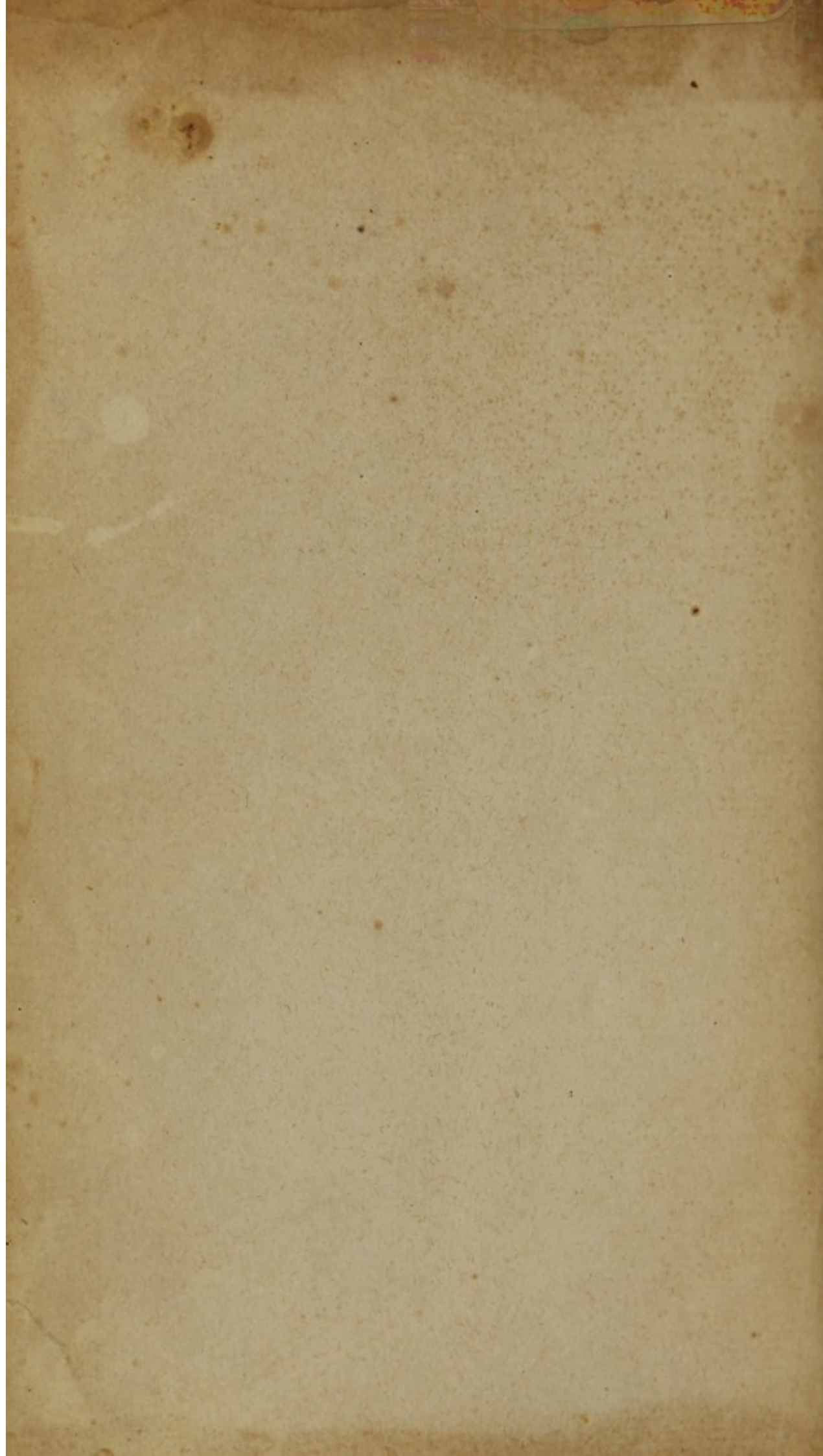
Saliva - - - - -	133	virtues of - - - - -	696
Savin ointment - - - - -	729	Steam bath - - - - -	676
Scalds and Burns, treatment of	654	Stearns Dr. John, first discovered	
Scald-head - - - - -	256	the use of ergot - - - - -	697
Scarlatina anginosa, or maligna	400	Stings of bees and hornets - - -	495
Scarlet fever - - - - -	366	Stomach, inflammation of - - -	447
School medical, see medical school		Stone in the bladder - - - - -	603
Scirrhus and cancer - - - - -	514	Strabismus or squinting - - - -	647
Serofula - - - - -	261	Strawberries, properties of - -	94
Scull cap, description and virtues		St. Anthony's fire - - - - -	385
of - - - - -	694	St. Vitus' dance - - - - -	526
Scurvy - - - - -	563	Strangury - - - - -	504
Scutellaria lateriflora - - - -	694	Styptic tincture - - - - -	721
Secale cornutum - - - - -	696	Sugar maple, affords a wholesome	
Seltzer water, preparation of	706	drink - - - - -	115
Semicupium - - - - -	670	Sydenham Dr., notice of - - -	149
Servetus Michael, discovered the		his disinterested	
lesser circulation in 1553 - - -	9	sentiments - - - - -	164
burnt for heresy - - - - -	ib.	Syphilis, characteristics of - -	506
Shippen Dr. William, first ana-		Syphilitic virus, how communicat-	
tomical lecturer in America	30	ed - - - - -	505
Short sightedness - - - - -	648	Surgeons and mates of American	
Shower bath, see bath		army examined by a medical	
Skunk cabbage, description and		board by order of WASHINGTON	
virtues of - - - - -	692	in 1775 - - - - -	19
Sleep, observations on - - - -	99		
Small-pox inoculation first intro-			
duced in Boston in 1720 - - -	14		
controversy relative to			
this subject - - - - -	15		
patronized by Dr. Cot-			
ton Mather - - - - -	ib.		
Dr. Z. Bolyston makes			
his son the first subject of ex-			
periment - - - - -	ib.		
hospitals first established			
in the vicinity of Boston in 1764	17		
established at Cambridge			
and Brookline in 1775, and 1776	18		
visited Boston in 1752	17		
and 1776 & 1792, which occa-			
sioned a general inoculation -	19		
proportion of deaths - - - -	17. 19		
its inoculation - - - - -	368		
Smyth Dr. Carmichael, destroys			
contagion by acid fumigation	189		
Smoked hams, properties of - -	88		
Soda water - - - - -	706		
Solution arsenical, Fowler's, how pre-			
pared - - - - -	711		
of tartar emetic - - - - -	717		
alkaline - - - - -	724		
Sophora tinctora, description and			
virtues of - - - - -	700		
Spermaceti mixture - - - - -	704		
Spinage, properties of - - - -	92		
Spleen, inflammation of - - -	457		
Spotted fever, notice of - - -	28		
account of and mode			
of treatment - - - - -	531		
method of treatment			
by Dr. Page - - - - -	348		
Spurred rye or ergot, history and			

- of wine - - - - 86
 denies the efficacy of
 acid fumigation - - - *ib.*
 Trumpet weed, virtues of - - 690
 Truss, how to be applied - - 660
 Tumours of the scalp in infants 225
 Turkeys, properties of - - 90
 Turnips, qualities of - - 93
 Tussis epidemica - - - 24
 Tympany - - - - 561
 Typhoid pneumonia noticed, - 29
 description and
 treatment of - - - 341
 mode of treat-
 ment by Dr. Jennings - - 682
 Typhus fever, remarks on - - 176
 varieties of - - 268
 mitior - - - 307
 gravior - - - 315
 icterodes - - - 324
- U.
- Ulcers venereal, how distinguished 507
 Universal remedy, absurdity of 171
 Underwood Dr., notice of 210. 262
 Urine, suppression of - - 600
 incontinence of - - 599
 discharge of, how promoted 130
 Uva ursi, description and virtues of 686
 Vaccination, first information of
 announced in the United States
 in 1799 - - - 25
 its prophylactic effi-
 cacy fully established - 27, 28
 Vaccine inoculation - - 381
 Valetudinarians cautioned against
 the use of foul air - - 69
 cautioned against
 the use of ardent spirits - 117
 Veal, properties of - - 87
 Vegetable acids, salutary and useful *ib.*
 caustic - - - 712
 Venereal disease - - - 496
 Venison, qualities of - - 58
 Vesalius, Professor at Padua 9
 anecdote of 143
 Viper, bite of - - - 495
 Virulent gonorrhœa - - 496
 Virus syphilitic, how communicat-
 ed - - - 505
 Vomiting in children - - 226
- W.
- Warren Dr. John, notice of - 149
 commenced the
 first course of anatomical lec-
 tures, and was first professor in
 New-England - - 41
- his definition of
 contagion and infection - 175
 his dissertation
 on mercurial practice referred
 to - - - 23. 24. 285. 287
 Wash for Gutta Rosea, or pimpled
 face - - - 725
 Water cold, danger of drinking
 when hot - - - 133
 may be allowed in
 fevers - - - 277, 278
 affusion of in fevers 272
 Water, how to correct when pu-
 trid - - - 85
 Waterhouse Dr. Benjamin, vaccin-
 ates his son as the first subject in
 the United States - - 25
 vaccinates the in-
 habitants of New-Bedford - 27
 Waterhouse Henry S. on ergot 699
 Weaning children - - 209
 Weights and measures used in
 medicine - - - 683
 Wild indigo, description and vir-
 tues of - - - 700
 Williams Dr. Nathaniel, notice of 16
 Willich Dr., his remarks on nos-
 trums panaceas and specifics 171, 172
 Wilson Dr., his definition of conta-
 gion and infection - - 175
 Wind purifies the atmosphere, &c. 69
 easterly, bad effects of - *ib.*
 in the stomach and bowels 535
 Wine, observations on the use of, 86
 a good substitute for ardent
 spirits - - - 114
 Wine whey, how prepared - 726
 Worms - - - 251
- Y.
- Yeast for medical purposes - 717
 use of in putrid fever - 322
 use of in putrid sore throat 406
 Yellow fever, different periods of
 its appearance in our country 20
 its visitation in the
 city of Philadelphia in 1793,
 number of victims - - 21
 its appearance in the
 town of Boston in 1798 and 1802 *ib.*
 controversy relative
 to its origin and contagious char-
 acter - - - 22
 depleting remedies
 in, adopted by Dr. Rush - 23
 causes of - - 179. 181
 is a contagious dis-
 ease according to the Royal
 College of Physicians of London 192









Med. Hist.

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270

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